

Africa

(Re)inventing African oral traditions and national heritage(s) through film images : the case of "Keita! The Heritage of the Griot" [1995] and "Kare Kare Zvako: Mother's Day" [2004] / Urther Rwafa. - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 459-470

Abstract: The aim of this article is to explore how African films such as "Keita! The Heritage of the Griot" (Mali, 1995) and "Kare Kare Zvako: Mother's Day" (Zimbabwe, 2004) reinvent oral traditions on-screen, so that the traditions are revitalised and given new life in a contemporary world where visual and literary narratives have tended to dominate the collection and dissemination of information. The ontological and cosmological dimensions of African oral traditions provide the cultural humus that continues to feed the narrative structures of most African films. It is argued that the films' conscious refusal to be totally submerged in European modernism or their capacity to merge some traditional aspects with modern values is what constructs the multiple subjectivities that most African filmmakers strive to bring out. By using oral narrative structures embedded in songs, storytelling, myths, legends, poems, riddles, anecdotes and proverbs, the selected African films recreate traditions and heritage; they help to preserve African values that face a Western onslaught, promoted through European languages. Oral narratives carry a freight of cultural meanings infused in different modes of expression, while articulating the philosophies and beliefs of African people. It is important to recognise and [re]discover the critical role played by oral narratives in order to understand the epistemologies and ontologies that inform the construction of African films. A study of this nature is critical in that it builds on the existing indigenous knowledge systems embedded in orature (oral literature) that remain threatened by European cultural imperialism, which is promoted through the Hollywood film paradigm. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1107115> (Restricted access)

Africa

African roads to prosperity : people en route to socio-cultural and economic transformations / edited by Akinyinka Akinyoade, Jan-Bart Gewald - Leiden : Brill, 2015.

Abstract: The movement of people has been the norm in Africa. Environmental conditions determined that people had to move to live, whether they were hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, or agriculturalists. This movement of people came to be exacerbated in the process of massive labour migration engendered by colonial rule from at least the 1870s onward. Throughout Africa, places along railway tracks or along major roads quickly turned into centres of transit. This collective volume explores the history and present-day significance of zones of transit and examines transience both in terms of being in transit in a geographical location and in terms of being in transit in the course of life. Three introductory chapters (Part 1 Introduction) are followed by four chapters with a strictly physical approach of transience (Part 2 'Zones of transit'). The next four chapters investigate transience in a more corporeal sense: how do people transfer within a 'zone of transit' from one societal position to another (Part 3 'Zones of transference'). The last four chapters focus both upon space and place as well as on what their impact is on inter-social relations (Part 4 'Zones of transit and transference'). Titles: Part 1: African roads to prosperity: people en route to socio-cultural and economic transformations (Akinyinka Akinyoade and Jan-Bart Gewald); Roads to prosperity: social zones of transit (Amisah Zenabu Bakuri); Roads to prosperity: reflections about a concept (Ton Dietz). Part 2: Wenela, Katima Mulilo, a zone of transit in Barotseland: the development of a holding zone for migrants on the extreme frontier of the South African empire (Jan-Bart Gewald); 'Trapped' in the North: southern migrants in northern Nigeria, 1908-1970s (Shehu Tijjani Yusuf); Migration and competition over commercial spaces: the case of Songhay migrants at the Kumasi central market, Ghana 1930-1948 (Isaie Dougnon); Resettlement in Zimbabwe: final destination from the zones of transition? (Marleen Dekker). Part 3: A romantic zone of transference? Botswana, Ghanaian migrants and marital social mobility (Rijk van Dijk); The opportunities of the margin: the Kapsiki smith and his road to prosperity (Cameroon/Nigeria, Walter van Beek); Migrants' assessment of prospects in migration: a case study of conservancy labourers in the University of Cape Coast, Ghana (Augustine Tanle,

Benjamin Kofi Nyarko and Akinyinka Akinyoade); Coercion or volition: making sense of the experiences of female victims of trafficking from Nigeria in the Netherlands (Taiwo Oabisi Oluwatoyin and Akinyinka Akinyoade). Part 4: So be nya dagna? ('is someone injured?'): the evolution and use of tricycles in Tamale, northern Ghana (Samuel Ntewusu and Edward Nanbigne); Nigerians in transit: the trader and the religious in Jerusalem House, Ghana (Akinyinka Akinyoade); Ghanaian migrants in the Netherlands: Germany as a transit zone (Amisah Zenabu Bakuri); Kinshasa: a city of refugees (Meike de Goede). [ASC leiden abstract]

Africa

Crises, economic integration and growth collapses in African countries / Abdilahi Ali and Katsushi S. Imai. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 4, p. 471-501 : graf., tab
Abstract: The objective of this article is to explore the effects of crises and openness on a large sample of African countries. Focusing on sudden stops, currency, twin and sovereign debt crises, the article shows that crises are associated with growth collapses in Africa. In contrast, openness is found to be beneficial to growth. More specifically, consistent with standard Mundell-Fleming type models, greater openness to trade and financial flows is found to mitigate the adverse effects of crises. These findings are robust to various measures of both openness and crises as well as to endogeneity concerns. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/4/471.abstract> (Restricted access)

Africa

MTN : a South African mobile telecommunications group in Africa and Asia / Ewan Sutherland. - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 471-505 : fig., graf., tab
Abstract: The MTN Group, based in South Africa, is a multinational enterprise from an emerging economy (EE-MNE), operating mobile telecommunications networks in Asia and Africa. It was built up by negotiating licences and by acquiring operators, notably Investcom, a Lebanese-owned firm with operations in Asia, Africa and Cyprus. Such opportunities arose from the liberalisation of national markets and the financialisation of the sector. MTN now has licences from some very unattractive governments, to which it pays taxes, provides wire-tapping, collects metadata and censors content. Its business partners have included political parties, cronies of political leaders and individuals on a United Nations asset freeze list. It denies allegations it displaced a rival in Iran by corrupt means. It successfully became a major international operator, but acquisitions have stopped, forcing it to rely on organic growth and new technologies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1100645> (Restricted access)

Africa

Regionalism revised : a critical-reflectivist framework for engaging the changing nature of developing regionalisms in Africa / Tim Zajontz and Anthony Leysens. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 299-323
Abstract: The purpose of this article is a theoretical one, namely to make the case for a critical-reflectivist approach to the study of regionalism in Africa and beyond. The authors argue that contemporary changes in the global political economy require political economists to reconsider how we study regional processes and actors. The article provides insights into the sociology of the field of study by recounting its evolution, reviewing key debates and tracing the dominance of rationalist theories on regional integration and regionalism. Subsequently, the article questions the ontological premises of state-centrism and market logics in conventional regional theorization that does not take account of the complexities and multidimensionality of regions and regional processes. Traditional approaches to regionalism fail to do justice to regional manifestations and the repercussions of Africa's changing transnational relations as well as to crucial dynamics within regional civil societies. In this respect, the analytical value of both Robert W. Cox's World Order Approach (WOA) and the New Regionalism(s) Approach (NRA) for challenging the theoretical hegemony in the field of study is elaborated on. The theoretical framework proposed in this article points to neglected dimensions of regionalization and stresses both structural factors as well as the myriad of regional actors and their respective regional strategies as drivers of the changing nature of developing regionalisms in Africa. The authors'

claim that regionalism is everything but a 'states only' domain is substantiated by the proposed conceptualization of regional civil society, a persistent analytical 'blind spot' in the study of regionalism. Drawing eclectically on the WOA and the NRA, the article provides a theoretical 'entry-point' for the analytical incorporation of regional civil societies into the political economy of African regionalisms. The article concludes by arguing that analytical and theoretical sensitivity to potentially transformative societal actors and processes at the regional level becomes increasingly relevant in the context of shared experiences of neoliberal globalization/regionalization as well as of Africa's new 'partnerships' with emerging powers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1104465> (Restricted access)

Africa

Rethinking African cultural production / ed. by Frieda Ekotto and Kenneth W. Harrow - Bloomington [etc.], IN : Indiana University Press, 2015.

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

Africa

Special issue: fate and fortune in Africa / edited by Paolo Gaibazzi and Marco Gardini - London [etc.] : Informaworld [Host], 2015.

Abstract: This special issue explores notions of fate and fortune as they inflect and are inflected by work as a practice and as a way of being in contemporary Africa. In so doing, it aims to shed new light on the cultural and moral terms in which economic realities are apprehended, organized and transformed across the continent at a time in which modes of value creation and accumulation are rapidly changing. Five case studies from Western and Southern Africa feature in this collection, covering a range of situations and activities in which fate and fortune are variously invoked in the making of livelihoods, the appropriation and distribution of valuables and/or the endorsement of specific economic predicaments. Contributions: Where does fortune come from? Agrarian work ethics and luck in Togo (Marco Gardini); The quest for luck: fate, fortune, work and the unexpected among Gambian Soninke hustlers (Paolo Gaibazzi); 'Diamond mining is a chain' : luck, blessing, and gambling in Sierra Leone's artisanal mines (Lorenzo D'Angelo); Prosperity and the work of luck in the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God, South Africa (Ilana van Wyk); 'Taramo, where winning is easy' : the making of the entrepreneurial self in Namibia's fortunational capitalism (Mattia Fumanti). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcaf20/7/3> (Restricted access)

Africa

Actors in contemporary African politics / ed. by Georg Klute and Peter Skalník - Králové : Lit Verlag, 2013.

Abstract: Informal politics and informal political actors and their entanglement with the official and

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

Botswana

A comparison of the interaction of pronominals and word order in Naro and G//ana / Rose Letsholo and Isaac Saul . - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 222-248 : tab
Abstract: This article compares Person-Gender-Number (PGN) markers, the pronoun system and word order in declaratives in Naro and G//ana, two languages of Botswana. These languages are similar in that (a) nouns are marked for person, gender and number; (b) both have complex pronoun systems; (c) the plural and dual categories distinguish inclusive from exclusive pronouns; (d) main lexical items in both languages can be focused through fronting. They differ in that G//ana NPs are marked for nominative and oblique case through the PGN marker, while in Naro this is not so. In Naro if constituents are re-ordered, the PGN marker of the fronted constituent hosts the PGN marker of the subject NP, thus identifying the subject. The use of pronouns in a sentence impacts word order at sentential level in Naro but not in G//ana. PGN markers are obligatory for subjects only in G//ana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2015.1045012> (Restricted access)

Botswana

Counselling and Pentecostal modalities of social engineering of relationships in Botswana / Rijk van Dijk - London : Routledge, 2013.

Abstract: In African societies where HIV and AIDS are widespread, counselling is being used in an attempt to control people's sexual relationships and has become an important industry. Counselling is centrally placed in many AIDS-related policies in Botswana and is sponsored by both the government and religious organisations. Within the broad spectrum of Christianity, Pentecostal churches are very active. They emphasise the refashioning of relationships by mediating moral imperatives and by engaging with psychological knowledge on personal behaviour and on techniques of counselling in a changing context of sexuality. This paper explores the significance of religious counselling in terms of the disciplining effects concerning personal behaviour and the ways in which this form of communication is generating a wider interest in this society. This is particularly attractive to members of the educated classes who are engaging with Pentecostal counselling as a way of refashioning their domain of intimate relations. Yet, it does not only provide informed ideas on intimate relations - being often one of the proclaimed objectives of counselling - it also produces a communication about intimate matters that is intended to inform a critique of sociocultural conventions. This is a counter-cultural dynamic of counselling, which has been little noticed in the academic study of counselling practices in Africa. [Journal abstract]

Burundi 2015, *Burundi: the death of democracy?* / by Charles Emptaz and Pierre Creisson Boulogne-Billancourt : Java Films, (400602156).

Abstract: In May 2015 thousands of citizens in Burundi took to the streets to protest when President Pierre Nkurunziza announced he would seek a third term. Protestors denounced this move as unconstitutional and are afraid that the President is going to establish a dictatorship. We meet the revolutionary leader Fanny in the Musaga district (a 'commune' of the capital

Bujumbura) which has been the focus of the insurrection. He is trying to organise 1000 men to fight the police with stones. Whilst the capital burns the President campaigns in the provinces. Over one hundred thousand Burundians fled to Rwanda fearing reprisals from the government-backed militia. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

East Africa

Special Issue : Azania at fifty / ed.: Paul J. Lane & Andrew Reid - Nairobi : British Institute in Eastern Africa, 2015.

Abstract: This special issue of 'Azania' has been assembled to celebrate the journal's fiftieth volume and to provide a critical commentary on the evolution of particular research themes in the region and how contributions to Azania shaped their development. Contributions: The rock art of Kondoa District, Tanzania (Emmanuel J. Bwasiri, Benjamin W. Smith); Archaeological ceramics from eastern Africa: past approaches and future directions (Ceri Z. Ashley, Katherine M. Grillo); Making metals in East Africa and beyond: archaeometallurgy in Azania, 1966-2015 (Louise Iles, Edwinus Lyaya); Situating Madagascar: Indian Ocean dynamics and archaeological histories (Chantal M. Radimilahy, Zoe Crossland); Fifty years in the archaeology of the eastern African coast: a methodological history (Stephanie Wynne-Jones, Jeffrey Fleisher); Heritage and memory in East Africa today: a review of recent developments in cultural heritage research and memory studies (Marie-Aude Fouéré, Lotte Hughes). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/raza20/50/4> (Restricted access)

Kenya

A socio-pragmatic analysis of code-switching in the Logoli speech community of Kangemi / Jescah Gimode and Lawrie Barnes. - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 249-274 : krt

Abstract: The article examines code-switching in the Logoli speech community in the cosmopolitan Kangemi informal settlement area on the outskirts of the city of Nairobi, Kenya. The aim of the study is to investigate the sociolinguistic developments that result from the urban language contact settings of Kangemi and to identify and illustrate motivations that influence the tendency of the Logoli speakers to alternate codes between Lulogoli, Kiswahili and English. Extracts from the corpus gathered by tape recordings and participant observation are analysed within a theoretical framework based on the Markedness Model developed by Carol Myers-Scotton. The study identifies and interprets the key social variables that determine code-switching behaviour in the Logoli speech community. These include age, education, status and the various social domains of interaction. This supports the view that code-switching is not a random phenomenon but a strategy and a negotiation process that aims at maximising benefits from interaction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2015.1047893> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Managing communication surrounding tungiasis stigma in Kenya / Stephen Kimotho, Ann Neville Miller, and Peter Ngure. - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 523-542 : ill., tab
Abstract: Tungiasis is a neglected parasitic skin disease widespread in resource-poor communities in sub-Saharan Africa, South America and the Caribbean. Stigmatisation of tungiasis sufferers has been identified as a key reason why tungiasis frequently progresses untreated in many parts of the world, however little research has investigated the specifics of tungiasis stigma or the communication strategies sufferers use to manage stigmatization. This article reports results of focus group and in-depth interviews regarding strategies used to manage tungiasis stigma from the perspective of persons living with tungiasis in Murang'a County, Kenya. Most frequently mentioned were withdrawal tactics. Participants also engaged in refutation strategies to deny responsibility for their condition. Implications for stigma management communication theory are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1100646> (Restricted access)

Kenya

The impact of ethnic violence in Kenya on wheat and maize markets / Luis Gil-Alana and Prakarsh Singh. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 4, p. 502-529 : graf., tab

Abstract: The authors study the impact of post-election ethnic violence in Kenya on the wheat and maize market in Mombasa and find empirical evidence that for these food markets, there is no impact on prices following violence. Using a data set of a flour producing firm, they identify the degree of persistence in prices and quantities by means of techniques based on long memory and long range dependence. Prices are found to be highly persistent in both wheat and maize flour, with orders of integration which are around one or even above one. On the contrary, quantities, though also persistent, appear to be fractionally integrated, with orders of integration in the interval (0, 0.5) pointing towards stationarity, long memory and mean reverting behaviour. Violence is associated with an insignificant increase in prices of both products and a significant decrease in quantities. An external validity check on the impact of post-election ethnic violence on food prices in Nigeria yields consistent results. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/4/502.abstract> (Restricted access)

Liberia

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

Abstract: This study investigates the relationship between family network density and income hiding in rural Liberia. The authors link people's behaviour in a modified lottery experiment and a time preference game to detailed information about their family networks. They find that individuals with a dense family network are more likely to pay a fraction of their endowment to hide their earnings from the experiment. This association is mainly driven by male respondents. They also find that men with dense family networks have lower discount rates than those with smaller networks. Qualitative responses suggest that these men perceive the authors as an alternative bank: if they have no immediate purpose for the money, they prefer the research team to keep it for two weeks. This prevents them from spending it on things other than its intended use and may keep predatory members of the family network at bay. The negative association between family network density and investment decisions is stronger if these networks are characterised by members who sought financial support in the past. Taken together, the results offer tentative evidence that dense family networks, under some conditions, have adverse impacts on economic decision-making. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/3/453.abstract> (Restricted access)

Mali

Special issue: rethinking challenges to state sovereignty in Mali and northwest Africa / guest ed.: Bruce Whitehouse & Francesco Strazzari - Philadelphia, PA : Routledge, 2015.

Abstract: This special issue examines current challenges for regional security and state authority in northwest Africa where new threats and political instability have reached unprecedented levels in the second decade of the twenty-first century. Contributions: Introduction: rethinking challenges to state sovereignty in Mali and northwest Africa (Bruce Whitehouse, Francesco Strazzari); Securitization initiatives in the Sahara-Sahel region in the twenty-first century (Stephen Harmon); State, secession, and Jihad: the micropolitical economy of conflict in northern Mali (Luca Raineri, Francesco Strazzari); Failing at violence : the longer-lasting impact of pro-government militias in northern Mali since 2012 (Marc-André Boisvert); Crime, coping, and resistance in the Mali-Sahel periphery (Morten Bøås); Political orders in the making: emerging forms of political organization from Libya to northern Mali (Thomas Hüskén, Georg Klute). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uafs20/8/4> (Restricted access)

Senegal

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

Abstract: In this work the author investigates cultural, historical and cognitive motivations for noun classification in Sereer-Saloum, an Atlantic language of the Senegambian language family. She uses a prototype theory approach to categorisation (following Lakoff 1987; Rosch 1975, among others), emphasising semantic motivations for noun classes based on underlying conceptual category structures. In keeping with similar studies, the analysis assumes that linguistic

categorisation is reflective of underlying conceptual patterns that are motivated rather than generated. In Sereer, these patterns are largely predictable from information about shape, function and force-dynamics; deviations from the prototype are explained via metonymic and metaphoric extensions, and specific cultural information. Sereer illustrates that even in the face of dialectal diffusion and diachronic attrition of overt morphological noun classes, cognitively salient best examples are maintained and members are reassigned to the remaining classes based on best-fit family resemblances due to the internal logic of the conceptual category system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2015.1016997> (Restricted access)

Senegal

Resource allocation in extended sibships : an empirical investigation in Senegal / Karine Marazyan. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 416-452 : graf., tab
Abstract: Using data from an original nationally representative survey in Senegal, the author estimates the effect of the widespread practice of child fostering on host children's educational outcomes. She finds that host girls aged six to nine at the arrival of the foster sibling significantly benefit in terms of school enrolment. She does not find any effect on host boys. Although cross-sectional, the survey data enables to implement different estimation strategies to measure the effect of interest limiting estimation bias due to the potential joint determination of decisions to host a foster child and to enrol one's child. Furthermore, the author addresses a second issue commonly encountered by the literature: the identification of the foster children. Two groups are identified: children formally fostered-in and children informally fostered-in. Extending the group of foster children to include children informally fostered-in affects the results. One possible channel for the observed effect on host girls could be the release of liquidity constraints. Indeed the labour supply of mothers increases with the presence of foster girls, likely because foster girls replace them in their household tasks. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/3/416.abstract> (Restricted access)

Senegal 2015, *Sabar : Senegal's heartbeat / produced by Arda Nederveen Visuele Producties ; director, camera, editor, Arda Nederveen* Amsterdam : Arda Nederveen Visuele Producties, (399892133).

Abstract: This documentary film depicts the phenomenon of Sabar, the popular percussion and dance scene in Senegal, with complex, driving rhythms and explosive dance. The filmmaker follows the percussionist Maguette Gueye - a 31 years old Wolof 'griot' (bard). He is one of the many drummers in Dakar who make a meagre living from their art. He says "I am a griot and I cannot be but who I am: a 'téggkat' (percussionist)". Will his two sons follow this way of life? In Sabar, modernity and tradition go hand in hand. The Sabar rhythms are traditional, but it are today's youngsters, dressed in the latest Western fashion, who play passionate in the streets and clubs. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

South Africa

Breaking African language boundaries: student teachers' reflections on translanguaging practices / Leketi Makalela. - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 275-292 : tab
Abstract: The notion of translanguaging has recently attracted attention in bilingual educational contexts worldwide. Noteworthy, however, is a paucity of studies that have assessed its effectiveness as a teachable strategy in complex African multilingual classrooms. This study investigated metacognitive reflections of 15 (n=15) student teachers towards their use of discursive language practices in learning Sepedi as an additional language in a teacher education programme. During classroom interactions, the participants' community (home) languages were permitted to offset linguistic fixity often experienced in monolingual classroom contexts. The results of the study revealed a heightened cross-fertilisation of transcultural identities and fluid communicative repertoires that extend beyond traditional linguistic codes. Using a translanguaging framework, the author extends its scope as an effective strategy to renegotiate African language boundaries based on an ubuntu worldview (i.e., one being incomplete without the other) and highlight cognitive, pedagogical and social advantages of the languaging phenomenon. Pedagogical implications and areas of further research on translanguaging are

considered at the end of the paper. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2014.986664> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Crafting dominance : political power and the marketing of the African National Congress / Rushil Ranchod. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 367-385

Abstract: Recent analyses of the continued dominance of the African National Congress (ANC) have centred on its organizational, electoral, governmental and popular bases of power. This paper extends this analysis by arguing that the ANC derives significant political power through its political communications, and particularly its political marketing. Through the lens of the latter, it examines the ANC's strategic political behaviour over time. It extends its analytical purview beyond election campaigns to include the process of creating the symbolic bases of the South African state through the discursive continuity of economic policy. This paper roots the ANC's political marketing within a wider historical, cultural, representational and political setting. It demonstrates the recursive practices and effects of the ANC's communications and the deep entanglement of politics with marketing. This paper makes an initial contribution to reconceptualizing the bases of the ANC's political dominance and sheds light on an understudied aspect of its political and cultural orientation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1104468> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Failed redistribution or failed administration? : official union narratives of community protest in South Africa / Marcel Paret. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 345-366

Abstract: How do unions relate to struggles being waged by those who are poor and lack secure employment? Drawing on a content analysis of 176 press releases, this article examines how two South African unions, the private manufacturing union NUMSA (National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa) and the public services union SAMWU (South African Municipal Workers Union), officially responded to protests in township communities ravaged by unemployment. Both unions recognize the importance of the protests, but they situate them within different narratives. Revolving around a notion of failed redistribution, the NUMSA narrative is more left leaning but also more hostile to community protests, viewing them as lacking in political direction. Revolving around a notion of failed administration, the SAMWU narrative is less radical but expresses greater sympathy with and understanding of the protests. The two narratives suggest that union solidarity with more insecure layers of the working class will depend on their relation to the state and ruling party, and the extent to which they view themselves as privileged actors in working-class struggle. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1104467> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Language of learning and teaching in a multilingual school environment: what do teachers think? / Christa van der Walt and Nanda Klapwijk. - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 293-318 : graf., tab

Abstract: One of the enduring problems of South African educational policy changes in the past 20 years is the fact that curricula, legislation and policies have changed radically while the staff complement has remained relatively stable. Despite a progressive national language policy, schools have increasingly introduced English as the sole language of learning and teaching (LoLT), preferably from the earliest grades. In all the debate about the 'best' language of learning and teaching, however, there seems to be a missing voice: that of the teacher. Using an analytical framework developed by Richard Baldauf, this study shows how a focus on micro level language planning activities is important for teacher development and language policy implementation. When debating language issues, particularly the language of learning and teaching, teachers do not have a big enough say or may not be fully aware of alternative models for multilingual classes. This study brings the teacher's voice to the language policy debate. The results show that teachers are keenly aware of the multilingual context and their views and decision-making processes reflect this awareness. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2015.1050058> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Recalibrating Africa's geo-political calculus : a critique of South Africa's hegemonic status / Olusola Ogunnubi. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 387-406 : tab

Abstract: This article critiques the increasing claims in scholarly and diplomatic circles of a putative South African hegemony in Africa. On the backdrop of the recalibration of Nigeria's GDP making it Africa's largest economy, there have been counter arguments that South Africa's regional influence is dwindling as a result of its staggering economy among other domestic impediments. In this paper, the author takes the position that although South Africa's capacity to fulfil a hegemonic role may be hindered by internal and external ambivalences, these factors do not in any way disqualify the country from playing a hegemonic role. He concludes by making the assertion that our regional understanding of hegemony in the African context must be one that operates beyond the realm of the preponderant material capabilities of a state into reasonable measures of ideational characteristics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1099373> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Rethinking media diversity policy on the community press in South Africa / Jane Duncan. - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 423-443

Abstract: It has been well acknowledged by media historians that South Africa had a vibrant grassroots community press under apartheid, which declined with the advent of democracy. The ruling African National Congress (ANC) has supported media diversity in its media policy and has also criticised the supposedly anti-transformative nature of mainstream agenda-setting press. It has called for a range of measures to counteract this problem, including media diversity and intensified support for community media. However, apart from the establishment of the Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA), in its practices in government, the ANC has adopted a market-driven approach to the development of the sector, leaving questions of market structure to the Competition Commission and Tribunal. Evidence from the community press suggests that this approach, which amounts to an adaptation to neoliberalism, but with a public service top-up, is inadequate to the task of realising diversity. As a result, the community press is facing deep crisis. The article considers why the ANC has adopted an incoherent, even contradictory approach to press diversity, and what policy measures are needed to encourage the sorts of vibrant community press that a democratic South Africa needs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1117504> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Santam and Nando's : an advertising narrative of local humour, local conflict, local co-branding / Ronald Irwin. - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 506-522 : tab

Abstract: In 2011 in South Africa short term insurer Santam (Santam Ltd.) put in place an advertising initiative that illustrates the power of a humorous brand narrative effected in conjunction with another brand. In this case, it is the South African arm of Nando's (Nando's Chickenland Ltd.), a fast food restaurant chain specialising in Portuguese-themed chicken dishes that rely heavily on peri-peri spices. The two well-known brands aired a series of five commercials on television and the Internet, trading good-humoured jibes centred around the value proposition of each company's offering. The resultant rise in social media viewership and consumer engagement was notable and illustrates the efficacy of a cobranded narrative run over numerous media platforms, in this case radio, television, social media, print and the Internet. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1117503> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Special issue: the participatory turn and self-expression / ed.: Mariekie Burger - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2015.

Abstract: This issue of 'Communicatio' took shape against the backdrop of global debate on the participatory turn and public participation. The articles in this edition are positioned to investigate the question of what it is that the public are participating in. It investigates 'public self-expressions'

- that is, ordinary people expressing their self-identities in public, where 'public' refers to both ordinary people and to the fact that they share their identities in the public sphere. Contributions on Africa: From self-expression to social aggression: cyberbullying culture among South African youth on Facebook (Matjorie Rachoene, Toks Oyedemi); Burning to consume? 'Izikhothane' in Daveyton as aspirational consumers (Jabulani Mnisi); Public self-expression: decolonising researcher- researched relationships (Keyan Tomaselli, Lauren Dyll-Myklebust); 'Ubuntu' and the value of self-expression in the mass media (Thaddeus Metz). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcsa20/41/3> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Testing for competition in the South African banking sector / Witness Simbanegavi, Joshua B. Greenberg, and Tendai Gwatidzo. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 303-324 : tab

Abstract: The authors employ both the Panzar and Rosse (1987) and the Bresnahan (1982) models to test for competition in the South African banking sector. They find evidence consistent with monopolistic competition in the South African banking sector. While this may be considered relatively good news for consumers that South African banks are not acting as a cartel, there is need for policies and other interventions to enhance contestability in the banking sector and thus improve efficiency. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/3/303.abstract> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The determinants of earnings inequalities : panel data evidence from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Andrew Kerr and Francis Teal. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 4, p. 530-558 : tab

Abstract: In this article the authors analyse the relative importance of individual ability and labour market institutions, including public sector wage setting and trade unions, in determining earnings differences across different types of employment. To do this they use the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study panel data from South Africa, which show extremely large average earnings differentials across different types of employment. The results suggest that human capital and individual ability explain much of the earnings differentials within the private sector, but cannot explain the very large premiums for public sector workers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/4/530.abstract> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The rise of film production and the politics of the star system in South Africa / Gilbert Motsaathebe. - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 444-458 : tab

Abstract: The rise of film production and the ubiquitous presence of the "new wave" of films from South Africa on the international scene in recent years have raised expectations amongst local film stars hoping to get their biggest break by taking leading roles in major South African productions. However, most of these films, particularly co-productions, have continuously used foreign stars in leading roles. As a result, local stars have constantly voiced concerns about the proliferation of foreign artists in leading roles in South African productions. Many explanations have been offered in trying to understand why filmmakers tend to cast a foreign star when a local one could probably do a better job (in, for example, portraying a local icon like Nelson Mandela) and still command a lesser fee. However, this article puts forward that most of these arguments are based on intuition rather than on the real dynamics and externalities governing this practice. The article attempts to make sense of the issue by arguing that the rationale for this practice stems from a film being a high-risk investment that it is driven by the broader financial imperatives of film production. The article offers empirical evidence to suggest that stars do not add economic value to the film, but to themselves (see Elberse 2005), since the bulk of the money goes towards their appearance fees. It is concluded that the traditional model guiding film finance and the logic behind it need to be looked at afresh, given the fact that several films have failed at the box office, both locally and internationally, despite featuring major foreign stars, compared to the massive success of some local films (e.g., *Jerusalema*, *Tsotsi* and *Yesterday*) with local stars in the

leading roles. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1107114> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Winning the audience: a relevance theoretic analysis of us-them relationships in a text on HIV/AIDS / Marthinus Conradie. - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 159-179 : tab
Abstract: South Africa faces the greatest HIV infection rate among adolescents on the globe. Most university students are part of this age cohort, and are treated as an essential audience for campaigns aimed at curbing the infection rate. This investigation departs from the observation that the texts disseminated among students may benefit from critical reflection on the discourse through which the sexuality of target audiences is constructed. A pragmatic and metadiscursive analysis is conducted of the devices used in a particular text. This text was selected because in working to directly address the sexuality of the target audience, and by explicitly expounding the communicators' stance toward it, the text assumes a unique approach among those currently designed specifically for the student population. Analysing its construction of the audience's sexuality may therefore yield insights into the way specific pragmatic and metadiscursive devices are used to enhance the relevance of their HIV/AIDS messages. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2014.966854> (Restricted access)

South Africa 2013, *uKukhumbula uNokutela = Remembering Nokutela / a film by Cherif Keita* [Saint Paul, MN] : Media Lab Africa, (399254013).

Abstract: For ninety-five years the remains of Nokutela Mdimba Dube lay ignored in the Brixton Cemetery in Johannesburg (South Africa). Similarly ignored were her contributions to the founding and development of a critical set of institutions the Ohlange Institute, the Inanda Seminary, the *Ilange lase Natal* newspaper and the African National Congress - as well as to Zulu chorale music and the valuation of the education of women. Upon her death at age 44 in 1917, Nokutela, the estranged first wife of ANC-founder John Dube, was interred without individual marking in the section of the cemetery marked "C.K." ("Christian Kaffir"). The filmmaker, Professor of French and Francophone Studies at Carleton College (US), set himself the task of finding her grave and bringing together the far reaches of her family, while making her contributions and story more widely known by erecting a proper monument and making a film about Remembering. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Southern Africa

A disaggregated analysis of product price integration in the Southern African Development Community / Neil Balchin, Lawrence Edwards, and Asha Sundaram. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 390-415 : graf., tab
Abstract: Price-based empirical evidence on the extent to which product markets are integrated in developing regions is noticeably limited, particularly in Africa. This article uses highly disaggregated retail price data for twenty-four narrowly defined products collected at the district level in four Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries (Botswana, Malawi, South Africa and Zambia) to assess the extent to which product prices are integrated within and between these countries. The authors find evidence of large and persistent absolute deviations from the law of one price both within and between each of the four countries. Price dispersion is found to be higher between SADC countries than within the individual countries. On average, absolute price deviations between country pairs are smaller for countries adjacent to each other and for countries that share common membership in the Southern African Customs Union. Simple econometric estimates show that absolute price deviations between district pairs in the region increase the further apart the districts are from each other and are higher in the case of districts separated by a national border. Overall, the authors find no clear evidence that product markets in the SADC region have become more integrated between 2006 and 2009 (although product prices between the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa countries did become more integrated over this period), despite the liberalisation of tariffs under the SADC Protocol on Trade. Trade liberalisation alone appears not to be sufficient in generating greater product market integration within the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/3/390.abstract> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

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

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

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/3/325.abstract> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

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

Abstract: Post debt relief, the number of African countries considering accessing international capital markets, often to fund large infrastructure projects, is increasing. Potential risks of capital inflows are well known but the literature offers little help to estimate the cost of borrowing internationally for the first time. This article proposes a two-step approach to estimate the sovereign credit rating and interest rate cost of a country considering borrowing externally. Estimates can be used to assess the costs and benefits of different financing options. The method can also be used to construct foreign currency as well as domestic local currency yield curves. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/3/352.abstract> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

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

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

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/4/559.abstract> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Borrowing in Tanzanian Ngoni lexicon: some semantic trends in a language contact situation / Gastor Mapunda and Tove Rosendal. - In: *Language Matters*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 180-194 : graf., krt

Abstract: The Tanzanian language Ngoni has interacted for long with Swahili, which is the more prestigious and dominant lingua franca in Tanzania. This language contact situation affects Ngoni, which frequently borrows terms from Swahili, both for concepts which are new to the Ngoni speakers, but also terms which replace existing Ngoni vocabulary. This paper investigates how borrowed words are integrated, based on a framework including semantic generalisation, specialisation and shift. The study is based on fieldwork conducted in the Songea District in the Ruvuma Region of Tanzania, in the three villages of Peramiho, Kilagano and Mhepai. It was

found that borrowing was most frequent in the semantic fields 'modern world', 'food and drink' and 'clothing and grooming'. Additive borrowing was found to be more frequent than substitutive. Only semantic widening of borrowed terms was attested. However, combined with a tendency of replacement of old Ngoni terms with both Swahili and Ngoni hypernyms, it indicates that speakers' competence of the language is waning. This loss of competence may additionally be linked to a more general attrition of Ngoni culture and traditions, which may affect language maintenance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2015.1016093> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Households' income-generating activities and marginal returns to labour in rural Tanzania / Måns Nerman. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 3, p. 367-389 : tab
Abstract: This study uses detailed household-level data to assess whether rural Tanzanian households seem able to allocate labour so as to maximise their incomes, and what factors determine if they do. In contrast to much earlier work on income diversification the author uses crop-level data to explicitly evaluate marginal returns within agriculture. The integrated household survey used allows him to then link these returns to household characteristics and broader labour supply decisions and consumption behaviour. In line with expectations agricultural wage work seems to be a last resort option, as agricultural wage labourers have lower marginal returns than others due to a higher labour allocation to own agricultural production. Furthermore, wage rates are much higher than the agricultural shadow wages, implying that there are gains to be made from expanding the non-farm side of the rural economy. However, there is no evidence that households are stuck in agriculture due to being constrained from entering the existing labour market, and neither does the author find preferences for own crops being important for labour allocation. Work preferences seem to play a role though, and the findings are consistent with both credit and social networks being important determinants of a household's marginal productivity in agriculture. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/3/367.abstract> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Crossroads : women coming of age in today's Uganda / ed. by Christopher Conte - North Charleston, NC : Create Space, 2015.
Abstract: This book is a collection of autobiographical stories by Ugandan women writers, assembled by the editor with the intention of illuminating culture through autobiography. Topics addressed range from religion and politics to sports and health. Contributions by Nakisanze Segawa, Caroline Ariba, Rosey Sembatya, Shifa Mwesigye, Lydia Namubiru, Peace Twine, Harriet Anena, Lydia Namubiru, Elvania M. Bazaala, Sophie Bamwoyeraki, Grace Namazzi, Hilda Twongyeirwe, Julia Musiime and Laura Walusimbi. [ASC Leiden abstract]