

### **Africa**

La formalisation de l'informel : des systèmes financiers décentralisés à l'entrepreneuriat / par Mohamadou Boye. - In: *Penant*: (2014), année 124, no. 886, p. 58-88

Abstract: La formalisation de l'informel est le défi majeur des juristes africains compte tenu de son impact économique sur les États de l'Afrique. Les derniers ont expérimenté la formalisation de l'informel dans le cadre de l'UEMOA (Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine) et de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires) avec la loi PARMEC (Projet d'appui à la réglementation des mutuelles d'épargne et de crédit). Cette article sur la formalisation de l'informel à travers les statuts des Services financiers décentralisés (SFD) et de l'entrepreneuriat s'interroge sur les voies et moyens utilisés par l'UEMOA et l'OHADA pour mettre en place un cadre juridique, social et fiscal adapté aux acteurs du secteur concerné. La formalisation de l'informel au niveau de l'UEMOA et de l'OHADA met en avant, d'une part, la création de nouveaux statuts avec des régimes juridiques spécifiques et, d'autre part, les difficultés d'articulation des nouveaux statuts avec les anciens du fait de la différence de régimes juridiques. Le succès de la formalisation de l'informel sera lié en grande partie à la conciliation vertueuse des logiques nationales aux dynamiques communautaires. En effet, la mise en place des incitations fiscales pour accompagner les SFD et l'entrepreneuriat sont porteurs de risques de disparités importantes. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Africa**

*Special Issue : the ethics of archaeological practice in Africa / guest ed.: John Gibling, Rachel King & Benjamin Smith* - Nairobi : British Institute in Eastern Africa, 2014.

Abstract: Contributions: Introduction: de-centring ethical assumptions by re-centring ethical debate in African archaeology (John Gibling , Rachel King , Benjamin Smith); Ethics in African archaeology (Benjamin Smith); Toward a politicised interpretation ethic in African archaeology (John Daniel Gibling); Development-led archaeology and ethics in Lesotho (Rachel King , Charles Arthur); Knowledge about archaeological field schools in Africa: the Tanzanian experience (Asmeret G. Mehari , Peter R. Schmidt , Bertram B. Mapunda); Contract archaeology in South Africa: some ethical concerns (Ndukuyakhe Ndlovu); Where angels fear to tread: ethics, commercial archaeology, and extractive industries in southern Africa (Shadreck Chirikure); Commentary: on the debate on ethics in African archaeology (Alejandro Haber). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/raza20/49/2> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

Toward a victim-survivor narrative: rape and form in Yvonne Vera's *Under the Tongue* and Calixthe Beyala's *Tu t'appelleras Tanga* / Régine Michelle Jean-Charles. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 1, p. 39-62

Abstract: This essay examines the representation of rape in Yvonne Vera's *Under the Tongue* and Calixthe Beyala's *Tu t'appelleras Tanga*, arguing for the term 'victim-survivor' as a conceptual frame for analysing the experience of violated protagonists instead of the term 'rape survivor', which is nowadays favoured in Western-dominated rape crisis intervention discourses over the term 'victim'. Both novels help to illuminate the problem with severing survivor from victim, especially in light of their attention to black women's experiences in which strength and agency have been used historically to veil their victimization and blame them for it. Yet the additional power of these examples lies in the pervasiveness of a victim-blaming ethos, which pathologizes and restricts people who are raped. The alternative victim-survivor narrative provides a model that opens up a space to account more fully for the oscillating forces that inform subjectivity in the aftermath of rape and is far more representative of different experiences with sexual violence. Ultimately, it provides a fitting model for retheorizing sexual violence in African literature and beyond. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## **Africa**

*Applied drama and theatre as an interdisciplinary field in the context of HIV/AIDS in Africa / ed. by Hazel Barnes - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2013.*

Abstract: This issue presents a set of research essays written to facilitate dialogue across disciplines on the role of drama and theatre in HIV/AIDS education, prevention, and rehabilitation. Reflections are offered on present praxis and the media, as well as on innovative research approaches in an interdisciplinary paradigm, along with HIV/AIDS education via performance poetry and other experimental methods such as participant-led workshops. Topics include: the call for a move away from the binaries of much critical pedagogy; a project, undertaken in Ghana and Malawi with people living with AIDS, to create and present theatre; the contradictions between global and local expectations of applied drama and theatre methodology, in relation to folk media, participation, and syncretism. Three case studies from South Africa report on: mapping as a creative device for playmaking; the methodology of Themba Interactive Theatre; and applying drama with women living with HIV in the Zandspruit Informal Settlement. The essays validate the importance of play in both energizing those in positions of hopelessness and enabling the distancing essential to observe one's situation and enable change. The book stimulates the ongoing investigation of current practice and extends an invitation to further develop innovative approaches. Several contributions are about South Africa, other countries include Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The authors are: Hazel Barnes, Patrick Mangeni, David Kerr, Emelda Ngufor Samba, Gordon Bilbrough, Rebecca Ann Rugg, Nehemiah Chivandikwa, Diana Wilson, Karen Suter, Selloane Mokuku, Johannes Visser, Alexandra Sutherland, Galia Boneh, Kennedy Chinyowa, Jamie Lachman, Myer Taub, Remo Chipatiso, and Tendai Mtukwa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **Africa**

*Social development issues in Africa / ed. by Aklilu Kidanu and Asfaw Kumssa - Nairobi : United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Africa Office, 2001.*

Abstract: Poverty and marginalization of the poor are endangering the stability and security of many African countries. Integrating social development into the overall development programmes of sub-Saharan Africa is important for development programmes to be successful. The case studies in this collective volume focus on various issues of social development. Its editors hope that the book will contribute to discussions about social development and provide training and reference material for planners, development agencies and government institutions involved in social development. The book has four parts. Part one is concerned with the role of training in promoting effective and sustainable social development (contributions by John F. Jones and Carolyn L. Gates). Part two focuses on the importance of local community participation (contributions on Botswana by Kwaku Osei-Hwedie and Bertha Z. Osei-Hwedie, and on Zimbabwe by Edwin Kaseke). Part three deals with the role of organizations and institutions in building sustainable social development (contributions on Kenya by Patrick Alila and on Zimbabwe by Rodreck Mupedziswa). Part four provides overviews of social development policies and practices for South Africa (by B.C. Chikulo) and Ethiopia (by Aklilu Kidanu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **Botswana**

*The missionary and the rainmaker : David Livingstone, the Bakwena, and the nature of medicine / Brian Stanley. - In: Social Sciences and Missions: (2014), vol. 27, no. 2-3, p. 145-162*

Abstract: The dialogue between the missionary and the rainmaker found in various forms in David Livingstone's writings needs to be interpreted against the background of Livingstone's relationship with the Bakwena during the late 1840s, a time of severe drought and one in which chief Sechele's repudiation of his rainmaking functions after his baptism threatened the displeasure of the ancestors. Livingstone's recording of the dialogue reveals his indebtedness to the moral philosophy of the Scottish thinker, Thomas Dick, but also suggests that Livingstone remained fascinated by the very African cosmology that his Christian faith and Scottish scientism led him to repudiate. In today's ecologically conscious age the rain doctor's observation that Africans apply medicines to everything, and not simply to humans and animals, no longer looks quite so irrational. In the original manuscript of his 'Missionary travels and researches in South Africa', Livingstone writes that "we must place ourselves in their position, and believe, as they and

homeopathics do, that all medicines act by a mysterious charm." Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

'Broken glass' or broken text?: the translatability of Alain Mabanckou's 'Verre cassé' (2005) into English / Vivian Steemers. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 1, p. 107-124  
Abstract: 'Verre cassé', Alain Mabanckou's fifth novel, awarded several 'Franco-French' literary prizes, launched the author's breakthrough as a 'francophone'/French/Congolese writer. This essay opens with a description of Mabanckou's ascension to the global pantheon of postcolonial writers, as 'Verre cassé' was included among the 3% of all literature translated into English. A primary challenge for Helen Stevenson, the translator of the novel, were the approximately three hundred predominantly literary references that were incorporated in the source text. This article examines to what extent the pleasure of the reading as well as the understanding of the author's message may be affected by these losses? In other words, is the result of this translation 'Broken Glass' or "broken text?" The author estimates that approximately 50% of the intertexts will be occluded in the translation, thus depriving the informed anglophone reader in the second degree of half the moments of joyous recognition, and eliminating part of the magnification of the ideological message. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

Queer complicity in the Belgian Congo: autobiography and racial fetishism in Jef Geeraerts's (post)colonial novels / Thomas Hendriks. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 1, p. 63-84

Abstract: Jef Geeraerts is a Flemish author and former colonial administrator in Belgian Congo, who is best known for the explicit depictions of sex and violence in his (post-)colonial novels. The author reviews the existing literary criticism on the Belgian Congo and positions his own reading within the theoretical frameworks of both queer theory and postcolonial studies. He goes on to offer a short biography of Geeraerts, before turning to the literary strategies that were used by Geeraerts to forge a fictive, 'autobiographical' character by creating an ambiguous distance with the Belgian colonial system. Throughout this reading, the article will not so much focus on what is usually considered his major literary trope - the eroticized 'black woman' - but on the underlying male homosocial context and its homoerotic potentials, which uncover a deeper structure of (un)orthodox racial fetishism. It is exactly this fetishism that explains both his 'racist' views and his overt 'anti-colonialism,' while at the same time accounting for his obsession with black women and his misogynist views on sexuality. Despite Geeraerts's conscious anti-establishment modernism, this underlying and often overlooked homoerotics in ostensibly "heterosexual" novels is shown to be an accomplice of colonial power, silencing the black other and reaffirming a porno-tropic tradition of racial fetishism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

Congo wars and the conflict resource debacle : a contemporary perspective / James Tsabora. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 477-499

Abstract: The desire to profit from war through illegal natural resource exploitation activities has made economic and financial agendas prominent in warfare on the African continent. It has mainly targeted extractive mineral resources that are high in demand on the global market. This phenomenon has consequently redefined and reshaped the nature of armed conflict in Africa. Most major conflicts, such as the Congo war, bear testimony to this, having seen different conflict actors involved in illicit economic and natural resource activities before the achievement of relative peace. These illegal activities have become a major problematic phenomenon in African modern conflicts and plague African economies whilst enriching individuals and economies of other continents. Recently, there have been concerted efforts to examine and publicize the volume of illicit capital and financial flows out of Africa with a view of finding a holistic solution to the problem. In 2011, the African Union Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development passed a Resolution calling for the assessment and examination of the nature, level and patterns of illicit financial flows from Africa. They encouraged the increase of awareness and through cooperation

and collaboration emphasized the need to reduce these flows. This paper describes the nature of the Congo wars of the past decade. In addition, the author puts forward possible points that could be developed further as a way forward in dealing with resource problems in conflict prone areas such as Congo. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Libya**

*Searching for justice in post-Gaddafi Libya : a socio-legal exploration of people's concerns and institutional responses at home and from abroad / [eds.]: Jan Michiel Otto, Jessica Carlisle, Suliman Ibrahim ; [authors]: Nasser Algeheita... [et al.] - [Leiden] : Published by Van Vollenhoven Institute, Leiden University, 2013.*

Abstract: This is the first publication of a project on Access to Justice and Institutional Development in Libya (AJIDILI), which was established in 2012 by scholars in legal and social sciences at the University of Leiden and Benghazi University. Using a socio-legal approach, the research focuses on two types of cases: those concerning legal institutions, and those concerning justice seekers. In the first category, the study examines the people's lawyers, a branch of the judicial system providing free legal representation to litigants in court, criminal defence lawyers, and a day in a family court of first instance in Tripoli. The first two cases in the second category discuss how justice seekers have responded to injustices experienced during the Gaddafi regime. Both reflect their sense of exclusion from the judicial system before the revolution as well as in its aftermath. The fifth case study discusses another group of claimants, namely men who were unlawfully detained in the 1980s on suspicion of being political opponents of the Gaddafi regime. The sixth and final case study is an exploration of justice seeking by the families of the victims of the Abu Salim massacre of 1996. Contributions by Nasser Algeheita, Jessica Carlisle, Mohammed El-Tobuli, Jazia Gebril, Suliman Ibrahim, Amal Obeidi, Jan Michiel Otto, and Khalifa Shakreen. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Malawi**

*Draft cybercrime legislation in Malawi : a comparative analysis of proposed cybercrime law against international standards and best practices / Lewis C. Bande. - In: Journal of African and International Law: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 591-702*

Abstract: The Government of Malawi has formally initiated the process of enacting a law aimed at regulating the increasingly important information and communication technologies (ICT) sector by publishing a draft Bill, providing the country with comprehensive legal and institutional frameworks for the ICT sector. Currently no such frameworks exist. The Bill aims at being an all-inclusive statute that covers almost every aspect of ICT in particular cyber criminality. The draft was published principally to solicit views and input from stakeholders in the ICT sector and the general public. This article is a response to the call for views on the Bill. The article focusses on that part of the Bill that deals with cyber criminality, particularly substantive offences and the principles of criminal liability. The author also analyses the provisions of the Bill relating to cyber crime against international standards as contained in the SADC's Model Law on Computer Crime and Cybercrime, and other key documents developed by the International Telecommunications Union. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Morocco**

*The Moudawana syndrome: gender trouble in contemporary Morocco / Jimia Boutouba. - In: Research in African Literatures: (2014), vol. 45, no. 1, p. 24-38*

Abstract: The present article examines the way Zakia Tahiri's film Number One (2009) foregrounds a renewed understanding of gender and gender relations in contemporary Morocco, especially in the wake of the New Family Code Reform (Moudawana), which has revolutionized women's status by increasing their power in the private as well as the public spheres. Tahiri uses subversive comedy to challenge traditional views and constructions of male and female roles, to expose and dismantle the normative constructions of masculinity, and to promote the emergence of a new social frame. Number One remains embedded in the present, posing crucial questions about the masculine, the feminine, and patriarchal organization through a comic frame. It documents the social fabric, outlining the gender and class disparities that continue to plague the country, the domination of the bourgeoisie, and the yawning gap between the privileged and the

under-privileged. At the same time, it shows the changes that have already taken place, such as the important economic role that women have come to play. It makes vivid a variety of intertwined features of urban Morocco in the era of globalization, illustrating its economic impact, the global movement of ideas, images, and commodities, along with other social pressures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Mozambique**

Christianity's role in dispute resolution in Mozambique / Carolien Jacobs, Linda van de Kamp. - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2014), vol. 27, no. 2-3, p. 192-218

Abstract: Religion is often portrayed as either a source of conflict or as a source of peace and reconciliation. This article explores the role of religion in day-to-day conflicts in two regions of Mozambique: Maputo and Gorongosa. Three factors that are of importance in determining whether religious mediation, here mainly by Pentecostal Christians, unites or divides people are identified: 1. the local or foreign background of the pastor (a foreign pastor might sharpen conflicts); 2. the socio-economic position of the believer and the importance attributed to family ties (income is an important source of conflict); and 3. the specific Christian discourse and practices (either more focused on the spiritual struggle and personal success or on peace and harmony). It appears that pastors who intervene directly between conflicting parties tend to aim at reconciliation, whereas pastors who intervene in an indirect manner tend to sharpen and magnify divisions between people. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Mozambique**

Special theme section: the Human Economy Project: first steps / guest ed.: John Sharp, Theodore Powers and Vito Laterza. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2013), vol. 36, no 3/4 : p. 99-138

Abstract: The Human Economy Project (HEP) posits that the ethnographic research method ought to be at the forefront of efforts to reclaim the economy from the economic experts, by taking careful note of how ordinary people make economy on the street. The special theme section on HEP contains four case studies of the ways in which people adapt to the hostile circumstances created by the big institutions of market, state and business corporation: Responding to the crisis: food co-operatives and the solidarity economy in Greece (Theodoros Rakopoulos); On law and legality in post-apartheid South Africa: insights from a migrant street trader (Jürgen Schraten); Institutions and social change: a case study of the South African National AIDS Council (Theodore Powers); A broken link: two generations in a rural household in Massinga district, southern Mozambique (Albert Farré). The final two articles reflect on the project in more general terms: Towards a human economy: reflections on a new project (John Sharp); Some notes towards a human economy approach (Vito Laterza). Sharp provides information about the project's antecedents, the scholars involved, and the social theory the participants have come to regard as the most appropriate for their aims. Laterza reflects on the potential contribution of the HEP towards a future economy, where markets are retained as vital vessels of economic life and are not synonymous with capitalist exploitation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Namibia**

Alien invasive 'Prosopis': a curse or a blessing? / by H. Auala ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2014), vol. 62, p. 83-128 : foto's, graf., krt, tab

Abstract: 'Prosopis' is an alien invasive tree/shrub found throughout most of the town lands and many of the ephemeral rivers in Namibia. They are exceptionally noteworthy in the Stampriet Artesian Aquifer in the Auob and Nossob basins in south-eastern Namibia. In particular, commercial farmers and service providers usually find them a factor reducing land productivity and difficult to eradicate. On the other hand, some communal farmers and most residents in informal settlements find them a valuable source of income and resources. If people living in the Auob and Nossob basins had the interest, capacity, funding, equipment and markets, there is potential to generate a sizable income from 'Prosopis'. Most of the residents and other authors, however, suggest cooperative and appropriate management, including targeted eradication, as the best approach. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

## **Namibia**

Bush thickening in Namibia - a historical perspective / by Peter Cunningham. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2014), vol. 62, p. 164-185 : foto's, tab

Abstract: Bush thickening is not a recent phenomenon, but probably a natural cyclic event exacerbated by human rangeland management. This note aims to throw some light on historic, albeit anecdotal, references some early explorers published regarding dense bush in Namibia between 1856 and 1925. It is evident that patches (and/or areas) of dense bush did occur throughout north-central and eastern Namibia to such an extent that the explorers actively made mention of their trials and tribulations associated with bush. The author also gives an indication of current bush densities in the areas mentioned by these early explorers. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## **Namibia**

Stone fortifications at !Areb: the political-economy of pastoralism and the constructs of the 'open' and 'closing/closed' frontier - a first exploration / by André Du Pisani. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2014), vol. 62, p. 37-78 : foto's, ill, tab

Abstract: This article explores stone fortifications on the farm !Areb against the backdrop of the political economy of pastoralism within the constructs of the 'open' and 'closing/closed' frontier. After 1870, !Areb became part of the then 'Baster Gebiet' and the Rehoboth District. There is, however, an older record of human settlement that has to be considered. Following a later boundary commission by the former German Colonial State in 1897, !Areb fell under the Windhoek District in 1909. This article departs from the understanding that the terminologies of 'hunter-gatherer', 'pastoralist' and 'frontier' are not timeless ahistorical categories, but historical and social constructions. There are relationships between these terms. While the mode of existence was predominantly pastoralist, meaning that Khoikhoi /Nama/Oorlams/Basters/Swartboois and Otjiherero had livestock, the arrival of European settlers in the late 19th century fundamentally changed both the nature of pastoralism, and, more importantly, the construct of the frontier. It was no longer possible for the Khoikhoi/Nama/Oorlams to experience upward mobility, and the frontier was transformed from an 'open' to a 'closing/closed' frontier. This, in turn, changed the pastoralist mode of existence. The author argues that the stone fortifications on the farm !Areb had their genesis within the construct of the 'open' frontier in the period before 1898. They could have been constructed by the Swartboois, before 1870, or more likely, by the Basters after that date. Their main purpose could have been to protect livestock and people against cattle raids and other forms of banditry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## **Namibia**

Towards sustainability of marine wildlife-watching in Namibia / by Ruth Leeny. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2014), vol. 62, p. 9-33 : foto's, krt, tab

Abstract: Tourism is important to the economy of coastal towns in Namibia, but lack of regulation in the marine tourism sector has the potential to have negative long-term impacts. For this study, data on marine wildlife-watching tourism in Walvis Bay (Namibia) were collected via interviews. 11 companies offered tours in 2010, providing the equivalent of at least 80 full-time, year-round jobs and direct revenue of over 30 million Namibian dollars. A voluntary code of conduct has been in place for several years but is not adhered to. Cetaceans (a diverse array of species of whales and dolphins) are frequently exposed to close approaches by vessels, raising concerns for the sustainability of the industry. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

## **Nigeria**

"The purest mode of looking": (post)colonial trauma in Wole Soyinka's *Death and the King's Horseman* / Andrew Barnaby. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 1, p. 125-149

Abstract: The starting point of this essay is Nigerian Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka's (in)famous claim concerning his 1975 play *Death and the King's Horseman*, that the "Colonial Factor is a catalytic incident merely." Since that assertion appears to be at odds with the central movement

of the play, almost to the point of missing a truth that simply cannot be missed, the essay aims to address a question first posed by Anthony Appiah, "why [does] Soyinka feel the need to conceal his purposes?" The focal point of the answer will be Freud's notion of *Nachträglichkeit* ('deferred action'). Through an extended rhetorical analysis of the play, the essay details how the subject of colonization can be understood as the subject of trauma precisely to the extent that the experience of colonization entails an originary missing of the event itself. The essay's final section explores how such a missing yet offers an ethical opportunity, the bearing witness to what it means not to see. It concludes that the rhetorical uncanniness of *Death and the King's Horseman* is revealed precisely in how it represents this very impossibility of confrontation, not the pseudo-confrontation of that facile 'clash of cultures' that Soyinka is right to dismiss, but the impossibility of confronting what is incomprehensible in colonialism itself. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Nigeria**

Pioneer workers, invaluable helpmeets, good mothers / Helga Harnes. - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2014), vol. 27, no. 2-3, p. 163-191

Abstract: This article explores the role of 20th century missionary wives by the examples of six women in the Church Missionary Society (CMS). They are: Edith Moule (Japan), Ruth Fisher (Uganda), Florence Jebb (Nigeria), Amy Rigg (China), Grace Akehurst (Nigeria), and Edith V. Wyatt (Nigeria, Uganda). It offers complexity to a gendered analysis, as well as insight into a time period, c. 1900c. 1960, which is only beginning to attract attention from researchers of this field. Through the lens of life course theories, the sources reveal official ideals and personal interpretations related to the transitions of marriage and motherhood, and point to motherhood as a turning point. The discussion demonstrates changing role expectations, from an emphasis on wives' contribution through the companionate missionary marriage towards individual job descriptions and domesticity for wives. However, the women responded differently to the expectations, and the analysis emphasizes how the agency of the women was enabled or limited by the timing of transitions. The article positions the individual woman in her immediate context, and in the CMS and wider English society, and search to reveal the interplay of the agents and these structures. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*Sects & social disorder : Muslim identities & conflict in Northern Nigeria / ed. by Abdul Raufu Mustapha - Woodbridge [etc.] : James Currey, 2014.*

Abstract: This collection explores intra-Muslim schisms and violence in northern Nigeria. The contributions analyse the multiple dimensions and factors, linkages and ruptures, and ideological shifts and continuous changes in strategy and tactics of the different Islamic movements. The foreword by Mohammed Sani Umar is followed by: 1. Introduction: interpreting Islam: Sufis, Salafists, Shi'ites & Islamists in northern Nigeria (Abdul Raufu Mustapha); 2. From dissent to dissidence: the genesis & development of reformist Islamic groups in northern Nigeria (Murray Last); 3. Contemporary Islamic sects & groups in northern Nigeria (Abdul Raufu Mustapha & Muhktar Bunza); 4. Experiencing inequality at close range: 'almajiri' students & Qur'anic schools in Kano (Hannah Hoehner); 5. Marginal Muslims' ethnic identity & the Umma in Kano (Yahaya Hashim & Judith-Ann Walker); 6. Understanding Boko Haram (Abdul Raufu Mustapha); and 7. Conclusion: religious sectarianism, poor governance & conflict (Abdul Raufu Mustapha). The book takes a critical look at the routine claim that radicalization of Islamic movements is the consequence of poverty or economic deprivation. Strands in the analysis include: religious doctrines; poverty and inequality; the political context of post-1999 competition; the personal agency of the Boko Haram youth; and the geographical and international context of the insurgency. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

The differential analyses between the revised UCC Article 9 and the Canadian Personal Property Security Act : the reasons Nigeria should transplant the former and not the latter / IHEME C.

Williams. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 559-590

Abstract: This paper concerns the difficult decision of a legal transplantation of one legal regime

for another. According to the author, a country which is desirous of transplanting a security interest law, such as Nigeria, should seriously deliberate options before making a final decision of which legal regime is ideal; the ramifications would be severe if a wrong choice would be made. Nigeria is currently facing a dilemma as to which security interest law model can best tackle its economic situation, by making credit more available to investors. Nigeria's current security interest laws, which were adopted from England following colonization, are moribund and do no longer serve the realities of today's commercial transactions. Wanting to change, however, does not automatically mean that change will take place; the dilemma remains. Currently an attempt is being made to transplant the Revised Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) to Nigeria. The author explores some of the more important differences of the Canadian Personal Property Security Act and Article 9, especially the choice of law rules and the default and enforcement rules under both models. He argues that the former should be transplanted, not the latter. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

The legal implications of appointment and removal of directors under Nigerian CAMA and the UK Company's Act / Michael C. Ogwezy. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 543-558

Abstract: The laws regulating company operations in Nigeria and the United Kingdom from their incorporation to dissolution are the Companies and Allied Matters Act Cap C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 (CAMA) and the United Kingdom Companies Act 2006, together with the UK Model Articles for Public and Private Companies 2008. All internal and external transactions of the company in question must be in line with the provisions of the law. Any act carried out without recourse to CAMA will be null and void. This paper discusses in a comparative manner the legal implications of the appointment, vacation, duties and removal of directors under CAMA and the Companies Act of the United Kingdom (UK), considering the fact that Nigeria is a former colony of the UK and both operate the common law system. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Body, space, and technology: interrogating conventionality in postmodern african dance theatre / Charles E. Nwadiuwe. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 27-42

Abstract: The interface of bodies and technology in theatrical space is redefining the colour and contours of contemporary dance theatre. The application of new technologies in theatre leads to the creation of Virtual Reality (VR) in performance. It transforms the physical stage into a virtual space; the dancer's body transmutes and oscillates, as Susan Kozel postulates, from a 'fleshly body' to a 'cyber-body'. The use of telepresence, projections and multimedia effects creates phenomenal theatrical illusions through image manipulation interwoven with the physical movements of the dancers. With the advancements in science and technology, and the complexities that characterize the (post)modern society, dance vocabulary and movement iconography have fused into nonlinear, non-realistic deconstructions that shape significations in amorphous forms in response to popular culture. The use of multimedia technologies in contemporary African dance theatre is reshaping choreographic tenets. This paper examines these trends using three dance compositions from Nigeria, Mozambique and South Africa for illustration. The study interrogates the issues of form, content and audience and points a way forward. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Gender ambiguity and iconic paradox in Ebiran Ekuechi 'facekuerade' ritualization / Sunday Enessi Ododo. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 7-26

Abstract: Ritualization, with its interpretative semiotic connotations, is a useful tool of discourse for explaining gender ambiguity and iconic paradox in the Ekuechi festival of the Epira Tao of Kogi State, Nigeria. Ekuechi ritualization is considered essentially as a cultural action devoid of any serious religious meaning within the social milieu of the Epira society. This paper uses ritual studies and semiotic theory to interrogate gender roles and the masking concept of Ekuechi festival performance, including that of 'facekuerade' (which signifies an Ekuechi masquerade



without a masque, hence face+Eku+erade = facekuerade). It also points to the need for rethinking the Ekuechi event as an engaging ritualization capable of transforming social contexts and performance realities, as well as mediating structures of social systems, including those involving women. Normally, women are absent from the Ekuechi. The sole exception is when witchcraft is required to secure proper performance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Sahel**

*Special issue: Nomadism and mobility in the Sahara-Sahel / Elisabeth Boesen, Laurence Marfaing & Mirjam de Bruijn - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2014.*

Abstract: The articles compiled in this special issue of the Canadian Journal of African Studies are based on contributions to the workshop Nomades et migrants dans l'espace Sahara-Sahel: Mobilité, ressources et développement, held in Bamako, January 2011. The articles are informed by the question of what empirical studies of different types of movement in this particular geographical area can contribute to the on-going and lively discussion on mobility in various academic fields. Contributions: Nomadism and mobility in the Sahara-Sahel: introduction (Elisabeth Boesen, Laurence Marfaing, Mirjam de Bruijn); De l'espace nomade à l'espace mobile en passant par l'espace du contrat: une expérience théorique (Denis Retailé); Mobility in pastoral societies of Northern Mali: Perspectives on social and political rationales (Charles Grémont); Quelles mobilités pour quelles ressources? (Laurence Marfaing); On west African roads: everyday mobility and exchanges between Mauritania, Senegal and Mali (Armelle Choplin, Jerome Lombard); Tubali's trip: Rethinking informality in the study of West African labour migrations (Benedetta Rossi); Mobility in the Hausa language (Joseph McIntyre); De la constitution d'un territoire à sa division : l'adaptation des Ahl Bârikalla aux évolutions sociopolitiques de l'Ouest saharien (XVIIeXXIe siècles) (Benjamin Acloque). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcas20/48/1> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

"Forget maps": documenting global apartheid and creating novel cartographies in Ishtiyag Shukri's *The Silent Minaret* / M. Neelika Jayawardane. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 1, p. 1-23

Abstract: In *The Silent Minaret*, South African-born writer Ishtiyag Shukri links apartheid-era obsessions with classifying and immobilizing people with the anxieties of the post-9/11 world, where nations in the geopolitical West similarly attempt to categorize and restrict threatening "dark bodies." By examining the psychological, intellectual, and political journey of the novel's main character, Issa Shamsuddin, from apartheid South Africa to Britain at the commencement of the Global War on Terror, the author of the article explores whether literature, learning, and friendships can prompt us to re-educate ourselves through investigating subsumed versions of history, thus playing an important part in transforming our political alignments. Issa details the particularities of both Dutch and British colonial history and specifies the positions that South Africa occupied as it transitioned from a simple watering station for the Dutch East India Company (the Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie) to a colony of strategic importance. The narrative does not solely focus on South African dilemmas about race and national identity. Instead, it historicizes the dynamics of intercultural relations in South Africa in order to illustrate how the methodologies employed by previous European imperial ventures remain globally relevant and pertinent to the present, including the role that empire plays in racializing difference and bureaucratizing its demarcations. Shukri, then, uses South Africa and its history to comment on twenty-first-century imperial ventures and the effects that these new wars will leave on both those who inhabit the lands on which they are waged and those in whose name they take place. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **South Africa**

*Special issue : South Africa's publishing and reading culture / [ed. by Elizabeth le Roux] - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2014.*

Abstract: This special issue brings together a collection of articles that examine the publishing, dissemination and reception of texts in South Africa, an area more commonly known by the

umbrella terms print culture or history of the book. The articles were first presented as papers at a seminar co-hosted by the University of Pretoria and Oxford Brookes University on 13 May 2013. Contributions: Reflections on the mission(s) to capture the reader and book in southern African art (Lize Kriel); The role of printed books in the dissemination of contemporary South African art and artists (Sarah Anne Hughes); Embroidered stories, remembered lives: the Mogalakwena Craft Art Development Foundation storybook project (Ria van der Merwe); Unique perspectives on South Africa: imagining South Africa through the Homebru book marketing campaign, 2002-2012 (Elizabeth le Roux); The 'South African Lady's Pictorial and Home Journal' as a subtle agent of change for British South African women's view of race relations in southern Africa (Isabella J. Venter); Books and publishing in the South African trade market: changing writers, changing themes (Jana Möller). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcrc20/28/5> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

'Distraction from the real difficulties': ethical deliberations in international health research / Helen Macdonald, Andrew D. Spiegel. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2013), vol. 36, no. 3/4, p. 146-154

Abstract: This article examines the complexities of the institutional ethical regulation of anthropological research, particularly as students based at institutions in the global North increasingly seek affiliation with, assistance from, and ethical approval from colleagues at institutions in the global South. In particular the article focuses on the globalization of the Institutional Review Board principle in defining much of the international landscape of ethical oversight, mainly because so much international health research funding is linked to northern institutions. The authors draw on a case study, the setting being an anthropological investigation by a northern researcher from the United States into health issues such as stigma, HIV, local context and rights-based approaches to health and health service delivery in South Africa. The northern institution made a large investment in ethical oversight, but oriented it entirely towards limiting its legal liability. It was little concerned by ethical considerations posed by South African colleagues. The authors argue that, if there is benefit to be had from transnational excursions, debate about ethics must occur at a cross-national level. With research becoming globalized, and with varying actors across the globe, it becomes necessary to transform the currently dominant paradigm, based as it is on a logic of a northern donor and southern recipients of knowledge, to a more collaborative and equitable process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **South Africa**

Contextualizing the hate speech debate : the United States and South Africa / Alexander Traum. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 501-525

Abstract: Over the last few decades, countries have faced the question of what legal measures, if any, should be taken to combat expressions commonly referred to as 'hate speech.' Laws regulating this speech are controversial. This article does not take sides but contributes to the literature on this subject by arguing that the debate should take into account the unique historical and cultural legacy of the country at issue. To support this claim, the article examines two countries' divergent approaches to the problem of hate speech: the United States and South Africa. By focussing on the oldest and one of the newest constitutional democracies, the author shows how the debate over hate speech laws is not shaped by abstract constitutional or philosophical values, but by the experiences of the collective polity of the countries addressing the problem. The article specifically focusses on seminal moments that shaped the United States and South Africa's respective trajectories on the hate speech question, coming to the conclusion that the debate should not only appeal to abstract principles but should also include a careful consideration of the distinctive characteristics of the country in question. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **South Africa**

Spirit and society: in defence of a critical anthropology of religious life / Hylton White. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2013), vol. 36, no. 3/4, p. 139-145

Abstract: According to recent criticisms, the critical anthropology of religious life in Africa has

failed to take relations with invisible beings at face value. In this view, the social work of such relations should be explored, rather than interrogating their ties to the economic and political forms of African modernity. Drawing on ethnography from research on relations with ancestral spirits in rural KwaZulu-Natal, the author argues that this criticism is misplaced. Relations with ancestral spirits are channels for the circulation of value, and here she shows how that circulation of value depends upon the circulation of money for its pragmatic constitution. No amount of taking things at face value can account for this dependency of personal ties on impersonal ones that are organized by structures of political economy. Only an anthropology that is critical is up to the task of comprehending social ties, including ties with spirits. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **South Africa**

Acting as survival: the plays of Athol Fugard, John Kani and Winston Ntshona / Anwaar A. Khalik Ibrahim Abdalla. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 75-86

Abstract: This paper shows that the plays *Sizwe Bansi is Dead* (Athol Fugard, 1973) and *The Island* (Athol Fugard, John Kani and Winston Ntshona, 1974) use acting and meta-theatre as a strategy of resistance to apartheid and as a means of survival for black people in South Africa. The photo studio in *Sizwe Bansi is Dead* and the prison cell in *The Island*, normally places of suppression, are transformed into places of survival of, and resistance against, apartheid. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **South Africa**

Un-performing racial and ethnic prejudice in tertiary institutional spaces in South Africa / Kennedy C. Chinyowa. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 43-57

Abstract: This paper draws illustrations from a practice-based research project focusing on racial and ethnic prejudice among students at Wits University, Witwatersrand, South Africa. The narratives that have emerged from interactive drama and conflict management workshops carried out among the different racial groups at Wits University campus seem to demonstrate what has been described as "the clash of martyrological memories." The students' narratives carry received knowledge of past oppressions that appear to be triggering what Loren Kruger (1999) calls an 'anti-post-apartheid' syndrome. The narratives reflect undying memories of a traumatic past that seems to be holding students from moving into the future. The paper seeks to posit possibilities for subverting and transforming the authority of such intergenerational knowledge through the agency of interactive drama interventions. Through empathy and distance, identification and projection, interactive drama creates a safe space for participants to cross the border from received knowledge to self-knowledge and from false consciousness to critical consciousness. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Subsaharan Africa**

*Natural resource management in sub-Saharan Africa : consequences and policy options for Africa : AERC Senior Policy Seminar XIII, Maputo, Mozambique, 28-30 March 2011 : seminar papers / African Economic Research Consortium - Nairobi : African Economic Research Consortium, 2012.*

Abstract: If resources are managed well, there is potential to reduce poverty. However, harnessing natural resources for sustained development is both technically and politically difficult. The papers in this book, presented at a Senior Policy Seminar organized by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) in Maputo (Mozambique) in 2011, are mainly on experiences and lessons learnt in this field. Contributions: Role of the state in natural resources exploration and exploitation (Paul Collier); Policy issues in resource rent extraction - hydrocarbons (Akpan Ekpo); Policy issues in resource rent extraction - hard commodities (Anthony M. Simpasa); Meeting the challenges of economic diversification in resource-rich countries (John Page); Managing savings/investment decisions in resource-rich countries including sovereign wealth fund and related issues (Ibrahim Elbadawi & Boaz Nandwa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Tanzania**

Child marital sex and the violation of human rights in Tanzania / Stella N. Ahanor & Sekela M.

Kalangson. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 703-719  
Abstract: In Tanzania, the Law of Marriage Act provides that the minimum age of marriage for women should be 15 years of age, while simultaneously section 138 of the Penal Code Act, as amended by the Law of the Child Act, criminalizes sexual relations between a man and a woman who is his wife but who is not yet 18 years of age. The result of this conflict of law is a serious violation of fundamental human rights. Child marriage violates the rights of the child and the law that prohibits consummation of marriage of a woman below 18 violates marital rights. This article addresses this conflict of laws. The authors discuss the role of consummation in a marriage, analyse penal sanctions in Tanzania and examine the criminalization of child marital sex and human rights violations, explaining which rights have been violated. This paper is a call to end child marriage, and the authors set down a number of ways that make this possible by making a comparison with similar cases in India and Bangladesh. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Zambia**

From an agency of cultural destruction to an agency of public health : transformations in Catholic missionary medicine in post-colonial eastern Zambia, 1964-1982 : Walima T. Kalusa. - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2014), vol. 27, no. 2-3, p. 219-238  
Abstract: Neo-Foucauldian history maintains that missionary doctors in imperial Africa were agents of Western cultural imperialism. This scholarship projects mission-based healers as agents of imperial power who played a major role in emasculating African therapeutic systems and in reinforcing colonial hegemony. This scholarship partly derives its support from the fact that across Africa, mission doctors and nurses cast themselves as cultural conquistadors whose ultimate goal was no less to undermine local medical culture than to supplant it with biomedical comprehensions of disease, healing and medicine. Convincing as this scholarship may be, it over-simplistically locks Christian medical missions in a distant, static past, erroneously portraying them as monolithic entities, and largely obscuring how missionary discourses and praxis surrounding disease and medicine metamorphosed in the aftermath of colonialism. This paper may be read as a corrective to such scholarship. The paper insists that, in conformity with the expectations and demands of the post-colonial regime in Zambia, Catholic medics reconfigured their medical discourse and practice. Consequently, their medicine lost its imperial and hegemonic pretensions and became an agency through which the newly-independent Zambian state implemented its public health policies, expanded public healthcare, trained local medical personnel, and, ultimately, 'Zambianized' the health sector. As agents of the Zambian states they even lost their religious flavour. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]