Africa

The contribution of African women to economic growth and development in the pre-colonial and colonial periods : historical perspectives and policy implications / Emmanuel Akyeampong and Hippolyte Fofack. - In: *Economic History of Developing Regions:* (2014), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 42-73 : graf

Abstract: Bringing together history and economics, this paper presents a historical and processual understanding of women's economic marginalization in sub-Saharan Africa from the pre-colonial period to the end of colonial rule. It is not that women have not been economically active or productive; it is rather that they have often not been able to claim the proceeds of their labour or have it formally accounted for. The paper focuses on the pre-colonial and colonial periods and outlines three major arguments. First, it discusses the historical processes through which the labour of women was increasingly appropriated even in kinship structures in pre-colonial Africa, utilizing the concepts of 'rights in persons' and 'wealth in people'. Reviewing the processes of production and reproduction, it explains why most slaves in pre-colonial Africa were women and discusses how slavery and slave trade intensified the exploitation of women. Second, it analyzes how the cultivation of cash crops and European missionary constructions of the individual, marriage, and family from the early decades of the 19th century sequestered female labor and made it invisible in the realm of domestic production. Third, it discusses how colonial policies from the late 19th century reinforced the 'capture' of female labour and the codification of patriarchy through the nature and operation of the colonial economy and the instrumentality of customary law. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/20780389.2014.923154 (Restricted access)

Africa

Tradition and change in contemporary West and East African fiction / ed. by Ogaga Okuyade - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2014.

Abstract: Drawing on different theoretical insights, the essays in this volume capture the energy of the emergent novel in East and West Africa, offering different perspectives on what has been variously termed the 'new wave', 'emerging generation', and 'third generation'. Subjects addressed include the politics of identity, especially when (re)constructed outside the homeland or when African indigenous values are eroded by globalization and transnationalism. Other essays examine once-taboo concerns, including gendered accounts of same-sex sexualities. Most of the essays deal with shifting perceptions by African women of their social condition in patriarchy in relation to such issues as polygamy, adultery, male dominaton and the woman's quest for fulfilment and respect through access to quality education and full economic and socio-political participation. Themes taken up include the sexual exploitation of women and criminality, and the exposure of children to violence. Examined is also the contemporary textualization of orality (the trickster figure). Writers discussed include: Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Okey Ndibe, Flora Nwapa, Nawal El Saadawi, Ama Ata Aidoo, Goretti Kyomuhendo, Chika Unigwe, Helon Habila, Ike Oguine, Chris Abani, Tanure Ojaide, Maik Nwosu, Unoma Azuah, Jude Dibia, Lola Shoneyin, Mary Karooro Okurut, Violet Barungi, Adaobi Tricia Nwaubani, Abidemi Sanusi, Akachi Ezeigbo, Sefi Atta, Kaine Agary, Kojo Laing, Ahmadou Kourouma, Uwen Akpan, and Alobwed'Epie. [Journal abstract, edited]

Africa

Arts activism, education, and therapies: transforming communities across Africa / ed. by Hazel Barnes - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2013.

Abstract: This volume collects a set of essays stemming from research initiated or supported by the Drama for Life programme within the Division of Dramatic Arts at the University of the Witwatersrand, School of Arts (South Africa). The essays focus on arts activism, education and therapies, and explore their potential in transforming African communities, as well as the healing qualities of arts in an African context. The volume also addresses the question of how government and education policies can enhance the role of arts in transforming communities in

Africa. The first part 'Arts for social change' contains contributions on: facilitating social change through the visual arts (Kim Berman); theatre as a means to combat violence (Zimbabwe) (Owen Seda and Nehemiah Chivandikwa); addressing inter-generational trauma through dance (Rwanda and Great Lakes Region) (Théogène Niwenshuti); exploring conflict management strategies through applied drama (South Africa) (Kennedy Chinyowa); exploration of an arts-based programme for youth sex offenders (Kristy Errington and others). The second part has contributions on issues concerning arts in Africa and healing: music in everyday life and music as therapy (South Africa, Mercédès Pavlicevic); IsiZulu prison theatre: theatre in Westville Correctional Facility in Durban (South Africa) (Christopher John); intervention theatre in Kenya (Christopher Odhiambo Joseph); 'Washa mollo': women's theatre for conversations and healing (South Africa) (Sara Matchett and Makgathi Mokwena); using story to structure a child protection programme (South Africa) (Petro Janse van Vuuren); ethics and politics of narration in 'Elephant', a theatre production involving both British and South African artists (Leigh Nudelman); art counselling with educators (South Africa) (Michelle Booth); musical theatre traditions of the Basarwa in the Ghanzi District (Botswana) (Connie Rapoo); drama as a means of healing for HIV-positive women (South Africa) (Myer Taub). The third part brings together four contributions on applied arts and aesthetics (by Lynn Dalrymple, Emelda Ngofur Samba, Veronica Baxter and Emma Durden). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
Bilan de 50 ans des indépendances politiques africaines et les défis de l'intégration des africains au Canada : histoire, enjeux éthiques et perspectives d'avenir pour la renaissance africaine / sous la dir. de Benoit Awazi Mbambi Kungua - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2013.
Abstract: Ce numéro spécial contient une dizaine de contributions au colloque 'Le bilan de 50 ans des indépendances politiques africaines et les défis de l'intégration des africains au canada', qui a été organisé le 18 décembre 2010, à l'université d'Ottawa. Titres: 1. Hommage intellectuel à Madame Aminata Traoré: une figure emblématique de l'altermondialisation en Afrique subsaharienne (Benoît Awazi Mbambi Kungua); 2. Cheikh Anta Diop : l'historien, l'oeuvre et sa réception (Abdoulaye Gueye); 3. L'engagement citoyen des immigrants dans la société canadienne: le cas de la ville de Gatineau (Mireille Apollon); Le financement public et l'efficacité de laide des ONG : enjeux et défis (Cheikh Tidiane Diaw); 4. Libye: réflexions sur une guerre (Demba Moussa Dembélé); La question des enfants soldats en Côte d'Ivoire (Jean Claude Djéréké); De la Chine-Afrique vers Afrique-Chine: nécessité d'une ré-articulation paradigmatique entre le continent et les puissances émergentes (Serge Banyongen); et 9. L'éducation en Afrique, où en est-on? (Jean-Paul Mbuya Mutombo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
Africa and the International Criminal Court / Adedokun Ogunfolu & Maria Assim*. - In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 100-115
Abstract: Since the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 2002, its work has generated a lot of debate, criticism and controversy. This is largely due to the perception that the ICC seems to be functioning most actively against human rights atrocities in African states, while situations in other regions of the world receive much less attention. Nevertheless, the ICC has made major contributions to the development of International Law generally and International Humanitarian Law in particular, especially in the context of genocide and crimes against humanity such as systemic rape. A number of cases before the ICC has emanated from Africa, including cases from Libya (Gadaffi), Sudan (Al Bashir), the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (the Lord's Resistance Army), Côte d'Ivoire (Gbagbo), and Kenya. Some of the non-African cases that are being investigated include Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Honduras, and Korea. The governments of the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda referred situations in their countries to the ICC. Until violent conflicts are eliminated in Africa, the ICC will continue to pursue more cases as they fall within its mandate. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
Developing nations: renegotiating women's relevance through emotional stability / Chinwuba N.

Nkemakonam. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 86-99

Abstract: This article analyses the role of the law in regulating sexual relationships between men and women in African countries against the backdrop of the well-being of the parties, particularly the victim in such relationships, who is usually the woman. The author shows that the law has been fully explored and engaged as a vital tool in determining the boundaries of mischief in light of the need for a paradigm shift towards respect of the rights to self-determination as well as a realization of innate potential and competencies that are essential in development. In order to achieve this change in paradigm, she advocates an articulated study of the issue on a broad policy basis that may encompass a reorientation of gender stereotyping in early school curricula aimed at sex education and the promotion of constructive and harmonious male/female relations. Holding men accountable for the expression of their libido would go a long way in obviating the present ills perpetuated against women, particularly in developing nations, such as emotional upheaval, trafficking, lack of political empowerment, cohabitation and desertion. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Female circumcision in Muslim and non-Muslim African communities: ideology, practice, and prevention / A.J. Morgen. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 62-85

Abstract: This article evaluates the ideological and procedural differences and, when appropriate, commonalities of female circumcision (FC) in Muslim and non-Muslim communities in Africa. It also considers the way in which these differences determine the efficacy of outreach, advocacy, and preventative initiatives. Previously, efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation (FGM) have been ineffectual by applying a uniformed plan of action across all practicing communities. Human rights defenders need to understand that supporters of FC are not 'bad' people. They are trying to help their young females lead a successful life by making them culturally marriageable or ensuring they follow a perceived religious mandate. By previously stigmatizing the procedure and its supporters, activists have done themselves a great disservice by essentially closing lines of communication with the very people they are trying to educate. Recent successes in lowering the rates of FC in North Africa indicate that this damage is not irreparable and that if human rights defenders approach their work with cultural understanding and strategies specifically designed for the community of people with whom they are working, there is hope for eradicating female circumcision in all the African Muslim and non-Muslim communities alike. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Cameroon

International ecumenical community development aid in bad hands : the case of the Bu health centre project of the Presbyterian Church in Cameroon / Michael Kpughe Lang. - In: *Lagos Historical Review:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 107-128

Abstract: The Bu Health Centre Project was initiated by the Presbyterian Church in Cameroon (PCC) and the Bu people, and was adequately funded by 'Bread for the World' (BW), a Christian aid organization. It was a community development initiative aimed at improving the health of the Bu people. But the foreign ecumenical health aid, as evidenced by the final phase and attainments of the project, did not result in community development, due to implementation constraints. This paper, based on primary and secondary data, provides evidence of the misuse of foreign ecumenical community development aid, showing that recipient churches engulfed by corrupt practices are more likely to administer such funds improperly. The Bu Health Centre Project in northwest Cameroon is used as a case study to examine the issue. The paper begins with a conceptualization of international ecumenical aid and community development given their importance to the study. This is followed by a theoretical framework embedded in the current aid debate whose insight can shed light on why foreign aid fails to deliver. The paper goes on to discuss PCC-BW partnership in service provision in Cameroon, and pays attention to the PCC's presence in Bu. It further lays bare the genesis and execution of the Bu Health Centre Project, and rounds up with an analytical discourse to understand why the project failed. The study sustains the argument that the failure to transmit the international ecumenical aid set aside for the

Bu Health Centre Project into beneficial outcomes rests on the attitude of the donor agency, the recipient institution, as well as the traditional and civil authorities of the recipient community. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Cameroon

Robert Jabea Kum Dibongue : a French Cameroonian in the Pan-Kamerun Movement / Joseph Lon Nfi. - In: *Lagos Historical Review:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 129-148 : foto

Abstract: After the Second World War, the main issue which the nationalists in British Southern Cameroon debated about concerned the reunification of British and French Cameroon. This article analyses the central role played in this debate by Dibongue, a 'settler' who migrated from French-administered Cameroon. The Pan-Kamerun Movement developed amongst Southern Cameroons' intelligentsia after the Second World War. They believed that the colonial-made division was detrimental to the development of the two territories and opposed the 'balkanization' of Kamerun. They were out to remake German Kamerun, hence their spelling of Cameroon with a 'k'. The paper analyses the causes of migration from the French to the British Cameroons immediately after the indigenes were introduced to different colonial masters and different colonial policies after the departure of the Germans. It also shows how these immigrants were accepted and integrated in the host communities in the British Cameroons and how one of them, Robert Jabea Kum Dibongue, initiated and dominated the Pan-Kamerun Movement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Eritrea

The role of Eritrea's diaspora in regional peace and human rights / Simon M. Weldehaimanot. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 177-201

Abstract: The author explores the role Eritrea's diaspora has been playing in promoting democracy, peace and human rights in their country and in the Horn of Africa. Thirty years of conflict in Eritrea (1961-1991) and famine forced almost a million Eritreans to seek asylum in neighbouring and western countries. While in the diaspora, this community supported Eritrea's independence struggle led then by a charismatic front and continues to do so. However, the front has become the worst oppressor of its people, leading to massive outmigration again. Eritrea's diaspora could have forced the government to protect human rights by making support conditional to the establishment of democracy, but unawareness, nostalgia, timidity, gross apathy and sheer opportunism has made this community play a negative role, thereby betraying the safe haven accorded by neighbouring countries and western democracies. Border conflicts with Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Sudan depended to some extent on contributions from Eritreans abroad. Some diaspora Eritreans should not be allowed to claim persecution on the one hand and continue supporting their persecutor on the other. Eritrea has become an African version of North Korea. Since 2009, it faces sanctions from the UN Security Council. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ethiopians

The right to defence counsel in criminal proceedings in Ethiopia / Gizachew A. Manahle. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 152-176

Abstract: This article seeks to assess the availability of the right to an effective defence counsel under the Ethiopian legal system, identify the legal and practical problems in respect to this right, and consider whether Ethiopia has lived up to regional and international human rights standards and commitments. It also examines the way this right is understood by human rights monitoring organs. The effort on part of the government of Ethiopia to establish public defenders offices (PDO's) demonstrates its desire to ensure the actual provision of legal aid. However, the Federal PDO is not independent and lacks adequate resources. No strong PDO's have been established at the level of regional states, whereas they should be established as independent entities directly by federal and states legislative organs. PDO's should be recognized as equal partners with the public prosecution offices. It is also vital for the government to realize the possible contributions of other stakeholders such as the lawyers' bar associations, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gambia

Ritualizing and domesticating space: 'kañeleng' women coping with childlessness in the Gambia / Bala Saho. - In: *Mande Studies:* (2012), no. 14, p. 99-125

Abstract: This study examines how kañeleng (or childless) women in the Gambia cope with the challenges of childlessness and come to appropriate, domesticate, and own particular spaces. The emphasis is on traditional processes and mechanisms such as visiting a marabout or a shrine or going through a ritual that initiates the women to kañeleng associations. A kañeleng is a woman who cannot bear children or whose children die at an early age. Compared with visiting a hospital or clinic, the traditional approaches are not only more affordable, but the rituals also produce a strong sense of cultural empowerment by giving the women a chance to reconstruct their identities and lives. The rites confirm not only the pragmatic utility of the rituals in transforming the aspirant from a childless woman to a fertile woman, but also elevate the status of the specific landscape on which 'the rite of passage' is conducted to attain sacred status or confirm the sacrality of the place. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Guinea

Politics of ethnicity in Monrovia, Liberia and Kankan, Guinea: a comparative analysis / Carole Ammann and Andrea Kaufmann. - In: *Mande Studies:* (2012), no. 14, p. 57-97

Abstract: This article analyses discursive formations of ethnicity, narratives of unity and reconciliation, and lived realities by comparing the current situation in Monrovia, Liberia with that in Kankan, Guinea. It addresses the historical, political and social circumstances that influence the emergence and existence of ethnic tensions, and the changes therein. Western media often portray conflicts in Africa in an ethnic light. This, however, is a shallow approach, which does not facilitate understanding the problem in its complexity. It is shown that in most instances of everyday life, ethnic identity does not play a pivotal role, as social actors interact habitually with one another. Yet, ethnicity is widely used in an interpretive pattern. It forms part of the interaction between political leaders and the population and it is an issue between different groups within society. Ethnicity is often emphasized in times of parliamentary or presidential elections, which increases the risk of violence. This problem is not unique to Guinea and Liberia. In Liberia, President Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia avoided addressing ethnic issues in her speeches in order to prevent tensions from building with the Manding, who are Muslim. President Alpha Condé of Guinea, however, made explicit use of ethnic cleavages between the Manding and Fulani. Of course, both presidents are aware of the need for reconciliation, but their approaches towards the issue differ significantly. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leidenabstract]

Mali

Out on Malian television: media and culture change in an emerging cosmopolitan metropolitan center / Barbara G. Hoffman. - In: *Mande Studies:* (2012), no. 14, p. 127-148

Abstract: In 2011, the author conducted a public opinion study with regard to two Malian television series, both located in Bamako: 'Dou' or 'Family', produced by Boubacar Sidibé, and 'Le Grin', written and directed by Ousmane Sow. In these series, televised representations of the inhabitants of metropolitan Bamako perform cosmopolitan lifestyles in markedly local idioms. There was a substantial generation gap in the responses to these two local television productions. This gap is indicative of the process of cosmopolitanization of the citizens of Bamako. The older generations tend to resist or adapt more slowly, while the younger ones leap onto the modernization bandwagon with alacrity. These outcomes raise new questions that remain to be answered. What has been the impact on these cosmopolitan trends of the year of crisis that Mali endured during 2012-2013? How are the increasingly conservative religious practices of the 'citadins' affecting what is produced for television? Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

'Scapegoats' and 'sacred cows' : reactions to the immigrant expulsion of 1983 in Nigeria / Omon Merry Osiki. - In: *Lagos Historical Review:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 51-70

Abstract: The 1983 mass expulsion of immigrants was ostensibly intended to free Nigeria of 'extra loads' in response to the aftermath of the global economic crunch that bedevilled the country at

the time. Although the exercise was challenging enough for the affected African immigrants, the realization that they were treated like cannon fodder and scapegoats while their Asian counterparts, received 'a pat on the back' made their condition more frustrating. This work revisits the debate on the 1983 mass expulsion with focus on public reactions to the seemingly discriminatory, anti-African and un-African posture of the Nigerian authorities in preference for Asian immigrants. It argues that in pursuing the policy of mass expulsion of Africans, the Nigerian authorities jettisoned the principle of 'brotherliness and good neighbourliness' in favour of the law of demand and supply. This dictated what could fairly be described as 'sacred cow' treatment for Asian immigrants. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria
Alcohol in early Southeastern Nigeria / Uche Uwaezuoke Okonkwo. - In: *Lagos Historical Review:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 71-84
Abstract: There exists several misconceptions on the origin of gin distillation and importation in eastern Nigeria.The historical reality is that prior to the coming of Europeans to the coastal region of the area, the only alcohol brand known to the people was palm wine. It was used for various rituals and social gatherings until the Europeans came with assorted alcohol brands. The impact of alcohol, local and imported, on the socio-cultural and economic lives of the people of the area in early Nigeria is discussed in this study. With the coming of the Europeans, new status symbols and changing social relations and new elite power structures developed. From the era of the Trans Atlantic slave trade, the import of gin, rum, and whisky became prevalent. Imported alcohol was used in exchange for slaves and to pay 'comey' (gratification to the chiefs). The exorbitant prices of imported alcohol brands, which was a later development, paved the way for the distillation of alcohol locally. Alcoholic beverages continued to play an important role in international trade and in the economy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria
Britain and the civilizing mission in Nigeria : revisiting anti-malaria policy in Lagos metropolis during the colonial era, 1861-1960 / Olatunji E. Alao. - In: *Lagos Historical Review:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 85-106 : tab
Abstract: Malaria, probably the oldest and most endemic human disease, has also received the greatest attention of man, with Africa ever remaining the most vulnerable. The etiology of malaria among the indigenous Yoruba of Lagos before the advent of Western civilization was ascribed to physiological factors; malaria was perceived as 'Blackman's disease'. However, with the advent of European influence, this belief system changed from that of an African to a global disease. Lagos under the British colonial administration between 1861 and 1960, witnessed unprecedented attempts to stem the malaria scourge in the city. By 1960 when Nigeria attained independence, the anti-malaria campaign, though significant, was sectional. The impact of the campaign was felt only in the highbrow areas, essentially at Ikoyi, the seat of power and official quarters of the British colonialists and the European settlers' communities, while the larger part of the city was still ravaged by the disease. Using cultural and modernization theories, this study adopts a historical and descriptive analysis to explain why the effort of the colonial government, though remarkable, failed to achieve the goal of a malaria-free world of the World Health Organization. Nonetheless, the study concludes that the effort of the British colonial government at this period laid a solid foundation for a virile health-care sector for Nigeria and brightened the prospect for a malaria-free Lagos metropolis. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria
Human trafficking in Edo State (Nigeria) : a socio-economic study / A.A. Lawal. - In: *Lagos Historical Review:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 17-30
Abstract: The essay is derived from a field study executed in 2009. Its focus is on Benin City, a town in Edo State, Nigeria, that is inhabited mostly by the Bini group, although other groups like the Ishan, Etsako, Akoko-Edo, and Owan are also well represented. It is generally believed that Bini girls/women dominate the sex export to Europe through human trafficking. But there are no reliable statistics to validate this assertion as most commentators engage in a blame game. However, the factors that account for human trafficking include the impact of the Nigerian Civil

War (1967-1970) and especially the six week occupation of the Bendel State by 'Biafran' soldiers who raped girls and women recklessly. Other factors are the corrupt military regimes (1966-1979, 1984-1998) the socio-economic impact of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) (1986-1993), early physical and sexual abuse of teenage girls, and the collapse of family values and family honour, due to prevalent polygamy, polyandry, adultery, and prostitution in order to satisfy the inordinate ambition for affluence in society. More factors are the absence of parental role models, parental pressure, peer pressure, and societal pressure to 'go get money regardless of how it is earned' and remit some to build houses, supermarkets and buy custom-made cars. The paper gives the details and recommends some measures for the gradual eradication of human trafficking. It emphasizes that many Christians, Muslims and shrine priests are involved in the business just as the Yoruba, Edo, Igbo, Hausa, etc. serve as agents and traffickers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria
Poverty and the travails of the family in late colonial Lagos / Tunde Decker. - In: *Lagos Historical Review:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 31-50

Abstract: This study exposes the responses to poverty and social change by individual and collective consciousness within the family in Lagos, Nigeria, in the first half of the twentieth century. It argues that colonial domination of local Lagos society imposed new poverty and altered individual and collective lifestyles, presenting real life experiences of children, young men, women and the elderly among immigrants and indigenes who lived on the Island of Lagos during the period under consideration. Its conclusions are substantially derived from the analysis of archival records, particularly the handwritten petitions of teenagers and adults to the colonial administration in the 1940s and 1950s. It submits that the new poverty promoted among men, women and children in colonial Lagos had lasting and continuing implications for the family institution in the colonial as well as the post-colonial period. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria
Strangers, indigenes and child kidnapping in late colonial Lagos / Paul Osifodunrin. - In: *Lagos Historical Review:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 1-16

Abstract: This article, focusing on child kidnapping, examines the involvement of strangers and indigenes in the commission of the offence in late colonial Lagos, Nigeria. The author argues on the basis of written evidence in colonial newspapers and records, that both strangers and indigenes perpetrated the crime. But unlike the offender-indigenes that operated within a protective societal structure that concealed their identity, the strangers, who often acted alone and were not fully integrated into the Lagos society, had no hiding place therefore they were easily identified, reported and prosecuted by the colonial administration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria
Gender, sexual reproductive health and the law in Nigeria / M.O.A. Ashiru & Olaolu S. Opadere. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 202-226

Abstract: The rights of Nigerian women to sexual and reproductive health, particularly during their reproductive years, are examined in relation to gender-biased, cultural and traditional beliefs pertaining to child marriage, female circumcision, unwanted pregnancies, and abortion. The authors also consider existing international and regional laws on reproductive health, and the way in which Nigeria has adopted these laws with a view to meeting relevant Millennium Development Goals. It is concluded that: (1) there is an urgent need for all States of the Nigerian federation to adopt the Child's Rights Act (2003), without amending the age at which a child attains majority (set at 18 years in the said act); (2) female genital mutilation must be stopped; (3) abortion is liberalized to allow unwanted pregnancies to be ended if so desired. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria
Women's rights as the missing link in poverty eradication in Nigeria / Olayinka Akanle & A.O. Olutayo. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 227-241

Abstract: The challenges posed by gender trajectories of interventions aimed at poverty eradication are examined using the case of the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), which was established by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2001 as the overall agency to coordinate and monitor all poverty eradication efforts in the country, including the Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP), the Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP), and the Micro Finance Coordination Programme. Nigeria is ranked 158 out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index. The contrast between policy goals and outcomes has been variously traced to corruption, elitist programming, lack of proper coordination, evaluation and monitoring, loan defaulting, politicization, policy inconsistency, the lack of participation of women, and the lack of laws ensuring women's rights or their effective implementation. This can partly be blamed on patriarchy and colonialism. Without attitudinal change, policy interfacing, and effective advocacy the situation of women will not change. Women are underrepresented in formal employment. Gender-disaggregated data will be necessary to enhance accountability and transparency in the promotion of female participation at all levels. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sierra Leone
"A free public library" in Freetown at the turn of the twentieth century: an interesting piece from the Sierra Leone press / Odile Goerg. - In: *Mande Studies:* (2012), no. 14, p. 9-23, tab.
Abstract: In 1906, an article was published in the Sierra Leone Weekly News (SLWN) which was entitled: 'A free public library.' This article is used here to address questions of literacy, the reading community, the purpose of education in Freetown, and the meaning of reading in Sierra Leone at the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1906, a free public library was opened in the house of the late Benjamin Brown at 15 Howe Street, in the centre of Freetown. According to SLWN it was formally opened on the 1st of August. The funding had been provided by the Hon. James Jonathan Thomas, a wealthy member of the Wesleyan Church and an eminent member of the Krio community. The reading public was to be formed by young men. Women were not allowed in the reading room in Freetown. However, a lending service was organized for them specifically. App., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa
Advocacy in the time of xenophobia : civil society, the state, and the politics of migration in South Africa / Sarah A. Pugh. - In: *Politikon:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 227-247
Abstract: When xenophobic violence erupted across South Africa in May 2008, the role of civil society organisations was central in response efforts. Some analysts noted, however, that much civil society response tended to be humanitarian in nature, rather than presenting any sustained political challenge that would address the underlying structural causes of such violence. This article focuses on the capacity of migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker advocacy and service organisations to offer an effective political challenge to the exclusionary migration policies and practices of the state. It highlights the substantial difficulties organisations face in advocating for socially and politically unpopular populations, amidst the realities of state mismanagement of migration. These restraints result in a limited, though not entirely closed, space for the concerted advocacy of a progressive migration management regime, let alone the construction of broad-based political and systemic challenges to the socio-economic status quo. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.905255 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Did floor-crossing alienate South African voters? : evidence from municipal legislatures / Eric S. McLaughlin. - In: *Politikon:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 289-310 : tab
Abstract: Floor-crossing, the practice of defecting from one political party to join another, is common in democracies. While empirical research has answered a number of questions about the determinants of party switching and the motivations of party switchers, little is known about the consequences of floor-crossing in electoral democracies, especially for the voters who watch their elected representatives 'switch uniforms' in the middle of the game. From 2002 to 2008, floor-crossing was legal in South Africa and defections at all levels of government were

numerous. Critics of the country's floor-crossing regime often speculated that rampant defections would drive voters away from the polls and undermine voters' trust and political engagement. This paper uses data cataloguing defections in municipal legislatures to assess the extent to which floor-crossing in South Africa may indeed have alienated voters. The paper finds strong evidence that floor-crossing may have suppressed voter turnout, at least in immediately subsequent elections, but only weak evidence to suggest that floor-crossing had any direct or lasting effect on voters' attitudes about government and the politicians who run it. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.905261 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Doing research on sensitive topics in political science : studying organised criminal groups in Cape Town / Derica Lambrechts. - In: *Politikon:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 249-265

Abstract: This article provides a review of the method and approach of a study done on a research topic in the field of political science, namely the impact of organised criminal groups on social control by the state. It is based on a study on organised criminal groups and local governance in the Cape Flats, Cape Town (South Africa). Research can be regarded as the production of knowledge and the research process is the roadmap or guide used in order to produce knowledge about a specific topic under consideration. As a result of the sensitive nature of the research subject, particular care was taken in designing the research process that guided the study. This article offers an explanation of the specific research design and research methodology selected in order to analyse the features of the relationship between local governance, societies and organised criminal groups. The following elements are discussed: the case study research design, the qualitative research methodology, the field research process and research techniques, research ethics and, finally, basic safety while doing fieldwork. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.905257 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Institutions and policy change : the development of the child support grant in South Africa / Leon Amos Schreiber. - In: *Politikon:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 267-288 : graf., tab

Abstract: Despite the attempt to transform the system of state child support in South Africa shortly after the transition to democracy, the initial changes resulting in the implementation of the Child Support Grant were only partial in nature. This paper explains why institutional stickiness in the shape of failed reform efforts occurred in certain areas, while radical change took place in others. This effort involves the sequential integration of insights from the historical and rational choice variants of neoinstitutionalism. The resulting analysis accounts for the formation of distinct reform preferences, the strategic interactions which shaped eventual outcomes, as well as the ultimate incompleteness of policy transformation in a process of institutional layering. The paper therefore represents a practical attempt at overcoming the divisions between these neoinstitutionalist approaches, while also producing an analysis of a policy arena that is undertheorised. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.905258 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (1918-2013) : a tribute to his contribution to literature / Michael Chapman. - In: *Current Writing:* (2014), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 3-11

Abstract: This tribute to Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela acknowledges his achievement through a focus on his writings and sayings. Touching on his speeches, letters, conversations, extracts from his previously unpublished writings and his insights on the occasion, the tribute turns to the life that is portrayed in the autobiography, Long Walk to Freedom. This is an autobiography which, in structure and intent, has parallels with a long tradition of South African literature, particularly in the motif of the rural-urban journey, as most famously encapsulated in Alan Paton's 'Cry, the Beloved Country' (1948). My contention is that Mandela's salient 'literary' strength is to be found in a style that embodies the powerful idea. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1013929X.2014.897461 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Notes on Joyce and South Africa: coincidence and concordance / Tony Voss. - In: *Current Writing:* (2014), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 19-28

Abstract: These notes offer first a sketch of the significance of James Joyce to a selection of South African writers, from N P van Wyk Louw to Ingrid Winterbach. This is followed by an account of Joyce's allusions to South African in his work up to and including Ulysses. The sequence of allusions in the novel suggests that they follow the plot as it moves in a general sense from politics and alienation to friendship and love. The reading leads to an account of the recurrent South African markers in Joyce's biography. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1013929X.2014.897464 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Religious freedom within a liberal constitution : an overview of Muslim personal law in South Africa / Zahraa McDonald. - In: *Politikon:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 209-226

Abstract: The relationship between the state and religion is widely debated. This article contributes to the debate questioning whether legislating Muslim Personal Law (MPL) in South Africa would constrain constitutional provisions related to religious freedom. Seeking an answer to this question, a framework based on the liberal theory related to religious freedom is constructed and applied to an overview of the MPL process in South Africa. Conceivable outcomes in view of proposed legislation are then sketched, illustrating that legislating MPL in a manner that provides for religious sanction is likely to constrain constitutional provisions related to religious freedom. This does not, however, imply that Muslim marriages and MPL generally should not be recognised; only that legislative reforms must be void of religious sanction. Thus the article proposes that South African law be reformed to incorporate practices associated with MPL without religious sanction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.905254 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Violent modernity : gender, race and bodies in contemporary South African politics / Shireen Hassim. - In: *Politikon:* (2014), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 167-182

Abstract: In May 2012, an artwork on President Zuma caused a public storm about the relationship between freedom of expression, dignity and the rights of the artist. In subsequent political debates on Brett Murray's 'Spear', art and politics met in a heightened clash that embodied all the tensions of a country moving imperfectly towards an imagined state of democracy. In that clash, what was said mattered no less than who said it, and the significance of the debate related to the heart of how democracy ought to be understood. This article argues that the question of where gender equality might feature in South African democracy was less widely debated. More specifically, in the angst that characterized responses to the painting and responses to the responses, considerable anxiety was expressed about two aspects of democracy. The first related to whether or not the liberal political norms of the South African constitution were in danger of being eroded by a socially conservative populist movement. The second related to the sense of citizenship: who belongs in South Africa, who has the right to criticize and who is an authentic citizen. There was little attention to a discussion of what is entailed in the making of the postcolonial subject and especially in the way in which gender complicates modern democracy. The article argues for considering race and gender as inextricable. It suggests that the limits of democracy are most clearly visible when bodies become present in the public sphere. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2013.865824 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Same foundations, new facades? / ed. and comp. by SARS (South African Research Service) - Johannesburg : Ravan Press, 1983.

Abstract: A broad range of critical social analysts were asked to write relatively brief overviews analysing specific areas of South African society. While they were asked to concentrate on 1982, this Review goes well beyond a statement on that year only, including historical and background

information, contemporary analysis and interpretation, and suggestions on future trends and developments. The overall theme binding together the contributions is 'restructuring', a general notion describing the complex processes and changing relationships that are both reshaping and maintaining South African society. Restructuring has been the ruling-class response to a set of deep-rooted 'organic' social crises. Unresolvable conflicts within the system have emerged, forcing the state and capital to respond ideologically, politically and economically. Because these crises and conflicts cannot be resolved within the confines of South Africa's historical form of racial capitalism, ruling-class restructuring has only transformed the nature of crises - not eradicated the basis of social conflict. This volume raises issues about the nature and content of restructuring, and its limitations and constraints. Twenty-two contributions are grouped under six headings: 1. South Africa and Southern Africa - changing relationships in the region; 2. Politics; 3. The economy; 4. Labour; 5. Reproducing society - aspects of the sphere in which social relations are produced and reproduced (health, housing and education); 6. Women. Introductions to the different sections are written by Georgina Jaffee, Helen Zille and Alan Hirsch, Peter Hudson, Eddie Webster and David Webster. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Subsaharan Africa

Représentations de l'altérité dans la littérature orale africaine / sous la dir. de Ursula Baumgardt - Paris : Karthala, 2014.
Abstract: Ouvrage collectif, ce livre porte sur les différentes formes d'altérité dans la littérature orale africaine. De janvier 2006 à décembre 2009, les réunions mensuelles de l'opération de recherche 'Littérature orale' de l'Unité mixte de recherche (UMR) du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) 'Langage, langues et cultures d'Afrique noire' (LLACAN) ont été consacrées à ce sujet. Les contributions comprennent: 1. Introduction: approches de la notion d'altérité et genèse d'un projet de recherché (Ursula Baumgardt); 2. Qui est l'Autre? De quelques figures de l'altérité dans la littérature orale mandingue (Jean Derive); 3. L'Autre parmi nous: l'altérité dans des chants tupuri (Suzanne Ruelland); 4. Altérité et créolisation à partir d'un conte malgache: une altérité peut en cacher une autre (Lee Haring); 5. Étiologie de l'altérité noire dans le conte oriental et maghrébin (Fatma Agoun Perpère); 6. Nnanga kôn, le premier homme blanc en pays boulou (Cameroun) (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin); 7. L'homme et l'animal si proches et si différents: relation chasseur-gibier chez les Mandingues (A. Kedzierska Manzon); 8. Ces mots pour dire l'Autre : l'exemple du récit de Toula (Sandra Bornand); 9. Jeux de miroir et jeux de dupes: réflexion sur l'altérité à travers deux genres oraux wolof (Ndiabou Sega Touré); 10. Le célibataire comme figure de l'altérité dans la littérature orale des Bwa (Mali) (Cécile Leguy); 11. De l'altérité d'un alter ego dans la littérature orale peule du Massina (Mali) (Christiane Seydou); 12. L'altérité dans la poésie d'exhortation wolof: chants de paysans et chants de lutteurs (Abdoulaye Keita); 13. Apparence, identité et altérité dans la littérature orale igbo (Nigeria) (Françoise Ugochukwu); 14. L'altérité peut-elle constituer un objet de la recherche dans l'analyse littéraire ? (Bernard Mouralis). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Subsaharan Africa

#20#!383428505!Natural resource management and climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa / Wilfred Nyangena - Nairobi : Moran (E.A) Publishers Limited, 2012.
Abstract: This volume with 16 chapters on natural resources is the second of three volumes that collect papers presented at a regional conference on 'Natural resource management and climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa' organized in September 2008 in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the African Economic Consortium (AERC). Issues addressed include: rural livelihood transformation and poverty reduction in Uganda; impact of agricultural water management technologies on poverty in Ethiopia; optimal oil depletion in Ghana; monetary assessment of benefits of ecosystem preservation: an application of the contingent valuation method to Lake Chad; rural household dependence on forest income in Zambia; biofuels, poverty and growth: a computable general equilibrium analysis of Mozambique; viability of small-scale wind turbines in South Africa; property right market and illegal hunting in Campo-Ma'an National Park, Cameroon; agriculture, population and deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire; a possible regulatory environment for the private production of electricity in South Africa; cost-benefit analysis of conserving the Kakamega rainforest in Kenya; sustainable management of natural resources and

energy demand behaviour in Camreoon; joint forest management in Zambia; effects of trade and growth on air pollution in Sub-Saharan Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Subsaharan Africa
#30#!383428505!Natural resource management and climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa / Wilfred Nyangena - Nairobi : Moran (E.A) Publishers Limited, 2012.

Abstract: This volume on climate change is the last of three volumes that collect papers presented at a regional conference on 'Natural resource management and climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa' organized in September 2008 in commemoraton of the 20th anniversary of the African Economic Consortium (AERC). This volume has 19 chapters dealing with climate change and climate change impacts in various African countries. Issues addressed include: water security in rural areas in Côte d'Ivoire; an econometric analysis of the relationship between environmental conservation, the labour market and the output market in western Kenya; the costs of health impacts of climate change; adaptation options of Kenyan farming households; resource mobilization in agrarian households in Cameroon; implications for food security and poverty reduction in Lesotho; implications for sustainable food crop production in Nigeria; farming households' vulnerability in Nigeria's Niger Delta; climate change: a threat or an opportunity for Africa?; maize farming: productivity in Cameroon; climate change and economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa; financial innovation and reinsurance; climate risk insurance; the Subtropical Thicket Restoration Project, Eastern Cape, South Africa; agricultural intensification in Southwest Nigeria; irrigation and farm income in Africa; modelling climate change and agricultural production in Sub-Saharan Africa; community forest exploitation in the Lomié Region, Cameroon. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Uganda
Missionaries and female empowerment in colonial Uganda : new evidence from Protestant marriage registers, 1880-1945 / Felix Meier zu Selhausen. - In: *Economic History of Developing Regions:* (2014), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 74-112 : graf., krt., tab

Abstract: Protestant missionaries have recently been praised for their relatively benign attitudes concerning women's education in Africa. Using a novel dataset of 5,202 Protestant brides born between 1880 and 1945 from urban and rural Uganda, this paper offers a analysis of the role of mission education on African women's socio-economic position within the household. The paper finds that although mission education raised the women's literacy skills way above national levels, women were largely excluded from participating in the colonial wage labour market. In this context, the missionary society presented an almost exclusive source of female wage labour in the areas of religious service, schooling and medical care. While literacy per se did not affect women's marriage behaviour, women who worked for the missionaries married significantly later in life and married men closer to their own age, signalling a shift in the power balance between parents and daughters and between husband and wife. On average, daughters of fathers deeply entrenched in the missionary movement had the highest chances to access wage employment. Paternal mission networks were important for Protestant women's work outside the household during colonial times. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/20780389.2014.927110 (Restricted access)

Uganda
A reassessment of military justice as a separate system in the administration of justice: the case of Uganda / Ronald Naluwairo. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 136-151

Abstract: This article critically analyses the reasons advanced to justify military justice as a separate system within the administration of justice and examines the validity of these reasons in Uganda's situation. The article addresses the question of whether military justice is justice, and highlights the minimum preconditions for making the administration of military justice fair and just. The system of military justice deals with military offences such as disobedience, desertion, cowardice in action, mutiny, and insubordination. It serves to enforce discipline and good order in the army. Nowadays, civilian authority and control of the military, including the administration of justice, is a cherished principle of democracy. The main reasons for maintaining military justice as

a distinct system in the administration of justice are: 1. the unique and specialized nature of military service; 2. the need for speedy trials; 3. flexibility in the administration of justice; 4. uncertainties in the civilian justice system; and 5. enforcement of military discipline. In the case of Uganda, some of these reasons advanced are not convincing. It is emphasized that whatever the justifications, military justice should conform to the minimum international human rights standards for administering justice, particularly those embedded in the right to a fair trial. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Uganda

Subordination and exploitation of girls and women in Uganda: who is absconding their responsibility? / Deborah Kasente, Winifred Busingye & Edward Mugarura. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 116-135

Abstract: Between 2008 and 2012 a longitudinal study and several gender-based studies were conducted in seven districts of rural Uganda to explore the linkages between gender, age, social institutions, geographic location and the subordination and exploitation of women (SEW). Three categories of women were distinguished: school-going girls (school drop-outs), adult women (low participation in decision-making, even where it concerns water supply), and entrepreneur women (economic dependence on men). The authors demonstrate that within the larger community of women, young and adolescent girls were the most vulnerable to subordination and sexual exploitation, while married women, especially those located in remote rural areas, were disproportionately vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination. The authors recommend that all duty bearers, including parents, civil society players and the state, must pay special attention to break the cycle of SEW. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

world

Diplomatic manoeuvres in the creation of the United Nations Human Rights Council / Michael C. Ogwezzy. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 18-35

Abstract: The United Nations Human Rights Commission (the Commission) was the primary intergovernmental policymaking body responsible for promoting human rights issues before it was replaced by the UN Human Rights Council (the HRC) in 2006. It was the Commission that drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948. During its tenure, the Commission developed a system of special procedures to monitor, analyse and report on human rights violations. The procedures addressed country-specific human rights violations, as well as thematic human rights abuses such as racial discrimination, religious intolerance, and the denial of freedom of expression. Since 1998, controversy developed over the election of certain Commission members. Sudan, which was broadly criticized for ethnic cleansing in Darfur, was elected in 2001 and re-elected in 2004. Accusations of bloc voting and procedural manipulation led to dissolution of the Commission and creation of the HRC in its place. The HRC, in operation since June 2006, is supposed to address the shortcomings of the Commission with a slightly more rigorous election procedure and a Universal Periodic Review of the human rights records of all UN member states. The HRC is composed of 47 members apportioned by geographic region. Council members are directly elected by the UN General Assembly. Detailed analysis shows that the UN hierarchy and the Swiss Government Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) have been instrumental in creating the new HRC. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

world

Environmental protection, conflict, and the law / Saima Raza. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2012), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 36-61

Abstract: This article explains the need for environmental protection, especially in light of future forecasts, and briefly examines case studies from Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Iraq, Vietnam, Kosovo and Kuwait to highlight the cost of war on the environment. It investigates the extent to which International Law affords environmental protection during armed conflict and explores avenues for redress in case of climate change harm. Some protection is guaranteed under: (1) international environmental law such as the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment; (2) the Hague Convention; (3) the Geneva Convention; (4) international humanitarian law; (5) the

Environmental Modification Convention; and (6) the 1977 Protocol I Additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Soft law instruments include: (7) the Martens Clause; (8) Protocol III annexed to the Convention on Conventional Weapons; (9) the Chemical Weapons Convention; (10) the Convention on the Law of the Sea; (11) the Nuclear Test Case at the International Court of Justice; and (12) the International Criminal Court. The article emphasizes the need to strengthen the existing legal provisions or construct new laws and institutions to oversee compensation and protection. The study concludes by emphasizing the impending environmental challenges humanity will face in the coming decades and the role of law as a protection framework despite its fragmented state and structural bias. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zambia

'We have killed this animal together, may I also have a share?' : local-national political dynamics in Mwinilunga District, Zambia, 1950s1970s / Iva Pea. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 5, p. 925-941

Abstract: Zambian political history has been viewed predominantly through the prism of the national, by focusing on high politics, official ideology and Big Men. The local level equally has to be taken into consideration, as local forces and interests have shaped the translation of national politics in the everyday lives of voters. Moreover, considering the local context can facilitate an understanding of national politics itself. Through the case of Mwinilunga District, the dynamics of the local-national interplay before and after independence will be examined. What were the origins, motives and long-term implications of political opposition in the area? This article analyses the personal objectives behind political agitation, the role of chiefs as mediators between politicians and the population, geopolitical connections to Angola and Congo, and the contrast between postcolonial development policies and local claims of neglect. Paradoxically, understanding local opposition can shed light on the appeal of UNIP's broad nationalist coalition in other parts of Zambia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.946212 (Restricted access)

Zambia

Special issue: narratives of nationhood : transformation and contestation in postcolonial Zambia / [ed. by Miles Larmer... et al.] - [Abingdon] : Routledge, 2014.

Abstract: This special issue has its origins in a major conference held in Lusaka in September 2012, titled 'Zambia 2014: narratives of nationhood', organised in anticipation of the fiftieth anniversary of the country's independence. Contributions: Introduction: Narratives of nationhood (Miles Larmer, Marja Hinfelaar, Bizeck J. Phiri, Lyn Schumaker, Morris Szeftel); 'What then happened to our eden?': the long history of Lozi secessionism, 1890-2013 (Jack Hogan); 'We have killed this animal together, may I also have a share?' Local-national political dynamics in Mwinilunga District, Zambia, 1950s-1970s (Iva Pea); The University of Zambia and the liberation of Southern Africa, 1966-90 (Hugh Macmillan); 'The colour of class' revisited: four decades of postcolonialism in Zambia (Michael Burawoy); 'Women can do what men can do': the causes and consequences of growing flexibility in gender divisions of labour in Kitwe, Zambia (Alice Evans); 'Solwezi Mabanga': ambivalent developments on Zambia's new mining frontier (Rohit Negi); Discordance through consensus: unintended consequences of the quest for consensuality in Zambian religious life (Thomas G. Kirsch); The changing face of Zambia's Christianity and its implications for the public sphere: a case study of Bauleni Township, Lusaka (Austin Cheyeka, Marja Hinfelaar, Bernhard Udelhoven); Cementing uneven development: the Central African Federation and the Kariba Dam Scheme (Julia Tischler); Narratives of nationhood and HIV/AIDS: reflections on multidisciplinary research on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zambia over the last 30 years (Anthony Simpson, Virginia Bond); Education and the economy: achievements and shortfalls in independent Zambia, 1964-2014 (Michelle Mwalimu); Reimagining South African literature (Duncan Brown). [ASC Leiden abstract]