

Journal articles with abstract – week 10 2014

Darby, P. 2013. 'Let us rally around the flag': football, nation-building, and pan-Africanism in Kwame Nkrumah's Ghana. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.221-246.*, vol. 54, no. 2, p. 221-246.

Abstract: The nationalistic fervour that greeted Ghana's performances in the 2010 football World Cup in South Africa powerfully evoked memories of an earlier period in the history of the Ghanaian State that witnessed Kwame Nkrumah, the first president of independent Ghana, draw on the game as a rallying point for nation-building and pan-African unity. This article uncovers this history by analysing Nkrumah's overt politicisation of football in the late colonial and immediate postcolonial periods. Given the popularity of football in colonial Gold Coast and Nkrumah's place at the vanguard of political opposition to British rule, the game slowly became entwined with populist mobilisation and agitation for independence. On achieving independence, football had become embroiled in regional political chauvinisms, and the government quickly identified the game as invaluable in building a sense of 'Ghanaianness' that they felt would transcend all divisions. Nkrumah was able to wring significant political capital from football, however, during the 1960s, he was unable to control the extent to which political opponents managed to draw on the game to support their own agendas. The article also assesses some of the unintended, contradictory consequences of Nkrumah's efforts to employ football to galvanise national identity, particularly the role that the game played in helping to build powerful centrifugal forces in the Ghanaian polity that ran counter to Nkrumah's vision. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Berghs, M. & Dos Santos-Zingale, M. 2011. A comparative analysis: everyday experiences of disability in Sierra Leone. *Africa Today: (2011/12), vol.58, no.2, p.18-40.*, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 18-40.

Abstract: In this article, the authors compare conceptions of disability in Sierra Leone using the theoretical category of 'victimhood'. They show the way in which this intersects with 1) how traditional perceptions of disability locate a person within a moral economy of blame and social remedies, 2) how disability discourses within a segregated setting are being affected by multiple postconflict ideas around victims and victimization, and 3) how dependency and success are created as disabled people internalize or reject the victimization. In these ethnographic snapshots of the everyday, the authors hope to show how people reinterpret discourses around disability to suit their own needs in fluid, multilayered, and sometimes even contradictory ways. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Schneider, M. & Nkoli, M.I.'. 2011. Affirmative action and disability in South Africa. *Transformation: (2011), no.77, p.90-106 : tab. no. 77, p. 90-106.*

Abstract: Disability is the Cinderella of the historically disadvantaged groups targeted by affirmative action (AA) in South Africa. The Employment Equity Act identifies people with disabilities as one of the targets of its targets. Government

set the numerical goal as 2 percent a goal not yet achieved. Within the achievements so far, the trends noted for the general population of working age hold for the disabled population of working age. Proportionately, more disabled men are employed than disabled women, more disabled white people than disabled black people, and more disabled white men in the more senior positions. The focus of the paper is thus on understanding this lag in achieving the numerical quota and how to move forward. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Mhiripiri, N.A. 2013. Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems in the Zimbabwean media industry and the debate on self-regulation. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.313-336.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 313-336.

Abstract: Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems (ADRs) for conflict resolution in the media are processes "alternative" to statutory courts. Players in the Zimbabwean media industry are developing and promoting ADRs as a means of evading the restrictive, expensive and time-consuming legal courts. Media and complainants arguably have speedier and satisfying resolutions outside the courts. However, typical of Zimbabwe there are marked signs of contestation, controversy and lack of unanimity with regard to the ADRs. On the one hand, there is the Voluntary Media Council of Zimbabwe (VMCZ), a self-regulatory structure favoured by the privately owned media players. On the other hand, there is the Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC) formed under statutory law and whose structure is still not adequate to resolve cases brought before it. VMCZ and ZMC are contesting for legitimacy and in various ways they present dialectical positions on the debate on self-regulation. One media house, Alpha Media Holdings, has formed its own ADR system that uses the ombudsman. This article uses press reports and interviews of key people in the media and the ADRs in order to ascertain the effectiveness and problems of the evolving processes, making comparisons with the United Kingdom and South African scenarios where similar debates on Press Councils are topical, especially after the publication of the report on the Leveson Enquiry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ikeyi, N. & Amucheazi, O. 2013. Applicability of Nigeria's Arbitration and Conciliation Act : which field does the act cover? *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.126-148.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 126-148.

Abstract: In 1988, Nigeria's Federal Military Government promulgated the Arbitration and Conciliation Decree (now the Arbitration and Conciliation Act) to provide a unified legal framework for commercial arbitration throughout Nigeria. At the time of the decree's promulgation, the Federal Military Government had unlimited competence to legislate over any matter in and for all parts of Nigeria. However, under Nigeria's current constitutional democracy and federal structure of government, legislative powers are shared between the Federal Government and the respective State governments. This article investigates the constitutionality of the continued application of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act as federal legislation with application in all States of the federation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Zhu, W. 2013. Arbitration as the best option for the settlement of China-African trade and investment disputes. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.149-163.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 149-163.

Abstract: The effective resolution of trade disputes related to Sino-African investments will have a major impact on the development of trade and investment between China and African states. Arbitration is considered the best option for the settlement of disputes between China and African states as it offers unique benefits and is both suited to the current environment in African countries and accepted by Chinese and Africans. To make full use of this dispute settlement approach, the Chinese government should take active measures to promote the knowledge of arbitral legal systems in Africa among the Chinese businesses investing or trading locally. Beijing should encourage them to settle disputes with their African counterparts through arbitration. It is also important for Chinese companies to learn about arbitration laws in African states, and choose a favourable arbitral institution and proper arbitration seat. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Semuju, B. 2013. Climate change in Ugandan media : a "Global Warming" of journalism ethics. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.337-352 : fig., tab.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 337-352.

Abstract: The idea of climate change has reached a contentious breaking point at an international level where its major causes, existence and intensity are separating informed minds. This article is an examination of the four major schools of thought on climate change and how two newspapers in Uganda are covering those divergent views. The article argues that in the coverage of global warming in particular the hitherto treasured notion of objectivity has been replaced by a form of blind journalism instigated by frames from local and international stakeholders. The study analyses content from two newspapers in Uganda to show that media in Uganda cover the resonating frame, which argues that climate change is a time bomb, with total disregard for other views or their existence. Guided by the framing theory, the article suggests that a detachment of climate change from international meanings and an introduction of the "scientific spirit" will restore balance by inviting media to explore counter-frames. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Okogbule, N.S. 2013. Combating the 'New Slavery' in Nigeria : an appraisal of legal and policy responses to human trafficking. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.57-80.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 57-80.

Abstract: This article examines the legal and policy responses of the Nigerian government and other agencies to human trafficking, which is one of the central social and economic challenges facing the country today. After exploring the nature and dimensions of the practice, it argues that Nigeria's unenviable position as a country of origin, transit and destination in human trafficking, as well as the impact of the practice on the lives of the victims and adverse implications for the country's corporate image, make it imperative that effective measures are adopted to combat it. In this respect, while accepting that legal measures are important in achieving the objective, the article highlights some deficiencies in

current efforts and suggests a multidimensional approach, with greater emphasis on the 'push' and 'pull' factors of human trafficking prevalent in the country, such as high levels of unemployment, poverty, inequality and marginalization. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Wamba, A. & Groleau, D. 2012. Constructing collaborative processes between traditional, religious, and biomedical health practitioners in Cameroon. *Nordic Journal of African Studies: (2012), vol.21, no.2, p.49-74.*, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 49-74. Abstract: After the World Health Organization conference of 1978, all African countries officially recognized traditional medicine as a partner of biomedical medicine, and collaboration between biomedical doctors, healers, exorcists, priests and prophets has emerged in most countries. In Cameroon, however, no formal collaboration exists between traditional and biomedical medicine. This study, which is based on field research conducted in Yaoundé in 2006, examines potential strategies of collaboration and exchange between the different medical sectors. The results indicate that biomedical practitioners and priests expressed reluctance to build reciprocal relationships with traditional healers and prophets. The authors argue that this reluctance derives from the social, ideological and political order Africans inherited from colonialism. They suggest appropriate strategies that can be used to overcome resistance and increase collaboration. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol21num2/wamba_groleau.pdf

Sendín, J.C. 2013. Côte d'Ivoire 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis : an approach from the media. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.187-201.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 187-201. Abstract: The objective of this article is to approach the political crisis which occurred in Côte d'Ivoire after the contested elections of 2010, through the perspective of the Ivorian media and media professionals. The study draws theoretically on the political economy of the media and a critical understanding of the relationship between democracy and the media. After a brief description of Côte d'Ivoire's political history, as well as the political economy of the Ivorian media, perceptions from foreign correspondents and Ivorian journalists are outlined. The results show the complexity of the role played by the media, which goes beyond its responsibility as an information provider, to being a platform for the political struggle in a highly politically polarized environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Gurmu, E. & Mace, R. 2013. Determinants of age at first marriage in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.87-109 : graf., tab.*, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 87-109. Abstract: Timing of marriage has various socioeconomic and demographic implications. In a non-contraceptive society entry into marriage at an early age increases the number of children a woman would have at the end of her reproductive life while the reverse is true for those entering late. Evolutionary theory supposes that women are ultimately attracted into a conjugal union for purposes of reproducing, whilst modernization theory argues that education and

employment opportunities for women cause them to delay the timing of marriage. The objective of this study was to identify determinants of age at first marriage in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It is based on socioeconomic and demographic data obtained from 2976 women of reproductive age (i.e. 1549 years) residing in the city of Addis Ababa in 2003. The findings of the study revealed that, engaging in marital life in this city was mainly a function of the economic situation of couples. There is shortage of economically attractive men to satisfy the demand of women looking for marriage partners. The high unemployment rate and increased cost of living in the city had tended to delay the timing of family formation in Addis Ababa. However, educated women, though delaying their marriage for the purposes of pursuing their education goal, had a better chance of getting married. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ayiga, N. & Rampagane, V. 2013. Determinants of age at first marriage in sub-Saharan Africa : a comparative study of Uganda and South Africa. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.9-34 : graf., tab., vol. 28, no. 1, p. 9-34.*

Abstract: Marriage has traditionally been early and universal in sub-Saharan Africa and this has been blamed for high fertility and the failure to achieve most MDGs. This paper used the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey and the 2003 South African Demographic and Health Survey data to investigate the hypothesis that ethnicity has a significant effect on age at first marriage even after controlling for the effects of other socio-demographic covariates. The Cox proportional hazard model was used to analyze the data. The study found that the Median Age at First Marriage (MAFM) was 19 years in Uganda and 29 years in South Africa, and that ethnicity had a significant effect on age at first marriage in both countries. Other factors with significant effects, through which ethnicity may have influenced age at first marriage were region, level of education and age at sexual debut. The paper concludes that marriage is early and universal in Uganda, while it is delayed in South Africa, suggesting that the two countries belong to different nuptiality regimes, this is arising from apparent differences in education and empowerment of women. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Chikulo, B.C. 2013. Developmental local governance and service delivery in South Africa : progress, achievements and challenges. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.35-64 : graf., tab., vol. 28, no. 1, p. 35-64.*

Abstract: With the advent of a political democratic dispensation in 1994, the South African Government faced a host of daunting developmental challenges inherited from the apartheid regime. Local government, which constitutes the third sphere of governance in South Africa, has been mandated by the Constitution to address Apartheid era-induced inequalities and facilitate local socioeconomic development amongst the previously disadvantaged black majority. This paper reviews the progress, achievements and challenges faced by the South African regime in its attempt to facilitate access to basic social services and to reduce poverty among the previously disadvantaged majority. It outlines the socioeconomic profile and local governance legislative policy

frameworks, and explains the institutional arrangements established to facilitate and anchor effective service delivery, as well as to integrate the voice of local communities. The paper also considers the issue of basic social service delivery and analyses reasons for the widespread municipal service delivery protests. The paper makes the conclusion that the recurrent widespread, violent and increasingly xenophobic municipal service delivery protests, are indicative of the fact that, despite the progress made in the past seventeen years in terms of establishing the policy framework and institutional structures to effectively facilitate socioeconomic development and address bottlenecks to accessing basic social services and fighting poverty, enormous challenges still remain at local governance level. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Osuafor, G.N. & Mturi, A.J. 2013. Do religious beliefs influence use of contraception among currently married women in Nigeria? *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.187-212 : tab.* , vol. 28, no. 1, p. 187-212.

Abstract: The relationship between religious beliefs and use of contraception may vary from one country to another depending on how homogenous a country is or whether different religious groups do exist and are well represented. The paper examines the effect of religious groups on the use of contraception among currently married women in Nigeria. Data from four Nigerian DHSs were used for this purpose. Use of contraception is still very low in Nigeria and the trend has not been very encouraging. By 2008, the contraceptive prevalence rate was only 15 percent. The bivariate analysis indicates a strong effect of religion on the use of contraception over time which was confirmed by the introduction of control variables in the multivariate analysis. It can be concluded therefore that there is sufficient evidence that religious beliefs have an influence on contraceptive use in Nigeria. Christians are more likely to use contraception than their Muslim counterparts. The study also shows that other factors that influence use of contraception include education and occupation of women, number of living children, rural-urban and region of residence. Efforts to increase contraceptive usage in Nigeria should target religious leaders and put more emphasis on raising the status of women and promoting region specific programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ojebode, A. 2013. Ethical dilemma revisited : PBO newspapers and the professional elbowroom of the Nigerian journalist. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.295-312 : fig., tab.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 295-312.

Abstract: Focusing on politician-businessperson-owned (PBO) newspapers, the study examined how loyalty to the owners' multiple interests has reduced the professional elbowroom of the Nigerian journalist. Through in-depth interviews and textual analysis, the study found that journalists in PBO newspapers are extremely constrained on the kind of stories they write and how. Caught in the conflict between professionalism and pandering to the owners' layers of political and economic interests, many journalists submit, while some rebel. The narrowed elbowroom is a reason for many of the ethical violations among Nigerian journalists. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Hyde-Clarke, N. 2013. Facebook and public debate : an informal learning tool for the youth. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.131-148.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 131-148.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to introduce and assess the effectiveness of Facebook as an informal learning tool in a postgraduate Communication Studies course, and whether it may be used to facilitate greater public debate around the role of the media and democracy in South Africa. A group of postgraduate students at the University of Johannesburg were encouraged to engage in online discussions using Media Works, a Facebook group designed by Media Monitoring Africa. The duration of the assignment was six weeks and was run from 13 August to 21 September 2012. Each week new topics related to the role of the media in society were identified for discussion. Although all were familiar with Facebook, students adopted a more academic approach and thereby unintentionally worked contrary to the more informal conversational mechanisms associated with this social network site. This article considers the comments posted during this period and the students' perceptions of the experience, and thus explores the potential offered and challenges posed by using Facebook as an informal learning tool to encourage public debate at the postgraduate level. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Ndlovu, M. & Mbenga, C. 2013. Facebook, the public sphere and political youth leagues in South Africa. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.169-186.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 169-186.

Abstract: Focusing on the Facebook presence of the African National Congress Youth League, Democratic Alliance Youth and Congress of the People Youth Movement as a collective case study, this article explores the following questions: is the Facebook presence created by youth leagues of the largest political parties an extension of South Africa's public sphere? Can a citizen whose views are circumscribed by ideological auspices of a particular political party enhance the quality of the public sphere? What is the discourse of youth's political deliberations in these forums? In answering the questions, the article argues that Facebook pages and groups are an extension of the public sphere as they attempt to get youth involved in politics in a technologically and socially transforming society; that as much as political party communication is propaganda and people tend to gravitate towards ideologies that conform to their world-view, party supporters on Facebook do challenge their political parties' views; and that some arguments on Facebook enrich the public sphere discourse. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Settler, F. 2012. Frantz Fanon's ambivalence towards religion. *Journal for the Study of Religion: (2012), vol.25, no.2, p.5-21.*, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 5-21.

Abstract: Frantz Fanon has for more than fifty years been a celebrated theorist, intellectual and activist of the black struggle for recognition, to the degree that he has assumed the status of a "sacred cow" in African nationalist discourse. Without seeking to raise the significance of religion in Fanon's thinking, the author uses a critical, postcolonial literary reading of Fanon texts to critique his conception of religion. Although Fanon regarded Catholicism and Islam as

orthodox religions that deprived the colonized of their dignity, he referred to them as the "great revealed religions." Fanon's writing reflects a particular ambivalence towards indigenous religions, in the Caribbean and Africa, which he regarded as primitive, terrifying and pre-modern always depriving the colonized of the gains of modernity. His reflections on indigenous religion are less considered and more visceral. He describes these traditions as irrational and more terrifying than the colonial settler. Ultimately his ambivalence towards religions leaves Fanon unable to expel colonial representations of the black as superstitious, primitive and child-like from his theories of transformation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Morin, D. 2013. L'ascension du ras Tafari & la naissance de l'Éthiopie moderne (1916-1930).

Abstract: Numéro spécial consacré à l'ascension du Tafari Makonnen, promu 'ras' en 1916 et couronné le 2 novembre 1930 sous le nom de Haïlé Sélassié. Dans ce volume sont abordées ses actions qui marquent le début de l'Éthiopie moderne. Sommaire: Prise de parole, prise du pouvoir: la destitution du leg Iyasu (27 septembre 1916) - Didier Morin; Negus Mikael and the destiny of the Ethiopian monarchy in 1916 - Irma Taddia; Le ras Tafari contre l'esclavage et l'admission de l'Éthiopie à la SDN (1923) - Alain Rouaud; Le ras Tafari à Paris (1924), un récit du blatta Heruy Wäldä-Sellassé - Katia Girma; La ras Tafari et le pacte italo-éthiopien de 1928 - Federica Guazzini; Le ras Tafari à la recherche d'un pays frère: les premiers contacts avec le Japon - Hideko Faerber Ishihara; Les "parrains" du ras Tafari, Léonce Lagarde et Mgr Jarosseau: protecteurs ou agents d'influence? - Lukian Prijac; Le ras Tafari, prince homme d'affaires - Alain Gascon; Le couronnement du ras Tafari et la délégation française - Lukian Prijac. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Kibet, M. 2013. Migration into Rustenburg Local Municipality between 1996 and 2001. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.65-86 : graf., tab., vol. 28, no. 1, p. 65-86.*

Abstract: The paper examines the pattern and nature of migration into the Rustenburg area in the North West Province, South Africa. It is important to gain an understanding of the processes of internal migration within South Africa in general and Rustenburg in particular, because migration is an intrinsic element of the development process, which may generate benefits or problems for host and sending areas. Rustenburg is the largest producer of platinum in the world. Previous studies show that movement has been occurring between other places and Rustenburg villages and townships around the mines have been the main receiving areas. People migrate to Rustenburg because they are attracted by the rapidly growing mining and tourism activities in the area. Using migration figures from the 1996 and 2001 censuses into Rustenburg based on usual and previous place of residence, the study established that the majority of the migrants are from within the province. The circulation of workers between their tribal areas and commercial/industrial enterprises is a familiar phenomenon. The study recommends that in order to reduce negative impacts of migration such as social,

political, economic and health challenges, factors that trigger migration ought to be addressed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bashir Abubakar, M.M. 2013. Muslim responses to British colonialism in Northern Nigeria as expressed in Fulfulde poems. *Islamic Africa: (2013), vol.4, no.1, p.1-14.*, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1-14.

Abstract: The pioneer of Fulfulde poetry in written Arabic/ajami was Shehu Uthmn bin Fodiye, who led a jihad in 1804 for the purification of Islam in Sokoto, Northern Nigeria, also known as Hausa Land. His contemporaries followed in his footsteps and the poetic tradition of resistance continues to the present day. This article examines three poems from the early 20th century that are concerned with Muslim responses to British colonial occupation in Northern Nigeria, expressed in the Fulfulde language. The texts of the poems are included in Fulfulde with English translations. The poems express that the myth of well-received and accepted colonial occupiers, propagated by the West, was in fact not true. They highlight the fierce battles, killings, and destructions of property that finally resulted in the imposition of colonial rule upon the people of Northern Nigeria, replacing the more moderate Sokoto Caliphate. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5192/21540993040101>

Van Rooyen, P. 2012. Namibia, African art and the international market. *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol.61, p.89-103 : foto's.*, vol. 61, p. 89-103.

Abstract: Due to the turmoil and economic depression in the rest of Africa, Namibia has recently become an important hub for human migration and the transmission of goods from Central Africa to Southern Africa. These goods include African art and artefacts. The street markets in Windhoek display several of these articles. They are often offered to tourists as 'uniquely Namibian', but many of them are from other African countries. An investigation into their origin and aesthetic value indicates that their authenticity as objects of cultural and aesthetic significance is not to be doubted. When, however, these artefacts are offered to international art dealers in Europe, their status is generally described as 'fake'. This categorisation points to a revival of euro-centrism and of racism in the subjective appreciation of African art. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

Tietaah, G.K.M. 2013. Negative political advertising and the imperative of broadcast regulation in Ghana. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.203-217 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 203-217.

Abstract: While the effects of negative election campaigns is a well-researched topic in mature democracies, it remains largely unexplored in transitional and nascent democracies such as those in Africa. This article addresses concerns that an insidious culture of intolerance, hate and insults in Ghanaian politics and electoral contests could undermine the efficacy of the country's neo-democracy. The article draws on pre-election interviews with the two main contenders in Ghana's 2012 elections to sound out their positions on the propriety and prudence of expressing a negative campaign platform. The interviewees'

responses are analysed in the context of past ads run by their parties, which reveal that the candidates' disclaimers and public professions to run issue-oriented campaigns contradicted the practice of their party's resort to negative campaigns. The article concludes that candidates and their parties are unlikely to abide by ethical injunctions and accordingly proposes the passage of a legal code to regulate broadcasting, including political advertising, in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Reith, W. 2012. Pioniertage der Motorisierung in Deutsch-Südwestafrika. *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol.61, p.9-63 : foto's.*, vol. 61, p. 9-63. Abstract: Dieser Artikel über die Pioniertage der Motorisierung in Deutsch-Südwestafrika (dem heutigen Namibia) besteht aus zwei Teilen mit jeweils eigener Bibliographie. Im ersten Teil beschreibt der Autor die Anfänge des Automobilwesens in Deutsch-Südwestafrika, im zweiten Teil die Anfänge der zivilen und militärischen Luftfahrt. Thematisiert werden u.a. die Krafftfahrabteilung der Schutztruppe, der "Dernburg-Wagen" (das weltweit erste Auto mit Allradantrieb), die ersten privaten PKWs, der Deutsch-Südwestafrikanische Luftfahrerverein, die "Reklame-Schauflüge" der Bruno Büchner, die Flugzeuge für die Schutztruppe und der Einsatz der Flugzeuge im Ersten Weltkrieg. Bibliogr. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

Walton, M. & Leukes, P. 2013. Prepaid social media and mobile discourse in South Africa. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.149-167 : fig., tab.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 149-167. Abstract: Broad adoption of social network sites and mobile messaging in South Africa has made many-to-many communication increasingly accessible. This article tackles ongoing issues of differentiated access to and use of mobile communication, and particularly the specific digital materialities involved in mobile-centric access to the Internet. Specific local patterns of adoption and participation are sketched, in particular the influence of differential commodification of mobile communication, the tiered functionality of phones and cost saving through avoidance of high prepaid data tariffs. The article presents three distinctive case studies of mobile political discourse during The Spear controversy in May 2012, activists' MXit profiles, a popular Facebook group, the New Political Forum, and Facebook status updates posted from mobile applications. Both community dynamics in the Facebook group and the limited use of mobile link-sharing in the status updates suggest that commodified communication can stifle certain kinds of mobile participation in public discourse. While mobile use has expanded access to online political discourse, computer and smartphone users occupy a strategic position in a broader social media ecology, where Facebook updates connect with instant messaging, everyday talk and Google and Facebook rankings, where increasingly the question is not only "who speaks", but also "who gets heard". Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Olapegba, P.O. & Idemudia, E.S. 2013. Psychological predictors of perceived quality of life among people living with HIV and AIDS in South West Nigeria. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.139-159 : tab.*,

vol. 28, no. 1, p. 139-159.

Abstract: This study examined the dynamics of perceived social support and self-esteem in predicting perception of quality of life among People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in South West Nigeria. One hundred and fifty nine (159) PLWHA selected using the purposive sampling technique participated in the study; the sample was made up of 46 males and 113 females, aged between 19 and 72 years. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The result of the multipleregression analysis showed that perceived social support and selfesteem significantly jointly predicted perceived quality of life among PLWHA ($p < .05$). Self-esteem significantly independently predicted perceived quality of life ($p < .05$) while perceived social support did not significantly predict perceived quality of life. A t-test indicated no gender differences in perception of quality of life. The study therefore concluded that psychological interventions are required to shore-up the self-esteem of PLWHA alongside social support to enable them to cope better and be more optimistic and positive in their perception of quality of life. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mhango, M. 2012. Recognising religion: emerging jurisprudence in South Africa. *Journal for the Study of Religion: (2012), vol.25, no.2, p.23-50.*, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 23-50.

Abstract: This paper examines the emerging jurisprudence with respect to religion in South Africa. The paper submits that South African jurisprudence has matured and will likely shape the jurisprudential trend in Southern Africa. The paper briefly discusses the history of religious freedom under the apartheid government of South Africa, and argues that the laws passed during apartheid were inclined towards Christian religious values and that to some extent this has persisted in post-apartheid jurisprudence. The paper also discusses the current judicial interpretations of the freedom of religion under the South African Constitution. In this regard, the paper examines the decisions in the cases of Prince, Pillay and Popcru, and their impact on human rights and the transformative agenda of the South African society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Fadibo, P. 2012. Santé phallique et conjugalité au Nord-Cameroun (XIXè-XXème siècles). *Nordic Journal of African Studies: (2012), vol.21, no.2, p.75-94 : krt.*, vol. 21.

Abstract: Les problèmes de santé sont très nombreux au Nord-Cameroun. De la santé publique à la santé mentale en passant par la santé sexuelle, ces problèmes se posent avec acuité en raison de la pauvreté ambiante et le désengagement de l'État. Il ne serait pas superflu de mettre en exergue la santé phallique qui est la composante de la santé sexuelle car, celle-ci détermine les rapports entre les époux. En plus, les représentations et la place de l'homme dans son foyer et dans la société est fondée sur celle du phallus qui est l'âme de la famille, de la communauté et surtout la clé de la pérennisation de la lignée. Cette étude se fonde sur des enquêtes conduites auprès des tradi-praticiens, des anciens malades et des parents des malades dans des villages au Nord-Cameroun. Il s'avère que fort de la représentation de la santé phallique,

l'homme puissant se sent potentiellement malade dès qu'il est dans une situation de dysfonctionnement érectile. La santé phallique est perçue alors comme la composante du bien-être global ou la base de l'épanouissement de l'homme et de la partenaire dans la société. Son affection constitue une 'vraie mort' de l'homme, du foyer conjugal et de la grande famille. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

<http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol21num2/fadibo.pdf>

Abubakar, A.T. 2013. Selective believability : a perspective on Africans' interactions with global media. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.219-236 : fig.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 219-236.

Abstract: The transformation of the media landscape, facilitated by advances in communication technologies, has changed the dynamics of media-audience relationship and posed new challenges to reception research. Perhaps nowhere is this as profound as it is in transnational audience studies, for cross-cultural interactions have never been wider. This article attempts to highlight a new perspective on African audiences' engagement with global media and point to new postulates in audience research. It offers a case study on Northern Nigerians' interactions with international media, particularly the BBC World Service, to unveil the patterns and consequences of such interactions. Consumption of Western media products among the mainly Muslim Northern Nigerians was found to be high, especially of the BBC services, but with high level of selectivity. Although they regard BBC as the most credible broadcaster that aids their understanding of international affairs and influences their everyday lives, Northern Nigerians still see it as a Western ideological instrument that portrays the West positively and depicts the Islamic world and Africa negatively. The findings reveal patterns and particularities of postcolonial audiences' consumption of transnational media that suggest new theoretical postulates in reception research. They also highlight the mediating roles of religion, culture, ideology and other extra-communication factors in such interactions, and identify the dynamics of credibility and believability. Credibility appears to be a necessary but not sufficient condition for believability in audiences' consumption of dissonant messages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Idemudia, E.S., Kgekong, K., & Kolobe, P. 2013. Street children in Mafikeng, North-West Province : a qualitative study of social experiences. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.161-185 : tab.*, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 161-185.

Abstract: The general perception, on the part of South African society, is that street children are a major social menace. Yet the reality is that, street children are a vulnerable group that suffer both psychological and physical violence including sexual abuse. This qualitative study investigated the social experiences of street children in Mafikeng, North-West Province in South Africa. Data were collected using focus group discussions made up of a total of 20 participants aged 10-19 years, and selected using convenience sampling. Three themes were extracted using the consensual qualitative method and constant comparison to establish credibility and trustworthiness. The results of the study

revealed three major themes (i.e. reasons for abandoning home; life in the streets, and the desire to go back home), and three sub-themes (risks and challenges encountered, regrets, and the desire for rehabilitation and schooling). Recommendations included the need for psychological interventions among this group, the need further for research, and the need to use probability sampling techniques in future studies, as this might provide a more comprehensive picture of the situation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Obiaya, I. 2013. Taking Nigeria to the movies : the innovative regulatory role of the National Film and Video Censors Board. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.261-274.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 261-274.

Abstract: The double-faceted nature of film as both a cultural and an economic good means that the direct involvement by the State in the film industry can often be guaranteed. Such State involvement worldwide is largely expressed through function-specific organs, whose powers and functions tend to vary. The National Film and Video Censors Board (NFVCB) of Nigeria, as one of such organs, has powers that go beyond film classification and censorship. This has been manifested especially through its attempt to regularize film distribution in Nigeria through the introduction of a distribution framework. Many resented this attempt by the NFVCB. They considered it as needless interference, especially since the Nigerian video film industry had grown without any assistance from the government. But the NFVCB stated that it was merely exercising its mandate. This article examines the various issues involved and seeks to throw some light on a body that has been little studied. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

YK, B.S. 2013. Tending towards greater eco-protection in Kenya : public interest environmental litigation and its prospects within the new constitutional order. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.29-56.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 29-56.

Abstract: Among other things, Kenya's 2010 Constitution has inaugurated express constitutional recognition of the right to a clean and healthy environment into the Kenyan legal framework. The constitutionalization of this right and the establishment of liberal provisions for the institution of judicial proceedings in the event of its infraction bear significant implications for public enforcement of environmental rights in Kenya. Hitherto, this was based on the restrictive interpretation of locus standi premised on the principles of common law. This article focuses primarily on public interest environmental litigation in Kenya. It analyses judicial treatment of public interest action for environmental claims in the past and proffers some insights on the prospects for such action under Kenya's new constitutional order. It argues that, with the provision of an explicit and permissive constitutional basis for public interest environmental litigation, it is reasonable to conclude that Kenya is tending towards greater eco-protection. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mthathiwa, S. 2012. The 'rhetoric of animality', animal imagery, and Dr. Kamuzu Banda's dictatorship in the poetry of Jack Mapanje. *Nordic Journal of African Studies: (2012), vol.21, no.2, p.95-117.*, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 95-117.

Abstract: In his poetry the Malawian poet, Jack Mapanje, uses animal imagery to

respond to socio-political events in his country, especially those during the dictatorial reign of Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Malawi's first president, who ruled the country from independence in 1964 to 1994. Using animal metaphors Mapanje stereotypes, objectifies and inferiorizes those in power through ridicule and mockery, thereby sanctioning their overthrow and replacement. Through the use of animal imagery he also deconstructs the view of Dr. Banda as a benevolent leader or Messiah and depicts him as a greedy and bloodthirsty old man who cared about no one else but himself. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol21num2/mthatiwa.pdf>

Vandeginste, S. 2013. The African Union, constitutionalism and power-sharing. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.1-28 : fig.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 1-28. Abstract: Over the past decade, the African Union has put in place a normative framework to promote constitutional rule and, in particular, orderly constitutional transfers of power in its member states. Its Peace and Security Council opposes unconstitutional changes of government, including through the use of sanctions. The PSC systematically advocates a return to constitutional order, in particular through free and fair elections, as a remedy for unconstitutional changes of government. However, while opposing unconstitutional means of obtaining or transferring power, the AU has been generally supportive of the use of power-sharing agreements as an instrument of negotiated conflict settlement. Most power-sharing agreements do not accord with the prevailing constitutional order. This dual policy, of opposing certain types of unconstitutional change of government while advocating power-sharing agreements, poses an obvious challenge for the consistency of AU policy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Spargo, P. 2012. The history of the Hoba Meteorite. *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol.61, p.107-147 : foto's, ill.*, vol. 61, p. 107-147. Abstract: The Hoba Meteorite was discovered in 1920 on the farm "Hoba West", not far from Grootfontein (Namibia), by the farm owner Jacobus Hermanus Brits. The main mass is estimated at more than 60 tons making it the largest known meteorite in the world. In 1955 the meteorite was declared National Monument. In 1985 Rössing Uranium Ltd. made funds available to surround the meteorite with a stone amphitheatre and to transform it into a touristic site. This article depicts the history of the Hoba Meteorite. It is divided into three chapters (Part 1: nature and discovery; part 2: the news spreads ...; part 3: known and loved by all ...). Each chapter includes a bibliography. The article was originally published in the Monthly Notes of the Astronomical Society of Southern Africa (MNASSA, 2008, vol. 67, pp. 85-94, 166-174 and 202-211). Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Mahoney, L.M. & Bates, B.R. 2013. The impacts of an entertainment-education radio serial drama in Botswana on outcomes related to HIV prevention goals in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.353-367 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 353-367. Abstract: This study examines the effectiveness of an entertainment education (EE) programme, Makgabaneng, in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS in

Botswana. If successful, this communication intervention should result in greater self-report of attitudes, actions and knowledge related to risk reduction goals among those who listen to Makgabaneng more often than among those who listen less often. This article begins by describing the general orientation of Makgabaneng as EE and its specific theoretical model: the MARCH model of behaviour change. Through a survey of Batswana living in and around the capital of Gabarone, we assess whether Makgabaneng is effective in promoting knowledge, attitudinal and behavioural change. Findings reveal successes in some areas, but lack of success in other areas of prevention-supportive messages. The authors offer some conclusions for improving this form of EE. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Dinokopila, B.R. 2013. The justiciability of socio-economic rights in Botswana. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.108-125.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 108-125.

Abstract: The judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights remains a challenge in many countries. This is generally attributable to the inadequacy of a particular country's legal framework, in particular its constitutional framework. Given the importance of judicial remedies in litigation, in particular public interest litigation, this article considers possibilities for the judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights in Botswana. It discusses the institutional, legal and constitutional framework for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of socio-economic rights in the country. It also tackles the issue of whether the judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights is easily achievable when those rights are not constitutionally entrenched. The article also considers whether the absence of directive principles of State policy within Botswana's Constitution is a hindrance to the judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights in Botswana. Within that context, it highlights the possible means of judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights in that country. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Strand, C. 2013. The rise and fall of a contentious social policy option : narratives around the Ugandan Anti-Homosexuality Bill in the domestic press. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.275-294 : graf.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 275-294.

Abstract: In 2009, the Anti-Homosexuality Bill was introduced to the Ugandan parliament for consideration. This article analyses how the domestic press, most notably the privately owned, substantially changed the narratives around the Bill during the first eight months after it had been introduced to the general public. The study argues that although a traditional content analysis reveals changes in media's attention and media narratives, it does not tell us much about the intricate interplay behind those emerging narratives. The article thus argues for a need to supplement content analysis with a broader analysis of the socio-political context, including transnational anti-gay and human rights activism, international politics on gender and sexuality, as well as aid dependence for understanding changing media narratives on a domestic social policy option. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Madu, R. & Moguluwa, S.C. 2013. Will the social media lenses be the framework for sustainable development in rural Nigeria? *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.237-254 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 237-254.

Abstract: Nigeria's greatest development obstacle in the twenty-first century is entrenched in the low level of sustainability in most areas of human endeavour, resulting in a damaged economy and a looming lack of development despite the nation's vast and abundant resources, both human and natural. Nigeria has the enormous capacity of moving from a developing country to a developed State. However, the lack of some basic elements together with vices termed 'Nigerian factors' have eaten deeply into the nation's institutional fabric and denied it the opportunity to transform. Academics, development experts and policy-makers have searched for the right mix of technology, methodology, easy-to-use and understandable scientific elements and infrastructure that would suit the nation's peculiar circumstances in order to meet its developmental needs. This situation calls for an adaptation of social media and the adjustment of its weaknesses to aptly blend with the forces of innovation. Concerted efforts are required of the Nigerian government and its agencies to awaken the consciousness of the citizenry to the integration of social media culture into the mainstream of Nigerian culture so as to produce positive changes that are evidence of sustainability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bosch, T. 2013. Youth, Facebook and politics in South Africa. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.119-130.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 119-130.

Abstract: Social networking sites, Facebook in particular, are growing in popularity in South Africa. This article explores how Facebook is used by South African youth, with particular reference to their political participation and involvement. Facebook and other new media applications widely used by young people have been seen as a potential vehicle to re-engage youth in political debate. The potential usefulness of such applications for creating networked publics and mobilizing political action was highlighted recently during the Arab Spring; and conversely, Facebook and Twitter have been used (e.g. in the United States) to target potential youth voters. The notion of e-democracy has raised the potential of the Internet to enhance political action and activism. The article draws on a national quantitative survey and Cape Town-based focus groups discussions with South African youth in order to explore the links between Facebook use and political participation. The article argues that youth are engaging with alternative forms of political subactivism that work at the margins of the dominant public sphere. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]