

Journal articles with abstract – week 15 2014

Mudhovozi, P., Ramarumo, M., & Sodi, T. 2012. Adolescent sexuality and culture: South African mothers' perspective. *African Sociological Review: (2012), vol.16, no.2, p.119-138 : tab.*, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 119-138.

Abstract: This study examines sexual socialization in South Africa from a cultural perspective. In the context of a high level of sexual activity and high prevalence of teenage pregnancy, it is important to examine the cultural factors that may influence the attitude of mothers in terms of the role they are expected to play as socializing agents. Data were collected through focus group discussions with forty-four Venda mothers with adolescent daughters. The results indicated that culturally embedded reasons (conservative attitudes towards contraceptive use, sexual communication as taboo, denial of adolescent sexuality) inhibit Venda mothers from effectively imparting knowledge about sexuality to their daughters. Other inhibitory factors include insufficient information, lack of role models and fear of sensitizing their daughters to sexuality issues. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ogujiuba, K., Ogonnaya, U.M., & Abraham, T.W. 2013. Comparative analysis of Arab Spring determinants : security implications for Nigeria. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.4, p.264-276 ; fig., tab.*, vol. 22, no. 4, p. 264-276.

Abstract: The Arab Spring, a pro-democracy uprising that has been sweeping through North Africa and the entire Arab world since 2010, has been described as a cataclysmic revolutionary wave that has left the overthrow of political regimes in its wake. Studies have comprehensively x-rayed the political and socio-economic circumstances that gave rise to the uprising. Apart from the impact of the uprising on political developments and democratic governance in the Arab world in particular and the world in general, the circumstances that resulted in the revolutions constitute empirical security implications for Nigeria. This is the focus of this article. Using the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) and other selected indicators, this article draws a comparative analysis of the key factors that led to the uprisings in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, pointing out areas of social and security tensions in Nigeria. Based on these findings, it points out the urgency of and imperative for security sector reforms in Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Fubah, M.A. 2013. Do we need museums in the Western Grassfields? *African Research and Documentation: (2013), no.121, p.35-54 : foto's, tab.* no. 121, p. 35-54.

Abstract: This article was provoked by the recent creation of two state of the art modern museums in the western Grassfields of Cameroon, the Mankon museum, located at the fon's palace, and the Babungo museum, also located at the Babungo fon's palace. The museums were part of an initiative by an Italian NGO to establish five museums in some regions of Cameroon. Public reaction after the completion of the project has left everyone wondering if the new museums are actually what the fondoms wanted or, better still, a solution to the problem of the protection and enhancement of the artistic and cultural heritage of the fondoms. This paper presents findings from a survey conducted in the museums in 2005 and 2006, and during intermittent visits in 2009, 2010 and 2012. The purpose of the study was to determine the attitudes of the Grassfields population towards the new museums, in an attempt to guide other fondoms in the region as they work out details of a similar museum. The findings reveal that the museums are needed in the Grassfields, regardless of the fact that they are seen as a threat to secret objects. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Adeogun, M. 2013. Dynamic library leadership for sub-Saharan Africa: investing in what works. *African Research and Documentation: (2013), no.121, p.55-65.* no. 121, p. 55-65.

Abstract: Developments in the current information age pose considerable challenges to library leadership, notably in sub-Saharan Africa. Libraries can no longer be unilateral in their actions; rather, library leadership must work in partnership with networks, consortia, political organizations and other institutions in society. In the spirit of NEPAD's Capacity Development Strategic

Framework (CDSF), library leadership must value more than before, its human resources, focus on enhancing their skills, become more resourceful and innovative in the development of information services. It is therefore important to rethink leadership styles for the library in sub-Saharan Africa. The author argues for a participative leadership style, characterized by a multi-tasked and multi-skilled approach. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Schultz, J.M. 2013. Supporting capacity building for archives in Africa: initiatives of the Cooperative Africana Materials Project (CAMP) since 1995. *African Research and Documentation: (2013), no. 121, p.3-12.* no. 121, p. 3-12.

Abstract: The mission of the Cooperative Africana Materials (before 2010: Microform) Project has been to collect and preserve African newspapers, serials, and ephemera not typically held at US institutions. As its original name suggests, microfilming continues to be an important method of preserving CAMP holdings. While building the collection involved some direct purchases of microfilm from Africa and Europe, the role of collaboration among US and later African institutions enhanced collections and expanded the scope of CAMP's work. This article focuses on collaboration efforts between CAMP and African archives, giving particular interest to history and political economy. The rise of digitization projects, funded by US or European institutions, may continue to make Africans largely consumers and not producers of their own documentary heritage. One way to mitigate this problem is supporting capacity building for self-sustaining African preservation efforts. CAMP pursued this model beginning in the 1990s. Resources were first directed to the National Archives of Senegal, and starting in 2010, CAMP funded onsite staff training and equipment purchases to digitally preserve the Kabarole District Archives in Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nwadiwe, C.E. 2012. Theatre for development: an alternative programme for reproductive health communication in urban Nigeria. *African Sociological Review: (2012), vol. 16, no.2, p.102-118.*, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 102-118.

Abstract: Communication and public education are vital for the promotion of reproductive health. They enable awareness of disease, emergent infections, safety and preventive measures. However, health communication programmes in urban Nigeria are faced with a lot of problems, amongst others the wrong choice of media channels, resulting in the message not reaching the targeted population. This paper suggests the use of Theatre for Development (TfD) as an alternative and complementary medium for communicating reproductive health information to urban dwellers in Nigeria. Using some completed and ongoing health communication projects in Nigeria as examples, including printed information and broadcast information on radio and television, the study seeks to open a forum for dialogue and debate and to draw the attention of policymakers and health workers to exploit the potentials of TfD in combating the challenges of healthcare in urban settings on the continent. Data were collected in five urban centres in Nigeria - Awka, Nnewi and Uyo in the South, and Dass and Dutse in the North. The analysis covered the design and content of the information, the channels and context of their dissemination, and the feedback from the audiences or participants. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Court, N. 2013. When and why is a collection "hidden"? : awakening interest in the Hornung Papers at West Sussex Record Office. *African Research and Documentation: (2013), no. 121, p.21-33: ill.* no. 121, p. 21-33.

Abstract: This paper uses the Hornung Papers, deposited at West Sussex Record Office in 2009, to demonstrate that an online presence is not, on its own, enough to bring specialist collections to prominence. The Hornung Papers comprise the administrative records of Hornung & Co. Ltd., whose primary concern was a swathe of sugar plantations in the Zambesia region of Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique), which eventually became known as the Sena Sugar Estates. Given the success, extent and impact of the business, and the fact that the majority of the records pertaining to the business apparently have not survived, the collection held at West Sussex Record Office has wide research potential. However, it is largely unused and remains - despite its online presence - a "hidden collection". The paper examines the reasons for this, which are broadly divided into two categories: repository (recourse)-specific factors, and collection-specific

factors. To "unhide" the collection, sufficient resources, effective promotion, and advocacy are of paramount importance. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]