

Africa

From "African Cinema" to film services industries : a cinematic fact / Oswelled Ureke and Keyan Tomaselli. - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2017), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 75-92

Abstract: This article problematizes the universally used phrase "African cinema" and explores how it can be examined in terms of a film services framework, which includes both industrial criteria and ideological shifts, as a way of deepening screen media studies in searching for a more holistic value chain framework. The main argument is that the idea of "African cinema", especially as defined from racial, continental or ideological points of view, is outworn, reductive and in need of revision. The article complements other scholarly work situated in cinematic fact contexts of production. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

https://doi.org/10.1386/jac.9.1.75_1 (Restricted access)

Africa

African scholars, African studies and knowledge production on Africa / Jeremiah O. Arowosegbe ... [et al.]. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 2, p. 324-353

Abstract: For this special section, the editors invited an article, and the subsequent four response pieces, as a contribution to the debate on knowledge production in Africa and African studies, which was a critical issue in the late colonial and post-independence African universities, and which has continued to be a concern of leading African scholars in the decades since. The contributors examine questions regarding the political economy of knowledge production in universities in postcolonial Africa, reflecting on historical and contemporary challenges. What factors undermine knowledge production in Africa? What roles can African universities play in "decolonizing knowledge production" on the continent? Contributions: African scholars, African studies and knowledge production on Africa (Jeremiah O. Arowosegbe); Nigerian academia and the politics of secrecy (Olukoya Ogen, Insa Nolte); Arabic sources and the search for a new historiography in Ibadan in the 1960s (Ousmane Kane); African studies: the ambiguity of ownership and originality (Henning Melber); Rethinking knowledge production in Africa (Wale Adebani). Bibliogr, notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000073> (Restricted access)

Africa

Face à l'irradiation de la méga-culture de la mondialisation, la réponse du nationalisme-ethniste africain / Adder Abel Gwoda. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 327-340

Abstract: La mondialisation, sur le plan culturel, apparaît comme un universel uniformisant qui absorbe, voire dissout toute différence. Sous l'impulsion de l'économie néolibérale elle va tenter d'homogénéiser les différentes identités suivant le modèle occidental, entraînant de dangereuses réactions des cultures menacées de disparition. Ces réactions identitaires sont de deux ordres : la 'zélotiste' qui est belliqueuse et pouvant se muer en terrorisme et l' 'hérodiniste', qui est pacifiste et essentiellement adaptatrice. Une analyse phénoménologique du vécu culturel africain authentique, va présenter une entreprise ethniste d'acculturation comme réponse à l'irradiation de la méga-culture de la mondialisation. Cette réaction identitaire plutôt adaptatrice désignée 'nationalisme-ethniste', va apparaître comme un apport précieux au projet altermondialiste du fait qu'elle propose une 'cosmo-citoyenneté' flexible, construite en rupture avec les postures nationalistes-sentimentales et mondialistes-instrumentales. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Africa

Pour une approche de 'l'anthropologie africaine por le developpement' : contribution à une anthropologie du changement social en Afrique / Jean Nzhie Engono. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 239-253

Abstract: A la croisée des chemins entre un discours en quête permanente de légitimité

scientifique et des ambitions heuristiques plus portées à défendre l'idée de la 'variabilité des cultures', 'l'anthropologie africaine pour le développement' semble s'être enfermée dans l'état prégnant d'un 'relativisme culturel' embrigadant, qui l'empêche aussi d'avoir une position scientifique plus critique. Plutôt que de s'inscrire au projet ultime de l'anthropologie sociale qui est bien celui d'une 'meilleure connaissance de l'homme et de ses possibilités' (Deliège, 1992, p.7), elle s'est au contraire laissée absorber, dans le dessin de prendre le contre-pied des thèses évolutionnistes, dans les relents intellectuels afro-centristes plus appuyés sur une rhétorique en faveur des sociétés africaines. Une rhétorique qui omet du même coup de souscrire ou de croire aux communes capacités et dispositions générales de l' 'homo-sapiens', qui le poussent à chercher, partout où il se trouve, un meilleur épanouissement, mais qui sont bridés dans ce continent par des croyances peu favorables à l'émulation. Cette anthropologie doit-elle, au regard de sa position intellectuelle, se limiter à cette vue elliptique qui se contente de légitimer exclusivement la 'vision du monde' des peuples qu'elle étudie, ou alors doit-elle partir des valeurs humaines supposées être communes à toutes les sociétés, pour mieux, rendre visible et mieux comprendre ce qui fait leur spécialité dans leur mode d'insertion dans la nature? C'est l'objet de préoccupation de ce texte. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

'Mathématisation de la mise en scène théâtrale' / Guy Francis Tami Yoba. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 341-354 : ill

Abstract: Dans l'imagerie populaire camerounaise et pour des raisons inextricables, l'art de la mise en scène théâtrale reste encore une activité artistique figée qui se résume à la simple traduction scénique d'un texte. Très souvent, cette conception erronée amène plusieurs personnes à jeter l'anathème sur le théâtre, en le confinant dans le registre du 'fou rire'. Or, plus on pénètre l'univers de l'exercice de ce métier artistique, plus cet art paraît tel qu'il est en réalité selon le metteur en scène français Jean Micquart, c'est-à-dire l'activité artistique la plus complexe, et qui est d'une étendue infinie. Aussi, en réaction aux principes d'une tradition théâtrale camerounaise jugée par le cabotinage, le présent article se propose de démontrer, premièrement, que l'art de la représentation théâtrale est une discipline scientifique dont le langage est codé et complexe. Ensuite, l'appréciation, la lecture et la compréhension du langage des spectacles théâtraux exigent un minimum de culture théâtrale. Pour ce faire, il sera évoqué une approche scénique nouvelle qui puise sa source dans la Mathématique. Car plusieurs situations de la vie courante peuvent très bien s'exprimer à l'aide de la notion des nombres entiers. C'est la raison pour laquelle il est possible de traduire en langage mathématique certaines données scéniques qui découlent du travail du metteur en scène. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

Cultural hybridity and developmental bilingualism / Charles Esambe Alobwede. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 191-215 : graf., tab

Abstract: Language politics and the issue of official bilingualism have been factors in Cameroonian politics since independence in 1960 and reunification in 1961. They have impacted not only on the operation of state institutions, but also on the cultural and linguistic make-up of the Cameroonian society. This has given birth to cultural and linguistic hybridity. French and English, a legacy of colonialism, have created linguistic and sometimes political, social and cultural barriers. Bilingualism, a policy adopted by the government to achieve national unity and integration has often been criticized because of some of its shortcomings. However, this article seeks to prove that despite these shortcomings, cultural hybridity and bilingualism positively impact on the political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors of development in Cameroon. In order to collect relevant data, interviews were conducted with thirty participants (twenty men and ten women) of different walks of life who have a good knowledge of the socio-cultural and linguistic nature of the country. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Cameroon

Le bestiaire dans l'art des anciens beti (Sud-Cameroun) / Bienvenu Cyrille Bela. - In: *Annales de*

la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines: (2014), no. 16, p. 255-279 : ill
Abstract: L'une des singularités de l'art en pays beti est la forte présence des figures animalières. Dans cette partie du Sud-Cameroun en effet, les animaux sont souvent représentés, seuls ou aux prises avec l'homme, ce qui n'est pas le cas chez les Fang du Sud. Ces animaux sont aussi bien les grands mammifères que les reptiles et les oiseaux. Leur implication dans les pratiques magico-religieuses, génératrices de paix ('mvoe') est flagrante. En effet, toute source de malheur et de déséquilibre social est à mettre à l'actif d'un agent maléfique du monde invisible appelé 'evu' dans tout homme peut être détenteur. Les effigies d'animaux gardiens et protecteurs servent donc à combattre cette source de chaos, 'idem' pour les formes animales revêtues par l' 'évu'. D'autres animaux, à cause de leur force ou de la qualité de leur chair, sont convoités. Ces représentations sont le plus souvent exécutées dans une tendance réaliste; mais un 'réalisme fonctionnel', différent de celui de l'image rétinienne. Les éléments de détails sont soignés, les patines et les incrustations métalliques ou plastiques sont récurrentes. Quel que soit le style (réaliste ou stylisé), les considérations du groupe à l'égard de l'animal sont mises en exergue. Celles-ci concernent à la fois les caractéristiques internes et externes de l'animal que l'artiste traduit sur un support. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

Problèmes linguistiques dans les milieux hospitaliers au Cameroun : cas de l'Hôpital général de Yaoundé et de l'Hôpital gynéco-obstétrique et pédiatrique de Yaoundé / Paul Zang Zang et Richard Bertrand Etaba Onana. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 139-165 : tab

Abstract: Le principe de personnalité adopté par la République du Cameroun en matière de politique linguistique peut faire des consultations médicales une activité à risque. Selon ce principe, chaque Camerounais est libre de parler la langue de son choix partout où il se trouve à l'intérieur des frontières nationales. Ce principe de personnalité semble en faveur du français et de l'anglais qui sont les langues officielles de l'État du Cameroun. Le Camerounais est-il libre de parler sa langue maternelle partout où il se trouve dans son pays ? La présente enquête révèle que malgré le principe de personnalité cher à l'État du Cameroun, la langue française tend à s'imposer comme celle de la consultation médicale dans certains hôpitaux du Cameroun. Les Camerounais qui n'ont pas la maîtrise des langues officielles sont particulièrement exposés aux risques liés aux déficits de la communication. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

Revitalisation des langues nationales au Cameroun : quelle est la contribution des radios communautaires? / Jean Romain Kouesso. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 115-138 : ill., graf., tab

Abstract: En 1996, le Cameroun s'est officiellement détourné de la politique coloniale de musellement de ses langues nationales pour s'engager dans la voie de leur protection et de leur promotion. Entre temps, le paysage médiatique de ce pays a connu une profonde mutation avec l'entrée en scène des radios communautaires et un usage fort accru des langues nationales qui, menacées de disparition, étaient déjà en quête de nouvelles marques de vitalité. Quelle pourrait être la contribution des radios communautaires à la revitalisation de ces langues? Dans la recherche des réponses à cette interrogation, nous nous sommes appuyés sur une démarche éclectique associant à la recherche documentaire, une collecte des données basée sur l'écoute des émissions et les enquêtes auprès des personnels des radios. Partie de la définition de quelques concepts et d'un bref aperçu de la situation des radios communautaires et des langues camerounaises, notre analyse nous a permis de réaliser que les radios communautaires contribuent à la revitalisation des langues nationales à travers leur promotion, leur modernisation et leur standardisation. Elle nous donne surtout l'occasion d'esquisser quelques orientations pour la participation d'une radio communautaire à la revitalisation des langues nationales. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

The contemporary Anglophone Cameroon writer and the French language : extending the debate

/ Valentine Njende Ubanako. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 37-55

Abstract: Cameroon is a multilingual and multicultural society with close to 300 linguistic and ethnic affinities. The issue of language in such a complex context is not only important, but it is very strategic. Erstwhile Anglophone Cameroon writers have over the years considered themselves victims of linguistic and cultural imperialism and marginalization and this is reflected in the linguistic choices in their writings. From some linguistic elements, it has become almost commonplace to tell if the author of a particular piece of work is an Anglophone or not. The Anglophone writers believe that the only way they can reassert their Anglophone identity amidst linguistic, social and political adversity is through language. From elected works by prominent Anglophone Cameroon writers like John Nkemngong Nkengasong ('Across the Mongolo'), Ambanasom ('Son of the Native Soil') and Alobwed'Epie ('The Death certificate'), it is noticed that there is an extensive use of Cameroon Pidgin English (a great marker of Cameroon Anglophone identity), the use of Home Language items which can be traced to the English-speaking zone of Cameroon as well as the extensive use of French. Using the Accommodation Theory propounded by Howard Giles and the Register Theory propounded by Michael Halliday, this paper lays emphasis on the use and status of French in Cameroon Anglophone writing. An interview was conducted with one of the authors whose novel is under study in this article. Also, an interview granted a few years ago to one of Cameroon Anglophone's most prolific writers, Bate Besong was revisited. This paper thus seeks to examine the place of French in Anglophone Cameroon writing, pointing out some of the reasons of the use of French in literary productions, the role in promoting official bilingualism and social cohesion. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. (Journal abstract)

Cameroon

Usages spécifiques du téléphone portable par les étudiants de l'Université de Yaoundé I / Narcisse Ekongolo Makake. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 281-298

Abstract: L'objectif général de l'étude vise, à travers une enquête de terrain, à analyser les usages spécifiques de la téléphonie mobile des étudiants de l'université de Yaoundé I dans ses aspects cognitifs et technologiques, afin d'appréhender le processus d'appropriation, les stratégies identitaires et les formes de socialisation que ces 'machines à communiquer' ont engendré dans l'univers des étudiants. Il s'agit fondamentalement d'examiner les différentes pratiques spécifiques qui s'agrègent autour du téléphone portable et qui font sens dans un espace étudiant caractérisé par une grande ingéniosité. L'analyse des usages qui sous-tend cette recherche, s'avère donc une question fondamentale, qui constitue depuis longtemps un axe de recherche important en sciences de l'information, ainsi que dans la tradition anglo-saxonne de la 'library information science'. Cette recherche peut ainsi être considérée comme un chantier exploratoire ouvert, où nous posons des hypothèses de travail qui ont vocation à s'enrichir de recherches ultérieures. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Congo (Brazzaville)

'Mboka Mundele' : Africanity, religious pluralism and the militarization of prophets in Brazzaville and Kinshasa / Sarah Demart and Joseph Tonda. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 2, p. 195-214

Abstract: In recent decades, Kinshasa and Brazzaville have given rise to movements of prophecy, messianic fervour and revival (Pentecostalist in nature) in the field of religion. The patterns of liberation and deliverance that can be discerned here reflect forms of identity politics in which Africanity, in the ethnic and national sense, is not only a major issue, but a component that is increasingly associated with armed conflict. These processes express a radical paradigm shift that we place within the context of the relationship between Africanity and religious pluralism that has become evident in these two religious areas in recent years. The term 'Mboka Mundele' (the village or country of the Whites) points to an experience of "colonial modernity", and allows us to describe in objective terms the current urban context in which these "businessmen of God" emerge. Fernando Kutino, Ntoumi, Yaucat Guendi and Ne Muanda Nsemi are four major politico-religious figures who embody an ideology of Africanity related to complex types of "magic"

and processes of pluralization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000012> (Restricted access)

Côte d'Ivoire

Islam in and out : cosmopolitan patriotism and xenophobia among Muslims in Côte d'Ivoire / Marie Miran-Guyon. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 3, p. 447-471
Abstract: The nativist ideology of ivoirité of the 1990s generated brutal discriminatory policies against those labelled as "strangers", especially Muslims. Reversing that perspective, this article focuses on the interface between religion and national identity in twentieth-century Côte d'Ivoire from within Muslim society. The argument is divided into two parts. The first puts forward the counter-hegemonic, patriotic-cosmopolitan narratives that a new Muslim leadership formulated in order to write Islam into national history. The second focuses on grass-roots, demotic, day-to-day realities. It explores Muslim takes on belonging and alienation in practice, paying careful attention to the community's internal diversity. It shows how, over time, Ivorian Muslims have showcased varying degrees of cosmopolitan patriotism but also of their own, local xenophobia. The concluding section returns to the new Muslim leadership and its multifaceted endeavours to reconcile Muslim lived experiences with their cosmopolitan patriotic aspirations. The article ends with a short epilogue surveying the violent armed conflicts of the period 2002 to 2011 and how Muslims were a part of them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000334> (Restricted access)

East Africa

Historical archaeology in East Africa : past practice and future directions / Peter R. Schmidt. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 183-194 : foto's
Abstract: This forum article explores the major intellectual trajectories in the historical archaeology of Eastern Africa over the last sixty years. Two primary perspectives are identified in historical archaeology: one that emphasizes precolonial history and oral traditions with associated archaeology, and another that focuses mostly on the era of European contact with Africa. The latter is followed by most North American practice, to the point of excluding approaches that privilege the internal dynamics of African societies. African practice today has many hybrids using both approaches. Increasingly, precolonial historical archaeology is waning in the face of a dominant focus on the modern era, much like the trend in African history. New approaches that incorporate community participation are gaining favor, with positive examples of collaboration between historical archaeologists and communities members desiring to preserve and revitalize local histories. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853715000791> (Restricted access)

East Africa

New directions for historical archaeology in Eastern Africa / Paul J. Lane. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016),
Abstract: Recent years have seen growth in the number of historical archaeology studies in Eastern Africa. Combining critical analysis of material remains alongside the available documentary and oral sources, these offer new insights into the precolonial and colonial pasts of the region. However, the field is less well established than in either West or Southern Africa and the full potential of the subdiscipline has yet to be realised. This contribution reviews the main analytical and theoretical trends, drawing on a selection of examples. Several other research themes that might warrant investigation are also identified, and the general lack of engagement with material culture and the archaeology of the last few hundred years on the part of historians, is lamented. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000049> (Restricted access)

Egypt

The urban Gothic City in Lawrence Durrell's 'The Alexandria Quartet' / Allyson Kreuiter. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 68 -80

Abstract: Although the city in Lawrence Durrell's *The Alexandria Quartet* has received a great deal of scholarly attention as an urban space and place, there has been limited engagement with the Gothic tropes located in Durrell's representation of the city. I will examine how urban Gothic themes such as a sense of claustrophobic enclosure, the active agency of the city, and the haunting return of the past are significant to the representation of Durrell's Alexandria. In addition, the concept of abjection, detailed by Julia Kristeva in her work *'Powers of Horror'* (1982. New York: Columbia University Press), will be central to my exploration of Durrell's Alexandria as an urban Gothic space, one that is at once menacing and inviting. The abject produces an effect of horror, specifically one that is uncanny in its disruption of the familiar, threatening the certainty of the self, and creating a sense of dread and anxiety. In *'The Alexandria Quartet'*, this disruption is caused not only by the uncanny, but also by the Gothic, and is accompanied by a sense of something loathsome, and a compulsion to repeat the experience. Consequently, my contention is that Durrell's city is an active urban Gothic space, which functions as an uncanny mechanism of return. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1249692> (Restricted access)

Equatorial Guinea

Ironía y ficcionalización de la utopía en la literatura guineo ecuatoriana / Damas Ondo Edzenge. - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2014), no. 16, p. 93-113

Abstract: Este artículo establece un vínculo entre la literatura guineo ecuatoriana y la utopía nacional y aprehende el imaginario del pueblo en el punto en que conecta con la modernidad. Esencialmente, se focaliza en la construcción utópica en la ficción narrativa. Examina, por un lado, los mecanismos constructivos de dicha utopía y, por otro lado, las contradicciones internas que evidencian el drama vivido por los Estados nacientes enfrentados a la lógica de la modernidad occidental; escenario en el cual historia, memoria, cultura e imaginación, inician dialécticamente la empresa del deber ser nacional. En términos generales, recrea la dinámica poscolonial de las escrituras fundacionales de pueblos periféricos que tienen que sacudirse de una subalternidad enraizada. Resumen en francés y español. [Resumen de la revista]

Ethiopia

Decentralization and the local developmental state : peasant mobilization in Oromiya, Ethiopia / Rony Emmenegger. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 2, p. 263-287 : fig., krt

Abstract: This article explores the politics of decentralization and state-peasant encounters in rural Oromiya, Ethiopia. Breaking with a centralized past, the incumbent government of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) committed itself to a decentralization policy in the early 1990s and has since then created a number of new sites for state-citizen interactions. In the context of electoral authoritarianism, however, decentralization has been interpreted as a means for the expansion of the party-state at the grass-roots level. Against this backdrop, this article attempts a more nuanced understanding of the complex entanglements between the closure of political space and faith in progress in local arenas. Hence, it follows sub-kebele institutions at the community level in a rural district and analyses their significance for state-led development and peasant mobilization between the 2005 and 2010 elections. Based on ethnographic field research, the empirical case presented discloses that decentralization and state-led development serve the expansion of state power into rural areas, but that state authority is simultaneously constituted and undermined in the course of this process. On that basis, this article contributes to an inherently political understanding of decentralization, development and their entanglement in local and national politics in rural African societies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000048> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

The ontogeny of hyena representations among the Harari people of Ethiopia / Marcus Baynes-Rock. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 2, p. 288-304
Abstract: Employing a theoretical framework developed by ecologist Paul Shepard, the author

explores the ways in which Harari (Ethiopia) people's representations of spotted hyenas develop in tandem with their ontogenesis. The Harari word for hyena, 'waraba', takes on different meanings depending on the socialization of Harari individuals and the particular life stages of these persons. In early childhood, 'waraba' is a terrifying beast of the imagination. As children mature, their initial conceptions are overturned as they learn that local hyenas are in fact peaceful; it is the hyenas from beyond Harar's borders whom they learn to fear. Throughout and beyond middle childhood, representations of hyenas are employed in folktales, songs, chants and idioms to represent other humans while at the same time reflecting an engagement with the local hyenas. The representations culminate in the conception of 'Derma Sheikh': the reliable, protective, religious hyena who shares the same interest in peace and security as the Hararis. In Harar, representations of hyenas reflect an attention to what hyenas do "out there" in the streets and in the surrounding farmland. They speak of a level of engagement with hyenas as persons: one that is atypical of an "urbanized, industrialized" society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S000197201600005X> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

The uses of 'orality' in an Italian post-colonial text: Gabriella Ghermandi's *Queen of Flowers and Pearls* (2007) / Giovanna Sansalvadore. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 17-28

Abstract: This article evaluates the contribution made by Gabriella Ghermandi's novel *Queen of Flowers and Pearls* (2007. Rome: Donzelli) to the ongoing changes brought about in the Italian literary scene by writers who reflect upon the experiences of migration, the colonial period and its aftermath. Ghermandi's fusion of the African oral literary tradition, influenced by her Ethiopian roots, and the more formal western writing style reflecting her Italian heritage, are used as literary techniques in the novel, which combines a number of levels of identity and literary experience. Her main character, the child Mahlet, who becomes the narrator of the book, is both 'cantor' of her people and writer in the western tradition, combining the roles of artistic creator and witness for both cultures and historical realities. Ghermandi's novel is Mahlet's bildungsroman, but it also contains a wide panorama of historical references and personal reflections from other figures, and it becomes the embodiment of a postcolonial perspective, offering thoughts on integration and identity to the broader Italian debate. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1249681> (Restricted access)

Gambia

Post-slavery refractions : subjectivity and slave descent in a Gambian life story / Paolo Gaibazzi. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 3, p. 405-424

Abstract: The article draws on the life story of Musa, a Soninke man from a Gambian village, to shed light on the experience and subjective dimension of slave descent in West Africa. After spending most of his life abroad as a migrant, Musa retired to his home village and came to terms with his status identity as a slave descendant. Rather than by status hierarchies alone, however, Musa's social position was modulated by other aspirations and obligations, particularly those inherent in becoming an elder and a returnee. These predicaments of the self, constructed on the basis of age, masculinity and cosmopolitan knowledge, shaped his life and delineated the space in which he variously interpreted and navigated the legacy of slavery. By foregrounding the ways in which slave descent is dynamically refracted by this broader process of self-making, this article thus goes beyond a framework centred primarily on fixed status identities and on the dynamics of resistance/submission, highlighting instead the multifaceted, even contradictory, positioning of slave descendants in post-slavery Senegal and Gambia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000310> (Restricted access)

Ghana

A contemporary, empowered female figure? Towards a feminist reading of Frimpong-Manso's "Life and living it and "The perfect picture / Kwamena Kwansah-Aidoo and Joyce Osei Owusu. - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2017), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 55-73

Abstract: This article examines the contemporary female figure in Ghana, as portrayed in two video films by Shirley Frimpong-Manso: "Life and Living It" (2007) and "The Perfect Picture"(2009). Though the selected films individually foreground male and female subjectivities, they share similar recurring motifs in female characterization. Using the postfeminist and African feminist frameworks as conceptual lenses, the authors interrogate the precise ways in which the female characters are portrayed and note that the films emphasize women's freedom and choice, individualism and self-determination, challenge male dominance, encourage female sexual empowerment, and female friendship and bonding. They conclude that, in spite of a few instances where the two films appear to uphold normative notions of femininity, they overwhelmingly portray contemporary empowered female characters, framed within African feminist and postfeminist perspectives and cultures. Ultimately, the paper seeks to show the extent to which a feminist framework can initiate new thinking and affect wider social perceptions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1386/jac.9.1.55_1 (Restricted access)

Ghana

Cybercrime, police work and storytelling in West Africa / Jan Beek. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 2, p. 305-323

Abstract: In West Africa, both cyber fraud and cyber policing are mainly about storytelling. Based on fieldwork in the Ghanaian police, this article explores criminal investigations of email scams; it shows how actors rely on, make use of, lose faith in and reinvent stories. Each cyber fraud case can be understood as a series of connected tales, and all involved try to change the direction of the narrative. While the first tale takes place in virtual spaces between continents, the later ones are located in Ghana and are about police work there. The actors' stories both tap into and create social imaginaries, and the involved actors thereby craft conflicting notions of order and disorder. However, not only the fraudsters' stories but also the police officers' and victims' stories are often factually inaccurate and are partly fictional. Ultimately, all actor groups struggle to create believable stories under current conditions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000061> (Restricted access)

Ghana

To 'mother' or not to 'mother' : the representative roles of women judges in Ghana / Josephine J. Dawuni. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 419-440

Abstract: Feminist scholars have debated questions of gender and judging by focusing on variables such as representation, difference, diversity and legitimacy. While illuminating, most of these studies are by scholars in the global north. More research is needed to understand issues of gender and judging in the global south. This article adds to existing literature by asking whether women judges promote women's rights. Through in-depth interviews with women judges in Ghana, the article demonstrates that women judges do promote women's rights. The article presents a new method of analysis: exploring the dichotomy between 'direct and indirect' modes of representing women's rights. Recognizing the importance of substantive representation and the contributions of female judges in promoting women's rights, it argues that female judges are not a sufficient condition for promoting women's rights. Necessary conditions include laws guaranteeing women's rights, working partnerships with women's civil society organizations and an enabling socio-cultural climate. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021855316000115> (Restricted access)

Guinea

Storming the citadel : decolonization and political contestation in Guinea's Futa Jallon, 1945-61 / John Straussberger. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 231-249

Abstract: This article examines how contestation between political parties, politicians, and their supporters shaped Guinea's decolonization from 1945 to 1961. The last region to resist the rise of Sékou Touré's PDG, the Fulbe-dominated Futa Jallon - as both a political space and representation of Fulbe culture - was at the center of strategic and intellectual struggles over the shape of the postcolonial Guinean state and society. What resulted from contestation was the

general belief that the Fulbe and the Futa Jallon were divergent from the rest of Guinea, a fragment in the making. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000050> (Restricted access)

Kenya

"Whoever leaves their traditions is a slave" : contemporary notions of servitude in an East African town / Sarah Hillewaert. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 3, p. 425-446

Abstract: This article examines contemporary discourses on and conceptions of 'utumwa' or 'slavery' on the Indian Ocean island of Lamu. It discusses how residents of this Swahili town use historical understandings of servitude as moral rather than mere physical subjugation to formulate judgements on current processes of change within the town. Central to the discussion are ideologies of 'uungwana' (civilization) and 'heshima' (respectability) that historically shaped social stratification in Lamu, and particularly the enduring views that an embodiment of 'heshima' and its visible mediation within material practices facilitate a distinction between nobleman and slave. By examining how these norms are currently incorporated within everyday assessments of young people's public behaviour, the author argues that the moral ideologies that shaped social structure during the era of slavery meaningfully influence ascriptions of social standing within contemporary Lamu. Specifically, the article explores how discourses about 'utumwa' are grafted onto contemporary moral assessments of "beach boys" or Lamu youth working in the local tourism industry. The author suggests that the ideologies of 'utumwa', and the moral values that accompany it, motivate and facilitate the discursive constructions of beach boys' work as idleness rather than gainful employment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000322> (Restricted access)

Malawi

LGBT rights in Malawi : one step back, two steps forward? The case of 'R v Steven Monjeza Soko and Tiwonge Chimbalanga Kachepa' / Bradley Demone. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 365-387

Abstract: In late 2009 two Malawians, a man and a transgender woman, united in an engagement ceremony. Police charged both under Malawi's anti-sodomy provisions. The case captured the nation's attention and drew scrutiny from foreign governments and human rights organizations. Several western nations threatened to withdraw aid unless the prosecution was discontinued. Nevertheless, the defendants were convicted and sentenced. Following a visit from the UN secretary general, Malawi's president pardoned the couple, but emphasized that the 'two gay boys' had offended Malawi and its people. This article examines this case (R v Soko and Kachepa) and its impact on Malawi's LGBT rights movement. Using Thomas Stoddard's 'rule-shifting, culture-shifting', it considers the efficacy of international and domestic advocacy efforts and concludes that aid conditionality is, in many ways, counter productive. Conversely, multi-dimensional domestic advocacy is a promising strategy to change the relevant law and public attitudes associated with the Malawian LGBT community. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000127> (Restricted access)

Mozambique

"The night war of Nampula" : vulnerable children, social change and spiritual insecurity in northern Mozambique / Daria Trentini. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 3, p. 528-551

Abstract: People living in the neighbourhoods of Nampula city, northern Mozambique, often speak of a war that is being waged at night, during which sick infants and small children figure more and more frequently as the preferred prey of malevolent ancestors, witches and new malign spirits that come at night, and who abduct and enslave them in order to harm their families. The purpose of this article is to explore what this "war of the night" reveals, to understand why it is that mothers are afraid their babies and children will be stolen from the compound and, finally, to analyse the ways in which families handle their fears and apprehensions about a child's sickness.

I begin this analysis of the "war of the night", and the accompanying anxieties surrounding infants and children, by examining it in relation to large-scale changes that have occurred both at the micro-level of the household and in the community more generally. Specifically, the article looks at the ways in which ongoing economic and social transformations are reconfiguring gender and generational relationships, which, in turn, generates more insecurity within the household and intensifies a sense of existential threat from external forces. The article then examines the cultural logic of rumours and beliefs involving children, as a consideration of local interpretations and experiences of infancy and childhood helps shed light on local concepts of (children's) vulnerability. With the aid of three case studies, the article charts how families manage children's diseases. It shows how the uncertainty surrounding an illness is not always ameliorated by divinations or by the healing provided by women working on behalf of ancestral power. Instead, women healers often crystallize and intensify mothers' fears, also because their medical and ritual interventions are not always effective. The article concludes by examining the reasons why these women healers are increasingly struggling to manage the evil forces haunting infants and children and to make their medical interventions effective, and the effect of this on their local authority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S000197201600036X> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Who controls Warri? : how ethnicity became volatile in the Western Niger Delta (1928-52) / Oghenetoja Okoh. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 209-230
Abstract: The battle over who controls Warri has been underway for several generations. The most violent eruption of this struggle occurred between 1997 and 1999. This article traces the history of this struggle to the colonial period, during a time of administrative restructuring called reorganization, which began in 1928. Contrary to the recent popular and scholarly understanding of the Warri crisis as an outcome of crude oil politics, I argue that British colonial state intervention set in motion a deadly, ethnicized struggle over political and material resources, which has only been exacerbated by the zero-sum politics of the crude oil economy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000074> (Restricted access)

Senegal

Locating hip hop origins : popular music and tradition in Senegal / Catherine M. Appert. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 2, p. 237-262
Abstract: This article complicates internationally circulating origin myths that alternately link hip hop to West African griot traditions or highlight the global resonance of its roots in the US inner city. The author argues that such generalizing narratives potentially obscure how complex understandings of traditional cultural production inform local engagements with hip hop in Africa, and advocate instead for ethnographically generated interpretive frameworks that enable alternative, locally grounded analyses of hip hop cultures. In doing so, she examines the particularity of Senegalese invocations of origin myths to ask how local and global histories are reimaged through discourse about musical practice. Based on their understandings of tradition as something that precedes, is transformed in, and remains integral to contemporary urban life in Senegal, underground hip hoppers conflate the local popular genre 'mbalax' with griot practice, contrasting it with hip hop as a modern music born from experiences of urban struggle that resonate with their own realities. She demonstrates that Senegalese hip hop practice is defined not only through political engagement or social action but also through and against local musical practices that performatively re-inscribe the political and social systems that limit and contain youth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000036> (Restricted access)

Sierra Leone

Real love versus real life : youth, music and utopia in Freetown, Sierra Leone / Michael Stasik. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 2, p. 215-236
Abstract: The most popular music among youths in Sierra Leone's capital Freetown is music dealing with love. While the music, which is mainly of foreign origin, evokes idealized images of

"real love", the real-life relationships of its young audiences are characterized by chronic states of emotional uncertainty and dissatisfaction. Economic disparities lead to an increasing monetization of young people's relationships, driving them either into a fragile flux of multiple partners or out of intimate engagements altogether. Taking this "dissonance" between sonic representations and social relations as a point of departure, in this article the author explores the ways in which young Freetonians position themselves at the juncture of desire and reality. After an introduction to Freetown's contemporary music scene, he juxtaposes various life and love stories of youths with the fantasies they invest in "love music". In so doing, he discusses the complex relationships between affect, exchange, deprivation and the strictures involved in attaining social adulthood. Drawing on the notion of utopia, denoting a desired yet unattainable state, he argues that it is within the experiential gap between the consumption of a representation and the desire to live (up to) that representation that Freetown's youths rework their horizons of possibilities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000024> (Restricted access)

South Africa

When borderlands are where we live : "Disgrace" (Jacobs, 2008), "Invictus" (Eastwood, 2009) and "District 9" (Blomkamp, 2009) / Ana Moya. - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2017), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 19-36

Abstract: This article discusses the nature and role of borderlands in "Disgrace" (Jacobs, 2008), "Invictus" (Eastwood, 2008) and "District 9" (Blomkamp, 2009). Though rape, a rugby team and a group of aliens are apparently very different points of departure for a story, the article proves how these films adapt a single tale of borderlands in postapartheid South Africa, elaborating on the plurality of angles from which such a story may be told. The article discusses the poetics of the border at work in these films and the ways in which they explore the border as a site of struggle. In this sense, the article proves the extent to which borderland theory offers the necessary critical frame for a fruitful discussion of these films with the border becoming a productive epistemic angle; a suitable method for the critical discussion of global passages of people, money or objects. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://doi.org/10.1386/jac.9.1.19_1 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Education and the agrarian question in South Africa, c. 1900-40 / Julia Tischler. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 251-270

Abstract: During the first half of the twentieth century, deep structural changes occurred in the South African countryside. While farming became an important pillar of the national economy, more and more people left the land in search of better lives in towns and cities. This article examines agricultural education, an early avenue of state intervention in farming, to elucidate how officials and groups of farmers navigated the 'agrarian question' by trying to define the roles that men, women, blacks, and whites played in the sector's restructuring. I argue that agricultural planning was inextricable from ideologies and politics of segregation, a factor that historiography has not systematically taken into account. By comparing interventions in the Transkei and Ciskei with those in the Orange Free State, this article illuminates the interrelations between rural planning and segregation, as well as how they were complicated by delineations of class and gender. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000062> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Forgetting apartheid : history, culture and the body of a nun / Leslie J. Bank and Benedict Carton. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 3, p. 472-503 : foto's
Abstract: In 1952, the African National Congress (ANC) initiated its Defiance Campaign, opposing apartheid laws through organized civil disobedience and African nationalism. On Sunday 9 November, the city of East London became a site of political mobilization when 1,500 Xhosa-speaking ANC sympathizers peacefully protested in Bantu Square, the hub of a township named Duncan Village. Police arrived and fired on the crowd, igniting "spontaneous riots". An Afrikaner salesman and an Irish nun were killed in the ensuing unrest. Rumours circulated that a

mob ate the white woman; troop reinforcements then fanned into the township to wage a retaliatory war, shooting and bayoneting their victims. Upwards of 200 Africans may have died but only nine fatalities were recorded. If the revised toll is credible, the bloodshed exceeds that of Sharpeville, the worst one-day massacre in apartheid South Africa. Oral sources explain why the slaughter in Duncan Village is not widely known. Township residents secretly carted the dead to rural graves, fearing to report their losses as people mourned the tragic slaying of the nun named Sister Aidan. Today, ANC rulers of East London seem content to silence the memory of a mass killing reputedly spawned by chaos and cannibalism. At the centre of this incident is Sr Aidan's mutilation for the purpose of making 'muthi', a shocking incident that dominates the story of violence on Black Sunday. Using archival documents and oral histories, and incorporating the methodologies of Jennifer Cole, Donald Donham and Veena Das, this article reconstructs a narrative of "critical events" surrounding the nun's 'muthi' murder. The scrutinized witness testimonies relay how township residents framed their fierce encounters with a symbolic (white person) and ubiquitous (militarized police) enemy. Oral sources reject the notion that an aimless "riot" occurred on 9 November. Instead, they reflect on cultural enactments of purposeful violence through scripted assaults and 'muthi' ritual. Ultimately, they view the fatal attack on Sr Aidan as an evolving customary act of defensive retribution and symbolic warning, submerging truths in apartheid and hindering reconciliations in democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000346> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Geographies of the body: constructing memory through place in Shaun Johnson's 'The Native Commissioner' (2006) and Anne Landsman's 'The Rowing Lesson' (2007) / Gail Fincham. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 81-95

Abstract: This article investigates two recent South African novels which construct memory through narrative: Shaun Johnson's 'The Native Commissioner' (2006. Johannesburg: Penguin Books, South Africa) and Anne Landsman's 'The Rowing Lesson' (2007. Cape Town: Kwela Books). Both texts foreground the political contexts of culture and history, both see memory as belonging as much to the present and future as to the past, and both dramatize the role of imagination in addressing the trauma of loss. In both novels, place is crucially important, not as a simple geographical construct but as a reflection of biographical and cultural positioning. In Johnson's text the narrator's construction of his father's story is vividly coloured by George Jameson's empathetic identification with an Africa which apartheid will erase. Landsman's text offers Betsy Klein's imaginative projections of the Touw River in Wilderness, which are as much about her own childhood as about her domineering father. Memory, Johnson and Landsman show, cannot be confined to passive nostalgia for the past. It is centrally about the dynamics of knowing and learning from the past. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1249694> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Nelson Mandela and Wits University / Bruce Murray. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 271-292

Abstract: Drawing on the Mandela file in the Wits University Archives covering all aspects of his relationship with Wits, and on Mandela's prison correspondence, this article rotates around a remarkable story of persistence in the face of adversity and repeated failure the story of Nelson Mandela's 46-year long pursuit of the Bachelor of Laws (LLB) degree. In 1943 he first enrolled as a part-time law student at Wits University and finally graduated with an LLB through the University of South Africa (UNISA) in 1989, a year before his release from prison. Fresh light is thrown on the Wits University Mandela dealt with, and on the obstacles placed in the way of his prison studies. Throughout there is a focus on Mandela and Wits the university's impact on him as a student, his attempts to complete his Wits LLB while on Robben Island, his candidacy from prison for the Wits chancellorship, and, as president, his remarkable reunion with the law class of 1946. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S002185371500078X> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Trade facilitation : an assessment of South African experiences vis-à-vis WTO disciplines / Saloni Khanderia. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 441-467

Abstract: Despite an array of trade reforms undertaken to integrate the country into the international community, South Africa's performance in international trade has remained dismal, primarily due to its customs procedures and documentation, coupled with resulting high transaction costs. The facilitation of trade and integration into the international community has therefore been a challenging issue for South Africa. Recently, the republic has embarked upon reforming its existing customs regimes, by enacting new legislation that will replace the prevailing Customs and Excise Act 91 of 1964. This article attempts to analyse how far these reforms will adhere to the World Trade Organization's disciplines on trade facilitation that call for harmonization and simplification of customs related rules. The author evaluates the provisions of this new legislation in order to assess whether South Africa is ready to undertake the obligations imposed by the Agreement on Trade Facilitation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021855316000103> (Restricted access)

South Sudan

Borders are galaxies : interpreting contestations over local administrative boundaries in South Sudan / Zoe Cormack. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 3, p. 504-527 : krt

Abstract: This article explores conflicts over local administrative boundaries in South Sudan and what these reveal about relationships between pastoralist communities and the state. Drawing on research in the Gogrial region of South Sudan, it argues that conflicts over local boundaries are rooted in the existence of different border paradigms and in subsequent attempts to resolve, sometimes violently, competing moral claims on the landscape. It draws a contrast between a Dinka concept of the border as a point that is owned and the state's concept of the border as a neutral dividing line. These concepts are based on different cultural logics, but there has been a century of interpenetration as well as conflict between them. The state has tried to lay its lines over Dinka points and local people have sought to tap the power of the state by claiming authority at administrative boundaries. These complex processes of interpenetration show how rural populations negotiate with violent state power: both in the past and in the process of forming the new state of South Sudan. They also reveal how some pastoralist populations have played an active role in shaping the geography of the state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000358> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

The seller's liability for the non-conformity of goods in a contract of sale under the OHADA Uniform Act on General Commercial Law : a critical analysis / Roland Djieufack. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 469-490

Abstract: This article assesses the seller's duty of conformity in a contract of sale under the OHADA Uniform Act on General Commercial Law. It posits that conformity is not an independent legal concept and so argues that a thorough assessment cannot be made without recognizing and taking into consideration a number of issues, irrespective of the contractual stipulations agreed by the contracting parties. Arguably, the notion of conformity falls within the meaning of the subjective understanding of a 'defect'. This can raise confusion and uncertainty in determining the seller's liability for non-conforming goods. Thus, from a cursory reading of the Uniform Act, the question of the seller's duty regarding the conformity of goods can conveniently be addressed from a number of different angles: the nature of the defect; local and international standards; contract law; and the principles of 'caveat venditor' and 'caveat emptor'. Adopting an in-depth content analysis and critical evaluation of primary and secondary data, the article concludes that a balance should be struck between these variables and, where no guidance is given in article 255 of the Uniform Act, the prevailing norm in member states should form the basis for determining the concept of conformity of goods. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021855316000139> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Constructing history in Uganda / Andrew Reid. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2016), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 195-207 : krt., foto's

Abstract: This contribution seeks to explore the potential for historical archaeology in Uganda. By reflecting on where the potential strengths of such an approach may lie it is suggested that the most effective contributions will be made where there is a significant breadth and depth of historical sources. However, in Uganda the emphasis has tended to be on archaeological sites with distant or even dubious historical associations. The situation is further complicated by the very active processes of history making that are currently taking place, particularly in association with traditional spirit worship. Nevertheless there are a range of themes and contexts which could be explored through historical archaeology and there are also plentiful archaeological resources from the twentieth century. It is concluded that there is great potential for historical archaeology but that there needs to be a readjustment of the contexts and situations that are explored. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000268> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Forging paths for the African queer : is there an 'African' Mechanism for realizing LGBTIQ rights? / Zahrah Z. Devji. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2016), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 343-363

Abstract: The African continent has struggled to accept its LGBTIQ population and queer individuals continue to struggle in pursuit of their rights. Similar refrains justifying widespread homophobia reverberate throughout the continent. This article analyses two case studies in Africa: Uganda and South Africa. Although each country treats the question of queer rights differently, arguably the treatment of the queer on a day to day basis is not dissimilar in each country. The article considers whether there is a mechanism for realizing queer rights in Africa, by appealing to the values and cultures that exist on the continent. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021855316000097> (Restricted access)

Uganda

The Pygmy mimic / Stan Frankland. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2016), vol. 86, no. 3, p. 552-570

Abstract: The Pygmy mimic is an extremely persistent colonial trope that continues to inform contemporary anthropological understandings of Africa's Pygmy populations. Mimicry is now understood as being a key component of the social reproduction of a distinct Pygmy way of being. In this paper the author examines the historical accounts of mimicry and try to bring a historical perspective to bear on contemporary ethnographic accounts of its practice. He also sets his own research among the Sua Pygmies of Uganda against these other examples. The intention behind this is to acknowledge the common humanity of Africa's Pygmies and to create new grounds of comparison, such as a shared history of oppression, that are not dependent on a unique foraging mode of thought. Bibliogr., notes, ref., summary in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0001972016000371> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Language and audience in Brian Chikwava's 'Harare North' (2009) / Isaac Ndlovu. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 29-42

Abstract: Brian Chikwava's novel *Harare North* (2009. London: Jonathan Cape) is founded on two related linguistic oxymora. First, while it narrates shocking events that impinge on the lives of millions of Zimbabweans, the novel does so through the employment of unrelenting satirical humour. Second, the novel consistently uses broken English as a stylistic device; however, this broken English is a product of a writer who is fully fluent in English. Among other issues, my discussion tries to engage with these linguistic paradoxes that are constitutive of the novel as they relate to the kinds of audience - and in particular the British readership - to which Chikwava directs his text. Some consideration is also given to the ways in which the novel can be said to function self-reflexively as a comment on Chikwava himself. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1249682> (Restricted access)