

Africa

African literature and the future / ed. by Gbemisola Adeoti - Dakar : CODESRIA, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, 2015.

Abstract: This edited volume departs from an anti-colonial perspective to look at the past and future of African literature (especially the highly imaginative texts and works of fiction) and reflect on Africa's contemporary challenges. It looks at the interplay between art and politics to come up with reflections on Africa's fate in the twenty-first century. Two contributions deal specifically with the works of Wole Soyinka. Contributions: Introduction: present tension in future tenses re-writing Africa into the twenty-first century (Gbemisola Adeoti); Orality, modernity and African development: myth as dialogue of civilisations (Inyani Simala); Requiem for absolutism: Soyinka and the re-visioning of governance in the twenty-first century Africa (Gbemisola Adeoti); A critical discourse evaluation of decolonisation and democratisation: issues in Africa as exemplified in Soyinka's non-fictional texts (Henry Hunjo); Power, artistic agency and poetic discourse: poetry as cultural critique in Africa (Sule E. Egya); African literature and the anxiety of being in the twenty-first century (Stephen Ogundipe); A critical analysis of prophetic myths in the selected fiction of Ben Okri (Olusola Ogunbayo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

African Union rising to the need for continental IP protection? : the establishment of the Pan-African Intellectual Property Organization / Y. Mupangavanhu. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2015), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 1-24

Abstract: Intellectual property rights protection is at the forefront of some of the major controversies regarding the impact of globalization. African countries have in recent years participated to an unprecedented degree in both international and bilateral initiatives dealing with intellectual property. The negotiating positions have been varied and, from a regional perspective, have not been coherent at some levels, with different countries advancing different positions. African countries have adopted regional integration as a strategy to deal with the challenges of globalization. Regional integration is believed to increase negotiating capacities and competitiveness in global trade. It is also believed to improve access to foreign technology. The African Union is facilitating the establishment of a continental intellectual property body. Accordingly, the main aim of this article is to discuss the establishment of the Pan-African Intellectual Property Organization in line with the African Union's vision for regional integration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855314000229> (Restricted access)

Africa

Measuring the foreign exchange premium and the premium for non-tradable outlays for 20 countries in Africa / Chun-Yan Kuo, Sener Salci and Glenn P. Jenkins. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 269-285 : tab

Abstract: In this paper, the authors develop an analytical general equilibrium framework to measure the foreign exchange premium and the premium for non-tradable outlays for a country. The framework allows them to capture in a consistent manner the impacts of the sourcing of funds and their expenditure on tradable and non-tradable goods and services of investment projects. An application of the model is carried out for 20 countries in Africa. The results show that the foreign exchange premiums range from 2.4% to 9.0% and the premium for non-tradable outlays from 0.7% to 2.9%. The empirical values depend on a number of factors, including the indirect taxes, production subsidies and international trade distortions of a country. These premiums should be incorporated into the economic evaluation of investment projects. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12068> (Restricted access)

Africa

Not 'Iwe Irohin' but 'Umshumayeli' : a revisit of the historiography of the early African language press / Abiodun Salawu. - In: *African Identities*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 157-170

Abstract: 'Iwe Irohin Yoruba Fun Awon Ara Egba ati Yoruba', founded in 1859, is generally known in Nigerian media studies as not just the first newspaper (in any language) in Nigeria but also the first African language newspaper. Meanwhile, the claim of 'Iwe Irohin' being the first African language newspaper has been refuted with the discovery of the fact that there was one isiXhosa newspaper, 'Umshumayeli Wendaba', which started in 1837. This paper thus argues that 'Umshumayeli' rather than Iwe Irohin was the first African language newspaper. Apart from 'Umshumayeli', there were two other Xhosa language newspapers that predated 'Iwe Irohin'. They were 'Ikwezi' (1844) and 'Isitunywa sennyanga' (1850). This paper concludes with a call for the need to reconstruct African media/press history so that facts are straightened out and disseminated for the knowledge of all. A reason the paper adduced for the hidden history of South African media, and particularly its local language press, is that Media History is not widely and specially taught in the nation's media schools. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2014.1002383> (Restricted access)

Africa

On taxation, political accountability and foreign aid : empirics to a celebrated literature / Simplice Asongu. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 180-198 : tab
Abstract: The Eubank findings on taxation, political accountability and foreign aid have had an important influence on academic and policymaking debates. Eubank has warned that his findings should not be generalised across Africa until they are backed by robust empirical evidence. This paper puts some empirical structure to the celebrated literature. The empirical evidence which is based on data from 53 African countries for the period 1996-2010 broadly confirms the Somaliland-based Eubank hypothesis that in the absence of foreign aid, the dependence of government on local tax revenues provides the leverage for better political governance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12064> (Restricted access)

Africa

Reimagining pan-Africanism : distinguished Mwalimu Nyerere lecture series 2009-2013 / Wole Soyinka ... [et al.] - Dar es Salaam : Mkuki na Nyota Publishers Ltd, 2015.

Abstract: The book contains the annual "Distinguished Nyerere Lecture Series" from 2009 to 2013 given at the University of Dar es Salaam. These lectures attempted to resurrect the idea of radical pan-Africanism in the university context, and approached this ideology from various perspectives such (neo-)imperialism, socialism, borders, and art. Contributions: Foreword (Rwekaza Mukandala); Introduction (Issa Shivji); New imperialisms (Wole Soyinka); Long road to socialism (Samir Amin); From colonial borders to African unity (Bereket Habte Selassie); Arts, artists and the flowering of Pan-Africana liberated zone (Micere Githae Mugo); Fifty years of African independence: personal reflections (Thandika Mkandawire). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Special Issue : African political thought of the twentieth century: a reengagement / Shiera S. el-Malik and Branwen Gruffydd Jones [eds.] - London [etc.] : Informaworld [Host], 2015.

Abstract: This special issue focuses on African political thought, as it emerged in the context of and contributed to fundamental changes in world order during the twentieth century, and as it continues to speak to the present global condition. The six essays in this issue form a set of close readings of twentieth-century African political theorists insofar as their work represents part of a conversation that Africa had with itself and with the rest of the world regarding freedom, independence, emancipation and statehood. The essays collected here analyse the ideas and practices of a number of prominent figures including Léopold Sédar Senghor, Steve Biko, Amílcar Cabral, Agostinho Neto, Julius Nyerere, Gabriel d'Arboussier and Sembène Ousmane. Contributions: African political thought of the twentieth century: a reengagement (Shiera S. el-Malik, Branwen Gruffydd Jones); From rupture to revolution: race, culture and the practice of anti-colonial thought (Branwen Gruffydd Jones); Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere's philosophy, contribution, and legacies (Ogenga Otunnu); Cinema is our night school: appropriation, falsification, and dissensus in the art of Ousmane Sembène (Sam Okoth Opondo); Interruptive discourses: Léopold Senghor, 'African Emotion' and the poetry of politics (Shiera S.

el-Malik); Steve Biko and a critique of global governance as white liberalism (Isaac Kamola); Remembering democracy: anticolonial evocations and invocations of a disappearing norm (Siba N. Grovogui). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cafi20/13/1> (Restricted access)

Africa

Beyond tradition : African women in cultural and political spaces / edited by Toyin Falola and S.U. Fwatshak - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press (AWP), 2011.

Abstract: This volume is based on selected papers presented at the Annual Africa History Conference held at the University of Texas in Austin, USA between March 26 and 28 in 2010. The contributions examine the lives and experiences of African women both within and outside the continent, in the public sphere and in the private domestic sphere, from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. The contributors of the book critically engage with previous scholarship on the topic to examine issues of motherhood, human trafficking, historical imagination, religion and sexuality (part one); feminism, media, and literature (part two); education, political participation, and entrepreneurship among women (part three). Most chapters are Nigeria-focused, but there are also contributions dealing with Benin, Kenya, Brazil, and South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Botswana

Towards a tipping point : the Botswana Competition Act and the "Nemo Judex" rule / Zein Kebonang. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2015), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 178-191

Abstract: While the Botswana Competition Act creates a hierarchical relationship between the Competition Commission and the Competition Authority, it also confers on the Competition Commission judicial powers over competition cases involving the Competition Authority and/or third parties. Although the Competition Authority's decisions have not yet been tested before either the Competition Commission or the High Court, this article argues that the institutional structure underpinning the Competition Authority is not sound, as it opens the Competition Commission to potential attacks of bias and other constitutional challenges. This article therefore makes a case for the creation of two separate bodies: one concerned purely with adjudicating competition cases and the other with administrative oversight of the Competition Authority. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855314000199> (Restricted access)

Democratic Republic of Congo

Highway to economic growth? : competition in public works tenders in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Sergio Galletta, Mario Jametti, and Agustin Redonda. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 240-252 : graf., tab

Abstract: The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is one of the poorest countries in the world. The construction sector will play an essential part to bring the country on the path of economic growth, and competition within the sector is crucial to achieve this goal. In this paper, the authors analyse the effect of competition in public works tenders in the DRC, using a unique and newly assembled database on public works contracts. The authors find that the number of participating bidders significantly reduces contract prices, confirming the authors' prior hypothesis that competitive pressure can enhance the overall performance of the sector. Further, the authors account for the possibility of heterogeneous tender participants, finding that the competition effect can vary with the degree of bidders' heterogeneity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12077> (Restricted access)

Eritrea

Eritrea's politics and governance crisis as political culture epiphenomena / Petros B. Ogbazghi. - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2015), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 467-493

Abstract: The emergence of Eritrea as a new nation apparently required the government to transcend inherited forms of identity. It has tried to do this by forging a new political culture out of collective memories of war, but this attempt was only partially successful. Largely steeped in political symbolism and populist rhetoric of sacrifice and self-reliance, the regime's attempt to

socialise the Eritrean society with valorised revolutionary values is designed to camouflage the political reality of repression. By taking the concept of political culture as a framework for analysis, this article argues that Eritrea's double tragedy has two major causes. Firstly, it emanates from the surreal, tightly controlled personal rule of Isaias Afewerki who, in the face of declining legitimacy and a tenuous grip on power, has raised the level of repression to new heights. Secondly, it has its origins in the chasm in political orientations and belief systems between the body politic and society, resulting in a culture of anomie which expresses itself in mistrust, impunity, acquiescence and fatalism. The article argues that a viable political framework of state-building is only possible when two conditions are met. In the first place it is necessary that political institutions evolve within a political structure that is rooted in a rule of law that promotes the legitimacy of incumbents and policy governance. In addition, the political framework must facilitate the promotion of civil society as a political space for political education in order to foster the stable reproduction of democratic values of tolerance and coexistence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589001.2015.1117728> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Federalism, local government and minority protection in Ethiopia : opportunities and challenges / Christophe Van der Beken. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2015), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 150-177
Abstract: Federalism is increasingly promoted and utilized in multi-ethnic countries as a means to guarantee minority rights and safeguard the harmony and integrity of the polity and state. Yet, due to the unfeasibility of achieving a perfect overlap between ethnic and territorial boundaries, every ethnic-based territory will contain ethnic minority groups. This is also the case in the Ethiopian Federation where all nine regions are ethnically heterogeneous, albeit to different degrees. This article investigates how Ethiopia's regions are approaching their minority groups by analysing the relevant regional constitutions and laws. The analysis shows that the main minority protection mechanism is the establishment of ethnic-based local governments. Although this device is not without merit as far as minority protection is concerned, the impracticality of achieving ethnically homogeneous territories is its major limitation. The article therefore concludes by recommending a number of complementary legal instruments striving for more comprehensive minority protection. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855314000205> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

This land is my land : the Ethio-Sudan boundary and the need to rectify arbitrary colonial boundaries / Mulatu Wubneh. - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2015), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 441-466 : krt
Abstract: Ethiopia and Sudan share a common boundary of over 1600 km which was drawn through a series of treaties between Ethiopia and the colonial powers of Britain and Italy. To date, this boundary has not been clearly demarcated. In 2007, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, the current ruling government, entered into a secret agreement with the Sudan to make adjustments on the border. This paper identifies the major factors that have frustrated efforts to address the Ethio-Sudan boundary problem and also proposes solutions on how Ethiopia and Sudan could resolve their differences. The analysis reveals that political, social and cultural factors; the decision to adopt the western concept of the boundary; and the failure to recognise the historic and cultural constructs have contributed to the frustration of negotiations on the border. The paper proposes that Ethiopia and Sudan embrace the African Union Border Program, which encourages mutual cooperation, regional integration and the building of communities with strong economic and cultural ties. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589001.2016.1143602> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Proceedings of the Fifth Regional Conference of the Amhara Regional State Economic Development / edited by Demirew Getachew - [Addis Ababa] : Ethiopian Economics Association (EEA), 2014.
Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of the 'Fifth Regional Conference on the Amhara

Regional State Economic Development' which took place on August 31, 2013 and where mostly Ethiopian researchers discussed a wide range of economic issues affecting the Amhara Region in Ethiopia. The focus was on social protection and agricultural development. Contributions: Enrolment in Ethiopia's community based health insurance scheme (Anagaw Derseh, et al.); Manufacturing industry competitiveness platform of Amhara Region (Kassie Dessie); Determinants of farmers' preference for adaptation strategies to climate change: evidence from Shoa Robit area, North Shoa zone of Amhara Region, Ethiopia (Negash Mulatu Debalke); The impacts of brokerage institutions in the marketing of horticultural crops in Fogera district, South Gondar, Amhara region (Simegnew Tamir, Kinde Getnet and Jema Haji); Prospects of transforming subsistence agriculture into sustainable livelihoods: a case-study of the Ribb sub-catchment Ethiopia (Yodit Balcha); Determinants of loan repayment performance of smallholder farmers: the case of Kalu district, South Wollo zone, Amhara National Regional State (Zebalem Gebeyehu, Jema Haji and Hassen Beshire). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ethiopia

Proceedings of the Third Regional Conference of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State Economic Development / edited by Worku Gebeyehu, Demirew Getachew - [Addis Ababa] : Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA), 2014.

Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of the 'Third Regional Conference of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State Economic Development' which took place on March 28, 2013 and where mostly Ethiopian researchers discussed a wide range of economic issues affecting the southern regions in Ethiopia. Themes range from water supply and poverty to information technology and macroeconomic indicators. Contributions: Household demand for improved water supply service in Ethiopia: the case of Sodo town (Belaynesh Tamire); Economic valuation of reducing upland forest resources degradation to improve soil and water conservation services: the case of Upland forest resources of Rekame Watershed, Halaba Special Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia (Keyiru Redi Kedir); The impact of information communication technology on the economic development of Ethiopia: a dynamic computable general equilibrium approach (Mitiku Kebede); Tobit analyses of improved local seed system (ILSS) adoption and its marketing: the case of wheat in Meskan and Sodo Woredas, Gurage zone (Shimelis Araya); Assessment of vulnerability to poverty (the case of Wolaita and Dawuro Zones) (Yohannes Hailu, Daniel Fitigu, and Tadele Tafese); Macroeconomics determinants of inflation and its effects on economic growth in Ethiopia (Abate Yesigat); Valuation of total benefits of improved municipal solid waste service in an urban context: a choice experiment (Solomon Tarfasa); The role of micro and small enterprises in improving the livelihood of the poor in Hawassa (Tadesse Abadu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ethiopia

People at risk : towards a comprehensive social protection scheme in Ethiopia : proceeding of the Seventh Annual Conference of the Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers, and Anthropologists (ESSWA) - Addis Ababa : Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers, and Anthropologists, 2011.

Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of the Seventh Annual Conference of the Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers, and Anthropologists (ESSWA) which took place in Addis Ababa in 2011. The contributions examine a wide range of issues which deal with the social protection system of Ethiopia. Key themes are old age, labour rights, child labour, and poverty. Contributions: Towards a social protection strategy for Ethiopia (Roger Pearson, Douglas Webb, and Mekonnen Ashenafi); Social protection for older people in the context of economic growth: the case for Ethiopia - issues and opportunities (Charles Lwanga-Ntale, Alison Rusinow, Charles Knox); Caught between survival and nurturing social capital: a glimpse at the social protection needs of daily labourers in Addis Ababa (Martha Alemayhu); Unconditional transfer clients in the PSNP: conceptual, policy, and practical opportunities and challenges for social protection in Ethiopia (Melaku Gebre Michael, Matt Hobson, and Sarah Coll-Black); Lasting benefits : cash transfers and child survival in Ethiopia (Nicola Hyper); The impact of the productive safety net program on child work and education in Ethiopia (Tassew Woldehanna,

Yisak Tafere, and Bekele Tefera); Social policy and social protection/safety net measures for the poor and vulnerable (Tafesse Kassa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ethiopia

Proceedings of the Second Regional Conference of the Amhara Regional State Economic Development / ed. by Getinet Alemu, Demirew Getachew - [Addis Ababa] : Ethiopian Economics Association, 2011.

Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of the 'Second Regional Conference on the Amhara Regional State Economic Development' which took place on August 14, 2010 and where mostly Ethiopian researchers discussed a wide range of economic issues affecting the Amhara region in Ethiopia. The focus was on economic development in rural/urban areas, investments, land use, child mortality, and social protection. Contributions: Social protection in Amhara Regional State: current situation and prospects for the future (Amdissa Teshome and Tafesse Kassa); Fiscal decentralization and intergovernmental transfer: assessment and experience from Amhara region (Ayichew Kebede); Patterns and determinants of infant and child mortality rates in Ethiopia: some reflections from regional-level panel data (Degnet Abedaw); Current land use practices and possible management strategies in shore are wetland ecosystem of Lake Tana (Ayalew Wondie Melese); Private investment in Ethiopia: trends and prospects (Ambachew Mekonnen); Rural land certification and land related investment: a case study of rural villages in the Amhara national regional state, Ethiopia (Ermiyas Ashagrie and Hibret Belete). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

The fall of Kaku Aka : social and political change in the mid-nineteenth-century western Gold Coast / Pierluigi Valsecchi. - In: *Journal of West African History*: (2016), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 1-26

Abstract: This article deals with the radical reshaping of a system of power and a hierarchy of personal and group dependency in an area of the western Gold Coast (today's Ghana) in the mid-nineteenth century. The article focuses on the events surrounding the 1848 British expedition against King Kaku Aka of Appolonia (Nzema), which resulted in the end of the exceptionally strong monarchy and its replacement with a looser form of oligarchy. Kaku Aka's defeat was mainly caused by the defection of his body of direct royal servants and dependents, who constituted the core of the kingdom. The abrupt end of Appolonia's monarchy coincided with the final crisis of a system of power created in the eighteenth century, and the political seal to a wave of social change sweeping the area-and the western Gold Coast more generally-in the mid-nineteenth century. Sources convey a strong impression of growing mobility within the social landscape and substantial changes in the condition of the bonded sections of the population. The case of Appolonia provides also an excellent example of the ruling elite's tentative responses to these growing challenges. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.2.1.0001> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Contemporary development issues and the practice of agricultural extension / ed. by Comfort K. Freeman, Seth D. Boateng - Accra New Town, Ghana : For the University of Ghana by Woeli Publishing Services, 2014.

Abstract: This volume explores the contemporary developmental aspects of agricultural extension in Ghana from a farmer-centred perspective. It shifts away from more common technology-centred approaches and addresses the importance of community involvement as well. In so doing, it touches upon issues of poverty, gender, asset acquisition, urban agriculture, and regional markets. All contributors are affiliated to the University of Ghana. Contributions: Changing approaches to farmer participation in agricultural research and extension and its practice in Ghana (Comfort K. Freeman); Review of agricultural extension delivery in Ghana and its impact on poverty reduction and livelihood outcomes (John N. Gyenfie, Seth D. Boateng & Paschal B. Atengdem); Contribution of urban agriculture to livelihood outcomes of urban farmers (Seth D. Boateng & Alidu Abdul-Fatahi); 'Assets' acquisition and their implications for agricultural extension interventions (Seth D. Boateng & Jonathan N. Anaglo); Tools and strategies for designing gender-sensitive policies for linking smallholder agricultural producers to regional

markets (O. Sakyi-Dawson & Comfort K. Freeman); Economic empowerment of rural women in agriculture: influencing factors and challenges (Paschal B. Atengdem & Jonathan N. Anaglo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Unpacking the sense of the sacred : a reader in the study of religions / written by faculty past and present of the Department for the Study of Religions, University of Ghana, Legon on the occasion of the university's - Oxfordshire, UK : Ayebia Clarke Publishing Limited, 2014.

Abstract: This volume offers several contributions relating to a wide range of issues of theory and methodology in the fields of theology and religious studies. While the authors mostly draw from examples from Ghana, the aim is to provide insights pertaining to the whole of Africa and beyond. Contributions: What is religion? The question of definition in the study of religions (Abamfo O. Atiemo); Religion and democratization: a perspective (Rose Mary Amenga-Etego); Africans in saffron robes: Ghanaian experiences in oriental spirituality (Elom Dovlo); Teaching and learning African indigenous religions at the University of Ghana: challenges and prospects (Elizabeth Amoah); Religion and society: a study in church and state relations in Ghana's first Republic (Kwesi Dickson); Does philosophy of religion really destroy religious faith? (Harry L.K. Agbanu); Thomas Aquinas' theory of peace (Lawrence Boakye); Ghanaian Muslim women negotiating leadership space for self-actualization (Rabiatu Ammah); Biblical exegesis in the African context: a communicative approach (George Ossom-Batsa); A socio-political reading of the New Testament: re-ordering of power in Mark's gospel (Daniel J. Antwi); African church historiography reconsidered: some manifestations of African initiatives in the planting, nursing and growth of the Methodist Church Ghana (Cephas N. Omenyo); Christian thought and the African experience: a survey of approaches to theology in the contemporary African academy (Ben-Willie Kwaku Golo); Globalization and the humanities: a perspective from the God-Word (John S. Pobe); Department for the study of religions and African Christian theology: a perspective from the 1970s (James C. Thomas). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Guinea-Bissau

Trading on the margins : locating continuities of exchange in Guinea-Bissau / Brandon D. Lundy. - In: *African Identities*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 111-128 : krt., tab

Abstract: Guinea-Bissau has experienced more than 40 years of failed economic policies since independence. Simultaneously, a few astute social theorists recognize that this country may in part be governed by internal logics and enduring local power structures that allow for continuity in the face of on-going political and economic ruptures. This article highlights these contours and continuities focusing on the merchant classes of contemporary Guinea-Bissau. How do both immigrant and indigenous entrepreneurs continue to eke out a living in this deleterious west African small state? How are social networks and cultural identity tied to business practices? Findings are based on 19 semi-structured interviews from 8 different locations throughout the country. Representative themes are investment in kin and kind at all levels; reliance on specific cultural and economic expertise; apprenticeships and insularity within homogeneous types of economic enterprises; and finally, long-term investment strategies aimed at profit over professional development, and livelihood and continuity over innovation. This article demonstrates that trading on the margins provides novel opportunities, particularly for locally grounded south-south investors and entrepreneurs, including increased flexibility in dealing with the state apparatus and its functionaries, informality, anonymity, growth potential, and specific micro-environmental knowledge. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1023254> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Testing the Marshall-Lerner condition in Kenya / Guglielmo Maria Caporale, Luis Alberiko Gil-Alana, and Robert Mudida. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 253-268 : graf., tab

Abstract: In this paper the authors examine the Marshall-Lerner (ML) condition for the Kenyan economy. In particular, they use quarterly data on the log of real exchange rates, export/import ratio and relative (US) income for the time period 1996q1-2011q4, and employ techniques based

on the concept of long memory or long-range dependence. Specifically, they use fractional integration and cointegration methods, which are more general than standard approaches based exclusively on integer degrees of differentiation. The results indicate that there exists a well-defined, cointegrating relationship linking the balance of payments to the real exchange rate and relative income, and that the ML condition is satisfied in the long run, although the convergence process is relatively slow. They also imply that a moderate depreciation of the Kenyan shilling may have a stabilising influence on the balance of trade through the current account without the need for high interest rates. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12052> (Restricted access)

Lesotho

Price-setting behaviour in Lesotho : stylised facts from consumer retail prices / Mamello Amelia Nchake, Lawrence Edwards, and Neil Rankin. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 199-219 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper documents some of the main features of price-setting behaviour by retail outlets in Lesotho over the period March 2002 to December 2009. These features include the frequency, size, duration and synchronisation of price changes. In addition, the paper compares price-setting behaviour in Lesotho and South Africa using a comparable set of products. The findings reveal considerable heterogeneity in price-setting behaviour across products, outlets, locations and time. Variations in inflation are strongly correlated with the average size of price changes, but rising inflation raises the frequency of price increases and reduces the frequency of price decreases. Price decreases constitute an important determinant of inflation movements. Surprisingly, the frequency and size of price changes in Lesotho differ substantially from those in South Africa, despite the presence of common retail chains and their joint membership in a customs union and common monetary area. These findings open up opportunities for further research into the sources of heterogeneity across products and Lesotho and South Africa in the setting of prices. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12054> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Crime, community, and human rights in southeastern Nigeria, then and now / Sabine Jell-Bahlsen. - In: *Journal of West African History*: (2016), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 115-164 : foto's
Abstract: This article addresses crime and punishment in relation to community and human rights in southeastern Nigeria based on thirty years of observations complemented by additional research. A 1987 crime and its punishment in a rural community are providing a contrast to four violent incidents, their punishment, the absence of a trial, and other human rights violations prevalent in the area. Igbo culture and its socioeconomic and political institutions as well as its religious beliefs and ethics once provided the basis for a person's identity, economic security, and communal safety; the culture enabled prevention and punishment of crime within the community. This situation has changed drastically; the community has lost its clout; the people are disempowered by transnational corporations in collaboration with the nation-state and within the political economy of oil; the indigenous culture is dismantled, indigenous beliefs and ethics are depreciated, and violent crime is now prevalent and committed without impunity and on all levels of society. Human Rights Watch and other international organizations are pointing to potential solutions on the governmental and administrative levels. However, the socioeconomic situation, political economy, cultural-spiritual and individual issues must also be taken into account and addressed, calling for further research towards finding a way out of the current dilemma. Notes, ref., sum., in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.2.1.0115> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

A comparative analysis of the Nigerian Public Procurement Act against international best practice / Sope Williams-Elegbe. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2015), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 85-98
Abstract: Prior to 2007, Nigerian public procurement was not formally regulated, in the sense that there was no law governing procurement at the federal or state level. This changed with the enactment in 2007 of the Public Procurement Act. This act was passed on the recommendation

of the World Bank, which had conducted a country procurement assessment report on Nigeria in 1999. This article seeks to determine whether the Public Procurement Act meets the requirements of international best practice. The article examines what may be regarded as international best practice in the public procurement context and analyses whether the Nigerian Public Procurement Act contains provisions which accord with this practice. It also considers what factors are limiting the adoption of international best practice in the Nigerian context. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855314000187> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

An appraisal of the functional necessity of the immunity clause in the political governance of Nigeria / G. N. Okeke and C. E. Okeke. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2015), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 99-120

Abstract: Immunity is an exemption conferred on a person in order to protect him from litigation or persecution. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 as amended accords immunity to the president, vice-president, governors and deputy governors only. The import of this constitutional conferment is that no civil or criminal proceedings should be instituted against them while in office. This singular feature of the immunity clause emphasizes the functional necessity of the immunity which the constitution canvasses for these political office holders. A trial relating to any crime committed by any of them can commence after their tenure in office expires. This raises the issues that evidence against them might have been destroyed, prosecution witnesses may die before the trial commences and changes in the law can enable them to evade justice. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855315000030> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Between Boko Haram and the Joint Task Force : assessing the dilemma of counter-terrorism and human rights in Northern Nigeria / Isaac Terwase Sampson. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2015), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 25-63 : tab

Abstract: This article seeks to examine the paradox of Boko Haram terrorism and Nigeria's counter-terrorism efforts, personified by the Joint Task Force (JTF). While posing the challenge of human rights abuses by the JTF in its counter-Boko Haram operations, the article contends that, whereas the terrorists' activities violate the rights of victims, the JTF's actions have also resulted in significant human rights abuses against innocent civilians. It argues that, despite Nigeria's obligations under the plenitude of international human rights treaties, non-domestication of these treaties by Nigeria has rendered them insignificant. The article therefore recommends alternative approaches to this challenge. Nigeria should domesticate the catalogue of international human rights instruments to which it has acceded, enact rules of engagement for law enforcement operations by security forces, develop a counter-terrorism strategy that is subject to robust engagement with all stakeholders, and strengthen its existing human rights accountability mechanisms, such as the law courts, legislature and National Human Rights Commission. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855314000217> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Crime-reporting practices among market women in Oyo, Nigeria / Johnson Oluwole Ayodele. - In: *SAGE Open*: (2015), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 1-13

Abstract: Crime surveys of businesses have revealed that while crimes in which men were victims tend to be reported, those in which women were victims are likely to go unreported to the police. Understanding the reasons behind male reporting and female non-reporting is useful not only for collection of crime statistics but also for improving crime control competences of law enforcement agencies. This article examines the impact of crime involving market women on their crime-reporting practices in Oyo town, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study found that cultural considerations stand between crime events that hurt the economic interests of women and their readiness to report to the police. Due to the very low confidence that market women have in the ability and willingness of the police to apprehend criminals, they prefer to internalize their losses,

take their cases to traditional rulers who use "oro cult" to protect them against criminals, or approach available faith-based options such as churches and mosques. The article concludes that women have economy-enriching roles to play in the context of sustainable security. It therefore suggests that the government should address public safety to enable market women make their modest contribution to Nigeria's economic development. Bibliogr., notes, sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/2158244015579940> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Principles-based regulations : a model for legal reform in the Nigerian insurance industry / Yeside Oyeyayo. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2015), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 64-84

Abstract: The development of global standards has led to a convergence in domestic regulations in the financial services sectors. Principles-based regulations (PBRs) have become essential for effective regulatory efforts in insurance and other financial services because of their flexibility, support for regulatory efficiency and the development of a good compliance culture amongst the regulated. The legal framework of the Nigerian insurance industry mainly contains prescriptive and performance-based regimes that have become ineffective as regulatory strategies. This article recommends the adoption of PBRs from available models found in international standard setting organizations such as the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, other jurisdictions such as the UK's Prudential Regulation Authority and Financial Conduct Authority, together with international trade regimes such as the General Agreement on Trade in Services. It reviews aspects of Nigerian insurance industry regulations supporting PBRs and highlights laws not supportive of PBRs and therefore requiring reform. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855315000029> (Restricted access)

Northern Africa

Economic growth and electricity consumption in GCC and MENA Countries / Fazl Kaykç and Melike Bildirici. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 303-316 : tab

Abstract: This study estimates the causal relationship between oil rents, electricity consumption and economic growth at aggregate levels with annual data from between 1972 and 2011 for the Arab states of the Gulf and some Middle East and North African countries. An autoregressive distributed lag bounds test shows that oil rents, economic growth and electricity consumption are cointegrated for these countries in a stable manner over this whole period. Granger causality tests indicate that directions of causalities differ for the countries according to their natural resource levels. Thus, these countries can be classified according to their oil rent levels for implementing energy policies such as energy conservation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12061> (Restricted access)

Senegal

Negotiating the boundaries of power : Abdoulaye Wade, the Muridiyya, and State politics in Senegal, 2000-2012 / Cheikh Anta Babou. - In: *Journal of West African History*: (2016), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 165-188

Abstract: Research on the state and governance in Senegal emphasizes the political role of Muslim orders (brotherhoods). These orders, and especially the Muridiyya, are at the center of the so-called 'Senegalese social contract' which, according to many observers, is the reason for the remarkable political stability of the postcolonial state. This contract, which has been thoroughly discussed by scholars, functions as a system for the exchange of services in which the state and the Sufi orders, even though apparently situated in different sociopolitical spaces, collaborate in preserving peace and stability. Along with other scholars, the author has criticized the notion of 'social contract' especially the underlying assumption that shaykhs have total control over disciples, who are prepared to follow the path laid out by their spiritual guides without concern for their own interests. In this article, the author explores the impact that the momentous political change in the year 2000 had on the relations between temporal and spiritual power in Senegal. He suggests that President Wade's attempt to turn the Muridiyya into a political base is best understood as an experiment in caesaropapism and his failure portends a return to the

apparent political neutrality and behind-the-scenes political transactions that have marked the history of the relations between the state and Sufi orders. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.2.1.0165> (Restricted access)

Sierra Leone

The influence of Islam in Sierra Leone history : institutions, practices, and leadership / David E. Skinner . - In: *Journal of West African History*: (2016), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 27-72 : foto's, krt
Abstract: For several centuries, Islamic ideas, institutions, and leadership have contributed significantly to the cultures, political systems, and economic activities of the Upper Guinea Coast; migrants introduced and promoted Islam along the coast and in the hinterland of what developed into the modern state of Sierra Leone. This article traces the influence of Islam in the development of Sierra Leone throughout its history and demonstrates how Muslim leaders (religious, economic, and political) and Islamic institutions, ideas, and activities contributed to the process of nation-building, commercial enterprise, educational growth, and international relations from the eighteenth century to the twenty-first century. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.2.1.0027> (Restricted access)

Somalia

Somali 'dhaqan' philosophies and the power of African ancestral wisdom / Ahmed Ali Ilmi. - In: *African Identities*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 97-110
Abstract: Somali 'dhaqan' cultural philosophies are indigenous African philosophies that encapsulate multiple bodies of living comprehensive knowledge. These philosophies are the founding pillars of Somali societies inasmuch as they are overarching principles governing Somali peoples. In their cosmological sense, 'dhaqan' philosophies are the common threads that connect Somali peoples to their ancestral homelands in Somalia and to a communal way of life. This article looks at Somali 'dhaqan' philosophies as a liberating tool from oppression grounded in the teachings of their ancestors. In it, the author stresses the importance of re-conceptualizing and operationalizing different sacred bodies of knowledge as a way of reconnecting with the Somali way of life. The author concludes this paper by offering Somali 'dhaqan' philosophies that evoke the ancestral wisdom within the diaspora as a means of negotiating the further. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1031053> (Restricted access)

South Africa

'We have finished them' : ritual killing and war-doctoring in Kwazulu-Natal during the 1980s and 1990s / Mxolisi R. Mchunu. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2015), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 58-84
Abstract: 'Muthi', 'intelezi' and associated rituals have played an important role in the lives of South Africans for many centuries. For almost everything they do, 'muthi' and rituals are applied, more so during times of war. Controversy around the use of 'intelezi', 'muthi', ritual killing and the role of 'izinyanga' in, prior to and during the colonial period, is well documented. This paper, first, challenges the Comaroffian analysis of the subject which purports to contextualise the 'deployment, real or imagined, of magical means for material ends'. They add that the discourse is entirely about 'modernity' and 'neoliberalism'. Here the author fundamentally disagrees with this explanation; he indicates that it is a cultural continuity. The paper contends that ritual killing and 'muthi' use continues into the present and was prevalent during the political violence in KwaZulu-Natal during the 1980s and 1990s. Secondly, the paper will discuss the centrality of the use of 'muthi' during the violence. The author reasons that 'izinyanga' played a clandestine but powerful role in this violence. In this, they were at the core of the violence and of the rise of warlords to power in the region. In this paper, the author also presents reasons (or offer recommendations) why historians should pay attention to these practices in the recent past, as well as in colonial times. For one thing, they are a means of understanding the present. However, in many ways, because of its reliance on oral histories and insider content, this paper is neither history nor ethnography, but could be described as historical ethnography. Bibliogr., notes, ref.,

sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2015.1130202> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Democracy, development and chieftaincy along South Africa's 'Platinum Highway' : some emerging issues / Sonwabile Mnwana. - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2015), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 510-529 : krt

Abstract: South Africa's 'Platinum Highway' (generally referred to as 'the platinum belt', a 150 km continuation of platinum group metals (PGM)-bearing reefs) has ushered in a new era of considerable accumulation of mineral revenues by a few traditional authorities on whose communal lands platinum ore is extracted. The Royal Bafokeng community in the North West province stands as an epitome of this phenomenon. However, not much is known about the relationships at local governance level, particularly the interface of mineral wealth and community development. Adopting the Bafokeng community as an empirical case in this article, the author argues that, despite some observed benefits, vast mineral wealth is likely to deepen tensions between local power holders within the sphere of rural local governance, thus paradoxically hampering development, particularly in a context where traditional authorities are the architects and champions of resource-engendered community development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589001.2015.1117730> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Illegal cartel overcharges in markets with a legal cartel history : bitumen prices in South Africa / Willem H. Boshoff. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 220-239 : graf., tab

Abstract: In recent years, South African competition authorities have initiated a number of price-fixing cases in markets where cooperation among competitors was legal and often encouraged. These markets present economists with special difficulties when estimating cartel overcharges. Conventional approaches often rely on temporal approaches, where pricing during the cartel period is compared with prices in a competitive period. In markets with a legal cartel history, a competitive price cannot be identified in the period preceding illegal collusion. Structural change also reduces data, and hence the robustness of temporal models. Spatial approaches, where prices are compared with those in other countries, offer a better alternative. The paper studies the performance of temporal and spatial approaches in estimating overcharge in the context of a bitumen price-fixing case. The results suggest that, while the bitumen cartel may have responded to cost and demand shocks in a similar way to how players in more competitive markets respond, it was still cushioned by a large monopoly premium: the long-run level of South African bitumen prices are higher than in comparable competitive markets. The findings have implications for the study of transition dynamics from legal to illegal cartel regimes and for the detection of cartels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12074> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Institutionalising democracy : the story of the Electoral Commission of South Africa, 1993-2014 / Mcebisi Ndletyana (ed.) - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2015.

Abstract: This edited volume looks at the past five elections which were held in South Africa over the course of twenty years through the prism of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). It especially looks at how the commission was established and how it evolved over the course of the years to attain international prominence; without sticking to a mere institutional context but taking into account societal dynamics and individual contributions as well. Contributions: Introduction (Mcebisi Ndletyana); Evolution of electoral governance in South Africa prelude to the Post-Apartheid era (Khabele Matlosa); The making of the independent electoral commission 1993-1997 (Mcebisi Ndletyana); Pre-poll preparations (Mashupye Maserumule); Free at last! (Brown Bavusile Maaba); Inaugural local elections an imperfect start (Khehla Shubane); Local government the last frontier towards democratization (Xolela Mangcu); Voter education in post-Apartheid South Africa (Brutus Malada); Widening access and enabling franchise

(Nompumelelo Runji); Evolution of South Africa's electoral jurisprudence (Michael Milazi); International engagements (Claude Kabemba); Conclusion (Mcebisi Ndletyana). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Managing some motorised recreational boating challenges in South African estuaries : a case study at the Kromme River Estuary / Deborah Ellen Lee, Stephen Gerald Hosking, and Mario Du Preez. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 286-302 : krt. tab
Abstract: Estuaries in South Africa face negative crowding effects with respect to motorised boat use because of competing demand. This paper proposes this be managed through user charges and that the setting of these charges be informed by applying a choice experiment to estimate user preferences for reduced motorised boat congestion on the Kromme River Estuary, Eastern Cape. The application of this method led the paper to deduce that users are willing to pay an additional supplementary charge of R548 per annum during peak periods (only) in order to experience a decrease in negative crowding effects. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12059> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Mothering the 'nation' : the public life of Isie 'Ouma' Smuts, 1899-1945 / Suryakanthie Chetty. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2015), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 37-57
Abstract: During the South African war at the beginning of the twentieth century, Isie Smuts, wife of Jan Smuts, was an ardent Afrikaner nationalist with strong hostility towards the British - often in contrast to her husband's policy of reconciliation. During the Second World War however her antipathy towards Britain was put aside in favour of the much more powerful fight against Nazism. As President of the Gifts and Comforts Fund, she was very much a 'hands on' person sewing bags to be filled with toiletries, making speeches and touring alongside her husband as he inspected the Union Forces. To white South Africans, particularly the troops stationed outside South Africa's borders, she was an icon. On tours with General Smuts, she interacted with them, representing a link with their homes and mothers. This is emphasised by the title by which she was referred to - 'Ouma', meaning grandmother. The analysis of her role in the South African War as well as in the First and Second World Wars is a means of understanding the way in which motherhood and nationalism were intertwined during a period when the concept of the nation in South Africa was itself in a state of flux. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2015.1130189> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Should creditors rely on the solvency and liquidity threshold for protection? : a South African case study / Richard S. Bradstreet. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2015), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 121-149
Abstract: Many jurisdictions internationally have adopted some form of solvency-based threshold to protect creditors from opportunistic or abusive distributions being paid from corporate capital. When a legislative "test" for distributions involves an enquiry that is too heavily based on a company's balance sheet, and thus on the integrity of the financial reporting standards underpinning its preparation, the utility of such thresholds becomes questionable on a similar basis to that on which the effectiveness of the capital maintenance doctrine has been challenged. Even the addition of a "liquidity" threshold that shifts the emphasis away from a company's balance sheet appears to presume that a corporation's financial health can be accurately determined from its financial statements. This article explores the difficulties involved in so-called "solvency-based" thresholds for distributions and considers other sources of creditor protection that may be more reliable. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855315000017> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The exchange rate dimension of inflation targeting : target levels and currency volatility / Stan Du Plessis and Monique Brigitte Reid. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 174-179 : graf., tab
Abstract: The surprising volatility of floating exchange rates have puzzled macroeconomists and

challenged policy makers since the seventies. This is no less true in South Africa where the Rand's volatility is a longstanding policy and business challenge. This paper extends the literature on nominal and institutional factors associated with currency volatility. Rose's description of inflation as 'Bretton Woods in reverse' is the departure point and is read with Berganza and Broto's recent demonstration in a time series study that inflation targeting emerging market economies have experience higher exchange rate volatility. Meanwhile Bleaney and Tian have shown the cross-sectional connection between the level of inflation and exchange rate volatility. The authors build on Bleaney and Tian's cross-sectional approach to investigate the association between the level at which inflation targeting countries target inflation and exchange rate volatility over the long run. Crucially, they control for the average level of inflation and distinguish between inflation targeting countries that target high and low levels of inflation, in order to investigate whether the choice of the level of the inflation target (an institutional feature) is associated with greater exchange rate volatility. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12080> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The impossible concept : settler liberalism, pan-Africanism, and the language of non-racialism / Jon Soske. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2015), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 1-36

Abstract: This article traces the history of four words: 'non-racial', 'non-racialism', 'multi-racial', and 'multi-racialism'. Its main concern is to identify when and how these terms developed a role within British colonial and South African political discourse. At the end of the 1950s, the struggles within the anti-apartheid movement became entangled with a broader discussion across southern and eastern Africa regarding democracy, nationalism, and political representation. In clarifying the significance of this moment, this article reconstructs the earlier history of 'multi-racial democracy' from its formulation in South African liberal circles in the 1930s to its incorporation into British colonial policy following the Second World War. It then traces the divergent conceptualisations of non-racialism and African nationalism that developed in response to multi-racial democracy. It concludes that African National Congress (ANC) leaders adopted the language of non-racial democracy in a reactive fashion after the 1958 Africanist split in order to clarify the organisation's position on group rights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2015.1130188> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Wages and productivity and labour's declining income share in post-apartheid South Africa / Philippe Burger . - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 159-173 : graf
Abstract: The Marikana incident in 2012, as well as the protracted strikes by platinum miners, metal and postal workers in 2014 suggest that not all is well in the South African labour market. Even though those in employment are better off than the unemployed poor, macroeconomic data indicate that labour's share in gross value added has declined significantly during the first two decades following the first democratic election in 1994. A falling share of labour in income also means, by definition, that average labour productivity growth outstrips real wages growth. Data for South Africa suggest that productivity has indeed increased faster than wages in South Africa. This article argues that financialisation and more aggressive returns-oriented investment strategies applied by for instance large investment institutions translated into higher required rates of return on capital, which in turn caused an increased implementation of capital-augmenting labour-saving technology that reduces labour's share in income. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/saje.12092> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Xenophobia across the class divide : South African attitudes towards foreigners 2003-2012 / Steven Gordon. - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2015), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 494-509 : graf., tab

Abstract: In May 2008 anti-immigrant riots in South Africa displaced more than a hundred thousand people. Despite the media attention that the riots attracted, there has been no study that presents trend data on anti-immigrant sentiment for the period after 2008. This paper uses

data from the nine rounds of the South African Social Attitudes Survey over the period 2003-2012 to fill this gap and test the success of government commitments to reduce anti-immigrant prejudice. The results reveal that attempts to combat xenophobia have been ineffectual, with anti-immigrant sentiment prevalent and widespread in 2012. Afrophobia was observed, with a majority of citizens identifying foreign African nationals as the group they least wanted to come and live in South Africa. The government is advised to urgently address the alarming and widespread pervasiveness of anti-immigrant sentiment in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589001.2015.1122870> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Perspectives on South Africa-China relations at 15 years / Funeka Yazini April and Garth Shelton (eds.) - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2014.

Abstract: In celebration of 15 years of bilateral cooperation between China and South Africa, an ambassadorial forum was co-hosted by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of South Africa, and the Africa Institute of South Africa - Human Science Research Council (AISA-HSRC) on 19 September 2013. The objective of the ambassadorial forum was to provide an opportunity for reflections on the past and outlook on the future diplomatic relations between South Africa and China. This book presents the official keynote addresses and the papers that were submitted which evaluate economic and political progress from a national interest perspective. Progress is measured against variables such as trade growth, the role of science and technology, education, mining, people-to-people development, partnerships, and the implementation of state agreements. Contributors: Phindile Lukhele-Olorunju; Terrence Mashego; Tian Xuejun; Marius Fransman; Yazini April; Garth Shelton; Liu Guijin; Ke Yu; John Forje; Shu Zhan; Meicen Sun. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Southern Africa

Knowledge for a sustainable world : a Southern African-Nordic contribution / ed. by Tor Halvorsen, Hilde Ibsen & Vyvienne M'kumbuzi - Cape Town [etc.] : African Minds [etc.], 2015.

Abstract: This edited volume is produced by the Southern African-Nordic Centre (SANORD): a network of universities from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The contributors all reflect on the issue of global and environmental sustainability by pondering how to ameliorate and increase the inclusivity of North-South cross-continental collaboration in higher education and research. Topics addressed are disability, class differences, ICT, pedagogy, and climate change. Contributions: Introduction: the Southern African Nordic Centre and the sustainable development goals: opportunities for critical interventions (T. Halvorsen); Disability in southern Africa: insights into its magnitude and nature (V.R.P. M'kumbuzi, H. Myezwa, T. Shumba, A. Namanja); Facilitating access to higher education for students with disabilities: strategies and support services at the University of Botswana (P. Perci Monyatsi, OS. Phibion); Access and equity for students with disabilities at the University of Malawi: the case of Chancellor College (E.T. Kamchedzera); Promoting research in resource-challenged environments: the case of Malawi Mzuzu Univeristy (V. Mgomezulu); 'The path of the mother is trodden by the daughter': stepping stones for entry into the middle class in South Africa (D. Darkey, H. Ibsen); Using solar energy to enhance access to ICTs in Malawi (L. Mwale); Software engineering in low- to middle-income countries (M. Staron); Climate-change awareness and online media in Zimbabwe: opportunities lost? (H.-C. Evans); Culture meets culture at a distance (B. N. Cech, L. Bergström); The Consortium of New Southern African medical schools: a new South-South-North network (Q. Eichbaum, M. Hedimbi, K. Bowa, C. Belo, K. Matlhagela, L. Badlangana, P. Nyarango, O. Vainio); International collaboration for pedagogical innovation: understanding multiracial interaction through a time-geographic appraisal (P. Assmo, R. Fox); Rethinking access to higher education in Malawi: lessons from the Malawi Institute of Management's collaborations with universities in the United Kingdom (R. Ward, I. Mbendera). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Southern Africa

The migratory dimension of Scottish Presbyterianism in Southern Africa / Graham A. Duncan. - In: *African Historical Review*: (2015), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 85-114

Abstract: This article seeks to explore the origins and development of the variant branches of South African Presbyterianism, originating in Scotland in the context of mission and migration. All mission involves migration, primarily as a physical, geographical movement. But there are other forms of migration that take place within the context; these are social, economic, political, cultural and spiritual. They are not distinct aspects of migration. They constantly and unremittingly impacted upon each other within a colonial context throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Dates of congregations' formation are normally given in parenthesis to indicate the time and space dimensions of missionary migration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2015.1130203> (Restricted access)

Togo

Le refus de l'ordre colonial en Afrique et au Togo (1884-1960) / Esoham Assima-Kpatcha & Koffi Nutefé Tsigbe (éds.) - Lomé : Presses de l'UL, 2013.

Abstract: Cet ouvrage examine l'histoire du résistance togolaise face aux colonisateurs français pendant la période 1884 et 1960 à travers des divers thèmes politiques et culturels. La première partie s'occupe de la résistance plutôt violente; la deuxième partie contient des études de cas concernant les "héros" de la résistance; la troisième section examine la résistance collective et les auteurs de la dernière partie de l'ouvrage s'occupent avec les formes de résistances plutôt non-violentes ou subtiles (ex. l'opposition syndicale ou les migrations transnationales).

Contributeurs: E. Assima-Kpatcha; F. K. Houvi; N. L. Gayibor; B. K. Tcham; J.-F. Owaye; H. Mouckaga; K. A. Akakpo; A. Lassey; K. Kouzan; A. P. Oloukpona-Yinnon; K. N. Tsigbé; N. Labante; B. Nabe; E. Batchana; B. K. Kpayé; K. Etou; B. K. Alonou; B. Ouattara; D. Yigbé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Uganda

African musics in context : institutions, culture, identity / editor Thomas Solomon - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2015.

Abstract: This volume is the result of a symposium on ethnomusicology organized at Makerere University (Uganda) in 2011. It follows up on a previous work which was the result of the first symposium. Ethnomusicology is an interdisciplinary field which draws on theory and method from folklore, cultural anthropology, historical musicology, literature, cultural studies and media studies, among other disciplines. This interdisciplinary approach is reflected in themes and issues which are discussed: performing arts, musical sources and archives, religious music, and music 'in motion.' The book focuses primarily on Uganda, but two chapters on Tanzania and South Africa are also included. Contributions: The Uganda national culture policy and the development of the performing arts in Uganda (Joseph Walugembe); Understanding popular music and its development in Uganda (Joe Tabula); Written documentation of the Klaus Wachsmann music collection: repatriating the past to present indigenous users in Uganda (Sylvia Nannyonga-Tamusuza); Performing the archive: repatriation of digital heritage and the ILAM music heritage project SA (Diane Thram); 'Mataali' drums and the cultural cocktail in the Muslim community in Uganda (Abasi Kiyimba); Musical performance, meaning and power: a postcolonial perspective (Nicholas Ssempijja); Popular music and HIV/AIDS: sensitisation about or promotion of HIV in Uganda? (Stella Wadiru); "Performing Uganda": Ndere Troupe's representation of a "Ugandan" identity (Anita Desire Asaasira); Recreating Wagogo music and dance for tourists: the Jipe Moyo Arts Troupe in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania (Jenitha Abela Kameli); Kinyankore children's songs: performing adult gender among the Banyankore of Southwestern Uganda (Mercy Mirembe Ntangaare); "This is the life we have": music and displacement among the Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo refugee camp, Northwestern Uganda (Dominic D.B. Makwa); Theorising diaspora, hybridity and music (Thomas Solomon). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Uganda

Constructivism, instrumentalism and the rise of Acholi ethnic identity in northern Uganda / Charles Amone. - In: *African Identities*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 129-143

Abstract: Worldwide, two broad theories have been used to explain the rise of ethnic identities. These are the natural/biological theory of primordialism and the man-made/situational theory of constructivism. Overtime, each of the two theories has been split into several sub-theories. This research sets out to determine the relevance of the theories of constructivism and instrumentalism in the rise and metamorphosis of the Acholi ethnic identity in northern Uganda. Using ethnography and grounded theory, the researcher established that the Acholi ethnic identity, which has occupied a centre stage in the national politics of Uganda since independence in 1962, emerged due to extraneous factors and some teleological choices making the theories of constructivism and instrumentalism quite relevant to its evolution. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2015.1023255> (Restricted access)

United States

Understanding cultural experiences: a qualitative study of Kenyans in America / Tara Rava Zolnikov. - In: *African Identities*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 144-156 : tab
Abstract: Socialization is the lifelong process of learning beliefs, norms, and values socially expected by members of a society or a particular social group. Socialization encourages individuals to learn their culture and naturally reproduce it. Socialization may be altered when an individual enters a different society. This study used a phenomenological approach to understand experiences and adapted or preserved cultural traits of Kenyans in America. Socialization aspects and agents change when Kenyans move to America. Kenyans experienced difficult transitions with food, diet, time, community, language, leisure, work schedules, financial duties, stereotyping, and racism while living in America. The most significant difficulties occur within the first year and then aspects of American culture are slowly adopted. Independent religious values, time, clothing style, individuality, heavy work schedules, and English language capabilities become second nature to Kenyans living in America for more than a year, whereas diet, timing of meals, and experienced stereotyping and racism appeared unlikely transitions even after living in America for a year or more. With increased African immigration to the USA, a larger population of Kenyans will likely experience similar cultural experiences; as a result, potential adverse health effects may result from maladaptive adaptation. This research provides evidence of an increased need for diversity recognition and community outreach and awareness throughout America. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2014.881279> (Restricted access)

West Africa

'A new day has dawned for the UNIA' : Garveyism, the diasporic Midwest, and West Africa, 1920-80 / Erik S. McDuffie. - In: *Journal of West African History*: (2016), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 73-114
Abstract: This article examines the diasporic political linkages between the U.S. Midwest and West Africa through the largely unknown encounters of James R. Stewart, William L. Sherrill, and Clarence W. Harding, Jr., on the continent. They were leaders in the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) founded by Jamaican black nationalist Marcus Garvey. During its heyday in the early 1920s, the UNIA claimed six million members worldwide, including in the American heartland and West Africa. Stewart of Cleveland, Ohio, emigrated to Liberia in 1949. Sherrill of Detroit, Michigan, attended the 1957 independence ceremonies in Ghana, whereas Harding of Chicago, Illinois, moved to Liberia in 1966 and built a dynamic, grassroots Garvey movement in the West African nation. Their sojourns to the continent extend the analytical, geographic, and temporal parameters of the history of West Africa and the black diaspora through tracing the transnational linkages between the American heartland and continent, the gendered contours and paradoxes of Pan-Africanism, and the endurance and uneven results of Garveyism in Africa from the 1920s through the 1970s. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.2.1.0073> (Restricted access)

Zanzibar

Gendered lives in the western Indian Ocean : Islam, marriage, and sexuality on the Swahili Coast / ed. by Erin E. Stiles, Katrina Daly Thompson - Athens, OH : Ohio University Press, 2015.

Abstract: In this volume anthropologists, historians, linguists, and gender studies scholars examine Islam, sexuality, gender, and marriage on the Swahili coast and elsewhere in the Indian Ocean region to focus on the underrepresented role of women in discussions on what it means to be a "good" Muslim. The case-studies mostly deal with Zanzibar and Tanzania. The different chapters offer a transnational approach and scrutinize notions of femininity and masculinity by paying attention to empowerment, contradiction, resistance, education, and notions of Islamic authenticity and modernity in relation to gender expectations. Contributions: Schoolgirls and women teachers: colonial education and the shifting boundaries between girls and women in Zanzibar (Corrie Decker); The value of a marriage: missionaries, ex-slaves, and the legal debates over marriage in colonial Pemba Island (Elisabeth McMahon); Two weddings in Northern Mafia: changes in women's lives since the 1960s (Pat Caplan); Pleasure and danger: Muslim views on sex and gender in Zanzibar (Nadine Beckmann); Sex and school on the Southern Swahili Coast: adolescent sexuality in the context of expanding education in rural Mtwara, Tanzania (Meghan Halley); Learning to use Swahili profanity and sacred speech: the embodied socialization of a Muslim bride in Zanzibar Town (Katrina Daly Thompson); Pleasure and prohibitions: reflections on gender, knowledge, and sexuality in Zanzibar Town (Kjersti Larsen); Unsuitable husbands: allegations of impotence in Zanzibari divorce suits (Erin E. Stiles); Forming and performing Swahili manhood: wedding rituals of a groom in Lamu Town (Rebecca Gearhart); Spirit possession and masculinity in Swahili society (Linda L. Giles); Being a good Muslim man: modern aspirations and polygynous intentions in a Swahili Muslim village (Susi Krehbiel Keefe); Afterword: understanding gendered lives through intimate and global perspectives (Susan F. Hirsch). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zimbabwe

Beyond the crises : Zimbabwe's prospects for transformation / ed. by Tendai Murisa and Tendai Chikweche - [Harare] : TrustAfrica, 2015.

Abstract: This edited volume aims to move past academic theorizations of the Zimbabwean crisis and instead focus on specific policy implications; especially in the realm of inclusive social and economic justice. In so doing, it deals with broader themes of democratization, microfinance, land reform, gender, climate change, and entrepreneurship. All contributors are active at universities in Southern Africa. Contributions: Introduction (T. Murisa, T. Chikweche); Not yet Uhuru: Zimbabwe's halting attempts at democracy (T. Murisa); Arrested development: an analysis of Zimbabwe's post-independence social policy regimes (T. Murisa, M. Nyaguse); Financial exclusion: an analysis of the evolution and development of microfinance in Zimbabwe (T. Chikweche, T. Murisa); Land and agrarian policy reforms post 2000: new trends, insights and challenges (T. Murisa, K. Mujeyi); Rethinking gender and accumulation: the relevance of small-scale entrepreneurship and social capital within a rural context (P. Mutopo); Climate change: impact on agriculture, livelihood options and adaption strategies for smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe (M. Ndebele-Murisa, C. Mubaya); Biodiversity and human development in Zimbabwe (M. Mutasa, M. Ndebele-Murisa); Business unusual: new markets, doing business with the base of the pyramid (T. Chikweche); Emerging models of inclusive growth: revisiting entrepreneurship and SMMEs in Zimbabwe (T. Chikweche, K. Mujeyi); Policy recommendations: towards an inclusive socio-economic development framework (T. Murisa, M. Nyaguse); The democracy framework manifesto for Zimbabwe (T. Murisa). [ASC Leiden abstract]