

Adama, H. 2010. La mosquée au Cameroun: espace public ou espace privé? *The African Anthropologist: (2010), vol. 17, no. 1/2, p.41-62.*, vol. 17, no. 1/2, p. 41-62.

Abstract: De par sa centralité dans la vie des musulmans, la mosquée n'échappe pas au débat en cours sur l'effervescence religieuse en Afrique subsaharienne. Au Cameroun, sa définition pose problème et engendre de nombreuses controverses aussi bien dans la communauté musulmane qu'au sein des instances dirigeantes étatiques. Pour les musulmans, la mosquée est un espace privé dédié au culte et au recueillement. Par conséquent, toute tentative de réglementation relèverait d'une intrusion coupable, voire d'une provocation délibérée à laquelle il serait licite de répondre par des moyens appropriés. Du côté des autorités administratives en revanche, la mosquée est un espace public qu'il convient de réglementer en codifiant son administration. L'objet de cet article est de revenir sur la compréhension que les uns et les autres se font de la définition d'une mosquée et sur la dynamique de cet espace si particulier dans la vie du musulman. La prolifération des mosquées et l'absence de toute réglementation en la matière sont autant de facteurs de complexification qui entretiennent l'ambiguïté quant à l'identification et à l'administration de cet espace musulman. Ann., bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/2-_Adama_TAA_Vol-_17_1_2_2010.pdf

Anele, K.A. 2010. Patriarchy and institutionalised sexism in the Nigerian university system: the case of the University of Port Harcourt. *The African Anthropologist: (2010), vol. 17, no.1/2, p.63-80 : tab.*, vol. 17, no. 1/2, p. 63-80.

Abstract: This article examines the impact of patriarchal culture and ideology in Nigeria on the university system, on the appointment of both sexes to important positions where crucial decisions are made. It focuses on the gender sensitivity of the administration of the University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Specifically, it examines the extent to which successive Vice-Chancellors of the university have considered women for important administrative positions. The article aims to establish a relationship between the attitude of the Vice-Chancellors towards the appointment of women to administrative positions and the cultural phenomenon of patriarchy. It argues that in order to curb the gender inequality in the university system as a result of discrimination against women, deliberate policies must be put in place to ensure that opportunities. Bibliogr., not, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/3-_Anele_TAA_Vol-_17_1_2_2010.pdf

Bitzer, V. & Bijman, J. 2014. Old oranges in new boxes? : strategic partnerships between emerging farmers and agribusinesses in South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.167-183 : tab.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 167-183.

Abstract: Partnerships have recently gained increasing popularity in the development community and are thought to play a key role in facilitating market access for smallholder farmers. This is particularly evident in South Africa, where strategic partnerships between emerging farmers and agribusinesses have become important instruments by which the government may promote the transition of 'emerging farmers' into independent commercial farmers able to participate in global markets. This article studies six partnerships in the South African citrus sector to analyse to what extent they enhance the 'commercialisation' of emerging farmers. An 'innovation system' perspective is applied to understand how far partnerships actually challenge and change the status of emerging farmers. The research results indicate that partnerships succeed in increasing market access. A closer look at the partnership processes, however, reveals the conditions under which success is achieved and that partnerships may be less instrumental in helping emerging farmers become independent entrepreneurs. Thus, a partnership model characterized by export orientation and knowledge transfer from agribusinesses to emerging farmers is limited in its transformative potential, calling for policy-makers to move beyond a pragmatic approach to partnerships. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.877647>

Chappatte, A. 2014. Chinese products, social mobility and material modernity in Bougouni, a small but fast-growing administrative town of Southwest Mali. *African Studies: (2014), vol.73, no.1, p.22-40.*, vol. 73, no. 1, p. 22-40.

Abstract: This article ethnographically explores the consumption of the so-called 'Chinese products', which flooded urban Mali in 2009/10, among the inhabitants of the small but fast-growing administrative town of Bougouni. Going beyond utility theories of consumer behaviour, it initially studies the consumption of goods as central to the process of social mobility and status formation by showing how migrants of rural origin used these Chinese goods to construct an up-to-date urban way of life. Due to their low quality, these products are however denigrated as cheap and short lasting imitations of western products; the article then addresses the ambivalent fact that the consumption of Chinese products, while responding to Malians' aspirations, gives them not more than a second-rate modernity. The second part of the article investigates how urbanites in Mali relate the consumption of Chinese products to discourses on modernity by discussing to what extent the recent flow of Chinese goods into Mali has challenged a modernity based on the consumption of western goods which dates back from the colonial period. It concludes by stressing the discrepancies between China's representations in Mali stemming from its cheap imported goods and the complexity of China's role in global manufacturing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2014.887742>

Chitonge, H. 2014. Cities beyond networks : the status of water services for the urban poor in African cities. *African Studies: (2014), vol.73, no.1, p.58-83 : tab.*, vol. 73, no. 1, p. 58-83.

Abstract: The growing urban population in most African cities is creating pressure on basic services infrastructure. Expansion of basic services infrastructure in most of the major cities and small towns in Africa has not matched the growth in urban population. This has resulted in most basic service providers, such as water service providers, being overwhelmed by the rapidly growing demand for services, especially in low-income and informal settlement areas where more than 90 per cent of the urban population reside. Using data from various sources, this article illustrates the growing challenge posed by inadequate water services infrastructure in the midst of the rapidly growing urban population. The article argues that this mismatch between the growing demand for water services and the capacity on the part of the service providers does not only create a crisis of access to water, but has serious political costs if not addressed in the medium term. In order to avoid both the service crisis and the political backlash this may entail, mobilising massive resources to maintain and expand the existing networks to unserved or poorly served areas should be one of the top priorities in many African cities and towns. Mobilising the resources required to meet the growing demand for services will remain a challenge that many African countries and cities have to face. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2014.887743>

Cooper, I. 2014. It's my party : opposition politics, party motivation and electoral strategy in Namibia. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.111-127 : tab.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 111-127.

Abstract: In Namibia, opposition parties play a vitally important role in the processes by which groups are represented, institutions are legitimized and ruling elites held to account. Yet authors have so far neglected to identify and conceptualize the objectives driving opposition behaviour. Political theorists from Downs to de Swaan have argued that all parties are driven by a desire to influence policy, form a governing majority or capture ministerial office. This paper demonstrates that none of these three factors is adequate to explain party motivation in Namibia. It shows instead that most opposition parties are driven by the desire to capture a foothold in parliament and that, consequently, presidential elections are often regarded as a 'waste' of time and resources. This orientation is traced to three variables. First, Namibia's adoption of a distinct electoral system at each tier of government has created a powerful incentive to contest parliamentary office. This institutional factor is reinforced by two further variables. On the one hand, parliamentary representation offers the most attractive remunerative package available to an opposition politician. On the other hand, opposition parties have failed to attract private sources of finance and are, therefore, reliant upon a State funding formula linked to parliamentary

representation. The resulting preoccupation with parliamentary representation has had two effects. First, Namibia's dominant-party system is strengthened by opposition politicians' lack of interest in mounting an effective challenge to it. Second, opposition parties have tended to mobilize electoral support not around multi-ethnic 'grand alliances', but around appeals to ethnic minority identity. Indeed, Namibia's recent proliferation of mono-ethnic parties has coincided with - and may even have reinforced - a resurgence of ethno-nationalist sentiment and concomitant decline in identification with the nation-State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.888901>

Delius, P. & Schirmer, S. 2014. Order, openness, and economic change in precolonial southern Africa : a perspective from the Bokoni terraces. *Journal of African History: (2014), vol.55, no. 1, p.37-54 : foto's, krt.*, vol. 55.

Abstract: The Bokoni settlement in Mpumalanga, South Africa is the largest known terraced site in Africa. The settlement consisted of intensively farmed terraced fields spanning 150 kilometres along the eastern escarpment. It flourished from around 1500 until the 1820s, after which it all but disappeared. This article first sets out to interpret the growing body of primarily archaeological Bokoni evidence from the perspective of economic history. Another, although secondary, goal of the article is to contribute to debates about the precolonial roots of African poverty. Accordingly, the authors outline the factors that may have facilitated the emergence of this region as a major food-producing area. They argue that Bokoni formed part of a decentralized social order that was built around the logic of production and was conducive to dynamic forms of accumulation. This decentralized, cooperative regional order was replaced in the early nineteenth century by a new order built around the logic of extraction and war. This new order militated against the development of decentralized intensive farming and emphasized instead the accumulation of military technology most notably guns and the construction of military strongholds. As a result, the population of Bokoni plummeted and terraced farming fell into disuse in the region. These insights, the authors argue, call into question recent attempts to find the roots of African poverty in specific types of precolonial social arrangements. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Demart, S. 2013. Congolese migration to Belgium and postcolonial perspectives.

Abstract: This issue of 'African Diaspora' focuses on the Congolese (Democratic Republic of Congo) diaspora in Belgium, which is often the object of prejudice in popular opinion and public policies. The central position of "the Congolese issue" in the academic world is rarely problematized due to confusion over how to categorize the Congo and the Congolese, either as "Africa", "Central Africa", "Sub-Saharan", etc. This reflects a "geography of the Other" that significantly confounds current social processes in Belgium and the particularity of this (post)migratory situation. Grounded in empirical research, this special issue moves beyond merely highlighting a relatively marginalized group in Belgian Migration Studies, by focusing on the postcolonial stakes of the Congolese presence in Belgium. The authors take different viewpoints to explore the place of the Congolese in the former metropole and the forms of marginalization they face. The everyday life, State regulations and the dynamics of identity are various lenses that bring to light the racial logics in Belgian multiculturalism. Contents: Congolese migration to Belgium and postcolonial perspectives - Sarah Demart; Postcolonialisme et prise en charge institutionnelle des jeunes belgo-congolais en situation de rupture sociale (Anvers, Bruxelles) - Ural Manço, Mireille-Tsheusi Robert, Billy Kalonji; A Congolese virus and Belgian doctors? Postcolonial perspectives on migration and HIV - Charlotte Pezeril & Dany Kanyebe; Postcolonial stakes of Congolese (DRC) political space: 50 years after independence - Sarah Demart & Leila Bodeux; "Le Kivu, c'est notre Alsace-Lorraine, monsieur!": femmes d'origine congolaise dans l'espace public belge et contraintes de la dénonciation en situation postcoloniale - Césarine Bolya Sinatu, Marie Godin, Nicole Grégoire; Géographies religieuses et migrations postcoloniales: déclinaisons kimbanguistes, pentecôtistes, et olangistes en Belgique (Sarah Demart, Bénédicte Meiers, Anne Mélice). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Dokotum, O.O. 2012. The Biafran War according to Hollywood : militainment and historical distortion in Antoine Fuqua's 'Tears of the Sun' (2003). *Lagos Historical Review: (2012), vol.12, p.23-40.*, vol. 12, p. 23-40.

Abstract: Negative imaging of Africa through the 'Dark Continent' trope continues unabated in Western written and visual representation, but while colonial historiography has been successfully challenged by various professional historians in the continent like Ade Ajayi, Ali Mazrui, Adu Boahen, Bethwell Allan Ogot and J. Ki-Zerbo among others, and most contemporary historical literature no longer entertains such biases, the same cannot be said of cultural productions on Africa emanating from the West. The negative representation of Africa has persisted in Western literature and more especially in Western film through to the postcolonial era via instruments of Euro-American cultural imperialism like Hollywood, and the Western media at large. This paper focuses on the filmic reconstruction of the Biafran War in 'Tears of the Sun' (2003) by director Antoine Fuqua, and shows how the film distorts Nigerian history while adhering to the militainment genre to glorify the United States military at the expense of Nigeria's image. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Evans, L. 2014. Resettlement and the making of the Ciskei Bantustan, South Africa, c.1960-1976. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.21-40 : foto, crt.*, vol. 40.

Abstract: The cynical objectives and coercive actions of the apartheid State in engineering forced removals to the Bantustans have been well documented. These 'dumping grounds' were notorious examples of the poverty and human suffering produced in the name of 'separate development'. Processes of mass resettlement in the Bantustans had multiple meanings, far-reaching effects and uneven political dynamics and outcomes. This paper traces local dynamics of power and clientelism in two resettlement townships in the northern Ciskei (South Africa), as the apartheid government set about establishing indirect rule under this self-governing Bantustan. It explores the role of resettlement in extending the reach and the influence of the State by tracing the history of local administration and institutions of indirect rule, their everyday operations and political effects. The relations of patronage constructed under the 'white chiefs' of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD), which had starkly gendered dimensions and consequences, formed the critical basis upon which new Tribal Authorities were superimposed, becoming subject to new political imperatives. One of the outcomes of mass resettlement was to foster, through clientelism, new political constituencies for the Ciskei. Through the provision of housing, particularly to former farm-dwellers, the apartheid authorities were able to encourage, albeit temporarily, a limited compliance in these areas. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.889359>

Fubah, M.A. 2014. The changing 'life' of the buffalo/cow horns and new methods of adaptation by carvers/patrons in the Grassfields, Cameroon. *African Studies: (2014), vol.73, no.1, p.41-57.*, vol. 73, no. 1, p. 41-57.

Abstract: The appropriation and adoption of aesthetics that retain close relation to the past is one notable reason for the survival of the drinking horn and its associated rituals in the Grassfields. Not only are foreign aesthetics such as images of Bruce Lee and flower design depicted on cow horns to associate the horns with the notion of the wilderness, typical of Grassfields carvings, but it is claimed that without the representation of aspects of the wilderness on drinking horns, the production and exchange of the drinking horn would certainly cease to exist. In other words, the survival of traditional ways and means of producing and exchanging the drinking horn in the Grassfields is a result of the continuous appropriation and adoption of foreign aesthetics that are faithful to the ancestral values of the region. Drawing on research on the drinking horn, this article examines the processes involved in the production and exchange of the drinking horn in present-day Grassfields society. The article shows that the appropriation and adoption of foreign aesthetics that retain close relation with the past is indeed one of the main reasons for the survival of the drinking horn, and by extension religious rituals associated with the horn. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2014.887745>

Glasman, J. 2014. Unruly agents : police reform, bureaucratization, and policemen's agency in interwar Togo. *Journal of African History: (2014), vol.55, no.1, p.79-100 : fig., foto.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 79-100.

Abstract: In the last few years, our understanding of police forces in Africa has increased significantly. Whilst in previous literature the police tended to be presented as a mere instrument in the hands of state elites, recent studies have shown the ability of policemen to defend their group interests. This article analyses a pivotal moment in the history of French West Africa, namely the creation of the 'Service de Sûreté' in the early 1930s. Drawing on archival evidence from Togo, it takes a close look at the shift from military to urban policing, arguing that the bureaucratization of security modified the agency of African policemen. Whereas previously their forms of protest were very much connected with the specific setting of military camps (indiscipline, desertion, rebellion), these now increasingly included written protests within the administration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Larochelle, C., Alwang, J., & Taruvinga, N. 2014. Inter-temporal changes in well-being during conditions of hyperinflation : evidence from Zimbabwe. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.2, p.225-256 : tab.*, vol. 23, no. 2, p. 225-256.

Abstract: In the last decade, the economy of Zimbabwe underwent unprecedented stress and change. Starting in 2000, land reform began with farm invasions. This process eventually evolved into a government-guided fast-track reform. During this process, the international community imposed sanctions, and these factors, together with a severe drought, led to a reduction in availability of the main food staple. Inflationary pressures built and were exacerbated by foreign exchange shortages. The economy slowed due to debt overhang and dwindling investment caused in part by increased uncertainty. Several factors contributed to deterioration of the value of the Zimbabwean Dollar and by mid-2007, hyperinflation became rampant. The economic crisis began to abate in 2008 and political agreements signed in 2008 and implemented in 2009 led to further stabilisation. As Zimbabwe moves forward, it is important to understand the conditions faced by the poor, and how they have changed during the period of hyperinflation. To do so, this paper uses 2001 and 2007/8 nationally representative household data and an asset index to avoid reliance on money-metric measures during the period of hyperinflation. An asset index is constructed using polychoric principal component analysis for both periods. A profile of well-being in 2001 is obtained using consumption expenditures, which helps calibrate asset index poverty lines. The 2001 data are used to generate small-area poverty estimates for both survey years and to validate the robustness of the findings from the asset index. The asset index holds its own when compared with standard consumption expenditure methods and small-area estimation-based predictions, providing confidence in our findings. Urban asset poverty declined during 2001/7, but extreme poverty increased. Rural asset poverty and extreme poverty worsened between 2001 and 2007. For the best-educated households, poverty increased significantly. Conditions of communal and resettlement workers deteriorated, reflecting worsening economic conditions in rural areas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/2/225.abstract>

Lawal, O.A. & Jimoh, O.M. 2012. Missiles from 'Kirsten Hall' : Herbert Macaulay versus Hugh Clifford, 1922-1931. *Lagos Historical Review: (2012), vol.12, p.41-62.*, vol. 12, p. 41-62.

Abstract: A number of existing studies have examined the career, life and times of Nigerian politician Herbert Macaulay who was one of the first leaders of the Nigerian opposition opposed to British colonial rule. Yet, a lacuna still exists in our knowledge of the nature of the relationship that existed between this foremost nationalist and the colonial government which was headed at that time by Sir Hugh Clifford (1919-1931). This essay highlights the dynamics of the hostility that characterized the relationship between these two, emphasizing the mutual and deeply personal dimensions of this relationship. The essay uses Herbert Macaulay's many virulent campaigns against Sir Hugh Clifford to explain the dynamics of two irreconcilable forces that occupied the colonial space of Lagos in the 1920s. Judging from the epilogue of this encounter, the essay concludes that Herbert Macaulay triumphed and as such was able to launch himself, effectively, as the father of Nigerian nationalism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Lissoni, A. & Suriano, M. 2014. Married to the ANC : Tanzanian women's entanglement in South Africa's liberation struggle. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.129-150.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 129-150.

Abstract: The end of apartheid has opened up new research possibilities into the history of the African National Congress (ANC). Yet the scholarship on the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), remains largely restricted to questions of strategic, political and military effectiveness. The transnational character of the anti-apartheid struggle is mostly absent from nationalist historiographies, while little is known about the daily lives of those who made up the ranks of MK, their interactions with host communities, and the implications of having a large, predominantly male army - with their feelings, longings and frustrations - stationed outside South Africa's borders for three decades. Morogoro, a small upcountry town in Tanzania, was one of the key sites where relations between South African exiles and Tanzanians were forged. In the early years of exile, relationships between ANC/MK cadres and Tanzanian women were not officially sanctioned by the movement, but from the late 1970s they were increasingly formalised through marriage. In this way, the lives of many Tanzanian women became entangled with the South African liberation struggle. Relationships and marriages between South African exiles and Tanzanian women were not only a significant aspect of everyday life in exile, but also key components of an ANC familyhood, linked in turn to expressions of masculinity in MK and to the making of a national community and imaginary. This article illustrates the complex implications and present repercussions of these marriages and relationships by tracing the lives of seven Tanzanian women, which reveal a multiplicity of personal and emotional entanglements that are obscured by a narrow focus on military and strategic objectives. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.886476>

Lovejoy, P.E. 2014. Pawnship, debt, and 'freedom' in Atlantic Africa during the era of the slave trade : a reassessment. *Journal of African History: (2014), vol.55, no.1, p.55-78 : ill.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 55-78.

Abstract: A reassessment of the institution of pawnship in Africa for the period from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth century tightens the reference to situations in which individuals were held as collateral for debts that had been incurred by others, usually relatives. Contrary to the assumptions of some scholars, pawnship was not related to poverty and enslavement for debt but rather to commercial liquidity and the mechanisms by which funds were acquired to promote trade or to cover the expenses of funerals, weddings, and religious obligations. A distinction is made, therefore, between enslavement for debt and pawnship. It is demonstrated that pawnship characterized trade with European and American ships in many parts of Atlantic Africa, but not everywhere. While pawnship was common north of the Congo River, at Gabon, Cameroon, Calabar, the interior of the Bights of Biafra and Benin, the Gold Coast, and the upper Guinea coast, it was illegal in most of Muslim Africa and the Portuguese colony of Angola, while it was not used in commercial dealings with Europeans at Bonny, Ouidah, and other places. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Lubinga, E., Jansen, C., & Maes, A. 2014. 'If you care, do not share' : exploring the effects of using rhetorical figures to stimulate young South Africans to discuss HIV and AIDS messages. *Communicatio: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.49-68 : fig., foto's, tab.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 49-68.

Abstract: Health communication campaigns today often use messages which include verbal and/or visual rhetorical figures. Rhetorical figures may be used with the intention of puzzling audiences, and ultimately provoking discussions about the addressed health-related issues. This study investigates the effects of using deliberately puzzling verbal and visual rhetorical figures in health messages targeted at South African youth. It explores which message variables may predict the audience's willingness to engage in discussions with friends or older people. Four different HIV and AIDS posters, in four different versions of rhetorical figures, were presented to 160 young South Africans. The verbal rhetorical figures that were used significantly and negatively affected the receivers' (actual and perceived) comprehension, the perceived comprehension by friends, the perceived personal relevance, as well as their willingness to discuss the message with friends. No significant main effects were found of the visual rhetorical figures used. One significant interaction effect was found of verbal and visual rhetorical figures: the absence of both verbal and visual rhetorical figures led to the highest level of willingness to discuss messages with older people. Significant positive predictors of the receivers' willingness to

discuss messages with friends proved to be perceived comprehension by friends, perceived personal relevance, and perceived own comprehension. Willingness to discuss messages with older people was positively related to perceived comprehension by older people, and to perceived personal relevance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.868365>

Manik, S. 2014. South African migrant teachers' decision-making : levels of influence and 'relative deprivation'. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.151-165., vol. 40, no. 1, p. 151-165.

Abstract: South Africa entered the international labour market on becoming a non-racial democracy in 1994. The transnational migration of teachers from South Africa to developed countries such as the UK reflects international labour trends, with professionals from developing countries in the global South migrating to gain better professional and lifestyle prospects to countries in the global North. This article examines the process of decisionmaking when teachers leave South Africa to teach in the UK and when they return home. It focuses on the period from 2001 to 2008, during the height of teacher recruitment from South Africa to the UK, using empirical evidence from a study undertaken to examine the nature of South African teacher migration. Decisions to migrate internationally were influenced by a host of factors from the micro- to the meso- and macro-level that collectively influenced teachers to leave South Africa. The author draws on O. Stark's concept of 'relative deprivation' and extends it to show that both student teachers and seasoned teachers experienced relative deprivation in South Africa. They endured the discontinuity of migration in the interests of improved socio-economic and career prospects. However, while all migrant teachers appreciated the benefits of being in the UK, some chose nevertheless to return. South African teachers were clearly heterogeneous as a group, and the author argues that their decisionmaking about migration, although stimulated by feelings of relative deprivation in South Africa, was fluid, complex and embedded not only in individual choice but also in social networks and family responsibility. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.889360>

Mbeum, T.P. 2012. Political dissent and autonomy in Wum Local Government, Southern (West) Cameroons, 1957-1968. *Lagos Historical Review*: (2012), vol.12, p.83-102 : krt., vol. 12.

Abstract: Local governments are often regarded as instruments for mitigating conflicts and enhancing cohesion, integration and unity in pluralistic societies. However, these institutions have been hijacked by dissent and the quest for autonomy by disgruntled groups and politicians making it difficult for these goals to be attained. It is because of these factors that this paper examines the role political dissent and quest for autonomy have played in undermining the perfect integration of the Wum Divisional Local Government of Southern Cameroons in the period 1957-1968. It argues that the quest for political dominance, superiority, victimisation of opponents and infighting and secession tendencies accentuated conflicts in the area. It goes further to posit that the one party system embraced in 1966 was not a panacea for political integration as it instead heightened old political party rivalry and allegiance leading to more imbroglio and disagreement in the Division. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

McNamara, T. 2014. Not the Malawi of our parents : attitudes toward homosexuality and perceived westernisation in Northern Malawi. *African Studies*: (2014), vol.73, no.1, p.84-106., vol. 73, no. 1, p. 84-106.

Abstract: Malawi is a socially conservative country with a complicated dependence on donors. The treatment of same-sex sexuality in the nation reflects these factors. Homosexuality in Malawi is disparagingly conflated with western decadence and the nation's debate on gay rights convolves homosexual acts, homosexual identities, urbanisation, westernisation and secularism. This article will combine observations from 11 months of living in rural Malawi and an analysis of the major Malawian newspapers between 18 May and 20 October 2012, a period where gay rights was a major news issue. It will explore why the arguments found in Malawian newspapers in favour of removing laws against same-sex sexual activity were unconvincing to rural Malawians and why both rural Malawians and the media perceived a conflict between homosexuality and a rurally embedded static Malawian culture. The article will argue that two factors of rural

Malawians' understanding of homosexuality clash with donor concepts of gay rights: their understanding of homosexuality as an 'act' rather than an identity and rural Malawians' belief that homosexuality is an imposed western artifice. It will also demonstrate that these understandings are entrenched by the heavy-handed actions of donors and a gay rights discourse based on a homosexuality different to the one rural Malawians understand. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2014.887747>

Nwoko, K.C. 2012. Ethnic re-empowerment : the Igbo experience through individual and group efforts in modern Nigeria. *Lagos Historical Review: (2012), vol. 12, p.63-82.*, vol. 12, p. 63-82.

Abstract: This paper investigates the re-empowerment of the Igbo after the losses of both their position and properties during the Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970) and the aftermath of policies introduced by the Nigeria Government in the post-war period. It explores the major factors that aided their re-empowerment in the post-civil war period. The paper argues that the Igbo were able to regain their economic footing because of entrenched ethnic predispositions that allowed for the employment of economically empowering institutions such as 'ethnic unions', 'master traders' and the apprenticeship system. These institutions made possible the accumulation of capital and the development of the human resources that spearheaded the recovery of the impoverished Igbo in the post-civil war Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Oduntan, B.O. 2012. Beyond 'The Way of God': missionaries, colonialism and smallpox in Abeokuta. *Lagos Historical Review: (2012), vol. 12, p.1-22.*, vol. 12, p. 1-22.

Abstract: This article explores the ways the people of Abeokuta, Nigeria, encountered smallpox disease in the 19th century and early 20th century. It looks beyond the notion of conflict between Yoruba healing ways and European medicine to uncover multiple adoptions and adaptations of medical ideas during this time. In the 19th century missionary and colonial medical knowledge were not always exact, or superior to Yoruba ways. The Christian missions' primary objective was to eliminate traditional religion, and concomitantly local healing practices which were assumed to be inherently permeated by Yoruba deities and 'demons.' However, this article argues that a more critical engagement of the sources shows a circulation of many medical ideas were either appropriated or discounted as people, irrespective of race and persuasion, pursued the best solutions to their medical needs. The article shows and discusses how the people of Abeokuta encounter the small pox epidemic in the late 19th century together with the introduction of vaccination; and when colonial rule was established, how conflict came about when traditional religious ways of dealing with the disease clashed with colonial methods. The author highlights Yoruba medical history as ever evolving by which the Yoruba understood, engaged, tried to cope with, and cure the small pox disease and which did not preclude conflict and foreign medical ideas. The article sets out to show the inadequacy of 'cultural-contest' as the paradigm through which the history of medicine and healing in Yoruba is rendered. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Osemeka, I.N. 2012. Casamançais versus Sénégalaise : migration and the indigene-settler conflict in post-independence Senegal. *Lagos Historical Review: (2012), vol. 12, p.103-120 : krt.*, vol. 12.

Abstract: The distinction between indigenes and settlers is often related to their histories of migration and this has always been a part of the conflict rhetoric in Africa and elsewhere. This paper brings the discussion on migration into the indigene-settler debate in Senegal. It traces the evolution of Casamançais and Senegalese identities, identifying their distinguishing features, and examines the factors and effects of migration patterns on the indigene-settler crisis in postindependence Senegal. The paper argues that the presence of northern Senegalese migrants in the Southern Casamance increased the consciousness of Casamançais identity but the evolution is attributable to the isolated nature of the Casamance territory as well as the discriminatory policies by the colonial and postcolonial administrations. Consequently, the search for durable peace in Casamance must include efforts that aim at the reconstruction of the Senegalese national identity to reflect local cultures and languages in Casamance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Peeters, T., Matheson, V., & Szymanski, S. 2014. Tourism and the 2010 World Cup : lessons for developing countries. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.2, p.290-320 : graf., tab.,* vol. 23, no. 2, p. 290-320.

Abstract: Over recent years the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) nations have secured the right to host several major international sporting events. Growth in tourism from developed countries is crucial to turn these events into a successful strategy for economic development. In this paper the authors use monthly country-by-country arrival data to assess the impact of organising the FIFA 2010 World Cup on tourism in South Africa. They find that South Africa attracted around 220,000 extra arrivals from non-Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries during the event, and 300,000 over the entire year. These numbers are less than the predictions made by the organisers prior to the event and imply that the total cost per extra non-SADC visitor amounted to \$13,000. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/2/290.abstract>

Perkins, J., Fleisher, J., & Wynne-Jones, S. 2014. A deposit of Kilwa-type coins from Songo Mnara, Tanzania. *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa: (2014), vol.49, no.1, p.102-116 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.,* vol. 49.

Abstract: A deposit of coins was recovered during excavations at Songo Mnara, Tanzania, containing over 300 copper Kilwa-type coins. This is the first deposit or hoard of these coins found in a well defined archaeological context and it therefore offers a unique glimpse into both the typology of these coins and their contemporary uses. The ramifications of the Songo Mnara deposit are discussed. In particular, the deposit is firmly attributable to the end of the fourteenth or very early fifteenth centuries, allowing for some chronological resolution. Coins of the late eleventh- to early twelfth-century sultan Ali ibn al-Hasan show that these types remained in circulation for several hundred years. In addition, the common coin type of Nasir ad-Dunya can now be attributed firmly to the fifteenth and possibly fourteenth centuries by this find. Finally, the paper discusses the burial of the coins in the foundations of a stonehouse and the fact that this likely represented the building of value into the house and an investment in place. Other finds, such as a carnelian necklace found with the coins, testify to the importance of this practice.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2013.871979>

Pokam, H.d.P. 2010. La participation des universitaires au processus de construction/reconstruction de l'espace public au Cameroun. *The African Anthropologist: (2010), vol.17, no.1/2, p.81-116.,* vol. 17, no. 1/2, p. 81-116.

Abstract: Il existe dans la plupart des pays africains une faiblesse de l'unité et de l'intégration de la société nationale. L'État est l'acteur dominant, soucieux d'inspirer une unité et une intégration nationales dont l'existence n'est pas toujours évidente. L'université, créée surtout au lendemain des indépendances, apparaît comme un précieux instrument de la politique des pouvoirs publics. Au Cameroun plus précisément, où elle est considérée comme le symbole de l'indépendance si chèrement acquise, l'université est commise pour contribuer à former et à consolider la conscience nationale et pour être un facteur de développement en fournissant les cadres adaptés aux besoins de main-d'oeuvre et susceptibles de devenir des agents de développement. Les textes de création des nouvelles universités de 1993, de même que ceux sur l'orientation de l'enseignement supérieur, assignent également à l'institution universitaire d'autres missions telles que la diffusion du progrès et de la démocratie, la promotion du bilinguisme. Dès lors, on comprend aisément pourquoi l'université et ses agents s'engagent et investissent toutes les sphères de l'espace public camerounais. L'article tente de déterminer, à travers l'analyse des différentes interactions qui se nouent entre les universitaires (entendus ici comme enseignants) et l'espace public depuis la création de l'université fédérale en 1962, le processus par lequel ces universitaires participent à la construction/reconstruction de cet espace. Il insiste surtout sur la sphère politique dans laquelle les universitaires semblent plus engagés pour déterminer leur poids exact au sein de cette sphère et le type d'intellectuel auquel ils appartiennent. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/4-_de_Prince_Pokam_TAA_Vol-_17_1_2_2010.pdf

Reese, S.S. 2014. Islam in Africa/Africans and Islam. *Journal of African History: (2014), vol.55, no.1, p.17-26.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 17-26.

Abstract: This essay discusses some of the recent trends in the scholarship on Islam and Africa that contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the historical relationship between African Muslims and the global ecumene of believers. Rather than looking at the faith as an insular African phenomenon, this piece examines the links between Africans and the wider community of believers across space and time. Such an approach has important ramifications for the understanding of the dynamics of Islam. However, it also challenges many of the assumptions underpinning the geographic area studies paradigm that has dominated the academy since the Second World War. This essay suggests the adoption of a more fluid approach to scholarly inquiry that reimagines a largely continental attachment to regions in favour of a more intellectually agile methodology where the scope of inquiry is determined less by geographic boundaries and more by the questions that need answering. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Robins, S. 2014. Slow activism in fast times : reflections on the politics of media spectacles after apartheid. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.91-110 : ill., foto's.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 91-110.

Abstract: Academics and journalists in South Africa routinely reproduce stark oppositions between 'radical' social movements that embrace the spectacular revolutionary politics of the barricades, and those that work within the 'reformist' logic of the law, liberalism, constitutional democracy and the bureaucratic State. These strikingly different activist strategies also seem to manifest themselves as contrasts between the politics of the instant media spectacle and the patient, long-term organizational work of 'slow activism'. At one level, the slow and patient styles of activism of South African civil society organizations such as the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), Social Justice Coalition (SJC) and Equal Education (EE) can indeed be contrasted with the spectacle of the burning barricades typically associated with 'service delivery protests' and the illegal wildcat strikes that spread throughout the mining and transport sectors in 2012. However, this contrast can also be misleading. By focusing on the case study of the Social Justice Coalition in Khayelitsha in Cape Town, this paper shows that, notwithstanding these apparent differences of political style and repertoire, 'reformist' social movements are not averse to using media-friendly spectacles of civil disobedience campaigns to highlight service delivery problems, structural inequalities and social injustices. The SJC case study is specifically concerned with how this particular organization has drawn on a variety of activist traditions that use media campaigns and the politics of the spectacle as part of a rich repertoire of modes of mass mobilisation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.889517>

Sala, H. & Trivín, P. 2014. Openness, investment and growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.2, p.257-289 : graf., tab.*, vol. 23, no. 2, p. 257-289.

Abstract: This paper revisits the determinants of economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa by looking at conditional and unconditional convergence, and by focusing on the growth incidence of globalisation, domestic investment (DI), and foreign direct investment (FDI). The authors use annual time-series to estimate dynamic panel data models that exploit all sample information (i.e., they do not only use 5-year averages as is standard in the literature). The authors find the rate of conditional convergence to be around 4%, and the growth impact of FDI and DI to be greater the greater is the change in the degree of economic openness. They also find a net crowding out effect between both types of capital so that larger amounts of FDI reduce the impact of DI on economic growth (and vice versa). These results are obtained through the estimation of multiplicative interaction models which allows us to evaluate the interactions between changes in openness, DI and the net flows of FDI. This constitutes a novelty in the appraisal of the globalisation and investment impact on economic growth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/2/257.abstract>

Scholvin, S. 2014. South Africa's energy policy : constrained by nature and path dependency. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.185-202 : krt., tab.*, vol. 40.

Abstract: Pursuing a 'natural-social scientific' approach, the author argues that constraints and opportunities provided by nature play a major role in South Africa's energy policy. Presently, the country's coal-dominated energy sector stands at a critical juncture. In order to overcome electricity shortages and provide a basis for economic growth, coal-fired power generation will have to expand. Regional cooperation on gas reserves and hydropower, a nuclear build-up programme at home and renewable energy constitute alternative strategies for South Africa to achieve energy security. The author brings together natural conditions and social factors, reasoning that energy policy is largely determined by path-dependent developments. Path-dependent developments begin at critical junctures, where natural conditions and social factors jointly induce a course for the future that is extremely difficult to alter at a later point of time. Natural constraints and opportunities have received little attention in existing research but being aware of them helps us to better understand the present state of South Africa's energy sector and to assess the feasibility of envisaged strategies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2014.889361>

Senekal, B.A. & Stemmet, J.A. 2014. The gods must be connected : an investigation of Jamie Uys' connections in the Afrikaans film industry using social network analysis. *Communicatio: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.1-19 : fig., tab.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 1-19.

Abstract: Jamie Uys is considered one of the most renowned South African filmmakers. His films not only set box-office records - both nationally and internationally - but also garnered numerous awards. This article looks at Uys' contribution to the Afrikaans film industry network, discussing his role in bringing together some of the most important role players in the industry. Social network analysis (SNA) has become an essential scientific approach to the study of complex systems, and, as such, it provides a new theoretical paradigm and analytical tool with which to study the Afrikaans film industry, as this article illustrates. By discussing Uys' immediate partnerships as well as his further connections in the network, and in using overall network centrality, betweenness centrality and hub value, Jamie Uys is shown to be a central figure in this industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.888361>

Soares, B. 2014. The historiography of Islam in West Africa : an anthropologist's view. *Journal of African History: (2014), vol.55, no.1, p.27-36.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 27-36.

Abstract: In this article, the author focuses on the historiography of Islam in West Africa whilst also reflecting on and assessing existing scholarship in the broader field of the study of Islam in Africa. His position as an anthropologist conducting historical research gives him the perspective necessary in evaluating the current state of the field. The author makes various suggestions for directions in which he thinks future research might move in order to advance our understanding of Islam and Muslim societies and the history of religious life in Africa more generally. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tager, M. & Matthee, H. 2014. Dexter : gratuitous violence or the vicarious experience of justice?: perceptions of selected South African viewers. *Communicatio: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.20-33 : fig.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 20-33.

Abstract: Audiences are increasingly presented with shows on television that challenge previously established boundaries of morality and propriety. 'Dexter' is one such show. The character of 'Dexter' works for the police as a blood spatter analyst by day, and he hunts and kills serial killers by night, taking great pains when killing them to remind them how they tortured their victims and why they deserve to die. He exerts his own form of justice of the 'eye-for-an-eye' variety. 'A prime motivation behind audience reception studies has been that of making visible and validating the otherwise taken-for-granted, neglected or misunderstood experiences of ordinary people in relation to popular culture' (Livingstone et al. 2001, 168). With this assertion in mind, the article explores how selected, white, Afrikaans-speaking viewers in Gauteng, relate to Dexter. Reception theory, with a specific focus on Carolyn Michelle's (2007) multi-dimensional model of modes of audience reception, was applied to the analysis of findings in this article. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.868366>

Touo, H. 2010. African youth and globalization: the experience of Ethics Club in the process of socio-political integration of the youth in Cameroon. *The African Anthropologist: (2010), vol.17, no.1/2, p.1-39.*, vol. 17, no. 1/2, p. 1-39.

Abstract: This article examines the activities of the Cameroonian Ethics Club, a youth movement established in 1999, in relation to one of the pillars of globalization, good governance, and youth integration in Cameroon. The article is guided by the hypothesis that youth mobilization can affect democratic/good governance in the country in the context of globalization. Through interviews and participant observation, the article problematizes the global context and the main theme driving Ethics Club activism. It further examines the Ethics Club as framework of youth integration and participation, including suggestions that could improve the efficiency of this youth movement and direct government policy towards young people. The article finds that renewing hope in young people in Cameroon, as elsewhere on the African continent, can entail overcoming the vestiges of corruption and consolidating a robust democratic governance as well as ethics in leadership. It further finds that information and communication technologies (ICT) associated with globalization, are transforming Cameroonian society at a remarkable speed. Young people must be given the opportunity to ensure their own survival through a transparent system of decisionmaking that puts them at the centre. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

[Journal abstract, edited]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/1-_Touo_TAA_Vol-_17_1_2_2010.pdf

Triaud, J.L. 2014. Giving a name to Islam south of the Sahara : an adventure in taxonomy. *Journal of African History: (2014), vol.55, no.1, p.3-15.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 3-15.

Abstract: This article revisits the concept of 'islam noir' (black Islam) crafted in the context of French rule of subSaharan Muslims. For the French colonial administration, 'islam noir' connoted the idea of a degraded Islam tainted by animist practices and therefore different from the pure Islam practiced in Arab countries. This differentiation was a way to separate it from 'Arab Islam', which was considered a subversive model. This distinction was not entirely new for it had already a long history behind it. Arabic sources had often shown a high distrust of subSaharan Africans who converted to Islam; they never really enjoyed a status equal to that of Arab Muslims. After the end of colonial rule, the story still continues. The theme of a specific subSaharan Islam ('African Islam') remained a convenient category that was used by scholars, regardless of old prejudices. In the latest period, some African intellectuals have also embraced this concept, conjoining it with the pride of blackness, as a kind of Islam 'de la négritude', while praising its orthodoxy. It is this long epistemological and taxonomical adventure of islam noir that is examined here. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tsikata, P.Y. 2014. The historical and contemporary representation of Africa in global media flows : can the continent speak back for itself on its own terms? *Communicatio: (2014), vol.40, no.1, p.34-48 : tab.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 34-48.

Abstract: For decades (perhaps, centuries) global media outlets have framed and represented Africa in a negative light. These media representations have tended to overlook the diverse political, economic, social and cultural experiences of individual African countries - a situation that has led to the uncritical lumping together of African nations under the appellation of 'Africa'. When this happens, the specific and unique conditions of her 55 nations are squeezed into a one-size-fits-all media frame. Historical and ideological forces, both from within and outside the continent, have conspired to impose this fate on Africa. The philosophies of negritude and the Organisation of African Unity were among the complicit internal forces helping to sustain such views. To evaluate this phenomenon, this essay examines the underpinnings of the framing and representation of 'Africa' in global media through a review of the literature, and seeks to answer the question of whether the continent can speak for itself, using four country-specific examples (Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe). Current media practices within the African continent, enabled by local media policies and infrastructure, have tended to rhetorically position countries primarily in accordance with their national identities, while attributing the African appellation as a secondary frame of representation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.835530>

Watson, R. 2014. Literacy as a style of life : garveyism and gentlemen in Colonial Ibadan. *African Studies: (2014), vol.73, no.1, p.1-21.*, vol. 73, no. 1, p. 1-21.

Abstract: During the early 1920s, a group of educated and predominantly Christian young men in the Nigerian city of Ibadan became interested in the ideas and politics of Marcus Garvey. This article examines the limited appeal of Garveyism to these men, within the broader context of the British colonial policy of indirect rule. Seeking the rights of imperial citizenship, Nigerian Garveyites proclaimed loyalty to British imperialism, while simultaneously using Garvey's ideas to critique their politically marginalised position in the colonial state. Their interest in Garveyism was ephemeral however, and it did not develop into the sustained political activity seen elsewhere in Africa. Crucially, rather than being spread by dedicated activists, Garveyism came to Ibadan via the newspaper 'Negro World' . This article analyses the relationship between Garveyism and literacy, emphasising how Garvey's ideas were received in Ibadan as discourse, rather than experienced as political action. In the final analysis, Garveyism in colonial Ibadan was not so much evidence of 'failed' nationalism, as a useful form of cultural capital for an aspirant status group. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2014.887750>

Yanacopulos, H. 2013. The Janus faces of a middle power : South Africa's emergence in international development. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.203-216.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 203-216.

Abstract: South Africa's rising international presence is undeniable. The country has recently joined the BRICS club of powerful emerging countries, is in the G20, is a member of IBSA (the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum) and has aspirations to become a permanent member of a potentially reformed UN Security Council. Furthermore, South Africa has set up a new international development agency, a key marker of a middle power. And yet South Africa is not a typical middle power, given that half of its citizens live below the poverty line. Through various methods such as print and online media content analysis and interviews with policy-makers, journalists, civil society and international donors between 2009 and 2011, this paper examines the two different and divergent faces of South African politics: one focused on the domestic development State and the other focused on its international middle power aspirations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.860715>