

Africa

Dossier : musique et pouvoir, pouvoirs des musiques dans les Afriques / [coordonné par Armelle Gaulier et Daouda Gary-Toukara]. - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2015), no. 254, p. 13-102 : foto's

Abstract: Création, fait social et objet politique, la musique permet une réflexion sur des sociétés de plus en plus marquées par les frontières et les murs 'ici et là-bas'. Afrique contemporaine met au jour dans ce numéro les relations entre créations musicales, mobilités spatiales et rapports de pouvoir dans les Afriques, sur le continent et parmi les diasporas. Des chansons de l'exil aux chants de la migration, des circulations artistiques transcontinentales aux médiateurs décharges culturels, en passant par la production de discours alternatifs d'émancipation, les liens entre musique, migration et politique sont décryptés par Lesley Nicole Braun, Anna Cuomo, Elina Djebbari, Daouda Gary-Toukara, Armelle Gaulier, Simon Mastrangelo, Didier Nativel, Monika Salzbrunn et Farida Souiah. Tous confirment la nécessité d'étudier les créations musicales dans leurs contextes politiques et économiques et d'analyser les différents assemblages textuels et musicaux produits dans les migrations. Les musiques 'africaines' sont avant tout des créations, en constante redéfinition, comme le rappelle dans un entretien Sébastien Lagrave, directeur du festival Africolor. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Angola

The Kimbundu diaspora to Brazil / Daniel B. Domingues da Silva. - In: *African Diaspora*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 200-219 : krt., tab

Abstract: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was a major slave trading port in the nineteenth century, with most of the slaves coming from Angola, in West Central Africa. The inland origins of these captives, however, are still largely ignored. This article traces the linguistic origins of slaves transported from Angola to Rio de Janeiro based on the names of Africans liberated from the slave ship *Brilhante* in 1838. It shows that a significant proportion of these Africans had Kimbundu names, indicating that they were originally captured in regions close to the coast through warfare, judicial proceedings, and self-enslavement. The names further indicate that these Africans came from rural societies divided by social class and who had a profound belief in god, the power of spirits, and in the afterlife. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/18725465-00802003> (Restricted access)

East Africa

Dossier : une nouvelle Afrique de l'Est? / [coordonné par Marie-Aude Fouéré et Hervé Maupeu]. - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2015), no. 253, p. 13-103 : fig., krt., tab

Abstract: Une nouvelle Afrique de l'Est se dessine. Des régimes politiques hybrides, un capitalisme développemental, de grands chantiers d'infrastructures et des enjeux sécuritaires partagés forment les principales entrées de ce numéro d'*Afrique contemporaine*. Coordonné par Marie-Aude Fouéré et Hervé Maupeu, ce dossier révèle des similarités dans les modes de fonctionnement politiques, économiques et idéologiques des États qui composent cet espace à géométrie variable. Élise Dufief, Marie-Aude Fouéré, Elsje Fourie, Alain Gascon, Hervé Maupeu et Jérémy Révillon mettent en lumière ces dynamiques comparées en Éthiopie, au Kenya et en Ouganda, évoquant aussi le cas de la Burundi et de la Tanzanie. Ils montrent en quoi cet espace régional est une construction politique et rhétorique jamais totalement stabilisée. Les élections qui se sont tenues dernièrement dans plusieurs pays d'Afrique de l'Est sont également traitées. Elles laissent entrevoir l'importance du rôle des classes moyennes dans les transitions politiques actuelles et rappellent que les technologies et l'ingénierie internationale du vote sont devenues des facteurs cruciaux de toute élection. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Eritrea

Eritrean asylum seekers' lament ceremonies in Israel as contested sites of identity formation / Galia Sabar and Adam Rotbard. - In: *African Diaspora*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 147-173

Abstract: Based on extensive qualitative research, this paper focuses on lament ceremonies Eritrean asylum seekers in Israel performed in public parks in 2008-2014. Specifically, the authors expose social and political structures of this diaspora, including mechanisms of survival in a context of harsh living conditions, a fragile legal status and a hostile environment. Following Werbner's analysis of diasporas as chaordic entities, having no single representation and fostering multiple identities, the authors show how chaordicness underlies this diaspora's ability to survive and thrive in Israel, and to embrace the unique Eritrean trans-local nationalism. They highlight how these public religious rituals were transformed into contested sites of identity formation following Israeli struggles against them. Finally, they shed light on the role that such ceremonies play in shaping transnational identities, as well as how disenfranchised communities of asylum seekers aim for visibility and recognition in the public sphere. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/18725465-00802004> (Restricted access)

Eritrea

In the absence of states : transnationalism and asylum - Eritrean refugees in Israel / Nurit Hashimshony-Yaffe and Hadas Yaron Mesghenna. - In: *African Diaspora*: (2013), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 121-146 : tab

Abstract: This article focuses on organizations and social patterns operating within the Eritrean asylum community in Israel. We explore both community-based aid organizations and opposition groups, which together constitute, as we demonstrate, an Eritrean transnational civil society. The Eritrean community was created in Israel during the last few years with the arrival of Eritrean nationals fleeing their homeland and seeking protection. In our analysis, we consider how these organizations have developed as a unified exiled civil society and how they operate in the context of their State of origin (Eritrea) and of their State of asylum (Israel), while both States may effectively be present and/or absent in the community members' lives, such that the resulting community comprises a unique transnational state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/18725465-00802001> (Restricted access)

Senegal

Beyond 'Mouridcentrism' / Rita Sobczyk and Rosa Soriano. - In: *African Diaspora*: (2015), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 174-199

Abstract: This paper applies a 'lived religion' perspective to analyze how Islam is defined, practised and experienced by Senegalese migrants in Spain. The study enters into a dialogue with the existing scholarship on religion in the context of Senegalese mobility which, to a great extent, has been centred on the Mouride brotherhood. It adds to the general debate on how to analyze 'lived religion' by challenging the conceptualization of religion as organizational belonging. It is argued that in migration studies 'Mouridcentrism' has contributed to the partial invisibility of the social relations and networks formed outside this Sufi order. The findings show that interconnections among Senegalese frequently play a more significant role than brotherhood affiliation in shaping relations on a micro-level. Religion emerges as a vehicle which frequently serves to reaffirm these community dynamics influencing socio-cultural, economic and political aspects of migrants' everyday experience. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/18725465-00802002> (Restricted access)