

Africa

Globalisation debate : a discourse on national communication policy in Africa / Oludare Ebenezer Ogunyombo. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 159-175 : tab

Abstract: Globalisation is an important factor in Africa in many areas, partly due to the influence of modern communication technologies, social media platforms and the mass media. This paper examines the need for African countries to revisit their national communication policies to adequately address the influence of globalisation on their socio-cultural and socio-political wellbeing, while tapping into the positive aspects. The paper recommends a collective platform among African countries, using the offensive-defensive approach. This is to ensure that Africa is not in any way short-changed in the space of globalisation, but makes use of its positive aspects, such as the global exchange of ideas, which gives countries unlimited access to the global stage to project their ideologies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Africa

Instagramming Africa / Sean Jacobs. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 91-102 : foto's

Abstract: Everyday Africa is an Instagram-based project aiming to document moments from daily life. The project was founded in 2012 by the American photojournalist Peter DiCampo and the journalist Austin Merrill. Everyday Africa now also includes the work of a number of prominent African photographers. The project has received a lot of positive press. The author considers Everyday Africa as an important initiative in the northern hemisphere, where one-dimensional, highly constructed images of Africans are the norm. This article contains an interview with DiCampo about the project. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2016/00000008/00000001/art00007>; https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.8.1.91_7 (Restricted access)

Africa

Modes of 'griot' inscription in African cinema / Alexander Fisher. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 5-16

Abstract: A recurring idea in the criticism of African cinema has been that the films frequently deploy the narrative techniques of the griot, the storyteller of West African tradition. In particular, Manthia Diawara (1989, 1992) alerted to the inscription of the oral narrator within the visual discourse of particular African films, while other critics considered how the films recall the narrative forms of traditional oral tales. However, these critics' exclusive attention to the visual track and/or narrative form overlooks another inscription of the griot: an inscription that exists at the level of music. Examining music and image relationships in an aesthetically diverse set of African films, this article demonstrates how griot inscription emerges as a major variable, modulating between music and image within and between texts. This propels music, and the griot, to a status of primary importance in terms of understanding the ways in which the films explore and reappropriate notions of "African-ness" while negotiating the tensions of address generated when oral forms of narrative meet the industrial form of cinema. Bibliogr., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2016/00000008/00000001/art00002>; https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.8.1.5_1 (Restricted access)

Africa

Female representation and gender dynamics in Commonwealth drama : African and Caribbean perspectives / Gilbert Tarka Fai. - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 69-82

Abstract: Wole Soyinka, Derek Walcott and Bole Butake are amongst prominent Commonwealth playwrights whose works explore diverse issues including the representation of women. In their

dramaturgy, each of the three dramatists is radical and unique in his depiction of women. While Walcott presents his female characters as faceless vulnerable entities; Soyinka presents them almost as architects of destruction and ruin to society while Butake represents them as undisputed vehicles of progress and development. Based on feminist theories that try to understand gender inequalities, gender politics, power relations, discrimination, stereotyping, oppression, objectification, patriarchy, emancipation etc, the study reveals that although Soyinka and Walcott paint unappealing pictures of women as seen in the works studied, their objective is not to denigrate African or Caribbean women but rather to call them to an ethical path because these women have socio-economic and political power that if properly managed, can influence, or even alter completely the course of life in their communities as demonstrated by Butake's female characters. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Africa

Immigration et persécutions chez Daniel Biyaoula, Aminata Sow Fall et Mwezé Dieudonné Ngangura / Falone Domle. - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 57-68

Abstract: Cet article analyse les obstacles quotidiens vécus sous la forme de persécutions d'ordre physique ou moral par l'immigré africain en Europe. Subissant un décrochage identitaire dû au départ de la terre natale et à l'arrivée catastrophique en France ou en Belgique selon le cas, l'immigré tel que perçu chez Daniel Biyaoula, Aminatou Sow Fall ou encore Mwezé Dieudonné Ngangura fait face à de nombreux traumatismes qui le conduisent en général vers une impasse généralisée. En s'appuyant sur l'oppression psychologique et physique comme point de départ du traumatisme du noir en Europe, l'article se propose d'évaluer les relations entre l'Européen et l'Africain afin de montrer que ce dernier est rejeté et persécuté d'emblée du fait de sa race. L'article montrera en dernière analyse qu'une fois que l'immigré commence à intérioriser l'idée de sa race comme un défaut de nature, il ouvre (in)volontairement la voie à son propre échec. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Africa

Les coups d'État militaires en Afrique de juillet 1952 à mars 2013. - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 201-225

Abstract: L'Afrique a enregistré depuis 1990, près de 28 coups d'Etat militaires; d'où la question suivante : comment expliquer la récurrence du coup d'État militaire à l'ère des transitions démocratiques alors que le nouvel environnement politique donnait la possibilité, à tous les acteurs de la vie politique de concourir dans un cadre légal encadré par la constitution et les lois électorales? Cette question induit un paradoxe qui mérite d'être éclairci pour déterminer s'il y a rupture ou continuité dans l'analyse du phénomène coup d'État militaire. C'est ce à quoi s'attèle cet article qui propose de résoudre cette problématique en analysant, successivement, les 'trente glorieuses' du coup d'État militaire en Afrique (1952-1990) et la persistance du phénomène coup d'État militaire à l'ère démocratique (1989 à 2013). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Angola

Diamonds are forever? : press coverage of African conflicts and the Westphalian filter of resource wars / Christopher R. Cook. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 109-126 : graf.

Abstract: This article argues that when it comes to reporting conflicts in the developing world the western press ignores the private sphere of economic activity because it privileges a narrative of people fighting over the nation state, as well as political ideologies and territory gained and lost. This choice of media framing matters in how western audiences understand the complexity of resource wars. To explore this concept further the author examines American and British press coverage of conflict diamonds in the civil wars fought in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone in the pages of four western newspapers of record: The Guardian (UK), The Times (UK), the New York Times (US) and the Washington Post (US). Overall, while conflict diamonds were present in the reporting, the press ignored the full extent of involvement of private

companies and international capital in the financing and trading of diamonds to fuel war. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2016/>

00000008/00000002/art00001;https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.8.2.109_1 (Restricted access)

Botswana

Historical entanglements, conflicting agendas and visions : Radio Botswana and the making of a national radio station / Sethunya Tshepho Mosime and Brilliant Mhlanga. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 55-73

Abstract: Botswana's government as one of the celebrated postcolonial democracies in Southern Africa continues to have the state owning and controlling the media, in particular, broadcast media. The history of government-owned and controlled media in Botswana can be understood through colonial lenses: it stands out as a product of historical entanglements with the influence of apartheid South Africa's role, and the invention of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) hegemony. These were further mitigated by other factors that include the sections of Information and Broadcasting's own internal politics and growth, and, within the geopolitical prism, the Cold War period. This article focuses on the history of radio in Botswana showing its multiple origins and the conflicting visions as to the role and nature of broadcasting in the colony and postcolony. The authors posit that the aims of modernization, nationalism, national identity and public versus government ownership all had their place in the establishment of radio in the country. Further, they argue that the powerful presence of a coercive and quite overbearing neighbour, South Africa with its South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), and a paternalist British voice alongside an anxious postcolonial government, all shaped the eventual identity of Radio Botswana. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2016/>

00000008/00000001/art00005;https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.8.1.55_1 (Restricted access)

Cameroon

Disparités territoriales de la dynamique des petites et moyennes entreprises à Douala / Jean-Roger Essombe Edimo Nya Bonabébé, Girault Duvalier Ndamcheu Dosseu Bamen. - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 61-95 : tab

Abstract: L'objectif de ce travail est de contribuer à une analyse approfondie des facteurs géographiques pertinents expliquant l'état de l'entrepreneuriat et les décisions de localisation des petites unités industrielles dans la ville de Douala. Il s'agit, entre autres, d'informer les différentes politiques pour une meilleure promotion de l'entrepreneuriat et une prise en compte des préférences de localisation dans le territoire doualais. Cette analyse exploite les techniques d'évaluation des performances territoriales à travers l'application de l'analyse structurelle - géographique. Cette méthode mesure l' "effet territoire" au regard de la dynamique globale et permet de préciser la position économique d'un territoire par rapport à la tendance générale. L'analyse économétrique qualitative multinominale permet d'évaluer les facteurs influençant les probabilités de localisation des petites unités industrielles. A partir des données du Recensement Général des Entreprises de 2009, les principaux résultats montrent que la nature de la PME, le niveau d'instruction du promoteur, son âge et le chiffre d'affaires affectent les probabilités de localisation. Cependant, leurs effets et leurs amplitudes varient en fonction du territoire de localisation. Ces principaux résultats suggèrent l'élaboration d'une politique de localisation et de relocalisation des PME. Une stratégie qui favoriserait alors une dynamique contrôlée des territoires dans cette ville. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

Risque de crédit et gouvernance par la proximité : l'expérience d'EB-ACCION dans la gestion des microcrédits octroyés aux TPE camerounaises / Claude Essomba Ambassa, Dieudonné Nocheh Nselapi, Gilles TeuguiaTadjuidje. - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 97-120 : tab

Abstract: Des enquêtes auprès de 242 bénéficiaires de microcrédits d'une institution de microfinance camerounaise de deuxième catégorie (EB-ACCION) tendent à démontrer que l'accompagnement des micro-entrepreneurs dans leur activité par la régularité et la nature des

contacts accroît la performance de remboursement des prêts octroyés et réduit le risque d'insolvabilité des micro-entrepreneurs. Cet article montre que le contrôle par la proximité est un mécanisme de gouvernance à même de réduire les contraintes de financement que connaissent les très petites entreprises en Afrique du fait d'un environnement où les systèmes financiers sont dominés par les banques et où les concours financiers alternatifs sont plutôt rares. App., bibliogr., notes, sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

Structure de propriété et performance des entreprises d'assurance du Cameroun / Zacharie Yigbedek. - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 3-35 : tab

Abstract: Le présent article étudie l'influence de la structure de propriété sur la performance des entreprises d'assurance du Cameroun. La théorie de l'agence et de nombreux travaux empiriques posent que les deux aspects de la structure de propriété que constituent la concentration du capital et la nature des actionnaires sont susceptibles d'avoir une influence sur la performance des entreprises. Faite à partir d'un échantillon de 22 entreprises d'assurance opérant au Cameroun parmi lesquelles 16 entreprises d'assurance de dommages et 6 entreprises d'assurance vie, cette étude aboutit aux résultats suivants: (i) la part du capital détenue par les actionnaires dirigeants n'exerce aucune influence sur la performance. Ce résultat va à l'encontre de la thèse de la convergence des intérêts selon laquelle le fait que les dirigeants détiennent une part du capital doit les inciter à gérer l'entreprise dans le sens des intérêts des actionnaires, et les divergences d'intérêts entre actionnaires et dirigeants devraient être d'autant moins importantes que la part du capital social détenue par les dirigeants est élevée ; (ii) la part du capital détenue par les actionnaires institutionnels a une influence positive sur la performance ; (iii) la concentration du capital n'exerce aucune influence sur la performance. Nos résultats confirment dans l'ensemble les hypothèses de la théorie de l'agence, mais sont de manière générale opposés à ceux des tenants de la thèse de la neutralité selon lesquels la structure de propriété n'exerce pas d'influence sur la performance de l'entreprise. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

Les occupations européennes et les mutations politiques dans la subdivision de Mokolo (1900-1960) / Samuel Kamougnana. - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 227-243

Abstract: Situé à l'est de la région de l'Extrême-Nord, le Mayo-Tsanaga est peuplé de nombreux groupes ethniques. Bien avant la création de cette unité administrative, les populations vivaient sous l'autorité de leurs chefs coutumiers, gardien des institutions traditionnelles. Ce sont ces derniers qui font face à l'invasion peule qui les bouleversèrent profondément, sans pour autant leur tenir tête. Mais dès l'occupation du pays par les Allemands, puis par les Français, successivement, le pouvoir de décision de certains chefs diminua de façon considérable, tandis que les autres rétablissaient les leurs. L'objectif de la présente étude est d'examiner les permanences et les mutations survenues au niveau de l'organisation de ces unités de commandement traditionnelles qui furent et demeurent encore des acteurs quasiment indéniables du système politique et administratif camerounais en général et dans cette unité tant géographique qu'administrative du Mayo-Tsanaga en particulier. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

Thematic progression in the Cameroon spoken media news in English / Jean-Paul Kouega. - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 125-140 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article examines the mechanism underlying text production, using the framework set up by Prague School Linguists. It seeks to answer a fundamental question: "how is a text built?", "what do writers do to get the individual sentences of their texts to hang together and form a unified whole?" The discourse genre chosen to illustrate the study is news reporting, specifically the spoken media news. The data collected consist of two news issues broadcast over the

Cameroon Radio and Television (CRTV): one is a radio news issue and the other, its televised counterpart. The analysis reveals that there are a total of 270 utterance themes in the two news issues, and three patterns of thematic progression (TP) are used: TP with derived themes, TP with a constant theme and the simple linear TP. It also reveals that the news discourse (be it on the radio or television) is characterized by a high proportion of thematic progression with derived themes, which tends to be used twice as frequently as the TP with a constant theme or the simple linear TP. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Central Africa

Conjoncture économique, asymétrie d'information et qualité de portefeuille de crédits : une étude sur le système bancaire de la CEMAC / Anatole Tchounga, Gilles Brice M'bakob. - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 121-144 : graf., tab
Abstract: Dans un contexte où les marchés financiers sont embryonnaires, il revient principalement au système bancaire de financer l'économie. Cette activité de financement peut cependant être entravée dans la mesure où les banques enregistrent, dans leurs bilans, beaucoup de créances irrécouvrables, dégradant ainsi la qualité de portefeuille de crédits. C'est ce qui caractérise le système bancaire de la Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC). La littérature attribue la responsabilité de la dégradation de la qualité du portefeuille de crédits tantôt aux aléas de la conjoncture économique tantôt au problème d'asymétrie d'information. Bien que les travaux empiriques dans ce champ de recherche soient nombreux, il semble qu'aucun travail de ce type n'ait été réalisé dans la zone CEMAC. Qui est responsable de la mauvaise qualité des portefeuilles de crédit des banques de la CEMAC ? Telle est la question à laquelle ce travail s'évertue à répondre. Après avoir rassemblé les données issues de la base World Development Indicators, des rapports d'activités de la Commission Bancaire d'Afrique Centrale (COBAC) ainsi que ceux de la Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC), les auteurs réalisent une estimation par la méthode des moments généralisés du modèle spécifié. Les résultats révèlent que les fluctuations économiques n'ont que peu d'effets sur les portefeuilles de crédit, bien que le chômage s'avère particulièrement nuisible pour ces portefeuilles. En revanche le problème d'asymétrie d'information semble être le principal vecteur des mauvais prêts. Ainsi, les banques devraient être plus prudentes quant à la qualité des emprunteurs. L'ouverture des bureaux de crédit et d'un registre public de crédit serait le bienvenu. App., bibliogr., sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Côte d'Ivoire

État des lieux des systèmes de retraite en Afrique subsaharienne francophone / Florent Gbongué, Frédéric Planchet, Abderrahim Oulidi. - In: *Revue subsaharienne d'économie et de finance*: (2015), année 7, no. 5, p. 37-59 : tab
Abstract: Ce travail dresse un état des lieux des systèmes de retraite que l'on peut rencontrer dans les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne francophone. Généralement, les systèmes de retraite sont conçus pour le secteur formel (les agents de l'État, les employés du secteur privé et certains corps de métier particuliers). Cependant, de nombreuses réformes ont été menées dont l'objectif principal est, d'une part de réduire le déficit financier de ces régimes de retraite, et d'autre part d'étendre la protection sociale aux travailleurs indépendants (secteur informel). Dans cet article, les auteurs s'intéressent en premier lieu au contexte de la retraite en zone CIPRES (Conférence Interafricaine de la Prévoyance Sociale). Ils traiteront surtout les déficits auxquels sont confrontés les régimes de retraite, du contexte économique et social et de l'organisation du système de retraite. En second lieu, les auteurs analyseront les régimes de retraite existants dans quelques pays de la zone CIPRES (notamment la Côte d'Ivoire, le Sénégal et le Cameroun). En pratique, ils traiteront de la population assurée, du pilotage technique (charge financière, financement et allocation des actifs), ainsi que des réformes (s'il y a lieu) apportées aux régimes pour assurer leur pérennité sur le long terme. Ils formuleront enfin des recommandations qui pourraient contribuer à assurer le pilotage technique des régimes de retraite sur le long terme. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum [Résumé extrait de la revue]

French-speaking Africa

Adaptations transmédias de la scène littéraire et paramétrages de la diversité culturelle dans

l'espace francophone / Alain Cyr Pangop Kameni. - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 11-32

Abstract: La présente communication vise à montrer comment au sein de l'espace francophone a pu émerger une sphère intermédiatique qui adapte la scène littéraire en tant que lieu de rencontre. Ainsi, des cafés littéraires aux forums électroniques, des anthologies aux blogs, des salons littéraires aux réseaux numériques, le texte classique évolue vers un texte virtuel multimédia où on peut lire la dynamique du discours littéraire francophone, la construction d'une opinion publique. L'attention accordée aux blogs d'écrivains francophones éclaire d'un jour nouveau la dense et remarquable réflexion à la fois sur la fonction de l'écrivain francophone comme producteur de culture, sur son nouveau statut comme 'star' transmédiatique et surtout, elle met en évidence une nouvelle forme de production participative d'un savoir et d'un discours critique sur la littérature francophone. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Madagascar

Autour des entités sacrées : approches pluridisciplinaires et nouveaux terrains à Madagascar / Delphine Burguet et Olivia Legrip-Randriambelo - Paris : Publications INALCO, 2014.

Abstract: Ce numéro 'Autour des entités sacrées' s'inscrit à la fois dans le cadre des recherches engagées dans quelques précédents numéros de la revue (no 16, no 19, no 21 et no 30) qui traitent de la notion d'ancestralité et du culte des esprits ainsi que dans celui des réflexions récentes produites par des chercheurs issus de plusieurs disciplines concernant les pratiques religieuses ancrées dans le système cosmologique à Madagascar. Contributions: Vazimba et esprits helo : la profondeur chronologique (Jean-Pierre Domenichini); Les entités sacrées vues à travers le filtre des mouvements revivalistes et pentecôtistes (Rianaina Razafimandimby Rabarihoela); Au fil du récit d'un devin-guérisseur : alliances avec les esprits ancestraux et de la nature (Vonizongo, Imerina) (Delphine Burguet); Rakelimalaza, can the Higher Powers take a joke? : some (a)musings on human encounters with powerful things and on the poetics of non-anthropomorphic forces in the highlands of Madagascar (Victor Raharijaona, Clarisse Rasoamampionona et Susan Kus); Mythes et rituels : le miel et l'hydromel dans quelques sociétés de Madagascar (Philippe Beaujard); Le piétinement de fougères dans le Sud betsileo (Clarisse Rasoamampionona et Félicité M.B. Razafinimanana) Performance et performatifs au cours d'un rituel d'anti-sorcellerie et de refondation sociale : le soalala, Nord-Est de Madagascar, 1975-1983 (Thomas Mouzard); Chronique familiale quotidienne avec Personnages : le sujet et l'imaginaire social à Madagascar (Michèle Fiéloux et Jacques Lombard); Tours et détours du 'kokolampo' tandroy (Élisabeth Rossé); Les esclaves morts et leur invocation dans les rituels du Sud betsileo (Denis Regnier); Une reine estimée bien malvenue : dissimulation des esprits tromba en région betsileo (Olivia Legrip-Randriambelo); Étrangers, esclaves, morts-vivants : des rumeurs et des secrets au Sud de Madagascar (Dominique Somda). Varia: Histoire des noms anciens de Madagascar : réévaluations et nouvelles hypothèses (Alain Clockers); Les femmes oratrices mpikabary de l'association Fimpima (Fikambananny Mpikabary eto Madagasikara Association des rhéteurs à Madagascar) : changements et innovations (Lala Raharinjanahary). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Malawi

The importance of participation in development through community radio: a case study of Nkhotakota community radio station in Malawi / Peter Mhagama. - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 45-61

Abstract: This article examines the role of participation in development through community radio. Ordinary people participate in community radio through programme production, financing, management and the daily operations of the station. This enables them to define the development problems faced by their communities, and to find solutions to those problems - they therefore participate in development through community radio. As such, the term 'participation' is presented as an empowering factor for ordinary people and as a potential solution to the many development problems faced by the community. Using Nkhotakota community radio station in Malawi as a case study, the article employs Sherry Arnstein's ladder of participation to evaluate various forms of participation in the media and in development. The article finds that ordinary

people's participation in the media is low or reduced. The argument is made that while some development goals require the full involvement of the people (e.g., access to media technology, participation in programme production, management and daily operations of the station), others do not require full-blown engagement for development to be realised. Therefore, community radio can encourage development even when members of the community do not participate fully in the activities of the radio through other means such as promoting development initiatives started by non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2016.1164384> (Restricted access)

Morocco

Polymorphie identitaire du migrant et libération de soi : lecture sociocritique de quelques romans de Tahar Ben Jelloun / Faustin Mvogo. - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 83-96

Abstract: Cette réflexion montre que l'immigration, ou simplement la mobilité des personnages, avec son corollaire de souffrance et de traversée de nouvelles expériences, engendre toujours des conséquences sur l'identité des individus. Cette situation est manifeste dans certains romans de Tahar Ben Jelloun. Mais chez lui, l'hybridité des personnages est source de libération, qu'elle reste onirique ou se présente sous la forme d'un besoin de retour vers la terre de ses origines. Phénomène social par excellence, la sociocritique permet alors l'étude de la polymorphie identitaire du personnage qui passe du mutant au migrant conscient de la mutation identitaire conduisant à la libération de l'individu. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Nigeria

Beyond religious news : a descriptive analysis of editorial themes in "Iwe Irohin", Nigeria's first newspaper / Chris Ogbondah and Etim Anim. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 15-33

Abstract: The history of Nigerian journalism dates back to 1859, when "Iwe Irohin", the first newspaper of which there is a record, was published in Abeokuta by an Anglican Church clergyman, the Rev. Henry Townsend. As with pioneers in every sphere of life, "Iwe Irohin" continues to be a focus of interest to journalism historians. More than 150 years since its debut, the newspaper continues to be remembered primarily as a religious publication. Little literature exists with regard to the full panoply of its character, contents and focus. This study is a comprehensive examination of the newspaper's contents from March 1860, when it debuted, to October 1867, when it stopped publication. The objective is to answer the research question: "was "Iwe Irohin" merely a religious newspaper?" Based on the extrapolation of 15 dominant editorial themes, the authors found that "Iwe Irohin" was far more than "a Christian newsreel", as it covered the major issues of public interest. The paper reported political, social and economic issues at home and abroad, just as contemporary newspapers do. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria

Dominant appeals in fraudulent financial solicitation emails : a personal experience / Emmanuel C. Alozie and Nnaemeka Emmanuel Alozie. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 177-197

Abstract: The transformation of the world's economy into an interconnected and information-and-technology-based one has produced both promises and challenges. A key challenge is the growth in financial crimes and frauds which is eroding trust and confidence in global business transactions. A growing form of financial Internet crime is known as the Nigeria 419 email scam. This study uses textual analysis to ascertain the dominant appeals conveyed in the emails used in this type of scam. The study found that the dominant themes used in the letters are religion, adventure/fantasy, charity, and emotion. The authors argue for prosecuting not only the perpetrators, but also victims of the crime, because they often knowingly engage in an illegal and unrealistic transaction in an effort to gain quick wealth at the expense of other individuals, organizations and governments. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria

Enhancing organizational corporate image through the social media : a study of banks response to university undergraduates' Facebook comments in Enugu and Rivers states / Benedict Obiora Agbo and Clement Afamefuna Asadu. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 199-210 : tab

Abstract: Image is fundamental to the success of any organization. A favourable image comes from a company's relationship with the general public and its clients, which is based on communication or interaction. This study investigates how corporate image can be enhanced through the social media, using banks' responses to university undergraduates' Facebook comments as a case study. The students in the research sample, from three universities in Nigeria, were friends of various banks on Facebook, but expressed disappointment as most banks did not respond to their queries or inquiries through Facebook. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria

Free versus fee : the "freemium" factor in Nigeria's newspapers' contents on the web / Isiaka Zubair Aliagan. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 1-14 : fig., tab

Abstract: In search of a new and sustainable online business model, after several failed experiments, many newspapers adopted the "freemium" principle. This model presupposes that free content attracts attention for the paid content. This study examines the online contents of newspapers in Nigeria in order to determine to what extent the newspapers have implemented the "freemium principle", and what impact this has had on the contents of Nigerian newspapers' websites. Using the content analysis method, the study shows that 56% of the content of the newspapers' websites is offered free in tune with "freemium", while 44% of the digital contents is charged for. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

ICTs, digital divide and the contemporary socialisation process : insights from Nigeria / Dele Odunlami. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 219-226

Abstract: A lot of suspicions and skepticism are still being expressed in intellectual circles, on the effects of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on everyday life, in spite of its landmarks and benefits. The fear has been expressed, for instance, that unequal access to ICTs, especially the Internet, will further widen the divide between the information-rich and the information-poor. In Nigeria, as in many less developed countries, although access to Internet infrastructure is widening, some socio-economic factors still make the Internet an expensive platform for many prospective patrons. If left unaddressed, this will continue to give an advantage to the privileged, urban-based and computer-savvy elite and ruling class. This article examines these issues and their implications for Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria

Marginalising the majority : Nigerian newspapers' coverage of the rural sections in a profit- driven economy / Babatunde Raphael Ojebuyi and Ridwan Abiola Kolawole. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 35-51 : graf., tab

Abstract: This study examines the performance of print media in Nigeria, in the context of neoliberalism. It regards their coverage of the less-urban sections as compared to the attention given to the urban centres. "The Guardian", "The Nigerian Tribune" and "The Vanguard", national quality newspapers in Nigeria, were randomly selected for content analysis, while six reporters and two editors from the newspapers were purposively selected for in-depth interviews. The selected newspapers gave more attention to the urban centres to the neglect of the rural sections, while they placed monetary value on the scanty events they reported from the rural sections. The only occasions when the rural sections received appreciable media attention was when negative stories broke. The authors argue that this trend is contrary to social responsibility and national development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria

Newspaper coverage of anti-corruption issues in Nigeria, 1995 - 2011 / Tokunbo Alex Adaja. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 53-65 : tab

Abstract: This study examines the prominence given to corruption stories by the Nigerian press using the content analysis method. The study covers 16 years (May 29, 1995 - May 28, 2011). Three national daily newspapers, "The Punch", "Daily Champion" and "The Guardian", were randomly selected for the study. A random selection of corruption stories in these newspapers was coded and analyzed. The study reveals that Nigerian press gave prominence to corruption stories as 18.2% of the stories appeared on the front page with 8.2% appearing as lead stories. The study also reveals that Nigerian press mostly depended on the government for its news stories on corruption. Over 60% of the stories reported by the newspapers were sourced from the government and its agencies. The authors argue that the Nigerian press should depend less on the government for news stories and should sharpen its skills in investigative journalism. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria

Newspaper framing of ethnic issues and conflict behaviour in Nigeria / Rasaan M. Adisa. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 67-85 : fig., tab

Abstract: The impact of news framing on public opinion and behaviour has been the subject of many studies. However, its influence on conflict behaviour has remained elusive or has not been adequately examined and positioned. This study explores framing of ethnic issues and conflict behaviour in Nigeria. Findings reveal that in conflict behaviour structural factors such as poverty, domination, and inequality are important, but often the trigger for actual action can be traced to newspaper framing and ethnic group leaders' sedition. The study concludes that hostility and ethnic conflict in Nigeria is influenced by the media and the manipulation of some ethnic group leaders that profited from government failure. The authors recommend further examination of social media influence on conflict behaviour in light of its special characteristics. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Ownership and use of mobile audio-visual devices by Christian students of Adekunle Ajasin University Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria / John Ayodele Oyewole. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 211-218 : tab

Abstract: This study investigates the extent to which Christian students own mobile audio-visual devices, consider contents of these devices as confidential, and watch pornography on such devices. 445 students at the Adekunle Ajasin University in Nigeria received a survey about this subject. Results show that 91.4% of the Christian students own mobile audio-visual devices, while 42.8% watch pornography on such devices. However, a significant number of the students do not use their devices to view pornography, but do consider mobile audio-visual devices as confidential. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria

The media and implications of ethnicity and religion in Nigerian politics / Godwin Ehiarekhan Oboh. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 87-106 : tab

Abstract: This study examines the influence of ethnicity and religion on Nigerian politics. The article notes that between the independence of Nigeria in 1960 and May 2015 when Muhammadu Buhari assumed office as the president of Nigeria, the country produced fifteen heads of State, who were majorly citizens from the northern and the western regions. The study uses content analysis to review the 2015 presidential election and the profiles of the past and present Nigerian leaders, and finds that the Igbo community had least representation in the presidential office. Because of the ethnic distribution in the country, for Nigeria to choose a president of Igbo origin this president would need the support of other ethnic groups. The authors argue that in order to create a political platform for major and minor ethnic groups in Nigeria, the Nigerian presidency should be rotated among the six geo-political zones, as recommended earlier by Chief Anthony Enaharo. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

An evaluation of the role of technical education in Nigeria's industrial development / Aniefiok Sunday Ukomm and Emmanuel Obiahu Agha. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*: (2015), vol. 13, no. 1, 166-194

Abstract: The authors of this article stress the relationship between technical education and industrial development. They argue Nigeria is industrially underdeveloped as a result of technological backwardness. This article evaluates the role of technical education in Nigeria's industrial development. The article articulates the history of technical education in Nigeria. The authors analyze colonial influences and put the strategies of industrial development from independence in perspective. They mention the importance and benefits of technical education and set apart the challenges of technical education in Nigeria. The authors then recommend adequate funding, manpower training, steady energy production and supply, and political will/good leadership as possible solutions to achieving industrial development through technical education in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Othring the other : discourse on superstitious beliefs and human rights in Nigeria / ed. by Francis N. Offor, Adeyemi J. Ademowo, Temidayo D. Oladipo - Ibadan : Hope Publications, 2014.

Abstract: In Nigeria, and more generally in Africa today, superstitious beliefs are used to justify and promote acts of discrimination, stigmatisation, social alienation, killing and targeting vulnerable groups in society. This volume examines these practices and calls for a better protection of those accused of witchcraft. Contributions: Human rights and the witchcraft phenomenon in a democratic society (Francis Offor); Witchcraft belief and human rights violations (Promise Akpan); Witchcraft in Islam: between myth and reality (Moruff Mudasiru); Superstition and witchcraft accusation in Igbo traditional thought system (George O. Mbara); Witchcraft and human security in contemporary Nigeria: echoes and lessons from humanism (Noah Opeyemi Balogun); Family induced childwitch stigmatisation in Nigeria: a case study of Akwa Ibom State (Olusola Matthew Ojo); Akwa-Ibom Child's Rights Law, family court and the prosecution of alleged childwitch abusers (Dapo Adekunle); Witchcraft belief and human rights violations in Akwa-Ibom State, Nigeria (Anthonia M. Essien); Ritual killing and the search for power and wealth (Temidayo David Oladipo); Exploring the pathways of superstitious beliefs on judgements and choices : the Nigerian experience (Essien Daniel Essien); The signifying vulva: caught/cut by culture and superstition : literature looks at female genital mutilation (Olumide Osagbemi); The need for religion in the nuclear age: the Islamic perspective (Abdul Majeed Hassan Bello); Secularism, secularisation and the secular Nigeria project (Adeyemi Johnson Ademowo); Fictions of dignity : embodying superstition, modernity, human rights and development in selected African novels (Uchechukwu J. Ilo); Religious identity conflict: the Nigerian experience (Ayobami Ojedokun). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sierra Leone

The evolution of media laws and regulations in Sierra Leone : impact on media growth and development / Francis Sowa. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 141-158 : tab

Abstract: In light of the debate on an appropriate model for media regulation, the authors of this article examine the evolution of laws used over the years to regulate the media in Sierra Leone. The research focuses on three primary questions: (1) How have the media in Sierra Leone been regulated over the years? (2) What impact have the regulatory patterns had on the growth of the media in terms of numeric expansion and professional practice? (3) What model of media regulation will be effective in Sierra Leone in line with international best practice? The study finds that over the years, Sierra Leone has used both statutory and self-regulatory models. While international best practice appears to favour self-regulation, Sierra Leone's regulatory system is mainly statutory, to the point that its Media Code of Practice, a supposedly voluntary regulatory instrument, relies on the force of law for its effectiveness. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

South Africa

Binary opposites : can South African journalists be both watchdogs and developmental

journalists? / Arnold S. De Beer ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 35-53 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article challenges the traditional role ascribed by liberal and developmental media theory that journalists should either be watchdogs or developmental journalists but not both at the same time. As part of the South African leg of the Worlds of Journalism (WJS) project this article argues that it is indeed possible that the media can fulfil both roles. Utilizing the WJS 2014 questionnaire and based on a provincial face-to-face and a national electronic survey the results from the WJS South African project show a potential new trend in the way South African journalists see their role. This article reports in the main on the background to the face-to-face survey, while utilizing data from the national survey reported on elsewhere. Data analysis showed when both roles were compared to one another it was apparent that the watchdog and developmental roles were statistically significantly related to one another. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2016/>

00000008/00000001/art00004;https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.8.1.35_1 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Black diamonds and excess in the fictional and lived South African city of the early 2000s / Irikidzayi Manase. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 87-96

Abstract: The article examines a selection of South African literary and media depictions of the black diamonds, a class of recently wealthy blacks; mostly an urban phenomenon, known for their obsession with the ostentatious expression of wealth. The discussion juxtaposes Zakes Mda's *Black Diamond* (2009) with selected media narratives about the well-known black South African businessman and socialite Kenny Kunene, who is known for his flamboyant parties at his clubs and mansion, to determine the nature of the lived and imagined South African city of the early 2000s. The article draws on notions of conspicuous consumption, and other cultural geographic perspectives, especially Sarah Nuttall's ideas on entanglement (2009). The daily lives of the black diamonds are considered in relation to their history, spatial experiences and aspirations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1153575> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Collective identity in the Ducktail subculture in post-World War II South Africa / Katie Mooney. - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 62-86

Abstract: South Africa in the 1950s not only witnessed the rise of apartheid, but the spread of black and white youth gang subcultures (tsotsis and Ducktails). This article is limited to white youths. It focuses on subcultural style and heterogeneity in collective identity. There has been a tendency in subcultural studies to homogenise members of subcultures in the search for a unique subcultural style. Although the Ducktail subculture was comprised of multifarious identities (gendered, racial and ethnic), it is contended here that the Ducktails' subcultural template is displayed through a heterogeneous collective identity which is visible in their stylistic tastes, language preferences and ritualistic socialising. It suggests that subcultural identities exist in an individual and collective form and urges scholars to allow for diversity and heterogeneity in subcultural accounts by drawing on the personal testimonies of 'subculturalists.'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2016.1164386> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Cultural citizenship in the digital future(s): in search of a new code of praxis for South African journalism education and training / Gabriel Botma. - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 102-116

Abstract: This article introduces ten guidelines for a new code of praxis, based on critical complexity theory, to steer journalism education and training (JET) into the 'digital future(s)'. The concept of cultural citizenship, which establishes a link between teaching and learning and the construction of citizenship, is introduced. The departure point is that contemporary South African media and society are characterised by levels of complexity which have rendered traditional

realist modernist frameworks absolute. However, both the journalism industry and JET still refer to a conservative neoliberal pluralist Western professional ideology, in which a link between public service and consumer power is presupposed. The failure of this entrenched ideological framework of JET to account for postmodern notions of difference and diversity contributes to the continuing political and cultural marginalisation of the poor black majority. Amongst the numerous challenges for JET in an era of increasing multiculturalism and technological convergence, this article attempts to find an alternative conceptual framework within which civically minded journalists could be produced. The suggestion is made that efforts over the past few decades to introduce the African moral philosophy of 'ubuntu' as such a framework have seemingly made little progress, because of its roots in traditional (rather than (post)modern) African culture. Instead, this article argues that critical complexity theory is better suited to provide a current framework for cultural citizenship. Such a position, however, does not imply total relativism and a lack of ethical grounding. Three imperatives - the provisional, the critical reflexive and the world-disclosing - are introduced and provide ten non-foundational principles for JET in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2016.1164388> (Restricted access)

South Africa

ENG/AFR: white masculinity in two contemporary South African films / Nicky Falkof. - In: *Critical Arts*: (2016), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 15-30

Abstract: This article considers the portrayal of white masculinity in two contemporary South African feature films, its socio-political implications and relation to histories of white identity. These films' protagonists are middle-aged white South African men, both educated, privileged and financially stable, both of whom make sexual choices that are seen as deviant, with damaging consequences. Oliver Hermanus' *Skoonheid* (2011) is the story of Francois, a married Afrikaans man whose secret homosexual desires lead to obsession and crisis, while Barry Berk's *Sleeper's Wake* (2012) follows the bereaved John Wraith as he embarks on an affair with a troubled teenage neighbour. The author uses these films' portrayals of white men of a certain status and age to draw comparisons between current manifestations of Afrikaans and white English-speaking South African, or WESSA, masculinity. The way in which *Skoonheid* is deeply embedded in a sense of Afrikaans culture is contrasted to the way in which *Sleeper's Wake* is largely denuded of ethnic or cultural identity. These placements are used to discuss the larger effects of the functional invisibility of WESSA identity in post-apartheid South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2016.1164382> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Identity, gender, and land in Marlene van Niekerk's 'Agaat' / Reinhardt Fourie. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 38-56

Abstract: The relationships between land and identity are important themes in the *plaasroman* (farm novel), a subgenre to which Marlene van Niekerk writes back in her novel 'Agaat' (2004). In this article, the author explores identity, land and gender in *Agaat*. He offers a discussion of the ways in which identity and land are inextricably linked in the normative *plaasroman*, and within this vein, considers the case of *Agaat*. While focussing on the traditional relationship between patriarchy and the farm, the author also refers to the notion of the *volksmoeder* (literally mother of the nation or people) - a role that Milla attempts to break free from. Through a close reading of the text, he then considers how the relationship with the land - and specifically farming land - is used as a textual device to problematize the gender relations on the fictional farm *Grootmoedersdrift*. In particular, he considers how the characters Milla and Jak's different approaches to farming on *Grootmoedersdrift*, both multifaceted and threaded through the entire novel, serve as the basic axis around which their relationship revolves. As a kind of self-aware *plaasroman* that weaves problematized notions of gender identity through the narrative, Van Niekerk's novel offers a nuanced representation of how gendered power is enacted and subverted in the attachment to and cultivation of farming land and the body. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1153572> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Love in the time of mirrors: the real and the imaginary in Zakes Mda's 'The Sculptors of Mapungubwe' / Harry Sewllall. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 24-37
Abstract: In his acceptance speech for the Oliver Schreiner Prize in 1997, Zakes Mda, while repudiating the influence of Latin-American magic realism in his fiction, went on to validate the presence of the real and the unreal in his works as an expression of a quintessentially African world-view (1997). In 'The Sculptors of Mapungubwe' (2013), Mda conjures up the mythic aura of an ancient civilization that existed around the year '1223 CE' in the precincts of Mapungubwe in Southern Africa. In recuperating the past, the novel sets in motion a contemporary dialectic on issues such as artistic freedom in a politically intolerant society, our ecological and ethical responsibility for other life forms that share our planet, attitudes towards homoeroticism, and above all, corruption in government circles and how it taints the rest of society. This article postulates that the appeal of 'The Sculptors of Mapungubwe' lies in its dual conception - as a work of popular fiction on one level, imbricated in the mythical, and as an artistic chronotope on the other, attesting to the contrary states of human nature across time and space. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1153571> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Maid to serve : "self-fashioning" and the domestic worker trope in contemporary South Africa / Alude Mahali . - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 127-143 : foto's
Abstract: This article investigates how the domestic worker sartorial trope is reflected and embodied in contemporary South African culture. Domestic work has received very little public or media attention from feminists, trade unionists, or even political activists broadly until the recent movement of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF). This article observes how the South African political party, the EFF, use the domestic worker dress as a subversionary tactic in sociopolitical culture. By appropriating the archetypal domestic worker dress, the EFF demonstrate both identification with the domestic worker and a subversion of what the domestic worker dress has, for so long, inferred. In the context of post-apartheid South Africa, the author examines the domestic worker trope and the significance of dress. This article uses critical discourse analysis and Pierre Bourdieu's theory of habitus to explicate both the personal and political significance of the domestic worker dress in contemporary South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2016/00000008/00000002/art00002>; https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.8.2.127_1 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Sugar-coated stories? : plantation literature by selected South African Indian writers / Lindy Stiebel. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 7-23
Abstract: This article will focus on what can be called plantation literature in South African: that is, writing which has as its spatial focus sugar farms or plantations, defined as single units of agricultural production that raise crops for local consumption and export, largely situated on the KwaZulu-Natal coastal belt. The term 'plantation' is more commonly used in the Atlantic world but, in common with the sugar plantations in South Africa linked to the Indian Ocean, the communities of such farms in the nineteenth century were characterized by the existence of two sets of people: a wealthy elite of plantation owners and a large, poor population of plantation workers. The descendants of such labourers - in South Africa comprising Indian indentured workers from the subcontinent - together with descendants of 'passenger' Indians, have survived to tell the tales of their forefathers and, by extension, their own. The literature that has emerged from this theme, 'plantation literature', engages with issues of memory, suffering, identity and bearing witness to the past. The 150th anniversary of the arrival of the first indentured Indian labourers in South Africa in 2010 saw a spike in the number of works written by South African Indian writers, with the 'sugar texts' prominent among them. A few will be discussed in this article. In particular the work of Aziz Hassim's *Revenge of Kali* (2009), Rubendra Govender's *Sugar Cane Boy* (2008), Neelan Govender's *Girmit Tales* (2008) and Tholsi Mudly's *A Tribute to our Forefathers* (2011) will be studied as examples of engagement with plantation literature by selected South African Indian

writers. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1153570> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The dialectics of mobile communication in South African romantic relationships / Mthobeli Ngongo. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 75-90 : tab
Abstract: Communication technology such as the mobile phone often presents a double-edged sword in romantic relationships. While the mobile phone can enhance the quality of communication, it can simultaneously become a source of conflict. The dialectic framework of Communication Privacy Management presents a nuanced lens from which to investigate the rules for the use of the mobile phone in the dyad of romantic relationships. This study sought to investigate mobile phone usage rules that are negotiated by South African adolescents and young adults in their romantic relationships and the factors that influence the negotiation. The study specifically focused on rules around mobile privacy management. Findings from survey data indicate that the negotiation of mobile phone usage rules is a crucial part of the health of young adult relationships. Variables of gender and length of relationship were important factors in the rule development process. Implications, limitations and future research are discussed. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2016/00000008/00000001/art00006>; https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.8.1.75_1 (Restricted access)

South Africa

The loss of nature: ecocritical discourses in Gabeba Baderoon's poetry / Naomi Nkealah and Shumani F. Rakgope. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 109-122
Abstract: This article examines the poetry of South African writer Gabeba Baderoon to determine the extent to which her poetry engages with nature and its loss. A study of a selection of six poems reveals four interrelated findings. The first is that nature is constructed as both human and nonhuman, and that the two are interdependent. Secondly, Baderoon's poetry engenders anthropocentrism because it entrusts the human subject with the project of driving interaction with its nonhuman counterpart, and through human agency the subjectivity of the nonhuman is foregrounded. Thirdly, her poetry constructs the loss of the human as synchronous with the loss of the nonhuman. Lastly, Baderoon's poetry is located within South Africa's colonial and political history, and as a result nature becomes a tool for posing questions of social justice. These findings intersect at various points, and it is at these points of intersection that we locate Baderoon's ecocritical poetics. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1153578> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Transactional memory in Ronnie Govender's 'At the Edge and other Cato Manor Stories' / Rajendra Chetty. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 57-71
Abstract: Ronnie Govender's text, *At the Edge and other Cato Manor Stories* (1996), regarded here as a text-site of memory, is significant in the construction of South Africa's national identity. The collection of short stories recalls the resilience of the multiracial community of Cato Manor, whose democratic co-existence and mutual respect comprise a model for the national democratic character of today. As a record of the ills of the past, Govender's text enables South Africans to confront and come to terms with issues such as indenture, colonialism and apartheid. Govender's unique performative prose revivifies the lives of the residents of Cato Manor, an area whose history is neglected compared with those of District Six or Sophiatown. This resuscitation of Cato Manor characters in this dramatic form facilitates the memory work of Govender's writing and performance. The new national identity recognizes the roles played by all communities past and present. Govender's work constitutes a major part of the construction of that identity, in speaking for his particular community, their contribution to the country and its struggle for freedom. In the course of recognizing the national significance of Govender's texts, this article traces defining generic intersections between theatricality, the short story and memory studies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1153573> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

The portrayal of men and women in the media : the African landscape / Juliet W. Macharia. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 107-123

Abstract: In this article the author argues that African media, and in particular the media in Nigeria, when it comes to gender roles seem to be stuck in time. The paper explores how in African media women are portrayed exclusively as mothers, wives, cooks, nurses and servants. The author argues that society should also see women in offices as managers, chief executive officers, pilots, lawyers, businesswomen and doctors. The author investigates examples from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Tanzania to illustrate this. The author stresses the importance of the media as socializing agents and argues they should play their roles positively, without gender discrimination. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Uganda

Youth, media and peace sustainability in Uganda / Frederick Kakembo, Saidah Najjuma Mbooge and Goretti Kyeswa. - In: *Journal of Communication and Media Research*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 125-140 : tab

Abstract: This paper explores youths' engagement with interactive media and determines whether there are debates of political and civic nature on these platforms. It also investigates initiatives undertaken by responsible agencies to provide a supportive environment for the youths to engage interactive media platforms constructively for promotion of citizenship and civic participation. Findings reveal that youths' media engagement is dominated by casual chats and entertainment, and that they pay less attention to political and other civic matters. The authors find that in the media traditional adult patronage still prevails. They point out that educational institutions, leaders, media professionals and civil society have a capacity to enhance the agenda-setting and gatekeeping functions of media. They argue that this is critical for promoting legitimate policies, mutual understanding, shared visions and rational argumentation. This could reduce risks of youths' engagement in civil conflict and unrest. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

world

Mythe et mobilité : une lecture de trois contes / Affoué Virginie Konandri. - In: *Rhumsiki : revue scientifique de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université de Maroua*: (2014), no. 1, p. 97-112

Abstract: Cet article analyse trois contes appartenant à des aires culturelles différentes, mais ayant en commun des représentations de scènes et de personnages. Il s'agit de 'Le Petit poucet' de Charles Perrault, 'Dôgbôwradiji', un conte traditionnel bété et 'Boussoubassa-Ma-Boussoubassa' de Jean-Baptiste Tiémélé. L'étude menée dans une perspective mythocritique s'est fondée sur un double postulat: d'abord, le mythe, à la fois principe fondamental du récit mythique et plus petit élément mythiquement signifiant, fonctionne sur le modèle du transfert tel que défini en contexte post-moderne. Ensuite, les éléments de partage participent du vaste mouvement de biens culturels et peuvent être saisis comme des éléments de mobilité mythique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, abrégé]

Zimbabwe

Broaching 'themes too large for adult fiction': the child narrator in NoViolet Bulawayo's 'We Need New Names' / Robyn Wilkinson. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 123-132

Abstract: This article explores the use of a child narrator in NoViolet Bulawayo's 'We Need New Names' (2013). The novel is told through the voice of a ten-year-old girl named Darling, who provides an account of her life in Zimbabwe in the first part of the novel, and of her experiences as an immigrant in America in the second part. Darling is old enough to have some understanding of the world she lives in, but is not yet a fully socialized adult, and Bulawayo makes deft use of her liminality in order to provide an innovative critique of a large number of issues facing Zimbabwe at present. This article focuses predominantly on her presentation of the corruption of the leaders of religious and political institutions in Zimbabwe, and argues that through the overly-confident and naively honest register of a child, Bulawayo is able to transcend public

opinion and social correctness in order to point out the shortcomings of these leaders, and to tentatively hope that by bringing these realities to light, positive change in her home country may be a possibility. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1153579> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Grotesque realism in Dambudzo Marechera's drama / Owen Seda. - In: *English Academy Review*: (2016), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 97-108

Abstract: The Zimbabwean writer Dambudzo Marechera has been hailed for the modernist influences in his works. Marechera's literary outputs have also continued to fascinate contemporary readers because of the writer's overtly autobiographical writing style that was based on his outrageous lifestyle. While this article acknowledges the frequent observation that Marechera's work displays consistency of style, focus and purpose across his chosen literary genres (namely the novel, the poem, the short story and drama), the author focuses on the least studied genre in Marechera's literary output, his drama. He argues that as an embodied art form that is meant for performance rather than private reading as literature, drama allows Marechera to perform the body as a significant site for elements of grotesque realism in his works. Using selected plays by Dambudzo Marechera as illustrations, the article analyses the extent to which Marechera's plays present the body in performance as a site of post-independence social criticism where, as Mikhail Bakhtin and others critics observe, the material bodily principle with its predilection for consumption, food, drink, merry-making, death, excrement and sexual reproduction is exposed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10131752.2016.1153576> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

State interference, para-politics and editorial control : the political economy of "Mirrorgate" in Zimbabwe / Oswelled Ureke. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 17-34

Abstract: This article explores the events leading to the closure of the Zimbabwe Mirror Newspapers Group (ZMNG) in 2007. It narrates how the state in Zimbabwe, through its intelligence arm, the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), covertly took over the privately owned newspaper stable, publishers of the Daily Mirror and Sunday Mirror, leading to the organization's demise. The article is informed by critical political economy theory, particularly the Propaganda Model and the concept of Social Control in the newsroom, linking Mirrorgate to the narrative of media control by the state in Zimbabwe. Interviews were conducted with key personnel, former Mirror staff members, to collect data. Archival newspaper reports were also analysed to trace the development of Mirrorgate and its consequences on the Mirror's performance as a media entity. The article also benefits from experiential data accumulated through observation by the author as a former Mirror employee. The article shows that the Mirror takeover by the state had debilitating consequences on the organization's performance, and can be attributed as the major reason behind the newspaper stable's eventual collapse. The article also speculates on the possible reasons why the state could have taken over the newspaper company, particularly to manipulate public opinion during a time of political strife. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2016/00000008/00000001/art00003>; https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.8.1.17_1 (Restricted access)