Africa
Les funérailles chrétiennes en Afrique : études pluridisciplinaires sur la mort dans l'Afrique contemporaine / par Elvis Elengabeka (dir.) ; préf. de René Tabard - Paris : Karthala, 2014.
Keywords: Africa/African religions/Christianity/death/funerals/philosophy

Abstract: Cet ouvrage collectif montre comment se confrontent les conceptions de la mort et des funérailles dans les cultures africaines d'une part, et la foi chrétienne d'autre part. La première partie, 'Philosophie et sciences humaines', présente un chapitre général, Traditions philosophiques et rites funéraires (Stève Gaston Bobongaud) et traite ensuite des funérailles dans les religions traditionnelles africaines d'un point de vue sociologique (Paule Christiane Bile) et anthropologique (Estelle Kouokam Magne), ainsi que des pratiques funéraires antiques et l'évolution de la pensée chrétienne (Joseph Kuaté). La deuxième partie offre un exégèse biblique de la mort et des funérailles (contributions de Emmanuel Lemana, José Pascual Burgués Dalmau et Elvis Elengabeka). La troisième partie, 'Théologie systématique', contient des contributions sur la martyrologie et le culte des morts chez les pères de l'Église (Michel Kouam), la prière pour les défunts (Jean Linzenge Eloa), l'espérance chrétienne (Paolo Tovo), la résurrection de la chair en Afrique (Augustin Germain Messomo Ateba), et le salut chrétien et la mort africaine (Grégoire-Marie Kifuayi). La quatrième partie, 'Théologiques pratiques', rassemble trois contributions: Palabres funèbres et message chrétien (Joseph Abanda), Réflexions éthiques sur les pratiques funéraires actuelles en Afrique (Marcus Ndongmo) et Normes ecclésiastiques sur les funérailles (Pierre Kaziri). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa
"L'argent des migrations" / éd. scientif. Isabelle Chort, Hamidou Dia - Paris : IRD, 2013.
Keywords: Africa/developing countries/international migration/Mali/remittances/Senegal

Abstract: Ce dossier de la revue 'Autrepart' contribue à une meilleure compréhension de la problématique de l'argent des migrations en questionnant des perspectives antérieures, en témoignant surtout de l'universalité du phénomène migratoire. Les contributions font état d'une grande diversité des méthodologies utilisées qui permettent de saisir différents aspects de l'objet commun. Une majorité de textes s'appuient sur des données d'enquête ethnographique. Les textes mettent en avance différents angles temporels (avant le départ, après le retour) et points de vue (des migrants, des ménages recevant des remises, acteurs extérieurs à la migration) sur les flux financiers liés aux migrations. Contributions sur l'Afrique: Les liens des migrants internes et internationaux à leur ménage d'origine: portraits croisés de familles étendues sénégalaises (Marie Blotz-Laemmel, Paola Villar); Les transferts financiers, un enjeu de reproduction sociale pour les enfants de la petite bourgeoisie bamakoise installés à Paris (David Mahut); Des espaces parcourus aux lieux investis: enquête auprès des Sénégalais installés en Europe. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa
Korea's soft power as an alternative approach to Africa in development cooperation : beyond economic interest-led perspectives of Korea-Africa relations? / Kyu-Deug Hwang. - In: *African and Asian Studies:* (2013), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 249-271
Keywords: Africa/development cooperation/international economic relations/South Korea

Abstract: The rise of China as an emergent global power in gaining access to energy and mineral resources is one of the main factors for reinforcing Korea's aid to Africa. Although Korea recognizes the limits of searching for ways of furthering its 'resource diplomacy' based primarily on economic pragmatism, the Korean government has strived to utilize foreign aid as a tool for soft power. Korea's perspective is to play a bigger role in addressing global issues as well as to aspire in becoming a middle power, in the sense that it is not regionally influential in spite of its growing powers. Given that middle power diplomacy tends to pursue a norm-based approach and also provides knowledge and/or ideas relevant to a unique niche that it finds important, it is characteristically soft power-oriented. Taking into account the non-material or ideational factors as well as material ones, constructivists in the field of international relations (IR) recognize the

power of ideas, norms, institutions, and interests, which contain the core elements of what Joseph Nye calls soft power. In this context, this paper attempts to illuminate some of the important questions as to why and how Korea has endeavored to focus on developing its soft power strategy toward Africa in the new millennium. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

Reflections on the practices and experiences of African States in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the Universal Periodic Review mechanism (UPR): a human rights perspective / Obonye Jonas. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2012), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 428-453
Keywords: Africa/African Peer Review Mechanism/governance/human rights
Abstract: This article focuses on the nature of political engagements among African States within the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the Universal Periodic Review mechanism (UPR). The UPR, established in 2006, is a process which involves a review of the human rights records of all 192 UN Member States once every four years. The APRM is an instrument voluntarily acceded to by the general membership of the AU as an African self-monitoring mechanism. The article focuses specifically on matters that African countries raise among each other under peer review within the discourse of human rights, democracy, and governance; and whether such engagements are worthwhile. It asserts that African States have hardly used opportunities provided by the APRM and UPR to engage one another critically and frankly on their human rights situations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC133830 (Restricted access)

Africa

Trade unionism and politics in Africa: the South African experience / Mpfariseni Budeli. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2012), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 454-481
Keywords: Africa/labour history/politics/South Africa/trade unions
Abstract: This paper reflects on trade unionism and politics in Africa in general and South Africa in particular, from colonization to the post-colonial era and the period of constitutional democratic order based on multiparty politics. It first deals with the origins of trade unions, their relationship with political parties, their critical role in the struggle for independence, and their contribution to present-day struggles for democracy. Special emphasis is on South Africa as an illuminating case of the African experience with trade unionism and politics, particularly because South African trade unionism is the most developed on the continent and postapartheid South Africa is one of the few democratic and constitutional States on the continent. The paper then explores the particular origins of trade unionism in South Africa, its relationship with political parties, its contribution to the struggle against apartheid, and the current status, strengths and weaknesses of South African trade unionism. It focuses on the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the largest federation of trade unions in South Africa. The paper argues that trade unions remain critical for democratic consolidation and will continue to play a meaningful role in this process. However, despite their relationship with political parties, trade unions should remain autonomous. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC133829 (Restricted access)

Africa

Esclavage et abolitions : mémoires et systèmes de représentation / sous la dir. de Marie-Christine Rochmann - Paris : Karthala, 2000.
Keywords: abolition of slavery/Africa/America/conference papers (form)/France/historiography/literature/memory/slavery
Abstract: Organisé pour la commémoration du cent cinquantième anniversaire de l'abolition de l'esclavage en 1848, le colloque de l'Université Paul Valéry de Montpellier a rassemblé des spécialistes de deux champs où la mémoire de l'esclavage existe et se remodèle constamment: l'historiographie et la littérature. Contributions: Introduction (Marie-Christine Rochmann); Allocution d'ouverture (Daniel Maximin). Pt. 1. Mémoires de l'esclavage: 1. Quelle histoire possible de l'esclavage? Quelle parole de l'esclave? (Liliane Chauleau); 2. Esclavage en Guadeloupe au XIXe siècle: organisation sociale et mutations (Josette Fallope); 3. Mémoires de

l'esclavage, mémoire des esclaves. Deux témoignages: Nigeria (1789) et États-Unis (1845) (Jean Sévry); 4. Y a-t-il des représentations de l'esclavage dans la littérature orale créole des Antilles? (Marie-Christine Hazael Massieux); 5. La guerre des Mulâtres (1860-1880): un cas de résistance à la traite négrière au Rio Pongo (Côte de Guinée) (Djibril Tamsir Niane); 6. Les mémoires oublieuses de l'esclavage (Matar Gueye); 7. La littérature romanesque d'Afrique noire et l'esclavage: "une mémoire de l'oubli"? (Madeleine Borgomano); 8. L'argumentaire sur l'esclavage et la figure de l'esclave dans la fiction littéraire au XIXe siècle (Jean-Claude Fizaine); 9. 'L'Habitation de Saint-Domingue ou l'Insurrection' de Charles de Rémusat: un langage truqué (Guy Riegert); 10. Littérature et histoire: le nom-du-père (Priska Degras); 11. L'esclavage et son imaginaire aux sources du roman "gothique" antillais. Au-delà du réel? (Jack Corzani); 12. Mythologie du marronnage dans les littératures de l'océan Indien (Martine Mathieu); 13. Présence et absence de l'esclave dans les lettres haitiennes (Léon-François Hoffmann). Pt. 2. Mémoires de l'abolition: 14. Les représentations de l'abolition de 1848 dans la littérature de Martinique et de Guadeloupe (Marie-Christine Rochmann); 15. L'abolition française de 1848 et l'abolitionnisme noir aux États-Unis: le cas de Frederick Douglass (Françoise Charras); 16. Les Amis des Noirs et les "déclamations" de Diderot (Yves Bénot); 17. Le débat entre abolitionnistes et antiabolitionnistes en France de 1794 à 1802 (Claude Wanquet); 18. Emerson et l'esclavage (Carole Talon-Hugon); 19. Victor Schlcher et l'abolition de l'esclavage: au nom de la République et des droits de l'homme (Maâti Monjib); 20. Race, esclavage et émancipation: la Louisiane créole à l'intersection des mondes français, antillais et américain (Joseph Zitomersky). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Botswana
Striking a balance between media freedom and protection of reputation: the defence of reasonable publication in Botswana / Badala Tachilisa Balule. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2013), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 1-19
Abstract: This paper explores the adoption of the defence of reasonable publication in Botswana, and also looks at similar defences in other common law jurisdictions - South Africa, Namibia, England and Canada - which can be used to develop the defence in Botswana. The defence of reasonable publication has now been confirmed as forming part of the common law of defamation in Botswana. The question that arises is whether the elements of this defence are clearly articulated in local case law so as to enable the media to anticipate what kind of conduct would satisfy the criteria for reasonable publication. The paper shows that the current Botswana case law on the defence of reasonable publication fails to articulate the elements of the defence clearly. The best attempt at defining this defence has been in the Ocaya case. In articulating the defence of reasonable publication in Botswana, the courts should make it clear that the defence embodies a standard of responsible journalism by which to judge whether a publisher took adequate steps to ascertain the accuracy of the material published. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC137909 (Restricted access)

Botswana
Adoption in Botswana: does it serve the best interests of the child? / Sandra Ferreira. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2012), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 412-427
Abstract: Not every child has the opportunity to grow up as part of a family, which is regarded as the optimum form of child care. Adoption, however, provides a child with the opportunity to have a family. When adoption does occur, the most important aspect is that it should be in the best interests of the child. In this article the author examines statutory adoption in Botswana and whether it serves the best interests of the child. Statutory adoptions were introduced in Botswana by the Adoption of Children Act 54 which has regulated adoption since its promulgation in 1952, and remains the first and only piece of legislation regulating the statutory adoption of children in the country. The article provides evidence that current statutory adoption procedures do not necessarily serve the best interests of the child. The aspects of this Act which jeopardize the best interests of the child are discussed, viz. adoption orders, qualifications for adoption of children,

permission to visit an adopted child, inheritance rights, non-removal of an adopted child from Botswana, and the (lack of) involvement of a social worker. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC133831 (Restricted access)

Congo (Brazzaville)
Population, santé et développement au Congo / sous la dir. de Gertrude Ndeko, Joseph Mbandza et Daniel Loumouamou ; préf. de Laurent N.M. Assogba - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.
Keywords: Congo (Brazzaville)/Democratic Republic of Congo/development/diseases/environment/health care/public health/reproductive health

Abstract: Les communications et réflexions dans cet ouvrage sont issues des journées scientifiques 'Population, santé et développement' tenues à Brazzaville (Congo) les 20-22 novembre 2012. La première partie revisite l'étude de quelques pathologies courantes au Congo (VIH/SIDA, paludisme, maladies diarrhéiques), en mettant en relief leur impact socioéconomique et financier sur le développement des populations du pays. La deuxième partie fait une étude comparative des dépenses de santé au Congo et dans la République démocratique du Congo (RDC). La troisième partie aborde les questions liées au VIH, à la population et à l'environnement en présentant les indicateurs, les tendances et l'offre du VIH/SIDA au Congo puis en analysant les problèmes d'environnement liés à l'urbanisation. La quatrième partie s'attelle, d'une part, à la santé sexuelle et reproductive, d'autre part, aux populations vulnérables et à leurs problèmes de santé et de sexualité. Enfin, la cinquième et dernière partie donne quelques pistes de réflexion sur certains problèmes liés à la santé, mais présentés de façon littéraires. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo
L'Afrique belge aux XIXe et XXe siècles : nouvelles recherches et perspectives en histoire coloniale / Patricia van Schuylenbergh, Catherine Lanneau et Pierre-Luc Plasman (dir.) - Bruxelles [etc.] : Peter Lang, 2014.
Keywords: colonial administration/colonial history/colonization/Democratic Republic of Congo/historiography

Abstract: Cet ouvrage collectif rassemble des études historiques sur la colonisation belge en Afrique centrale (aujourd'hui la République démocratique du Congo). Introduit par deux études insérant les recherches dans une perspective plus large (Courants et historiographies), l'ouvrage trace un parcours historique qui va de la rencontre de l'Autre (Supports scientifiques et savoirs locaux, avec chapitres sur les apports africains aux expéditions européennes du XIXe siècle, les sociétés géographiques de Bruxelles et Anvers (texte en anglais), et l'Institut colonial de Hambourg (texte en anglais)) à son contrôle dans un processus marqué par la recherche de l'efficacité coloniale (Contextes et situations socio-économiques entre 1940 et 1960). La rencontre de l'Autre engendre une violence (État indépendant du Congo: guerre et droit) et suscite l'émergence d'un contrôle par un appareil judiciaire peinant à imposer l'État de droit sur la raison d'État (Justice coloniale). Enfin, l'ouvrage interroge la manière dont le binôme métropole-colonie se positionne face à de grands défis de l'ordre international: Eurafrique, nationalisme et communisme (Entre concepts et mouvements politiques). Contributions de Lancelot Arzel, Charlotte Braillon, Étienne Deschamps, Michel Dumoulin, Anne-Sophie Gijs, Catherine Lanneau, Guillaume Léonard, Mathilde Leduc-Grimaldi, Pedro Monaville, Bérengère Piret, Pierre-Luc Plasman, Jens Ruppenthal (en anglais), Dantès Singiza, Pierre Tilly, Jan Vandersmissen (en anglais) et Patricia Van Schuylenbergh. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo
War rape survivors of the Second Congo War : a perspective from symbolic convergence theory / Demi Simi and Jonathan Matusitz. - In: *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India:* (2014), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 81-93
Keywords: civil wars/communication/Democratic Republic of Congo/sexual offences/victims

Abstract: This article examines actions and narratives of war rape survivors of the Second Congo War in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This war, which officially began in 1998, is an enduring armed struggle that involves more than fighting for mineral resources. It also involves massive attacks against women (i.e. by engaging in the systematic rape of women). The theoretical

framework used in this analysis is symbolic convergence theory (SCT). Coined by Bormann (1972), SCT postulates that group consciousness is achieved when a group shares emotions, experiences, and stories. SCT regards group cohesion as a result of rhetorical visions by delivering a collective objective through fantasy themes, fantasy types, symbolic cues, and sagas. An important conclusion of this analysis is that, through various forms of symbolic convergence and fantasies, Congolese women are able to cope with the reality of war rape and navigate (in the best way they can) in todays society. In other words, SCT helps to explain how rape survivors find ways to mitigate their own suffering. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09744053.2014.914636 (Restricted access)

Egypt

Redefining terrorism under the Mubarak regime: towards a new definition of terrorism in Egypt / Islam Ibrahim Chiha. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2013), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 90-121
Keywords: Egypt/human rights/international law/terrorism
Abstract: In the fight against terrorism, many States have overreacted to its threat and have adopted overbroad definitions of terrorism that forfeited fundamental rights in the name of protecting national security. Egypt, under President Mubarak's regime, was one of those States that have exceedingly abused its terrorism definition to restrain many Egyptians' fundamental rights and freedoms. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the Egyptian approach by highlighting the various deficiencies in the Egyptian definition of terrorism. Moreover, the paper underscores the harmful implication that such an ambiguous and vague definition may pose for the legal system and emphasizes how easily this definition lends itself to manipulation by unscrupulous political regimes. The article compares the Egyptian definition of terrorism to a number of international law definitions and underscores the various dissimilarities between them in the light of international law norms and standards for defining terrorism. It is further claimed that there are core elements of an objective definition that can be distilled from the various international definitions in order to prevent any potential abuse of power or undue interference with fundamental rights and freedoms. The article concludes with legal recommendations derived from the analysis of international law approaches for the prospective Egyptian legislator to consider when amending the anti-terrorism law of Egypt. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC137905 (Restricted access)

Ghana

Constitutional hybridity and constitutionalism in Ghana / Ransford Edward Van Gyampo and Emmanuel Graham. - In: *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India:* (2014), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 138-150
Keywords: 1992/constitutions/Ghana/separation of powers
Abstract: Ghanas 1992 Constitution is a hybrid arrangement that combines some features of both the US Presidential and British Westminster systems of Government. Having modelled three different constitutions along the lines of both systems since 1960, the preference for constitutional hybridity emerged in 1992. This was based on the assumption that the best constitution is a mixed system that borrows from the features of the two main systems of government. Nevertheless, after over 20 years of operation, this study shows that Ghanas 1992 Constitution upsets the balance of power between the arms of government, particularly between the executive and legislature, in favour of the former in a manner that undermines constitutionalism. This article discusses the specific arrangements and provisions of the hybrid constitution and how they facilitate the exercise of unbridled as well as unmitigated executive power. It makes a call for the abolition of the hybrid system and an adherence to either of the two main systems, but not both. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09744053.2014.916846 (Restricted access)

Great Britain

Perceptions of value: assessing the agent/commission model of UK higher education recruitment in Africa / Alex Thomson ... [et al.]. - In: *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India:* (2014), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 105-120 : tab

Abstract: The UKs higher education relationship with Africa has changed in recent years. Past associations of developmental cooperation have been superseded by market-based student recruitment seeking income for UK universities. This article is about assessing a form of recruitment that helps underpin this new relationship: the agent/commission model. It identifies the nature of this approach to recruitment, and the processes involved. The article also asks who benefits from the agent/commission model. The research captured a snapshot of opinion within a case study UK university, seeking the views of agents themselves and their service users. It was found that all these actors considered the work of agents to be of value. There are certainly flaws in the agent/commission model, and wider societal implications for African states and economies, but it is suggested that agents should be given more credit for the work that they do than is reflected in the current literature. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09744053.2014.914638 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Devolved government and local governance in Kenya : implementing decentralization underpinned by the 2010 Constitution / Kempe Ronald Hope, Sr. - In: *African and Asian Studies:* (2013), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 338-358
Abstract: This work sets out the structure and potential benefits of decentralized government in Kenya and, against that background, advocates, provides justification for, and recommends a program of actions to build the required framework and institutions to underpin and support the devolved government structures that the 2010 constitution proposes for improving local and, consequently, national governance in the country. The potential benefits from devolved government are analyzed with critical examples drawing from Kenyas current economic and political environment. Against that background, a program of actions is advocated and discussed to derive those benefits, as well as in accordance with the objectives and principles of devolved government spelled out in the 2010 constitution. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kenya
Planning African development / ed. by Glen Norcliffe and Tom Pinfold - London : Routledge, 2011.
Abstract: This collective volume deals with issues of development planning in Kenya. Most papers were written by members of a technical aid project which was operated in Kenya by York University from 1970 to 1978. Four of the essays relate to specific aspects of project appraisal. The volume aims to contribute to the continuing discussion of project-planning methods and policy issues, out of which new techniques and programmes for development can be anticipated. Contributions: Raising nutritional levels and rural development in Kenya (Paul Cook); Land-use competition at the margins of the rangelands: an issue in development strategies for semi-arid areas (David J. Campbell); The rural nonfarm sector and the development process in Kenya (Don Freeman and Glen Norcliffe); Towards a locational policy for manufacturing industry in Kenya (Clay Wescott and Glen Norcliffe); Coordinating operating and investment expenditures: the need for balance planning and budgetting (Tom Pinfold and David L. Anderson); Intra-programme resource allocation: the case of hospitals in Kenya (David L. Anderson); Accounting prices and project appraisal in Kenya (Paul Cook and Balder Von Hohenbalken); Planning and evaluation of rural electrification in Kenya (Renzo Milanesi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Madagascar
Esclavage et libération à Madagascar / sous la dir. de Ignace Ratoko et Sylvain Urfer ; préf. Désiré Tsarahazana - Anatananarivo : Centre foi et justice, 2014.
Abstract: Le présent ouvrage se propose de mieux faire connaître les réalités passées et présentes de l'esclavage à Madagascar. La première partie évoque le "parcours historique" de l'esclavage et de ses séquelles dans la Grande Île et dans les "îlots épars" pendant le XIXe siècle; elle rappelle aussi comment le christianisme s'est situé face à lui, dans l'histoire du monde

et, dans l'histoire malgache, à travers les actions menées par le premier évêque catholique d'Antananarivo. "L'esclavage moderne" fait l'objet de la deuxième partie de l'ouvrage. À Madagascar il désigne notamment les conditions de vie inhumaines infligées aux femmes, aux enfants et aux travailleurs. S'y ajoutent les exigences de la tradition et des coutumes qui, toujours vivaces, peuvent être assimilées à une nouvelle forme d'esclavage. La troisième partie se propose de trouver "les chemins de la libération". Contributeurs: G. Cipollone, F.M. Esoavelomandroso, F. Rajaoson, I. Rakoto, S. Rambinintsaotra, B. Randrenjatovo Harvel, J.-R. Randriamaro, G.D. Randriamasitiana, L.M. Randriatavy, B. Rasoarifetra, D. Rasolomanana, F. Ratsimbazafy, C. Razafimbelo, L.N. Razafindralambo, S. Urfer. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Malawi

Who speaks Chibrazi, the urban contact vernacular of Malawi? / Chimwemwe Kamanga. - In: *Language Matters:* (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 257-275 : tab
Keywords: language change/lingua francas/Malawi/urban society
Abstract: Chibrazi, the urban contact vernacular of Malawi, is a mixed or hybrid language variety that caricatures language contact and contact induced language change in the country. Over time, Chibrazi has evolved into an instrument of wider communication and developed in structure. Sofar, Chibrazi has not received much scholarly attention. One question is: Who speaks it? This article provides some answers obtained from a case study that was conducted as part of the author's study at the University of Pretoria. The data was obtained through a questionnaire, follow-up interviews and observation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2014.910249 (Restricted access)

Namibia

Batswana 'dikgosi' (chiefs) and the incorporation of South West Africa into the Union of South Africa, 1946 : what business did they have in the issue? / Brian T. Mokopakgosi. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 55-77 : krt
Keywords: Botswana/Namibia/protectorates/South Africa/strategic policy/traditional rulers
Abstract: The paper recounts the story of some African chiefs ('dikgosi') in what was then Bechuanaland Protectorate (now Botswana) who used their meagre resources in 1946 to block the incorporation of another colonial territory (Namibia) into the Union of South Africa. The paper argues that the action of the Batswana dikgosi was far from being a progressive and selfless act on their part, but a skilful strategy to block the incorporation of their own protectorate. It was in fact part of a long-standing strategy of using anything that would remove the chances of incorporation. The paper further suggests that the dikgosi's lawyer, Douglas Buchanan, may have also been part of the campaign; a man who skilfully weaved the dikgosi's fear of the incorporation of their own country into the broader regional and international politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

Constraints on the development of liberal ideas and practices in colonial Namibia / Christo Botha. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 7-31
Keywords: colonial administration/human rights/Namibia/race relations
Abstract: This paper shows how the nature of colonial rule and the attitude of white Namibians made the development of a liberal culture of tolerance and cooperation almost impossible in Namibia. However, there is also evidence of a movement amongst certain individuals and groups to assert their inalienable rights to human dignity and freedom from oppression especially since the 1970s. This cannot be seen as an initiative to promote broad-based liberal political and civil values in an institutional context, but it was of great significance for engendering a spirit of hope in the face of oppression. This paper is followed by another - in Journal of Namibian Studies vol. 14 - which examines initiatives to promote contacts between white and black people in Namibia and create conditions for the realization of liberal values such as the rule of law, protection of property and consent of the governed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

Township tourism and the political spaces of Katutura / Laura Connoy and Suzan Ilcan. - In:

Abstract: Contemporary postcolonial Namibia is experiencing an extension of the logic of camp biopolitics that stems from its colonial era. In this paper, the authors suggest that tourism is the conduit for this kind of development which takes on different contemporary forms in postcolonial configurations of biopolitics. In Namibia's township of Katutura, the marginalized poor are subject to mechanisms of camp biopolitics that supplement G. Agamben's (2000) conceptualization of bare life. However, G. Agamben's approach to biopolitics ahistorizes and depoliticizes space in ways that obfuscate the presence of a political subject. The article first introduces a framework of colonialism, camp biopolitics, and tourism, particularly in Katutura. The next section reveals Katutura as a political space made up of active subjects who engage in various contestations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

Vicious vets and lazy locals : experimentation, politics and CBPP in north-west Namibia, 1925-1980 / Steven Van Wolputte. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2013), vol. 13, p. 79-100 : foto's, krt

Abstract: The colonial encounter in the northern Kunene Region (or Kaoko) in north-west Namibia was epitomized in the events associated with the coming of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) to the region. This contribution is mainly based on archival sources. It probes into the genealogy of a disease that made animals 'putrefy from the inside out' and argues that the colonial perception of the region as a remote borderland, the ardent zeal of a relatively new profession within the South West African Administration to prove its legitimacy, and the nature of the disease led the colonial administration to engage in a series of experiments that were at once biological, social and political. These experiments involved the implementation of a new technology large-scale vaccination campaigns: they and their often unexpected outcomes throw into sharp relief the various ambiguities and outright contradictions that were quintessential to colonial rule in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

The South African Public Protector, the Ugandan Inspector-General of Government and the Namibian Ombudsman: a comparative review of their roles in good governance and human rights protection / John C. Mubangizi. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2012), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 304-327

Abstract: Three African ombudsman institutions - the South African Public Protector, the Ugandan Inspector-General of Government (IGG), and the Namibian Ombudsman - as well as attendant legislation, are assessed in terms of the historical role played in ensuring good governance and human rights protection. South Africa, Namibia and Uganda were chosen for comparison because all are transitional societies with similar recent histories, and because over the last two decades all three countries have been in the process of reforming and transforming their societies by attempting to improve the protection of human rights. The differences between the three ombudsman institutions, however, are not a reflection of their strengths and weaknesses, as they were established under different circumstances, for slightly different reasons, and within particular contexts. The differences are, in fact, grounded in the extent of the mandates of the institutions; the level of their independence; the extent of their powers; and how they exercise such mandates, independence and powers. The Namibian Ombudsman has several 'strengths' over its counterparts: a much broader mandate; a unique, innovative and progressive environmental mandate; and a higher level of independence. The Ugandan IGG, on the other hand, seems to enjoy more powers than its counterparts. It is concluded that all three institutions have played, and continue to play, an important role in good governance and human rights protection - albeit in varying degrees. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC133835 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Violence and votes in Nigeria : the dominance of incumbents in the use of violence to rig elections / Hakeem Onapajo. - In: *Africa Spectrum:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 27-51 : tab
Keywords: elections/Nigeria/violence/voting
Abstract: Which party uses violence to influence election outcomes? There are two existing perspectives that have offered responses to this critical question. One is a more popular position indicating that the incumbent party, more than the opposition party, makes use of violence with the aim of rigging elections; the other is a more radical perspective that suggests that electoral violence is more associated with the weakest party than with the incumbent. This paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing debate and to advance the argument suggesting the dominance of the incumbent in the use of violence to rig elections. With evidence sourced from well-trusted reports from independent election monitors, this paper shows with case studies from Nigeria at different electoral periods that, in terms of influencing election outcomes, the incumbent has been more associated with violence during elections than the opposition. It is further argued in the paper that the existing nature of executive power in Nigeria provides a plausible explanation for the incumbents violence during elections. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Northeast Africa
Environmental change, conflicts and problems of sustainable development in the Horn of Africa / Redie Bereketeab. - In: *African and Asian Studies:* (2013), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 291-314 : tab
Keywords: conflict/environmental degradation/environmental management/Northeast Africa/social structure/sustainable development
Abstract: This article analyses interlinks between environmental changes, conflicts and sustainable development in the Horn of Africa. It makes an argument for the dialectical correlation between the three variables. It is thus argued that environmental deterioration can lead to conflicts, and environmental deterioration and conflicts can also hamper sustainable development. It is also argued that lack of sustainable development can lead to environmental degradation, which can lead to conflicts. Conflict causes environmental degradation, which hampers development. The article also argues that social structures and socio-economic mode of life impact on environment that either aggravates or mitigates conflicts, affecting sustainable development negatively or positively. The social norms, values and practices these social structures and institutions spawn also impact on environment-conflict-development nexus. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Rwanda
Rwanda's political settlement and the urban transition : expropriation, construction and taxation in Kigali / Tom Goodfellow. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2014), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 311-329 : foto's, graf., tab
Keywords: expropriation/land reform/real property tax/Rwanda/urban planning/urbanization
Abstract: Although still predominantly rural, Rwanda is one of the world's fastest-urbanizing countries. This paper considers the Rwandan Patriotic Front's (RPF) approach to urban development in the context of intense pressure on land and a stated long-term agenda of moving towards a future that is '100 percent urban'. The RPF government has won plaudits for its transformation of Kigali, and its Land Tenure Regularisation programme is proceeding at a pace few anticipated. Its approach to the urban question remains, however, both highly controversial abroad and contested within the country. There is widespread acknowledgement that aspects of the government's urban agenda have been disadvantageous to the poor, but it is also unclear whether the implementation of this agenda is furthering or hindering their overarching drive for economic growth, structural transformation and political stability. In particular, the expropriation of urban land and the political-economic interests embedded in the real estate sector have critical impacts on Rwanda's development trajectory. Utilizing a 'political settlements' approach but introducing a spatial perspective focused on the transformation of Kigali, this paper explores the governance of land reform, urban planning, expropriation and property taxation, analyses how these illuminate the broader settlement in place, and considers the implications for Rwanda's

future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.891714 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Digging deep into IsiZulu-English code-switching in a peri-urban context / Nobuhle Ndimande-Hlongwa and Hloniphani Ndebele. - In: *Language Matters:* (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 237-256
Keywords: codeswitching/South Africa

Abstract: This article provides an overview of the social and cultural functions and motivations of IsiZulu-English code-switching among speakers living in Inanda, Ntuzuma and KwaMashu (hereafter INK) in eThekwini (Durban), in the province of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa). Following C. Myers-Scotton (1993), code-switching is defined as the mixing of different codes by speakers in the same conversation and this switch may take place at any level of language differentiation (languages, dialects, styles/registers). Until recently, code-switching and code-mixing were seen as evidence of internal confusion, the inability to separate two languages sufficiently to warrant the description of true bilingualism (Lipski 1985, 191). The article seeks to discuss the social functions of code-switching among isiZulu speakers; to demonstrate the different types of code-switching in a peri-urban setting; and to describe the factors that trigger code-switching. It also provides an argument that code-switching is not a result of bilingual incompetence but rather a complex process that requires a great amount of skill in both languages involved, as well as being a social and culturally motivated phenomenon. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2014.910248 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Is the school governing body a determining factor in the under-performance of secondary schools in the Western Cape province, South Africa? Issues and perspectives / Amiena Bayat, Wynand Louw, and Ravinder Rena. - In: *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India:* (2014), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 121-137 : tab
Keywords: educational financing/educational management/secondary education/South Africa

Abstract: In 1996, the Schools Act No. 84 of South Africa was promulgated. In the Schools Act, school governing bodies (SGBs) are mandated to manage the administration and finances of schools. The Act also provides guidelines for the SGB and the principal on their roles and responsibilities in managing the finances and leadership management of the school. However, some members of SGBs and principals either have little knowledge of the Schools Act or simply interpret it incorrectly, which results in many schools experiencing mismanagement which leads to the underperformance of the schools. The purpose of this study was to determine the perceptions of stakeholders on the financial functions of SGBs, to explore the functions of an SGB in managing a schools finances and, based on the findings of the research, to develop guidelines for principals and SGBs to enable them to manage their school funds efficiently and effectively. The study was conducted among 22 underperforming secondary schools in the Western Cape. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09744053.2014.914640 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Metaphors in the Freedom Day addresses of South African presidents (1995-2012) / Bertus van Rooy and Karolina Drejerska. - In: *Language Matters:* (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 165-183 : tab
Keywords: heads of State/language usage/South Africa/speeches

Abstract: Political discourse draws quite extensively on metaphor in construing a range of issues. Previous research on South African politicians has focussed mainly on the metaphor of 'a rainbow nation', except Malan (2008) who analysed a wider range of metaphors. This study analyses the use of conceptual metaphors in the annual Freedom Day (celebrated on 27 April) addresses by post-apartheid presidents. The most frequently used domain is 'warfare', within which South Africans are construed as 'warriors'. They struggle against the 'enemies' of apartheid/racism and current socio-economic problems. The second domain is 'a journey', which starts in 1994, meets 'obstacles' like racism and current problems on the road, but will eventually reach 'a destination' of a better life for all. The last major source domain is 'the lifecycle of a child',

where the fall of apartheid is 'the birth' of a new nation, which matures as 'a child' over time. A number of clear differences in the selection and use of metaphors are identified between the Freedom Day addresses of South African presidents from 1995 to 2012. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2013.868025 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Quality and inequality in the assessment of visual literacy in Grade 12 examination papers across six South African languages / Visvaganthie Moodley. - In: *Language Matters:* (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 204-223 : tab
Keywords: basic education/examinations/languages/South Africa
Abstract: In promoting equality across South Africa's 11 official languages, the Department of Basic Education (DoBE) has established a common language curriculum and common guidelines for the high-stakes, Grade 12, National Senior Certificate (NSC) or school-exiting examination. This article examines the summative assessment of the visual literacy (VL) component of the home language examination papers in six dominant languages - Afrikaans, English, Sesotho, Sepedi, isiXhosa and isiZulu - for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. It demonstrates that in spite of common curricula and examination guidelines, the assessment of VL across the languages lacks equivalence in terms of text selection; quality of questions for both technical knowledge and critical language awareness; and cognitive level demands. The article concludes by arguing that an examination guideline policy is inadequate for establishing equality of assessment across languages and that other significant dynamics must be addressed, if the desired outcome of 'equality' across language examinations is to be achieved. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2013.907331 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Re-thinking Engagement: dialogic strategies of alignment in letters to two South African newspapers / Jade Smith and Ralph Adendorff. - In: *Language Matters:* (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 276-288 : fig
Keywords: letters/linguistics/newspapers/South Africa
Abstract: This article uses an APPRAISAL analysis of 40 letters to the Daily Sun and The Times newspapers in South Africa to illustrate a reconceptualisation of the "Engagement" system. It discusses dialogism (M.M. Bakhtin, 1981), which inspired the creation of the Engagement framework by P.R.R. White (2003), who classified attempts to either align or disalign readers with a writer's stance. Contrary to the options for dialogic Engagement proposed by J.R. Martin and P.R.R. White (2005) and P.R.R. White and A. Don (2012), the data suggests that not all Engagement strategies carry equal power of alignment, as the framework's systemic layout implies. This prompts a re-thinking of the Engagement categories as occurring along a continuum of their strength. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2014.909872 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Xenophobia, sovereign power and the limits of citizenship / Grace Idahosa and Louise D. Vincent. - In: *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India:* (2014), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 94-104
Keywords: Africans/foreigners/health care/public health/South Africa/xenophobia
Abstract: African foreigners in South Africa have frequently been the targets of violent and discriminatory practices, which occur in the enabling context of negative discourses concerning African foreigners that circulate in various spheres of public life. This article concerns one particular field of interaction between African foreigners and the South African State, namely the public health sector. Discriminatory and, sometimes, violent practices towards African foreigners on the part of South African citizens are widely documented. Less discussed are the ways in which these practices of violence and discrimination are in fact State practices. The authors show this with reference to the treatment of African foreigners in the public health sector. They refer to this prejudicial treatment as health-care xenophobia which is made possible by a wider set of discourses related to citizenship and the rights accruing to citizens which suggest the non-rights

of the non-citizen. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09744053.2014.914637 (Restricted access)

South Africa
A question of life and death / Andra Le Roux-Kemp. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2013), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 74-89
Keywords: death/legislation/medical sciences/norms/South Africa
Abstract: Science and technology have assumed a pivotal role in shaping all aspects of modern society. They are intertwined with wider socio-political issues, and feature in both civil and criminal courtrooms. The law, however, often lags behind in adequately considering scientific and technological advances, social context, and the consequences of technological advances in a multicultural society. This article focuses on the moment of death, defined in South Africa's National Health Act 61 of 2003 as brain death. This profound shift in South African jurisprudence from somatic death to brain death was effected without consultation or discussion with interest groups or the general public. The article considers the development of death criteria, together with contemporary controversies surrounding brain death as the generally accepted death criterion. The pivotal role of social norms in determining the moment of death is discussed with specific reference to Jewish law, Japanese culture, and finally African indigenous traditions. It is argued that while it is important that the concept of death be 'updated' and redefined as science and technology provide for new possibilities, and social norms and belief systems change over time, it is only with due regard to societal norms and values that the law can truly give effect to the role of science and technology in shaping all aspects of modern society - including the medical and legal definitions of death. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC137906 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Accepting State responsibility by means of an 'apology': the Australian and South African experience / G.N. Barrie. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2013), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 52-73
Keywords: apartheid/Australia/international law/reparations/South Africa/truth and reconciliation commissions
Abstract: The UN International Law Commission's 2001 Draft Articles on State Responsibility declares that, besides restitution and compensation as a means of accountability for an international wrong, satisfaction may also be offered. Article 37 states that satisfaction may take the form of an expression of regret or a formal apology. This is a movement away from the Chorzow Factory Case PC1J Series A no 17 4 (1928) where it was held that a breach of an international obligation demands full reparation for the injury caused. Article 37 is more in line with the Genocide Convention Case 2007 ICJ Rep 43 where it was held that State responsibility could arise at a political level. In the Rainbow Warrior Affair 20 RIAA 217 (1990) the tribunal considered that a French declaration of responsibility was, inter alia, an appropriate form of redress for using force against the territorial integrity of New Zealand. It is submitted that Australian Prime Minister Rudd's 2008 formal apology for the removal of aboriginal children from their parents (the 'Stolen Generation') and South Africa's 1998 Truth and Reconciliation Commission are examples of an expression of regret or formal apology as set out in article 37 of the ILC's Draft Articles on State Responsibility. It is submitted that in so doing Australia and South Africa have accepted accountability for breaches of ius cogens norms and erga omnes obligations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC137907 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Administrative penalties as they relate to consumer redress / Karin Van Jaarsveld. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2012), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 275-303 : graf., tab
Keywords: competition law/consumer protection/fines/South Africa
Abstract: Although consumer welfare is one of the main objectives of the South African Competition Act, the current administrative penalties for which it provides do not deal with

consumer redress. Consumers who are disadvantaged by the anti-competitive conduct of firms receive no compensation or other assistance. The administrative penalties paid by firms that contravene the Act do not aid consumers; in fact, firms often increase the price of their goods or services to finance these penalties. So the Act does not meet its objective as it does not provide adequately for consumer redress. The author suggests that the Act be revised to clarify the powers of the competition authorities and to enable them to impose penalties that will directly benefit affected consumers. She also suggests that the Act provide for private means of redress through the implementation of class actions specifically relating to anti-competitive conduct. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC131103 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Combating permissible tax avoidance through efficient administrative approaches: what SARS can learn from its Canadian counterpart / Lee-Ann Steenkamp. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2012), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 227-257 : tab
Keywords: Canada/fiscal law/South Africa/tax administration/tax evasion
Abstract: Impermissible tax avoidance transactions cross the dividing line between legal tax avoidance and illegal tax evasion. In response, governments across the globe have adopted legislative, judicial and administrative measures to combat this type of tax avoidance. This article reviews the use of the administrative techniques employed by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). These include awareness resources, monitoring tools, audits and administrative penalties. Through the evaluation of Canada's regime, the article makes recommendations in an attempt to improve the South African administrative approach. It is proposed that the South African Revenue Service (SARS) continues to develop a cogent compliance programme in order to improve tax compliance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/document/EJC131105 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Globalisation v glocalisation: no contest; legal comparison, mixed legal systems and legal pluralism / Caroline M.A. Nicholson. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2012), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 258-274
Keywords: globalization/legal pluralism/legal systems/South Africa
Abstract: In this article the value of taking a less traditional approach to mixed legal systems, legal comparison, and a global perspective is explored. The use of value-pluralism in comparative research to enhance harmonization of laws is explained and its relevance to the South African context established. The article first deals with the theoretical basis for the views expressed. This introduction is followed by a brief overview of the South African legal system as a mixed legal system and an exploration of the approaches to the classification of legal systems. The article concludes with comments on the objectives of globalization, value-pluralism, and harmonization of laws. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/document/EJC131104 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Theorising children's rights as a multi- and interdisciplinary field of study / R. Songca. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2012), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 365-388
Keywords: AIDS/children's rights/interdisciplinary studies/South Africa
Abstract: In this paper, the author advocates the use of multi-disciplinary approaches to meet the demands of the many societal problems in South Africa today. He argues in particular that children's rights and related issues escape disciplinary classification and inadvertently place researchers between the disciplines. For instance, children's rights in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic are too complex to be resolved by applying the subject knowledge of a single discipline or approach, such as the legal framework. The author looks at how legal, cultural, political and socio-economic frameworks can 'collaborate' to tackle the many 'tentacles' produced by the pandemic. Accordingly, the author proposes the use of multi- and interdisciplinary approaches in understanding and interpreting the human rights of children. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC133833 (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

Language experiences of transnational migrants in the Southern African context / Davie Mutasa. - In: *Language Matters:* (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 184-203

Abstract: Owing to economic exigencies, civil wars, political instability and natural disasters, many people are forced to abandon their homes, brave 'fear of the unknown' and seek refuge in other countries with or without guarantee for their safety, employment opportunities and refugee status. Often economically dominant countries, which normally are viewed as greener pastures, do attract refugees from starving nations. For most of the migrants language poses a further challenge if their home language is not spoken in the host country - which is a normal phenomenon. This seemingly has repercussions on migrants' employment prospects, as well as their access to information and health services. It is surmised that linguistic challenges may make a person a target of immigration officers' insults, police brutality and illegal deportations. Hence, this article aims to explore the language experiences of transnational migrants and to suggest strategies to deal with these linguistic challenges and promote the harmonious co-existence of migrants and citizens of their host nations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2013.868026 (Restricted access)

Uganda

Civil society and land use policy in Uganda : the Mabira Forest case / Patrick Hönig. - In: *Africa Spectrum:* (2014), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 53-77

Abstract: Over the past few years, the Ugandan government has repeatedly initiated proceedings to clear one-fourth of the Mabira natural forest reserve in central Uganda and give the land to a sugar company controlled by a transnational business conglomerate. Each time the government took steps to execute the Mabira project, civil society groups organised large-scale protests that pressurised the government into shelving its plans. The Save Mabira Forest campaign has been widely cited as an example of how sustained protests by civil society groups serve as a corrective of democratic deficits in decision-making processes pertaining to the commons and as a deterrent to profit-driven business schemes hatched in collusion with carefree or corrupt bureaucrats and politicians. However, an in-depth analysis of the campaign suggests that ecological and social justice concerns are mixed up with identity politics and exclusionist agendas. Examining the complex web of interactions between state, big business and civil society in Uganda, this paper sheds light on the multi-layered and often ambiguous role played by non-governmental organisations in post-conflict societies of sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

La migration prise aux mots : mise en récits et en images des migrations transafricaines / sous la dir. de Cécile Canut et Catherine Mazauric - Paris : Le Cavalier Bleu, 2014.

Abstract: Les multiples formes de migrations transafricaines font l'objet de récits très nombreux, qui irriguent les productions artistiques (musicales, littéraires, théâtrales, cinématographiques, etc.), locales ou supra-nationales, depuis fort longtemps. Focalisant leurs analyses sur différents types de récits, les contributeurs à ce livre collectif rendent compte, à travers les processus de mises en scène, de mises en mots et en images, des visions multiformes du voyage ouest-africain, en envisageant ses conséquences pour les sociétés et les individus, et ses effets dans les imaginaires. Après un prologue par Cécile Canut et Catherine Mazauric, le livre est composé de trois parties: 1) Poétique de la migration (contributeurs: Alioune Sow, Carola Mick et Marina Lafay, Catherine Mazauric, Alice Degorge, Pierre Soubias, Sébastien Boulay); 2) Temps et espaces des migrations (contributeurs: Cheikna Wagué et Sandra Nossik, Abdourahmane Seck, Jacinthe Mazzocchetti, Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Clémentina Furtado); 3) Mots et maux de la migration (Christine Deprez, Aziz Faty, Véronique Petit, Giula Pizzolato et Mohamed Ly, Roberto Beneduce, Cécile Canut). Épilogue par Sylvie Kandé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

West Africa
Migrations africaines : le codéveloppement en questions : essai de démographie politique / sous la dir. de Cris Beauchemin ... [et al.] - Paris : A. Colin, 2013.
Keywords: Democratic Republic of Congo/development/Europe/international migration/migrants/remittances/return migration/Senegal/West Africa
Abstract: Depuis le milieu des années 2000, les débats sur l'immigration en Europe se sont très largement focalisés sur les migrations africaines. En complément du contrôle des frontières, le codéveloppement est apparu comme un nouveau dispositif politique associant gestion des migrations et promotion du développement. Cet ouvrage confronte les attentes des politiques du codéveloppement avec les résultats d'enquêtes effectuées dans le cadre du projet MAFE (Migrations entre l'Afrique et l'Europe). L'ouvrage présente des résultats de l'enquête MAFE-Sénégal et de l'enquête CEMI-Congo qui était une préfiguration de l'enquête MAFE-Congo. L'ouvrage aborde successivement le lien entre migration africaine et développement, les tendances migratoires congolaises et sénégalaises, les transferts de biens et d'argent à destination des parents restés au pays, le rôle des migrants dans l'amélioration des conditions d'habitat des ménages à Dakar, les investissements directement reálisés par les migrants dans différents secteurs, et les transferts de savoir-faire accumulés par les migrants de retour pendant leur expérience à l'étranger. Contributions de Cris Beauchemin, Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Lama Kabbanji, David Lessault, Mohbe Agbada Mangalu, Cora Mezger, Andonirina Rakotonarivo, Papa Sakho, et Bruno Schoumaker. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Zimbabwe
Code-switching in Zimbabwean urban grooves music / Victor Mugari. - In: *Language Matters:* (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 224-236 : tab
Keywords: codeswitching/popular music/Zimbabwe
Abstract: This article investigates code-switching as exhibited in Zimbabwean urban grooves music, arguing that it is both a music style and a linguistic style. On the one hand, code-switching defines the artists' urban music genre; it is a stylistic device that isolates the genre from other contemporary genres. On the other hand, it is evidence of the existence of a language style. The article further argues that even though code-switching in song lyrics is not spontaneous, it can still be analysed within the existing code-switching frameworks such as Audience Design. The artists adjust their language style to suit their audience, mainly the youths who unreservedly code-switch. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2014.907332 (Restricted access)