

Africa

African journalism : a journey of failures and triumphs / George Ogola. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 93-102

Abstract: In this article the author analyses the development of African journalism and addresses some challenges, particularly in the process of media liberalisation, that undermine the normative role African journalism ought to play on the continent. The author sees the adoption as well as the appropriation of new media and other ICTs as opening new frontiers for the practise of journalism in Africa and redefining the relationship between journalists, the state and audiences. In his opinion audiences will increasingly become actors rather than mere recipients of African journalism. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008175> (Restricted access)

Africa

African journalism in the 'digital era' : charting a research agenda / Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 11-17

Abstract: Traditional journalism practice in Africa has not escaped the complexities and contradictions associated with the permeation of interactive digital technologies into the profession. However, the rates at which new digital technologies are adopted and appropriated in newsmaking contexts across the continent are far from homogeneous owing to the structural and functional inequalities associated with the notion of the digital divide. This short article charts a research direction for exploring, among other issues, questions of structuring, appropriation and transformation through a combination of personal impressions, research and theoretical observations driving debates on the new media and journalism practice in Africa and beyond. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008124> (Restricted access)

Africa

African journalists as an endangered breed / Levi Obijiofor. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 122-128

Abstract: In this short article the author addresses the struggle for press freedom in Africa. He gives examples from different countries, that show that African journalists still face considerable obstacles, put there by political leaders, law enforcement agents, and disgruntled groups driven by self-interest. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008178> (Restricted access)

Africa

Citizenship communication : revisiting the faultlines of North-South relations / Vipul Mudgal. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 113-121

Abstract: In this article the author explains the concept of 'citizenship communication', a new direction in the field of development communication, a set of strategies of information diffusion for development and social change. He argues that the shift to 'citizenship communication' could bring a new era of empowerment through communication rights which could form an antidote to the depoliticisation of the individual, who is increasingly being reduced to a consumer citizen. According to the author, Journalism Studies in Africa should take heed of this new direction, which could also provide fruitful collaboration between scholars in the Global South. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008177> (Restricted access)

Africa

Critical terrorism studies and its implications for Africa / Hussein Solomon. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 219-234

Abstract: In Somalia, the African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces are engaged in a fierce

counter-insurgency campaign against Al Shabab terrorists. Regional and international players such as Ethiopia and the USA support AMISOM. In northern Mali, French forces together with those of the Economic Community of West African States are involved in vicious battles with Islamists in the form of Ansar Dine, the Movement for Unity and Jihad and Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. In northern Nigeria, security forces are engaged in bloody battles against the Islamist sect Boko Haram. In all three cases, success in a traditional realist sense is far from assured and traditional counter-terrorism measures are actually counter-productive since it refuses to acknowledge the underlying complexity giving rise to radical Islamist movements. Adopting a critical terrorism studies approach, with an emphasis on the emancipatory approach of the Aberystwyth School, this paper argues that traditional counter-terrorism would only serve to perpetuate the conflict in these countries further. The situation is exacerbated since there is a refusal to recognize the legitimate demands of the other through the creation of the stereotype of the irrational and cruel other. Traditional counter-terrorism studies are also problematic in that it refuses to acknowledge that the historic and economic conditions contributing to the emergence of Boko Haram. In a similar vein, the Tuareg Islamists of Northern Mali see their own identity as indivisible with that of their homeland Azawad; something which neither the Malian government nor international forces are prepared to acknowledge. Moreover, and in line with critical terrorism studies, the paper adopts an inter-disciplinary approach that examines the complexity of the problems these polities confront, including governance, history, anthropology and the manner African states are inserted into the global political economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1041671> (Restricted access)

Africa

Gender divides and African journalism practice / H. Leslie Steeves and Irene Awino. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 84-92

Abstract: In this article the authors argue that African journalism remains characterised by imbalances of power that have left many women journalists marginalised and denied upward mobility. Additionally, both women and gender-related content continue to be underrepresented or poorly represented in news; and gender divides are also evident in audiences, as research shows disparities in access to news and relevant information. The authors call for more scholarship on many overlapping issues on gender and journalism across the continent, including journalism institutions and practitioners therein, content and audiences. Alternative media and media activism also warrant their attention. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008174> (Restricted access)

Africa

Is cultural translation hidden in African journalism? / Ullamaija Kivikuru. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 65-72

Abstract: In this article the author criticizes the loss of contact with the public in African journalism. The growing role of the citizen in journalism, under the influence of globalization and social media, is often suggested, but the author contests this point of view. He suggests one tool to improve this: "cultural translation", which reaches out to recipients with a set of means they recognise. He then investigates if and how "cultural translation" is being practiced in African journalism. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008152> (Restricted access)

Africa

Journalism in Africa : modernity, Africinity / Francis B. Nyamnjoh. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 37-43

Abstract: In this article the author argues that the precepts of journalism that apply currently in Africa are largely at variance with dominant ideas of personhood and agency, and by extension society, culture and democracy, shared by communities across the continent, as it assumes that there is a one-best-way of being and doing to which Africans must aspire and be converted in the name of modernity and civilisation. It places this problem at the heart of some of the professional and ethical dilemmas that haunt journalism in and on Africa. The way forward, the author argues,

is in recognising the creative ways in which Africans merge their traditions with exogenous influences to create realities that are not reducible to either but enriched by both. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008128> (Restricted access)

Africa

Locating critiques of normativity : geo-historical perspectives / Martin Conboy. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 77-83

Abstract: Many accounts of the forms and functions of journalism stress its continuity with Enlightenment ideals, like democracy and commitment to truth-telling. The author argues that not only journalism but also its political accomplice, globalisation, needs to be reconsidered in order to set in motion an ambition to more carefully scrutinise present articulations of journalistic ideals in order to reach a more acceptable range of pragmatism. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008173> (Restricted access)

Africa

North-South dialogues in journalism studies / Clifford Christians. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 44-50

Abstract: In this article the author argues as follows. Freedom and responsibility have long been central principles in the Eurocentric understanding of journalism as a form of knowledge production. But the freedom-responsibility nexus communicates a philosophy of news in parochial terms. For constructive dialogue between the Global South and North America/Western Europe, it needs to be replaced by international conceptions that communicate from a level playing field, without creating dependency. Dropping 'freedom' from the equation, and orienting 'responsibility' to 'accountability' will enable a theoretically interesting discussion, South and North, of journalism's mission and role in the new era of digital technology. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008129> (Restricted access)

Africa

Power asymmetries in North-South dialogues / Colin Sparks. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 51-56

Abstract: In this article the author argues that within the ambit of the academy, there is a domination of Northern institutions. The consequence of this domination, particularly in the field of media and communication, is that the preponderance of intellectual effort is directed towards Northern problems. As a consequence, many of the concepts employed are formed in that context. Also, the institutions of the South are staffed with people trained in the North and there is a tendency to universalise Northern concepts as being directly applicable to problems everywhere. The author suggests a much more critical attitude towards concepts used in the field of African Journalism Studies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008136> (Restricted access)

Africa

Re-orienting the 'charm offensive' to the 'charm defensive' : a critical review of Chinese media development in Africa / Anbin Shi. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 135-140

Abstract: This article is a brief analysis of China's media development in Africa and a call for a reorientation from a 'charm offensive' to a 'charm defensive'. The 'charm offensive' is characterised by the following: 1) all projects are mainly government sponsored, strategically engineered and efficiently implemented; 2) projects centre around infrastructure building and technical support, under the aegis of voluminous investment; 3) all projects and their outcomes have drawn attention around the globe, evoking the fear that China will colonise Africa, thereby replacing the foundational belief in Western-imported press freedom with the Chinese model of 'market-driven liberalisation under authoritarian control'. In the 'charm defensive' Chinese media should: 1) transcend from a government-sponsored model to a model relevant for local communities and engage with indigenous audiences by way of emerging social media and mobile phone platforms; 2) look to the power and resources of private entrepreneurs and

non-governmental organisations to enhance the credibility and efficacy of international communication; 3) convey a clear-cut and consistent value system to its African audience.

Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008180> (Restricted access)

Africa

Remaking 'area studies' in journalism studies / Silvio Waisbord. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 30-36

Abstract: This article addresses the desirability of 'area studies', the clustering of the Global South in distinct sub-regions of study, within journalism studies. This in the context of the globalisation of the field, and recent calls to 'de-Westernise' perspectives in media and communication studies (Waisbord and Mellado, 2014). Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008127> (Restricted access)

Africa

Research in African journalism : trends and projections / Tanja Bosch. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 18-21

Abstract: This short article begins by asking whether African journalism is unique and different in terms of how it is practised, and argues that if, as evidence suggests, it is, then the practice of African journalism research may also require a different approach. It is argued that academic researchers turning their focus to African journalism and the various articulations of the field, should keep in mind the geographic and cultural peculiarities of the continent, and adapt their approaches accordingly. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008125> (Restricted access)

Africa

Risk and journalism in the digital age / Adrian Hadland. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 129-134

Abstract: In this article the author investigates the relationship between journalism and conflict, in light of the beheadings of several Western journalist, and the dissemination of these acts via social media, in 2014. The author argues that as long as journalists are too cosy and close with the state, with elites and with big business, they render themselves profoundly vulnerable to being identified as the most convenient and effective ambassador of that very alliance. He then poses the question how African journalism scholars can critique this new phenomenon, and also the context in which this has been allowed to happen. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008179> (Restricted access)

Africa

Special issue: The politics of the nonstate provision of public goods in Africa / guest eds.: Danielle Carter Kushner, Lauren M. MacLean - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2015.

Abstract: The nonstate provision of public services is increasingly important in Africa. Nonstate actors include such entities as intergovernmental organizations, international and domestic nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), multinational corporations (MNCs), for-profit businesses, neighborhood cooperatives, and community-based organizations (CBOs). Nonstate providers in Africa vary widely in size, scope, organizational makeup, and capacity, ranging from a handful of Presbyterian women enhancing local food security through their community garden in a rural village in Ghana, to the delivery of health services to Sudanese refugees in Kenya by World Vision, a Christian relief organization working in twenty-five countries in Africa. The articles that comprise this special issue emerged from the Africa 2012 Workshop, sponsored by the American Political Science Association and held at the University of Botswana in Gaborone, Botswana, from 15 to 27 July 2012. Contributions: Introduction to the special issue: the politics of the nonstate provision of public goods in Africa (Danielle Carter Kushner, Lauren M. MacLean); Faith-based universities in Nigeria and the consequences for citizenship (Fatai Ayinde Aremu); Informal networks and access to power to obtain housing in urban slums in Ghana (Jeffrey W. Paller); Foreign aid, NGOs and the private sector: new forms of hybridity in renewable energy provision in Kenya and Uganda (Lauren M.

MacLean, Jennifer N. Brass); The nonstate provision of health services and citizen accountability in Uganda (Mesharch W. Katusiimeh); Nonstate security and political participation: reinforcing ruling party support in South Africa (Danielle Carter Kushner). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Why the "African" still matters in African journalism studies / Terje Skjerdal. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 57-64 : fig

Abstract: In this article the author focuses on African journalism studies, and especially on the significance of the first term, 'African', in this phrase. It addresses the question of how well the 'African' is maintained in academic publishing. The author studied five volumes of three media journals which all have 'African' in their title, in order to uncover the tendencies in their cultural and geographical orientation. The three journals are scholarly related, although they vary from a specific focus on journalism (Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies, henceforth ENAJS), to media studies (Journal of African Media Studies, JAMS), to communication in general (African Communication Research, ACR). The data generate new knowledge about the degree of African alignment on the part of the three reputed local journals, along with a longitudinal perspective on the present journal, ENAJS, where all articles over the past 30 years were surveyed. On this basis, the author concludes by arguing for the importance of maintaining an African focus in journalism and media scholarship on the continent. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008146> (Restricted access)

Africa

Poétique et poétisation de la femme noire par la négritude et la post-négritude / Emmanuel Toh Bi Tie . - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 7-21

Abstract: La négritude, mouvement historique de poésie et de littérature, consacrée à la promotion des valeurs culturelles noires, s'est intéressée à la femme noire, perçue comme un motif de fierté identitaire. Même si une certaine opinion a tendance à la plaindre, la femme noire, selon la poésie négritudienne, est belle, militante et universaliste. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 167) et en anglais (p. 167). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Benin

Extension urbaine et problèmes d'inondation dans l'arrondissement de Godomey (commune d'Abomey-Calavi, Bénin) / Makodjami David Baloubi et Joseph Adam Akpaki. - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 127-141 : foto's, tab

Abstract: L'arrondissement de Godomey a connu une forte croissance démographique et urbaine ces trois dernières décennies passant d'une population de 9.414 habitants en 1979 à 153.447 habitants en 2002. Mais, la mise en place des infrastructures d'assainissement et d'évacuation des eaux pluviales n'a pas suivi cette dynamique urbaine. De plus, certains ménages se sont installés de façon anarchique occupant même les marécages et les exutoires naturels des eaux de pluie. Il s'ensuit alors des inondations fréquentes avec de nombreuses conséquences. La dynamique démographique et la spéculation foncière dans l'arrondissement de Godomey ainsi que les contraintes à l'extension spatiale de Cotonou sont les principales causes de l'extension urbaine de Godomey. Certains fondements naturels et les actions anthropiques expliquent les fréquentes inondations qui causent beaucoup de problèmes dans l'arrondissement. La démarche méthodologique adoptée a comporté différentes étapes notamment la recherche documentaire, l'observation participative et les enquêtes en milieu réel. Lors de ces dernières, les données quantitatives et qualitatives ont été recueillies à l'aide des outils et techniques de collecte auprès des groupes cibles (ménages, les structures et services techniques de la mairie). L'analyse des résultats a montré qu'une grande partie du trop-plein de Cotonou s'est déversée dans l'arrondissement de Godomey et a contribué considérablement à la croissance démographique et à l'extension spatiale de cet arrondissement. L'installation anarchique des habitations et le manque d'assainissement et d'évacuations des eaux pluviales sont à l'origine des problèmes d'inondation dans cette circonscription administrative. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 172-173) et en anglais (p. 173-174). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Benin

Le marché de Dantokpa à Cotonou : opportunités socio-économiques et intégration urbaine des commerçantes / Oriane Letourneur. - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 143-157 : foto's
Abstract: Les entretiens réalisés auprès des commerçants et des commerçantes des différents marchés de Cotonou en 2009 et 2010 montrent que les femmes et les jeunes filles qui exercent une activité sur les marchés connaissent peu leur ville. Il leur est difficile de poser un regard sur elle autre que celui de l'opportunité marchande qu'elle représente. Vivre à Cotonou représente l'opportunité d'ouvrir un commerce, et d'obtenir une place sur un marché. De même, ces femmes et jeunes filles n'ont qu'une idée très vague de ce qu'est la ville de Cotonou, faisant souvent l'amalgame entre les strates urbaines et politiques, et entre les différentes échelles géographiques. Même en cette période de crise économique qui n'épargne pas la sous-région du Golfe du Bénin, les marchés sont considérés comme des lieux de richesse et d'abondance, où les jeux de pouvoir entre femmes et entre hommes et femmes sont bien réels. Ce sont des lieux de négociations, et plus que tout autre espace dans la ville, ils figurent parmi les espaces dits féminins. À travers l'exemple du marché de Dantokpa, l'auteure veut affirmer la position suivante : la structure sociale érigée dans les marchés se retrouve dans les autres espaces urbains. Autrement dit, ces lieux commerciaux que sont les marchés ne sont pas des espaces clos et sont pleinement intégrés à la ville de Cotonou. Le regard conceptuel qui est proposé vise à inclure les femmes à la ville, sous la forme participative. Il vise également à apporter un regard nouveau sur les marchés urbains qui offrent de véritables opportunités sociales aux populations qui fréquentent ces lieux d'échanges. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 174) et en anglais (p. 175). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Burkina Faso

Le site de Laongo : intérêt touristique et iconographie féminine / Edwige Zagré Kaboré. - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 55-75 : foto's
Abstract: Le site de sculpture de Laongo est un site culturel situé dans un petit village du Burkina Faso à environ 35km au nord-est d'Ouagadougou la capitale. Sa proximité avec la capitale, constitue un attrait touristique important pour le pays. Ce site de sculpture sur granite est devenu depuis plus de deux décennies 'un véritable musée à ciel ouvert'. Mais que représente le site de Laongo? Il présente des uvres sculpturales d'une inspiration variée et dont le thème de la femme occupe une place importante. Cet article analyse l'intérêt de ce site, du point de vue du tourisme, de la formation et de l'importance que les sculpteurs accordent à la femme dans les représentations des uvres artistiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 168) et en anglais (p. 169). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Cameroon

L'âge du Fer ancien dans le bloc forestier du sud Cameroun : nouvelles données entre Sangmélina et Mintom / Geoffroy de Saulieu, Francois Ngouoh, and Richard Oslisly. - In: *Azania*: (2015), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 402-417 : ill., graf., crt., tab
Abstract: Des nouvelles données recueillies sur le transect routier en construction entre Sangmélina et Mintom permettent de faire connaître des traditions culturelles datées entre la seconde moitié du dernier millénaire av. J.-C., et la première moitié du premier millénaire ap. J.-C. Il s'agit de traditions appartenant à l'âge du Fer ancien (Early Iron Age) qui montrent des points communs avec les traditions contemporaines connues dans les sites archéologiques de la région de Yaoundé, de la zone littorale, et d'Akonétye, au sud du Cameroun. Toutefois ces comparaisons ne sont pas homogènes, et suggèrent l'existence d'un changement culturel au début de notre ère. Les occupations humaines disparaissent ensuite durablement vers le sixième siècle ap. J.-C., conformément à ce qui a déjà été constaté pour la région comprise entre le sud Cameroun, le nord Gabon et le nord Congo. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2015.1079081> (Restricted access)

Cameroon

People, parks and wildlife : contributions from Cameroon / ed. by H. Bauer and A. Madi - Maroua : Centre for Environment and Development studies in Cameroon, 2000.

Abstract: The papers collected in this volume were presented at the seminar "People and parks", held in Maroua (Cameroon) in 1998. Five of the eight papers are by members of the academic community, one is by a civil servant working for nature conservation and two are by staff of an integrated development project. The first two papers introduce concepts and definitions of wildlife conservation and management, provide background information and give an indication of the values of biodiversity in general and the economic value of wildlife in particular. Then follows a paper (in French) on the legislative context of conservation in Cameroon and two papers on ecological research for co-management in two different conservation areas. One concentrates on community-based sustainable exploitation of wild helmeted guineafowl, the other on wildlife management regimes in the Benoue valley. The next two papers focus on the management-aspect of people's participation. The first (in French) is on the implementation of a development project that promotes joint management of natural resources by the state and the population in North Cameroon (region of Waza Logone). The second deals with a specific activity of that project: the management plan of Waza National Park. The last paper in the book puts the African experience in a global context and compares Cameroonian cases with Asian experiences. Authors of the papers are: H. Bauer, H.H. de Jongh, H. Mahamat, H.L. Njiforti, T.B. Mayaka, D. Ngantou, P. Scholte and G.A. Persoon. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Côte d'Ivoire

Le mode de désignation des personnages féminins principaux des romans de Fatou Diome et de Fatou Keita / Eugénie Fouchet. - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 23-37

Abstract: Cet article est consacré au 'mode de désignation des personnages féminins des romans de Fatou Diome et Fatou Keita'. Par cet axe d'étude, l'auteur donne ainsi à voir l'un des principaux procédés de caractérisation de ces êtres imaginaires. Ceux-ci sont alors appréhendés à travers les différentes appellations (noms, prénoms, surnoms, périphrases) qui servent à les identifier, à les désigner, à les classer ainsi qu'à les décrire. L'auteur s'appuie plus précisément sur la distinction établie par Francis Corblin entre 'désignateurs rigides' et 'désignateurs non rigides'. Grâce à cet outil théorique, sont alors mis en valeur à la fois la diversité, la complexité, la motivation mais aussi la variation du mode de désignation des personnages étudiés, au fil des intrigues. Cette réflexion porte également sur la place du nom dans la fiction, dans le déroulement du récit ainsi que dans la construction de ces protagonistes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 167-168) et en anglais (p. 168). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Les habits neufs de l'Empire : guerre et désinformation dans l'Est du Congo / Luigi Elongui (dir.) - [Bondy, France] : Aviso, 2014.

Abstract: Ce livre réunit et fait l'analyse des articles journalistiques sur le conflit dans l'Est du République démocratique du Congo. Aux origines du conflit est l'opération turquoise, menée en 1994 au Rwanda par la France, sous pavillon de l'ONU. L'opération encadre l'exil d'un million de Hutus, dont les perpétrateurs du génocide des Tutsis rwandais. L'ouvrage veut mettre lumière sur les manipulations des puissances dans le conflit, y compris la rance, pays uvre en coulisses. Chapitres: Aux origines du conflit; L'irruption du M23 (Mouvement du 23 mars); La résolution 2098 de l'ONU; L'entrée en guerre de l'ONU; Pourparlers à Kampala; Conclusions; L'après-guerre; Annexes. Contributions de Luigi Elongui, Michel Sitbon, Mushaki Pager, Marius Kisombe, El Memeyi Murangwa et autres. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

East Africa

What is consumed is wasted : from foraging to herding in the southern African Later Stone Age / Thembi Russell and Faye Lander. - In: *Azania*: (2015), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 267-317 : ill., krt., tab

Abstract: This paper is a reaction to a long and at times stagnated debate about how non-indigenous sheep, cattle and goats spread amongst southern Africa's Later Stone Age communities. Geneticists and linguists increasingly see connections between eastern and southern African pastoralists. East African archaeology can no longer be seen as just an interesting, yet neglected and distant, comparative dataset, but is instead a real piece of southern African history. In this spirit pastoralist faunal assemblages from eastern and southern Africa are compared. An approach that considers the similarities between groups practising different

subsistence strategies and the differences between groups practising the same subsistence strategies softens the often-assumed stark distinction between hunter-gatherer and 'true' pastoralist. The apparent lack of evidence for migrating pastoralists in southern Africa may be explained by the misleading stereotypes of forager and pastoralists employed in the analysis. A model for the adoption of stock that revolves around social networking is proposed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2015.1079082> (Restricted access)

East Africa

Professional social work in East Africa : towards social development, poverty reduction and gender equality / ed. by Helmut Spitzer, Janestic M. Twikirize, Gidraph G. Wairire - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2014.

Abstract: Poverty and related problems in the East African region call for substantial action from various stakeholders, including social workers. This book portrays an emerging yet powerful profession that has a significant role to play in the endeavour towards social development, social justice, human rights and gender equality. In the first chapter, Helmut Spitzer and Janestic M. Twikirize discuss PROSOWO, a project to professionalise social work in Africa. Chapters 2-6 present theoretical perspectives and reflections on social work and poverty reduction, including gender perspectives and a developmental perspective (authors: Helmut Spitzer, Vishanthie Sewpaul, Antoinette Lombard, Janestic M. Twikirize). Chapters 7-12 discuss the origin and status of social work, and the status and development of social work education in Kenya (Gidraph G. Wairire), Rwanda (Charles Kalinganire and Charles Rutikanga), Tanzania (Zena M. Mabeyo), Uganda (Janestic M. Twikirize), Burundi (Helmut Spitzer, Jacqueline Murekasenge and Susan Muchiri) and Ethiopia (Wassie Kebede). Chapters 13-18 present empirical findings about the role of social work in poverty reduction, in East Africa as a whole, and in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, more specifically (authors: Helmut Spitzer, Janestic M. Twikirize, Gidraph G. Wairire, Zena M. Mabeyo, Charles Kalinganire, Charles Rutikanga, Christopher N. Kiboro, Narathius Asingwire). Chapters 19-24 address issues of social policy, gender and conflict in which social work has a role to play: land issues in Rwanda (Jeannette Bayisenge), a demand-driven approach for rural safe water delivery in Uganda (Narathius Asingwire), NGOs and child-sensitive social protection programming in Uganda (Eddy J. Walakira, Ismael Ddumba-Nyanzi, Badru Bukonya), integration of social work into schools in Uganda (Ronald Luwangula, Sabrina Riedl), social work and the recovery of the Acholi subregion in northern Uganda (Julius Omona), and the role of social work in situations of armed conflict and political violence in the Great Lakes Region (Helmut Spitzer and Janestic M. Twikirize). In chapter 25, Helmut Spitzer and Janestic M. Twikirize present their vision for social work in East Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

East Africa

Kolonialer Alltag in Deutsch-Ostafrika in Dokumenten / Ulrich van der Heyden (Hg.) - Berlin : Trafo, 2009.

Abstract: Der vorliegende Band stellt einige wenig oder gar nicht bekannte Dokumente vor, die von verschiedenen Deutschen stammen, die in die Kolonie Deutsch-Ostafrika kamen und über ihr Erlebtes und Gesehenes schriftlich berichteten, was allerdings seinerzeit nur für einen eng begrenzten Kreis von Lesern bestimmt war. Inhalt: Reisebericht von Hermann Schubert; Auf Wanderschaft in Süd- und Ostafrika 1896/1898 (Wilhelm Hain); Eine unblutige Eroberungsfahrt an der ostafrikanischen Küste. Briefe von Frieda Freiin von Bülow; Allerhand Alltägliches aus Deutsch-Ostafrika (Frieda Freiin von Bülow); Bericht einer Reise von Hans Paasche nach Ostafrika 1906; Von Sansibar bis Chinde (Anna Zeeb). [ASC Leiden abstract]

French-speaking Africa

Francophone Africa : the rise of 'pluralist authoritarian' media systems? / Marie Soleil Frère . - In: African Journalism Studies: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 103-112

Abstract: In this article the author describes some shared trends in media systems in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. She argues that these media systems can be labeled 'pluralist authoritarian'. In the façade we see a pluralist media landscape, a market open to private

initiatives, an absence of a priori control over media content, a diversity of political parties able to interact with media outlets, and journalists who have gained autonomy through the establishment of their own principles of conduct, professional organisations and self-regulatory bodies. But behind the façade, media outlets have to face maneuvering from those in power who wish to control the flow of information through direct political pressure, indirect economic obstacles, dominance on the public media, and manipulation of the legal framework and judicial system.

Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008176> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Current perspectives in the archaeology of Ghana / eds.: James Anquandah, Benjamin Kankpeyeng, Wazi Apoh - Legon-Accra : For the University of Ghana by Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2014.

Abstract: In seventeen chapters this collective volume addresses many issues of archaeology and cultural heritage research in Ghana: from Ghana's prehistory, art history and the archaeology of ritual and religion, to methods of archaeological research and cultural heritage management. The volume has essays on: the excavations at Assaman (southern Ghana) and their implications for the archaeology of forest areas; eight centuries of continuity and change in Banda village life; the usage of geo-historical information and GIS techniques in slave route research; maritime archaeology; gender issues in archaeology; the Yeji salt trade as relected in proverbs, songs and place names; methods, meanings and ambiguities of historical archaeology; an archaeo-historical overview of Akwamu, Asante, German and British imperial hegemonies at Kpando; Interpreting and presenting world heritage: the cases of Christiansborg and fort Metal Cross; the quest for meaning in Ghanaian archaeological materials; Akan and Ewe kente weaving traditions and implications for a kente museum in Ghana; the archaeology of rituals and religion in Northern Ghana; bringing archaeology to the people; cultural resource management in Ghana; the role in education of the Museum of Archaeology of the University of Ghana; the Krobo Mountain Archaeological Project and its sociopolitical engagements. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kenya

Iron production in second millennium AD pastoralist contexts on the Laikipia Plateau, Kenya / Louise Iles and Paul Lane. - In: *Azania*: (2015), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 372-401 : ill., foto's, krt

Abstract: Iron has played an important role within East African pastoralist societies for many hundreds of years, yet the means by which iron was produced or obtained by these communities has not been thoroughly documented. The bulk of our understanding is presently based on a limited number of ethnographic and artefact studies, which have tended to focus on the functional and symbolic nature of iron objects themselves. The authors argue that the research presented here provides the first opportunity to add to this narrow knowledge base by reconstructing the iron production technologies of pastoralist communities in Laikipia, Kenya, using an archaeometallurgical approach. Seven furnaces and one iron-production refuse area were excavated at two discrete workshop sites in Laikipia, central Kenya, that date to the second half of the second millennium AD. The recovered archaeometallurgical materials were analysed using optical microscopy, SEM-EDS and ED-XRF. These techniques revealed that the smelting technologies in question were complex and sophisticated and that they utilised titania-rich black sands and lime-rich charcoal. Whereas the technical approach and raw materials were found to be similar at both sites studied, there was striking stylistic variation in furnace design for no apparent functional reason, which might suggest nuanced differences in the socio-cultural affiliations of the smelters who worked at these sites. This paper explores some of the possible reasons for these differences. In particular, by integrating archaeological data with existing ethnographic and ethnohistoric research from the region, the authors discuss the technological choices of the smelters and what this might tell us about their identities, as well as considering how future research should best be targeted in order to develop a greater understanding of the organisation of production within pastoralist central Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2015.1079379> (Restricted access)

Kenya

The life and times of General China : Mau Mau and the end of empire in Kenya / ed. by Myles Osborne - Princeton : Markus Wiener Publishers, 2015.

Abstract: Waruhiu Itote, or "General China", led Mau Mau guerillas in a daring struggle against the British colonial government and its "loyalist" allies in Kenya during the 1950s. He was, however, spared the gallows because he turned government informant. A collaborator to some, the General was a hero to others. His supporters interpreted his change of heart as motivated by a desire to end the conflict and save lives, and they venerated his wholehearted service to the independent nation of Kenya after 1963. This book delves into the mind of this fascinating, complex and ambiguous character. It provides a biographical sketch of the General in the introduction and then brings together a rich collection of primary sources. These include an abridged version of General China's famous memoir "'Mau Mau' General", the typescripts of the General's interrogation and trial at British hands, and his 1993 eulogy by former district officer John Nottingham. Chapters: Foreword (John Lonsdale); Introduction (Myles Osborne); "Mau Mau" general (abridged) (Waruhiu Itote); The interrogation of Waruhiu Itote (General China); The trial of Waruhiu Itote (General China); Letter from Waruhiu Itote to Chief Mechanical Engineer, East African Railways and Harbours, October 16, 1953 (Waruhiu Itote); Eulogy : Waruhiu Itote (John Nottingham). The book furthermore contains 'study questions' and a chapter called The historiography of Mau Mau (Myles Osborne). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kenya

The use of sacred texts by Islamic public preachers in Mumias, Western Kenya / Joseph Wandera. - In: *Africa Today*: (2015), vol. 61, no. 3, p.17-42

Abstract: The public visibility of Islamic free preachers points to the development of religious leaders whose claim to authority is based on extensive knowledge of the Bible, not on traditional Islamic learning. Unlike traditional 'ulam', these preachers specialize in inviting non-Muslims to embrace Islam. They claim that compared to Christianity, Islam is a more rational and biblical tradition. They call on Christians to debate with them, based mainly on biblical texts. They approach their activities as an exercise of Da'wah, a debate staged in the public square, where the truth of Islam against the Christian tradition is proclaimed by preachers who engage in discursive battles. Such discussions usually take on an essentialist character, reshaping religious boundaries between Muslims and Christians and between religious communities and the state. The nature of the engagement is largely polemic and tends to fuel interreligious tensions and challenge the political domain and the secular order. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Maghreb

Le social par le langage : la parole au quotidien / sous la dir. de Myriam Achour-Kallel - Paris : Karthala [etc.], 2015.

Abstract: En parlant ou en écrivant, nous transmettons des informations. Mais nous fabriquons surtout des situations sociales. Ce sont ces idées de construction sociale de tout usage linguistique que développent les contributions de cet ouvrage. L'approche comparative et décentrée - les travaux de cet ouvrage portent majoritairement sur le Maghreb, mais ils abordent aussi le Brésil, l'Égypte, l'Iran et le Liban - montre que ce sont avant tout des rapports sociaux que mettent en lumière les usages linguistiques. Contributions: Des passeurs au quotidien : de quelques usages de langage : introduction (Myriam Achour-Kallel). La 'Salat' et son langage : prier hors de la mosquée (Niloofar Haeri); Language as an instrument for creating injustice in the Moroccan Court of Justice (Fatima Zahra Lamrani); Représentation sociale de trois codes linguistiques et rapports symboliques (Dorra Ben Alaya); Passeurs et parcours algériens en langues. Images du "dire en langues" pluriel et plurilingue (Khaoula Taleb Ibrahim); 'Ici on parle tunisien'. Écriture du politique et politique de l'écriture ou qui ne peut pas être passeur? (Myriam Achour-Kallel); Prier Jésus en 'derja' tunisienne. Le statut des langues dans le processus de conversion au protestantisme évangélique (Fatiha Kaouès); Langage, culture et développement psychologique de l'enfant (Slah eddine Ben Fadhel); Les sciences sociales et la langue anglaise (Renato Ortiz); Défis pour la langue arabe à l'ère de la mondialisation et du "Printemps démocratique" (Mohamed Benrabah); Du passeur individuel au "mouvement

linguistique". Figures de traducteurs vers l'arabe marocain (Catherine Miller). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Malawi

Factors affecting the quality of Malawian journalism / Levi Zeleza Manda. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 156-162

Abstract: This short essay highlights three factors which may be responsible for the low quality of journalism in Malawi: the poor quantity and quality of journalism education and training, the lack of analysis and contextualisation within the journalistic practice, and ethnic polarisation among journalists. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008184> (Restricted access)

Mali

Choosing 'medersa' : discourses on secular versus Islamic education in Mali, West Africa / Dianna Bell. - In: *Africa Today*: (2015), vol. 61, no. 3, p.45-63

Abstract: As leaders in Mali continue to stress the importance of education and literacy, those seeking to follow the call for formal schooling have options to choose from, including public schools modeled after the European education system, Qur'anic schools, and 'medersas'. This article explores the motivations that lead Malians to select and value Islamic education. It describes how systems of Islamic education in colonial and postcolonial Mali have operated and reveals the ways Malians measure the worth of education. It shows that education cannot be understood solely for its potential to advance development and alleviate poverty: rather, it argues that Malians assess the worth of education through Islamic notions of merit ('baraji') and as an opportunity for expressing a Muslim identity against a colonial legacy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mayotte

Mayotte : état des lieux, enjeux et perspectives : regards croisés sur le dernier-né des départements français / sous la dir. de François Hermet ; préf. de Françoise Rivière - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2015.

Abstract: Le 31 mars 2011, après plus d'un demi-siècle de combat politique pour la départementalisation, l'île de Mayotte, terre française depuis 170 ans, devient le 101^e département français. Bien que légitime, ce combat pour la départementalisation a vraisemblablement occulté tous les autres, en particulier celui relatif au développement de l'île. Mayotte reste aujourd'hui la région française la moins avancée sur le plan économique et social. Cet ouvrage est un recueil d'articles visant à dresser un état des lieux du nouveau département. Les contributions constituent une version écrite et actualisée d'une sélection de papiers présentés oralement lors d'un colloque pluridisciplinaire organisé les 29 et 30 novembre 2012 à l'université de La Réunion. Titres: Mayotte, un département français méconnu (François Hermet); Une histoire "improbable" : statuts politiques et développement économique à Mayotte (Jean-Yves Rochoux); Itinéraire pour devenir département français (Yvan Combeau); L'évolution du contentieux juridique et politique entre la France et les Comores (Mita Manouvel); L'avenir (incertain?) du statut personnel mahorais (Élise Ralser); La pauvreté à Mayotte : une évaluation par l'Indice de la Pauvreté Humaine (Michael Goujon, François Hermet); Les caractéristiques du chômage à Mayotte (François Hermet, Michel Paul); alimentation en eau potable et gestion des déchets à Mayotte : un état des lieux (Daouda Diakite, Freddy Huet); La rupéisation de Mayotte (Hélène Pongérard-Payet); Le commerce extérieur de Mayotte : analyse comparative avec les autres DOM (Fabien Candau, Serge Rey); Le syndrome hollandais dans les DOM : leçons pour Mayotte (Zoufikar Mehoumoud Issop); L'émigration des natifs de Mayotte (Didier Breton, Carole Beaugendre, François Hermet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Mozambique

Reflections on elections in a dominant party state / Helge Rønning. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 149-155

Abstract: In this article the author demonstrates the importance of research into the role of media in elections, illustrated by a case study of the media in relation to the general elections in

Mozambique on 15 October 2014, and their aftermath. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008183> (Restricted access)

Mozambique

China and Mozambique : from comrades to capitalists / ed. by Chris Alden and Sérgio Chichava - Auckland Park : Jacana Media, 2014.

Abstract: The wide range of reactions to greater Chinese involvement across Africa has varied from enthusiastic embrace by elites to caution from businesses, trade unions and civil society, and even hostility from some local communities. As a once-modest presence in Africa, China has rapidly grown to become one of Africa's top trading partners. Two-way trade surged from just over 10 billion US dollar in 2000 to 220 billion US dollar in 2012. This collective volume explores the experiences of China's relationship with Mozambique. Chapters on economic activities of the Chinese in Mozambique address investments, banking activities, a project of road construction, and involvement in the agricultural sector (including a chapter on the Chinese Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centre, and a chapter on rice farming in Xai-Xai). The volume also addresses issues of the Chinese community in Mozambique and particularly in Maputo, the changing relationship between Mozambicans and Chinese, and Mozambican perspectives on the Chinese presence. Contributors: Chris Alden, Ana Cristina Alves, Mikkel Bunkenborg, Sérgio Chichava, Jimena Durán, Sigrid-Marianella Stensrud Ekman, João Feijó, Lu Jiang, Morten Nielsen and Paula Cristina Roque. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Education and the right to development of the child in Northern Nigeria : a proposal for reforming the 'almajiri' institution / Salim Bashir Magashi. - In: *Africa Today*: (2015), vol. 61, no. 3, p. 65-83
Abstract: Children are important members of any society. Their development is a responsibility not only of government, but also of the entire global community. In Nigeria, an otherwise good practice of the Islamic 'almajiri' schools has turned into a social milieu that captures the attention of every well-meaning Nigerian and indeed the global community. The practice, which hitherto promoted the child's right to education, now promotes denial of other basic rights, like shelter, food, health care, and love, as well as the right the practice tends to promote. In light of these issues, this paper advocates the reformation of 'almajiri' in Nigeria, using human rights as a basis. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

L'enseignement/apprentissage du français au Nigeria comme facteur d'intégration dans la sous-région Ouest africaine / Muhammad Sadiu Muhammad. - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 39-53
Abstract: Entouré de quatre pays francophones (Niger, Bénin, Tchad et Cameroun), le Nigeria, avec ses 140 millions d'habitants et ses nombreux répertoires linguistiques, est un pays anglophone d'Afrique de l'Ouest où l'enseignement du français, malgré sa présence ancienne dans les programmes scolaires et universitaires, est loin de connaître un franc succès. Et l'on n'est pas obligé d'être sociolinguiste pour aller chercher les raisons de cette situation dans la politique linguistique et éducative de ce pays. En mettant en relief les besoins linguistiques de la société nigériane, l'auteur montre, à travers cet article, si le Nigeria, en tant que chef de file de la Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), peut arriver à assumer et asseoir davantage son leadership dans la sous-région avec une politique linguistique plus adaptée aux réalités géopolitiques et surtout géolinguistiques. Ainsi, l'auteur voit tout d'abord dans un tel pays fortement plurilingue et pluriculturel, s'il suffit seulement, de prendre en compte le répertoire verbal des locuteurs pour développer l'enseignement/apprentissage du français comme langue étrangère (FLE), ou bien si la solution réside dans la formation et le suivi des enseignants. L'auteur voit ensuite le rôle que la France et la francophonie peuvent jouer pour accompagner le Nigeria dans son projet d'insuffler une nouvelle dynamique à l'enseignement/apprentissage du FLE pour en faire un outil d'intégration dans la sous-région Ouest africaine. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal 2013, *Ken Bugul : personne n'en veut / un film de Silvia Voser* [Affoltern Am Albis] : Waka films [etc.], (398269076).

Abstract: Ken Bugul is a writer from Senegal, whose real name is Mariétou Mbaye Biléoma. In the Wolof language, Ken Bugul means: 'One who is unwanted'. Ken Bugul has a reputation for being contradictory: she is respected and appreciated as an African feminist, but criticized at the same time for her alleged vindication of polygamy, because she choose to become the 28th wife of a 'marabout', a religious leader. The film paints a portrait of an exceptional artist who, book after book, has analyzed the condition of women and the relations between Africa and Europe. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Senegal

Genre et microfinance dans la banlieue de Pikine-Guédiawye / Ibrahima Bob. - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 77-89

Abstract: L'article présenté expose les résultats d'une enquête sociologique menée en février/juin de l'année 2007 dans le cadre du thèse de doctorat de l'auteur. Elle s'est déroulée au niveau de quelques groupements féminins regroupés au sein de l'Association pour le Développement des Femmes Avicultrices de Pikine (ADEFAP). L'enquête repose sur un échantillon d'entretiens individuels, de groupe soumis à trente et un membres simples, à quatre membres du bureau, à 7 de leur époux et sur une observation effectuée au moment des entretiens. Cette enquête s'est effectuée dans les Départements de Pikine et de Guédiawaye (au Sénégal). Dans l'analyse des données de cette étude, l'auteur s'est appesanti sur l'approche théorique des sociologies de l'acteur et sur celle des rapports sociaux de sexe. Les politiques d'ajustement structurel régulant l'action de l'État sénégalais sous injonction de la Banque mondiale et du FMI ont entraîné un dépérissement de l'encadrement étatique et face aux difficultés quotidiennes des populations les plus touchées par la pauvreté, des dynamiques populaires autonomes de ladite association vont être créées avec pour ambition de prendre en charge le développement socio-économique de ses membres et de ses groupements par la mise en place de financements individuels et collectifs. En effet, l'ADEFAP en tant qu'association gère les financements collectifs destinés aux groupements et sa mutuelle d'épargne et de crédit quant à elle s'occupe des financements individuels destinés aux membres et non-membres. Ainsi, pour donner des financements à une population à revenu faible, analphabète ou sous scolarisée, un certain nombre de stratégies conciliant rentabilité économique et dimension sociale sont mises en uvre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 169-170) et en anglais (p. 170). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Senegal

Gérer un parc naturel au Séggal : l'exemple du Niokolo Koba, patrimoine mondial en péril? / Tahirou Mballo. - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 111-125 : ill., crt., tab

Abstract: Le Parc National du Niokolo Koba (au Sénégal), aire de conservation des ressources combine à la fois la satisfaction d'intérêts scientifiques, économiques, récréatifs et touristiques pour les besoins des générations présentes et futures. À l'instar de tous les parcs nationaux, il fait l'objet d'une réglementation stricte de protection intégrale. La réalisation de ces objectifs a toujours été une tâche ardue, due à la combinaison de plusieurs facteurs dont principalement les causes liées au cadre juridique et institutionnel. La mise en uvre de la politique d'austérité de l'État a diminué les capacités de l'organe de gestion et rendu caduque le dispositif de surveillance. Les moyens dont dispose l'organe de gestion sont insuffisants, voire dérisoires. L'inscription du Parc sur la liste des Sites du Patrimoine Mondial et son incorporation dans le Réseau Mondial des Réserves de la Biosphère depuis 1981 n'ont pas produit les effets attendus de la part de la communauté internationale. Les conséquences de la perte de la biodiversité dans la zone se traduisent ainsi par l'accentuation du déséquilibre dans les écosystèmes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 171-172) et en anglais (p. 172). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Somalia

Shifting the battleground : the transformation of Al-Shabab and the growing influence of Al-Qaeda in East Africa and the Horn / Daniel Agbibo. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 177-194

Abstract: The article sheds light on a two-dimensional explanation of the transformation of Al-Shabab from a Somali nationalist organization to a global terrorist group. Following James

Piazza's insights, these dimensions are characterized as 'universal/abstract' versus 'strategic' discourse to explain this phenomenon. On the opposite side of the spectrum, a discourse points to a narrative of 'particularistic' and 'symbolic'. The key argument is that Al-Shabab transformed from a 'particularistic' (Somali nationalist) and 'strategic' (violence as a means to an end) group into a 'universal' group that used 'symbolic' violence (as an end in-and-of-itself) because of its interaction and collaboration with Al-Qaeda that espouses a 'universal/abstract' ideology and uses 'symbolic' violence. The article further argues that Al-Shabab's Somali nationalism fits within Al-Qaeda's ideology of restoring Islamic power globally, and as such a proverbial rolling back foreign influence constructed as Western generally and USA in particular. Although the aims of the Westgate attack were decidedly local - to drive out forces of the African Union Mission in Somalia - the article submits that the attack nevertheless points to Al-Shabab's growing capability to shift the battlegrounds and strike at enemy targets outside Somalia. This may also indicate Al-Shabab's evolution as a transnational terrorist group with deepening ties to Al-Qaeda and its global jihadist movement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1005791> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Bees, honey and brood : southern African hunter-gatherer rock paintings of bees and bees' nests, uKhahlamba-Drakensberg, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Jeremy C. Hollmann. - In: *Azania*: (2015), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 343-371 : ill., foto's

Abstract: Rock paintings of bees and bees' nests, localised motifs in southern African hunter-gatherer (Bushman) art of the northern uKhahlamba-Drakensberg, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa are analysed and discussed. While the subject matter is restricted to a small geographical area, the ways in which it expresses beliefs about the power of bees are of much wider interest. The painters depicted two kinds of comb (honey and brood), both nutritionally rich substances that are associated with creation and transformation in southern African hunter-gatherer myth and ritual. Some paintings appear to highlight a phase in the seasonal activities of bees during which honey and brood comb are most plentiful, just prior to swarming. Paintings of bees and bees' nests may be understood in terms of themes about the anomalous and potent properties of honey. These include the creation of honey and brood comb from nectar and pollen (by bees), red and white colour symbolism, the ownership and hunting of honey and dancing next to bees' nests and swarms of bees. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2015.1079378> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Genocide on settler frontiers : when hunter-gatherers and commercial stock farmers clash / ed. by Mohamed Adhikari - New York : Berghahn Books, 2015.

Abstract: European colonial conquest included many instances of indigenous peoples being exterminated. Cases where invading commercial stock farmers clashed with hunter-gatherers were particularly destructive, often resulting in a degree of dispossession and slaughter that destroyed the ability of these societies to reproduce themselves. The experience of aboriginal peoples in the settler colonies of southern Africa, Australia, North America and Latin America bears this out. The frequency with which encounters of this kind resulted in the annihilation of forager societies raises the question of whether these conflicts were inherently genocidal. The following chapters of this collective volume are concerned with Africa: 1. 'We are determined to exterminate them': the genocidal impetus behind commercial stock farmer invasions of hunter-gatherer territories (Mohamed Adhikari); 2. 'The Bushman is a wild animal to be shot at sight': annihilation of the Cape Colony's foraging societies by stock-farming settlers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Mohamed Adhikari); 3. 'Like a wild beast, he can be got for the catching': child forced labour and the 'taming' of the San along the Cape's north-eastern frontier, ca. 1806-1830 (Jared McDonald); 4. 'We exterminated them, and Dr. Philip gave the country': the Griqua people and the elimination of San from South Africa's Transorangia region (Edward Cavanagh); 5. 'Vogelfrei' und 'Besitzlos', with no concept of property: divergent settler responses to Bushmen and Damara in German South West Africa (Robert Gordon); 6. Why racial paternalism and not genocide? The case of the Ghanzi Bushmen of Bechuanaland (Mathias

Guenther); 7. The destruction of hunter-gatherer societies on the pastoralist frontier: the Cape and Australia compared (Nigel Penn). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Media research : so what difference does it make? / Viola Candice Milton. - In: *African Journalism Studies*: (2015), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 163-168

Abstract: In this article the author argues that media research can assist in intensifying an effective response to real-world problems and can help change the material conditions of people's lives, but that it will require increased emphasis on policy determinants at both the national and the global levels, as well as media systems research and a more thorough interrogation of the conditions under which research evidence influences policy change. She supports this view by means of a case study of South Africa. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2015.1008185> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Racial politics and campaign strategy in South Africa's 2009 election / Geoffrey Macdonald. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 155-176 : graf., tab

Abstract: South Africa's 2009 election featured competition between the ruling African National Congress (ANC), the steadily improving Democratic Alliance (DA), and the newly formed ANC splinter party, the Congress of the People (COPE). In 2009, national-level parties faced the same strategic imperative as in previous elections: to gain support among the Black majority. But the emergence of COPE had potentially important implications for election strategy. Competition was no longer only between the liberation party (the ANC) and the successor of an apartheid-era party (the DA). COPE had its own set of liberation-linked leaders that presented a new challenge to both the ANC and the DA. This paper examines the main parties' use of candidate lists, voter outreach, and campaign rhetoric to target the Black majority in 2009. It updates and expands previous studies of racial politics in South Africa, providing novel empirical data on the campaign tactics of the ANC, DA, and COPE. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1005792> (Restricted access)

South Africa

South Africa, Antarctica, and the ATS : an unrealized foreign policy leadership opportunity / Jane Verbitsky. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 195-218

Abstract: Although South Africa is a founding member of the Antarctic Treaty, the southernmost continent has played little part in its post-apartheid foreign policy. This article, however, argues that vigorous engagement with Antarctica and Antarctic politics represents an unparalleled opportunity and means for South Africa to simultaneously assert leadership in an increasingly important area of global politics and to address some of its most critical socio-economic problems. Due to its founding member status, the paper suggests that South Africa is uniquely positioned to be able to advocate for and champion reform of the Antarctic Treaty to achieve greater democratization of Antarctic governance. Furthermore, the introduction of a bioprospecting governance framework in the Antarctic commons based on equitable benefit sharing would help reorient South African foreign policy to better meet some of its expressed objectives, and could also generate capital funding revenue for domestic development priorities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1041670> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The cooperative landscape in South Africa : analyzing critical issues / Modimowabarwa H. Kanyane and Richard Ilorah. - In: *Africa Today*: (2015), vol. 61, no. 3, p. 3-14 : graf., tab

Abstract: Cooperatives in South Africa should fit into a developmental context to respond especially to the realities of the country's second economy, characterized by unemployment and socioeconomic inequities. Generally, cooperatives oversee their members, who share common socioeconomic interests. In South Africa, cooperatives experience historical, ideological, organizational, and operational challenges, partly due to lack of governmental support. The result is their early death or stunted growth. This paper, incorporating a theoretical model of cooperative

capital creation, concludes that South African cooperatives must still advance and bridge social capital, considered an important milestone for the development of cooperatives. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

The South Africa reader : history, culture, politics / Clifton Crais and Thomas V. McClendon, eds - Durham [etc.] : Duke University Press, 2014.

Abstract: In more than eighty contributions by various authors, this anthology of South African voices provides many perspectives on the country's diverse peoples, its first two decades as a democracy, its history and the challenges to its future, particularly violence, inequality, and racial discrimination. The book includes folktales passed down through the centuries, statements by seventeenth-century Dutch colonists, mine workers' songs, and a widow's testimony before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It contains the voices of slaves and indentured workers, African chiefs and kings, presidents and revolutionaries. Iconic political documents are juxtaposed with fiction and photography. The book is divided into eight parts, beginning with African stories of the past in 'African worlds, African voices'. Part II 'Colonial settlement, slavery, and peonage' and part III 'Frontiers' examine South Africa's history from the seventeenth century to the development of slavery and the expansion of European empire, in addition to the emergence of new forms of identity and ways of understanding the world. Parts IV ('All that glitters') and V ('United and divided') take up South Africa's economic and political revolutions, the rapid emergence of a labour-hungry industrial economy, and the consolidation of white domination. The final three parts ('Apartheid and the struggle for freedom', 'From Soweto to liberation', and 'Transitions and reconciliations' are dedicated to South Africa after 1948, when the National Party came to power and began introducing its policies of apartheid. These parts chart the often violent confrontations between the government and black South Africans, but also continue themes introduced in earlier parts, such as religion, the politics of ethnicity, and the creation of vibrant cultural styles. The last part also aims at provoking discussion about the "new" South Africa of the postapartheid era. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

New perspectives on the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 = Nuwe perspektiewe op die Anglo-Boereoorlog, 1899-1902 / R.J. Constantine, ed./red - Bloemfontein : The War Museum of the Boer Republics, 2013.

Abstract: In this bilingual collection of eight essays on the Anglo-Boer War, compiled by the War Museum of the Boer Republics in Bloemfontein, a variety of topics is discussed, amongst others the wartime use of tactics and strategy. Chapters: How the Royal Artillery saved Sir Redvers Buller in South Africa (RAS Atwood); The meaning of the term "military strategy", with special reference to the Anglo-Boer War (André Wessels); Was die Britse proklamasies van 1900 in die Oranje-Vrystaat wettige oorlogsvoering? (Jaco de Bruin, André Wessels en Johan Henning); The British blockhouses of the Anglo-Boer War (Johan Hattingh and André Wessels); 'Lies, damned lies and statistics': statistics and the British concentration camps database (Elizabeth van Heyningen); The principles of military strategy (André Wessels); Die 'stofwolk' by Ysterspruit: 'n krygshistoriese evaluering van die militêre optrede van generaal Koos de la Rey voor en tydens die slag van Ysterspruit, 25 Februarie 1902 (A.W.G. Raath); Writing the Anglo-Boer War: Leo Amery, Frederick Maurice and the history of the Second South African War (Peter Donaldson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Southern Africa

'The bees are our sheep' : the role of honey and fat in the transition to livestock keeping during the last two thousand years in southernmost Africa / Thembi Russell and Faye Lander. - In: *Azania*: (2015), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 318-342 : ill., foto's, krt

Abstract: In this paper the authors suggest a model for how some foragers may have become stock-keepers in the past. Forager beekeepers stay in one place and cultivate a storable and exchangeable product, honey. This desired product has been used by the Okiek forager beekeepers of Kenya to obtain livestock from their pastoralist/agropastoralist neighbours. The authors believe that amongst foragers such as these the transition to livestock-keeping would not

have been as difficult as is sometimes postulated. They describe parallels between sheep, bees, their products and their keeping, which are informative to the debate. The difficulty for archaeologists is that the archaeology of beekeeping is largely invisible. One exception relates to evidence of interactions between foragers and bees documented in rock-paintings in the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Mountains, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Here, too, are paintings of sheep that the authors suggest are old and may represent how foragers thought of sheep during their first encounters with them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2015.1051793> (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

Legacies of the past : the Influence of former freedom fighters and their rhetoric in Southern Africa / Martin Welz and Daniela Kromrey. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 255-273 : graf Abstract: The liberation struggle impacts on the current political landscape of Southern Africa. In this regard, some scholars speak of enduring 'post-liberation states', whereas others foresee the slow but inevitable decline of the active role of freedom fighters in politics. The authors enrich the debate over the legacies of the liberation struggle by providing empirical evidence in a three-step analysis. Firstly, they provide figures on the composition of cabinets since independence, demonstrating not only that more than half of today's cabinet members are former freedom fighters, but also that their numbers are continuously decreasing. Secondly, they compare recent election manifestos of liberation-movements-turned parties to older documents of the same movements, showing that in Namibia and South Africa, freedom fighter rhetoric is more subtle than overt, which differs from the case in Zimbabwe. In a third step, they contrast these findings with evidence from practical politics. Through this multilayered comparative analysis, the authors also reveal the opportunistic use of the liberation struggle as a political tool across all three country case studies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1041673> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Gendering ethnicity in African women's lives / ed. by Jan Bender Shetler ; afterword by Dorothy L. Hodgson - Madison, WI : The University of Wisconsin Press, 2015.

Abstract: Do African men and women think about and act out their ethnicity in different ways? Most studies of ethnicity in Africa consider men's experiences, but rarely have scholars examined whether women have the same idea of what it means to be, for example, Igbo, Tswana or Kikuyu. Drawing on extensive fieldwork in many different regions of Africa, the contributors to this volume demonstrate that women make their own choices about the forms of ethnicity they embrace, creating alternatives to male-centered definitions- in some cases rejecting a specific ethnic identity in favour of an interethnic alliance, in others reinterpreting the meaning of ethnicity within gendered domains, and in others performing ethnic power in gendered ways. Chapters: Introduction: women's alternative practices of ethnicity in Africa (Jan Bender Shetler); Gendering the history of social memory in the Mara Region, Tanzania, as an antidote to "tribal" history (Jan Bender Shetler); Living ethnicity: gender, livelihood, and ethnic identity in Mozambique (Heidi Gengenbach); Re-reading the 1835 "Fingo emancipation": women and ethnicity in the colonial archive (Poppy Fry); New African marriage and panethnic politics in segregationist South Africa (Meghan Healy-Clancy); Women and non-ethnic politics in East Africa, 1934-1947 (Ethan R. Sanders); Gender and the limits of "Ndebeleness," 1910-1960s: Abezansi churchwomen's domestic and associational alliances (Wendy Urban-Mead); "Women were not supposed to fight": the gendered uses of martial and moral Zuluness during uDlame, 1990-1994 (Jill E. Kelly); Sorting and suffering: social classification in post-genocide Rwanda (Jennie E. Burnet); Matriliney, masculinity, and contested gendered definitions of ethnic identity and power in nineteenth-century southeastern Nigeria (Ndubueze L. Mbah); Shaming men, performing power: female authority in Zimbabwe and Tanzania on the eve of colonial rule (Heike I. Schmidt); Muslim women legislators in postcolonial Kenya: between gender, ethnicity, and religion (Ousseina Alidou); Afterword: reflections on gender, ethnicity, and power (Dorothy L. Hodgson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sudan

Multidimensional change in the Republic of Sudan (1989-2011) : reshaping livelihoods, conflicts, and identities / ed. by Barbara Casciarri, Munzoul A.M. Assal and François Ireton - New York [etc.] : Berghahn Books, 2015.

Abstract: Based on fieldwork largely collected during the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) interim period by Sudanese and European researchers, this volume sheds light on the dynamics of change and the relationship between microscale and macroscale processes which took place in Sudan between the 1980s and the independence of South Sudan in 2011.

Contributors' various disciplinary approaches socio-anthropological, geographical, political, historical, linguistic focus on the general issue of "access to resources." The book analyzes major transformations which affected Sudan in the framework of globalization, including land and urban issues; water management; "new" actors and "new conflicts; and language, identity, and ideology." Chapters: Old-timers and newcomers in Al-la: dynamics of land allocation in an urban periphery (Munzoul A.M. Assal); Urban agriculture facing land pressure in greater Khartoum: the case of new real estate projects in Tuti and Ab Sed (Alice Franck); Access strategies to economic and social resources among recent migrants on the outskirts of Khartoum: the example of Bawga Al-Sharg (François Ireton); Contested land rights and ethnic conflict in Mornei (West Darfur): scarcity of resources or crises of governance? (Zahir M. Abdal-Kareem and Musa A. Abdul-Jalil); Sudan's hydrogeopolitics: regional chess games, national hegemony and local resistance (Harry Verhoeven); Local management of urbanized water: exchanges among neighbours, household actions and identity in Deim (Khartoum) (Luisa Arango); Domestic water supply and management in North Kordofan villages: Al Lowaib as an example (Elsamawal Khalil Makki); Water management among Sudanese pastoralists: end of the commons or 'silent resistance' to commoditization (Barbara Casciarri); Asian players in Sudan: social and economic impacts of 'new-old' actors (Irene Panozzo); Oil exploration and conflict in Sudan: the predicament for pastoralists in North-South borderline states (Abdalbasit Saeed); What place in Khartoum for the displaced? Between state regulation and individual strategies (Agnès de Geoffrey); Activist mobilization and the internationalization of the Darfur Crisis (Maria Gabrielsen Jumbert); The Islamic movement and power in the Sudan: from revolution to absorption into the state (Giorgio Musso); Language policy and planning in Sudan: from local vernaculars to national languages (Ashraf Abdelhay, Al-Amin Abu-Manga and Catherine Miller); 'One tribe, one language': ethnolinguistic identity and language revitalization among the Laggori in the Nuba Mountains (Stefano Manfredi); Between ideological security and intellectual plurality: 'colonialism' and 'globalization' in Northern Sudanese educational discourses (Iris Seri-Hersch); Epilogue. A new Sudan? (Roland Marchal). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Uganda

Elections in a hybrid regime : revisiting the 2011 Ugandan polls / eds. Sandrine Perrot ... [et al.] - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2014.

Abstract: In this collective volume geographers, demographers, political scientists and anthropologists assess Uganda's evolving electoral democracy and provide field-based insights into different aspects of the 2011 electoral process. Questions addressed include: Did the political environment in the run-up to the 2011 elections in Uganda restrict the capacity of political organizations to "organize and express themselves"? Could the relative restriction of civil and political freedoms affect the pattern of voting and electoral outcomes? Do the election outcomes represent the people's view? Titles of the fourteen chapters: Introduction: looking back at the 2011 multiparty elections in Uganda; Opinion polls in the spotlight; Election results and public contestations of the vote; Managing elections in a multiparty political dispensation; "Fading support"?: explaining NRM's victory in Uganda's 2011 elections; The commercialisation of Uganda's 2011 election in the urban informal economy: money, boda-bodas and market vendors; Domestication, coercion and resistance: the media in central Uganda during the 2011 elections; A "hot cake": the land issue in the Buganda kingdom during Uganda's 2011 elections; The limits - and limiters - of external influence: the role of international donors in the elections; A view from Mengo, some views on Mengo: voices on the 2011 general elections in Buganda; Peace, security and elections in northern Uganda; An NRM recapture of Teso in 2011? What voting means in a hybrid regime; Culture and politics in the spotlight: Ugandan politics and music celebrities;

Epilogue: from the February 2011 elections to the Walk-to-Work protests. Did Ugandans really want "another rap"? [ASC Leiden abstract]

West Africa

Face à l'équation du financement du développement, les associations d'immigrés : la troisième voie? / Djibril Diob. - In: *Revue africaine*: (2011), no. 5, p. 91-110 : graf

Abstract: Les envois d'argent des migrants vers les pays en développement (et notamment vers l'Afrique de l'Ouest et le Sénégal) attirent de plus en plus l'attention à cause de leur volume croissant et de leur impact pour les pays bénéficiaires. Outre l'importance de la masse d'argent drainée, ils constituent également une source d'entrée de devises très appréciable pour la balance des paiements de ces pays. Mais l'impact de ces transferts ne se limite pas seulement aux familles restées au pays. À travers tout un réseau d'associations, ces associations contribuent à la mise en place d'infrastructures et d'équipements collectifs dans leurs régions d'origine face aux carences des pouvoirs publics. Or, les conditions dans lesquelles s'opèrent ces transferts ne semblent pas optimales. Pour les rendre plus efficaces, des initiatives sont proposées, visant à mobiliser davantage cette épargne en faveur du développement. Néanmoins, face à la défaillance des États et l'échec des ONG, et autres acteurs pour la promotion du développement, les associations de migrants ne sont-elles pas la troisième voie à explorer pour lutter contre la pauvreté? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 170-171) et en anglais (p. 171). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

West Africa 2007, *FangAfrika : La voix des sans-voix / collectif Stay Calm! ; avec Didier Awadi, Pee Froiss* [Paris] : Stay Calm! [etc.], (398497303).

Abstract: Les jeunes générations africaines, nées après les indépendances, ont soif de démocratie, de justice et de liberté. Ces aspirations se traduisent par l'apparition de nouveaux mouvements culturels. Le hip hop en fait partie. Il est question d'affirmation d'une nouvelle négritude, d'un panafricanisme, d'afficher une fierté d'Africains face à la toute puissance occidentale. Ce documentaire va à la rencontre de rappeurs des différents quartiers de Ouagadougou, la capitale du Burkina-Faso. La ville est, le temps du festival Ouaga Hip Hop, le carrefour du rap ouest africain. La fine fleur des rappeurs de la sous-région s'y donne rendez-vous en octobre. Les séquences filmées en situation sont entrecoupées d'interviews des leaders de ce mouvement qui apportent leurs témoignages sur l'ampleur du phénomène rap dans leur pays respectif, notamment Didier Awadi (ex-Positive Black Soul) et Lord Aladji Man avec son groupe Daara J, leaders sénégalais du rap africain, mais aussi des rappeurs féminins, comme Priss K, de Côte d'Ivoire, ou bien ZM, de Niger. [Résumé extrait de la dvd-video]

world

'African' : a contested qualifier in global Africa / Marleen de Witte ... [et al.] - Leiden : Brill, 2014.

Abstract: This special issue of African Diaspora focuses on 'Africanness' and the multiple ways in which being 'African' is debated and embodied in today's globalized world. What makes someone or something African? What does it mean to be African? When does someone's or something's Africanness become important? And on whose terms? Contributions: Vuvuzela magic: the production and consumption of 'African' cultural heritage during the FIFA 2010 World Cup (Duane Jethro); 'I am African, iko nini': generational conflict and the politics of being in Nairobi (Rachel Spronk); New roots: Jamaican ontologies of blackness from Africa to the ghetto (Wayne Modest and Rivke Jaffe); Heritage, blackness and afro-cool: styling africanness in Amsterdam (Marleen de Witte). [ASC Leiden abstract]