

Journal articles with abstract – week 17 2014

Haupt, C. 2007. *Zwei Generationen : eine Zukunft : die zweite Konferenz der Initiative Partnerschaft mit Afrika : eine Dokumentation*. Berlin [etc.], [Bundespräsidialamt [etc.]].

Kessel, I.v. & Japin, A. 2005. *Zwarte Hollanders : Afrikaanse soldaten in Nederlands-Indie*. Amsterdam, KIT Publishers.

Abstract: Tussen 1831 en 1872 wierf Nederland ongeveer 3085 mannen in West-Afrika, grotendeels uit het grondgebied van het huidige Ghana en Burkina Faso, voor de militaire dienst in Nederlands-Indie. De Afrikaanse soldaten werden na hun opleiding op Java ingezet in koloniale expedities op Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Timor en in de Atjeh-oorlog. Met hun Indonesische vrouwen stichtten deze Afrikaanse soldaten kleine Indo-Afrikaanse gemeenschappen in de garnizoenssteden op Java. Hun afstammelingen wonen in Nederland, Ghana en Indonesië en elders op de wereld. Dit boek gaat over de lotgevallen van deze 'Belanda Hitam' (Zwarte Hollanders). Het is een groepsportret, gebaseerd op archiefonderzoek en mondelinge overlevering, dat zich uitstrekt over anderhalve eeuw. [Samenvatting ASC Leiden] <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/4758>

Beukes, L. 2010. *Zoo city*. Oxford, Angry Robot.

Mudyanaadzo, W. 2012. *Zimbabwe's diplomacy : 1980-2008*. Gweru, Booklove Publishers.

Thompson, K.D. 2013. *Zimbabwe's cinematic arts : language, power, identity*. Bloomington [etc.], IN, Indiana University Press.

Haj, M.M. 2006. *Zanzibar : the last years of the Protectorate : a constitutional and political account*. Muscat, Al Roya Press and Publ. House.

Hunter, H.L. 2010. *Zanzibar : the hundred days revolution*. Santa Barbara, CA [etc.], Praeger Security International (PSI).

Peter, C.M. & Sikand, I. 2011. *Zanzibar : the development of the constitution*. Zanzibar, Zanzibar Legal Service Centre.

Abstract: This volume contains eight contributions on the development of the constitution of Zanzibar. Far-reaching changes to the current constitution, which dates from 1984, were introduced through the 10th amendment of 2010 which, inter alia, introduced the Government of National Unity (GNU). Chapters of the book: Constitution must uphold unity of nation (Julius K. Nyerere); The constitution, unity of the State and constitutional development in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zanzibar (Chris Maina Peter and Nayla Ahmed Sultan); Basic rights and duties in the Union and Zanzibar constitution (Godwin Mutahangarwa); Elections in Zanzibar and their consequences: ZEMOG and Miafaka (Yahya Khamis Hamad and Chris Maina Peter); Recent developments in Zanzibar: from Miafaka to Maridhiano and Government of National Unity (Chris Maina Peter); The 10th constitutional amendment of Zanzibar: the break-up of the United Republic of Tanzania (Sengondo E.A. Mvungi); Maridhiano and the Government of National Unity, its impact on elections and constitutionalism in Tanzania (Ali Uki); The constitutional premises of the GNU in Zanzibar (Yahya Khamis Hamad). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Bhanji, S. 2011, *Zamora*, ZG Films, Zanzibar, (373424892).

Abstract: Filmed against a backdrop of the mystical world of Zanzibar, the story revolves around Zamora, a vain artist/womaniser on a voyage of self discovery. Filled with romantic connotations about the spice island, he meets a beautiful Omani woman who mesmerises and inspires him to buy a 'dhow' (sailing boat). Zamora's passion for the unknown, a reckless adventurous lifestyle and a sordid past lands him in nightmarish situations. Through three separate emotionally

charged relationships - with Zulfa, Saada and Zareena - he almost becomes a victim of the confrontation between the good and the evil. Zulfa stands for innocent love spiced with traditional restrictions. Saada stands for the mystical, magical and unconditioned side to the African psyche. Zareena stands for power and obsession and its immoral implications. Best East African Film, Zanzibar International Film Festival 2012. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Bosch, T. 2013. Youth, Facebook and politics in South Africa. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.119-130.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 119-130.

Abstract: Social networking sites, Facebook in particular, are growing in popularity in South Africa. This article explores how Facebook is used by South African youth, with particular reference to their political participation and involvement. Facebook and other new media applications widely used by young people have been seen as a potential vehicle to re-engage youth in political debate. The potential usefulness of such applications for creating networked publics and mobilizing political action was highlighted recently during the Arab Spring; and conversely, Facebook and Twitter have been used (e.g. in the United States) to target potential youth voters. The notion of e-democracy has raised the potential of the Internet to enhance political action and activism. The article draws on a national quantitative survey and Cape Town-based focus groups discussions with South African youth in order to explore the links between Facebook use and political participation. The article argues that youth are engaging with alternative forms of political subactivism that work at the margins of the dominant public sphere. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Smith, D.J. 2011. *Young Mandela*. London, Phoenix.

Saint, L. 2013. You kiss in Westerns : cultural translation in Moustapha Alassanes *Le retour dun aventurier*. *Journal of African Cinemas: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.203-217 : fig.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 203-217.

Abstract: *Le retour dun aventurier* (The return of an adventurer), a 1966 short film by Nigerian director Moustapha Alassane, stands at the forefront of a long history of fascination with cowboys in African filmmaking. This article revisits *Le retour* via recent theoretical considerations of cultural assimilation and translation, to argue that instances of cultural appropriation from non-African sources should not be dismissed under the rubric of cultural imperialism. Instead they should be thought of as functioning within specific local, national and global economies of cultural production. By focusing on the production of film in an African space rather than on its consumption, the author explores the agential nature of cultural appropriation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Olatunji, M.O. 2012. Yorùbá proverbs and musicality. *Legon Journal of the Humanities: (2012), vol.23, p.125-140.*, vol. 23, p. 125-140.

Abstract: This paper establishes some links between traditional Yorùbá instrumental music and instrumentation or performance with proverbs. Eleven Yorùbá proverbs that reflect either vocal or instrumental performance were collected, categorized and analysed according to their respective functionalities among members of this ethnic group. The analyses revealed that, among other things, Yorùbá proverbs can be used to emphasize the importance of collaboration of music with other performing arts, express a relationship between the musical instrument combination and the concept of family co-existence, uphold the use of musical instruments as a communicative and panegyric tool, and emphasize the universality of Yorùbá aesthetic value on speech and music. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Othman, H. & Yahya-Othman, S. 2014. *Yes, in my lifetime : selected works of Haroub Othman*. Dar es Salaam, Mkuki Na Nyota Publishers.

Thompson, R. 2012. *Yearbook 2012 : a new political landscape*. Dubai, MEED.

Kinyeki, S. & Wanjala, C.L. 2010. *Y'sdom in Africa : a personal journey*. Eldoret, Zapf Chancery.

Sörenson, K. 2011. *Wrong hands on deck? : combating piracy & building maritime security in Eastern Africa*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).

<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/136/370136772.pdf>

Twidle, H. 2013. Writing the company : from VOC 'Daghregister' to Sleigh's 'Eilande'. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.125-152.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 125-152.

Abstract: This piece explores recent literary re-creations of the early Dutch East India Company (VOC) years at the Cape of Good Hope, concentrating on Dan Sleigh's 'Eilande' to examine how an archivist turned novelist uses the textual 'islands' provided by official documentation to create a huge prose work that is remarkable for placing the seventeenth-century settlement in its properly global colonial context. Surely this region's most exhaustive rendering of the genre known problematically as 'the historical novel', it ranges from Germany and Holland via St Helena and the Cape to Madagascar, Mauritius and Batavia. And if for Brink 'the lacunae in the archives are most usefully filled through magical realism, metaphor and fantasy', (Coetzee and Nuttall, 'Negotiating the Past', 3), the author suggests that Sleigh's work forms an opposite pole, offering an example of a much slower, lonelier genesis and a more cautious recovery of historical specificity. The author discerns the possibilities and constraints of these very different fictional modes as they engage a vast, trans-continental archive. 'Writing the Company', then, refers not only to contemporary literary re-presentations of the VOC period, but also to the massive project of trans-oceanic correspondence through which this early 'multinational' constituted itself: a mass of journals, company reports and judicial records that constitute a vast textual exchange not only with the Heeren XVII (Lords Seventeen) in Amsterdam and the Council of India in Batavia, but also between the *buitenposte* (outposts) of the VOC at the Cape, and the forgotten *posvolk* who inhabited them. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Staunton, I. 2013. *Writing lives*. Harare, Weaver Press.

Abstract: Contributions by: Lawrence Hoba; Tendai Huchu; Tenday Machingaidze; Nevanje Madanhire; Daniel Mandishona; Christopher Mlalazi; Blessing Musariri; Chiedza Musengezi; Sekai Nzenza; Fungisayi Sasa; Emmanuel Sigauke

Emenyonu, E.N. 2013. Writing Africa in the short story.

Abstract: Articles: 'Real Africa/' 'Which Africa?': the critique of mimetic realism in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's short fiction (Eve Eisenberg); Writing apartheid: Miriam Tlali's 'Soweto stories' (Mary Jane Androne); Articulations of home & Muslim identity in the short stories of Leila Aboulela (Lindsey Zanchettin); Ugandan women in contest with reality: Mary K. Okurutu's 'A woman's voice' & the women's future (Iniobong I. Uko); Snapshots of the Botswana nation: Bessie Head's 'The collector of treasures & other Botswana village tales' as a national project (Louisa Uchum Egbunike); Widowhood - institutionalized dead weight to personal identity & dignity: a reading of Ifeoma Okoye's 'The trial & other stories' (Regina Okafor); Feminist censure of marriage in Islamic societies: a thematic analysis of Alifa Rifaat's short stories (Juliana Daniels); Diaspora identities in short fiction by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie & Sefi Atta (Rose A. Sackeyfio); Exposition of apartheid South African violence & injustice in Alex la Guma's short stories (Blessing Diala-Ogamba); Locating a genre: is Zimbabwe a short story country? (Tinashe Mushakavanhu); Mohamed Dib's short stories on the memory of Algeria (Imene Moulati); Ama Ata Aidoo's short stories: empowering the African girl-child (Hellen Roselyne Shigali); Ama Ata Aidoo: an interview for ALT by Maureen Eke, Vincent Odamtten & Stephanie Newell. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Twongyeirwe, H. 2012. *World of our own and other stories : stories from the second FEMRITE Regional Residency for African Women Writers*. Kampala, Femrite Publications.

2002. *Workshop on capacity building for Francophone Africa, Bamako 4-6 April 2002*. [Harare], [African publishers' network (APNET)].

2002. *Workshop on capacity building for Francophone Africa, Bamako 4-6 April 2002*. [Harare], [African publishers' network (APNET)].

2002. *Workshop on capacity building for Francophone Africa, Bamako 4-6 April 2002*. [Harare], [African publishers' network (APNET)].

Rein, M. 2005. *Working together : a critical analysis of cross-sector partnerships in Southern Africa*. Cambridge, University of Cambridge Programme for Industry.

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Rein, M. 2005. *Working together : a critical analysis of cross-sector partnerships in Southern Africa*. Cambridge, University of Cambridge Programme for Industry.

Dima, V. 2013. Women and posters as heterotopias in Ousmane Sembenes Xala. *Journal of African Cinemas: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.137-148.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 137-148.

Abstract: This article analyses the connections between the female characters of Ousmane Sembenes Xala (1974, Senegal) and the diegetic posters seen on the walls in the film, which yields a new conversation on Michel Foucaults heterotopias as utopias or non-spaces. As a result, women, posters and heterotopias define the spatial evolution of the main characters (including the male) as well as that of the film itself. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Wirba, K.G. 2012. *Women and inculturated evangelization in Africa*. Nairobi, Catholic University of Eastern Africa Press.

Muthoni, J.W. & Wangui, E.E. 2013. Women and climate change : strategies for adaptive capacity in Mwanga District, Tanzania. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.59-71 : fig., tab.*, vol. 32, no. 1, p. 59-71.

Abstract: This paper highlights the role that women in Mangio Village, Mwanga District, Tanzania play in rural livelihoods in the context of a changing climate. Data were collected in 2011 at community, household and individual levels. Methods of data collection included focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews with household members, individuals and key informants. Qualitative data analyses were done using NVIVO software. Results indicate that despite having limited access to livelihood assets compared to men, women play an important role in enhancing the adaptive capacity that Mangio Village has to climate change. Their roles extend from family units to the community level where they contribute in all the major spontaneous and planned strategies that the village has taken up in response to a changing climate among other drivers. Key to women's contribution is their social networks and in the labor required in new activities that enhance adaptation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2012.756766>

Leistner, E. 2014. Witchcraft and African development. *African Security Review: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.53-77.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 53-77.

Abstract: Impressive investment and growth figures and commercial write-ups enthusing about 'Africa rising up', 'the continent of the future', and so on, obscure the poverty, illiteracy, poor health and other hardships afflicting the vast majority of African people. Why has massive so-called development and technical 'aid' not created the expected dynamic, autonomous economic progress? A blind eye is delicately being turned to the decisive role of people - more specifically, the cultural element. Notwithstanding good intentions, outsiders seeking to promote development assume that black Africans think and act like they only need more education, training and finance in order to 'catch up'. Outsiders easily forget that since time immemorial, Africans have developed and cherished worldviews and cultures of their own. While these are by no means immutable and do adapt to changing needs and outside influences, Africans refuse to cast off overnight the heritage that makes them the people they are. This paper examines the impact of witchcraft as an integral feature of traditional culture on African existence, notably

community life, religion, politics, the law, and economic practice. It stresses the significance of traditional society's powerful egalitarian impulses as well as its profound conviction that all things - goods, wealth, well-being and life force - are in a strictly limited supply that cannot be increased, but can only be redistributed by force or through magical manipulation. While modern life gradually weakens the influence of witchcraft beliefs - in Europe these flourished well into the 18th century - the exasperation associated with Africa's headlong urbanisation actually bolsters these beliefs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.875048>

Niehaus, I. 2013. *Witchcraft and a life in the new South Africa*. New York [etc.], Cambridge University Press.

Dicks, I.D. 2013. Witchcraft accusations amongst the muslim Amacinga Yawo of Malawi and modes of dealing with them. *The Australasian Review of African Studies: (2013), vol.34, no. 1, p.103-128.*, vol. 34, no. 1, p. 103-128.

Mbondobari, S. 2013. Wissenskonstruktion und Wissenstransfer in der deutschen kolonialen Reiseliteratur zu Afrika = Construction et transfert de savoirs dans la littérature coloniale allemande de voyage vers l'Afrique. *Mont Cameroun* no. 8/9.
Abstract: Den Themenschwerpunkt dieses Bandes bilden in interdisziplinärer Perspektive Wissen, Wissenskonstruktion und Wissenstransfer am Beispiel der deutschen Reiseliteratur zu Afrika. Die Beiträge sind in zwei Blöcken angeordnet. Der erste Block besteht aus drei Aufsätzen, die sich speziell der Problematik der Wissenskonstruktion am Beispiel der Kolonial- und Gegewartsliteratur widmen: Wissenskonstruktion und Wissensvermittlung : Reflexionen zum Afrikabild in Albert Schweitzers Reisebericht "Zwischen Wasser und Urwald" (S. Mbondobari E.); Penser le voyage colonial et le vivre au théâtre : le voyage d'Afrique au théâtre du IIIe Reich (1933-1945) (Esaie Djomo); Von Hamburg nach Kamerun und zurück : literarisches Reisen als kulturelle Fremderfahrung und Wissensaneignung am Beispiel der kolonialen Reiseliteratur (Albert Gouaffo). Der zweite Block bildet den allgemeinen Teil. Er enthält folgende Beiträge: Sprachliche Eigenheiten der Berichterstattung über den Finanzmarkt in deutschen wissenschaftsjournalistischen Artikeln (Gisela Thome); Gedächtnis- und Erinnerungspraktiken : ein Vergleich zwischen oralem Märchenerzählen in Westafrika und den schriftlich fixierten Märchen der Brüder Grimm (Mensah Wekenon Tokponto); Lexil comme manifestation et thérapie de la peur dans "Ein Tutsi in Deutschland", le récit de vie de Thomas Mazimpaka (Omer Lemerre Tadaha); German and French colonisers in the words of a Cameroonian witness (Anny Wynchank). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

2001. *Winning aid-funded business : access Africa : a guide to the schemes available to assist small- and medium-sized companies to do business and to invest in sub-Saharan Africa*. [London], Trade partners UK.

2001. *Winning aid-funded business : access Africa : a guide to the schemes available to assist small- and medium-sized companies to do business and to invest in sub-Saharan Africa*. [London], Trade partners UK.

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Ingram, V.J. 2014. *Win-wins in forest product value chains? : how governance impacts the sustainability of livelihoods based on non-timber forest products from Cameroon*. Leiden, African Studies Centre.
Abstract: Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as nuts, leaves, resins, barks and honey from Cameroon have medicinal, food, energy and cultural uses. This study examines the arrangements governing eight such NTFP value chains, worth over 32 million US dollars annually

with around 34,000 people active, investigating their impacts on the livelihoods of the harvesters, traders and consumers involved. Multiple arrangements are prevalent: regulations, traditions, market-based, projects, involuntary standards and corruption. The mix and intensity of arrangements governing access to species and markets results in sharp trade-offs between the sustainability of the species and socio-economic benefits gained by different groups in the chains. [Book abstract]

Ingram, V.J. 2014. *Win-wins in forest product value chains? : how governance impacts the sustainability of livelihoods based on non-timber forest products from Cameroon*. Leiden, African Studies Centre. Abstract: Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as nuts, leaves, resins, barks and honey from Cameroon have medicinal, food, energy and cultural uses. This study examines the arrangements governing eight such NTFP value chains, worth over 32 million US dollars annually with around 34,000 people active, investigating their impacts on the livelihoods of the harvesters, traders and consumers involved. Multiple arrangements are prevalent: regulations, traditions, market-based, projects, involuntary standards and corruption. The mix and intensity of arrangements governing access to species and markets results in sharp trade-offs between the sustainability of the species and socio-economic benefits gained by different groups in the chains. [Book abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/24875>

2012. *Wilting in bloom : the irony of women labour rights in the cut-flower sector in Kenya*. Nairobi, Kenya Human Rights Commission.

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http://www.khrc.or.ke/resources/publications/doc_download/48-wilting-in-bloom-the-irony-of-womens-labour-rights-in-the-cut-flower-sector-in-kenya.html

Ingerstad, G. 2012. *Willing and able? : challenges to security sector reform in weak post-war states : insights from the Central African Republic*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docx/369/386/369386833.pdf>

Madu, R. & Moguluwa, S.C. 2013. Will the social media lenses be the framework for sustainable development in rural Nigeria? *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.237-254 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 237-254.

Abstract: Nigeria's greatest development obstacle in the twenty-first century is entrenched in the low level of sustainability in most areas of human endeavour, resulting in a damaged economy and a looming lack of development despite the nation's vast and abundant resources, both human and natural. Nigeria has the enormous capacity of moving from a developing country to a developed State. However, the lack of some basic elements together with vices termed 'Nigerian factors' have eaten deeply into the nation's institutional fabric and denied it the opportunity to transform. Academics, development experts and policy-makers have searched for the right mix of technology, methodology, easy-to-use and understandable scientific elements and infrastructure that would suit the nation's peculiar circumstances in order to meet its developmental needs. This situation calls for an adaptation of social media and the adjustment of its weaknesses to aptly blend with the forces of innovation. Concerted efforts are required of the Nigerian government and its agencies to awaken the consciousness of the citizenry to the integration of social media culture into the mainstream of Nigerian culture so as to produce positive changes that are evidence of sustainability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mokopakgosi, B.T. 2013. Why the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland failed : lessons from the brief history of a regional university in Southern Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.465-480 : tab., vol. 39, no. 2, p. 465-480.
Abstract: This article traces the establishment and development of the tripartite University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), attempting to explain why it failed and the timing of that failure. The author argues that the root causes lay in the nature of the Royal Charter that established it, its evolving governance system and disagreements about its direction of development. Issues such as racial conflict and the renewal of the vice chancellor's contract, which some observers have used to explain the break-up of the institution, were intended to conceal the real areas of conflict. This article places the discussion within the broader comparative context of higher education in the immediate post-independence period and concludes that the UBLS failed because of the strong insular nationalism of the BLS countries (i.e., Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) combined with the absence of a spirit of regionalism similar to that found elsewhere in newly independent regions such as the Caribbean and the South Pacific. It thus provides a discussion of the necessary conditions for successful multi-country partnerships then and now, as well as problems to be avoided. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Fiore, G. 2014. Why Boko Haram should be on the European Union list of designated terror groups. *African Security Review*: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.78-83., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 78-83.
Abstract: In the course of the last few years, the Islamic sect Boko Haram has become of great interest to academics, researchers and analysts. At the same time, experts, especially at the European Union (EU) level, have been reluctant to include Boko Haram in the EU list of terrorist organisations, despite the fact that this group has clearly demonstrated its transformation into a terrorist organisation. Security challenges and threats are, by definition, subject to change, and it is the task of security institutions to create policies to address these challenges and threats. Terrorism cannot be addressed in isolation, and policymakers are confronted at all levels with the difficult task of making sense of this evolution. By assessing the current security situation in Nigeria, this commentary tries to ascertain the potential repercussions to regional stability from the Boko Haram phenomenon. Insurgencies have often been initiated from and supported by neighbouring countries and have expanded conflicts across borders. Countering Boko Haram will require various institutions to conduct similar and concurrent counter-insurgent and counter-terrorist operations. At the global level, such co-ordination has often proven difficult. The EU has to keep the pace in this case. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.879909>

Fox, J. 2014. *Whoever fears the sea*. Cape Town, Umuzi.
Abstract: "South African scriptwriter Paul Waterson is in Kenya to carry out research for a

documentary film. It's October 2001, and his relationship has come to an unexpected end. Searching for solace in Mombasa, Malindi and Lamu, he becomes obsessed with finding the last remaining mtepe dhow in Somalia, a magnificent, sewn vessel harking back to Africa's rich maritime past. But getting someone to take him into Somali waters proves near impossible. When he does manage to talk a dhow captain into the journey, he and the crew are oblivious to the dangers that lie ahead." -- Back cover

Miti, K. 1987. *Whither Tanzania*. Delhi, Ajanta Publications.

Turner, J., Nkosi, K., Siephemo, R., Whittaker, J., Msutwana, Z., & Follett, K. 2009, *White wedding*, Next Entertainment, Sandown, (369895614).

Abstract: Set against South Africa's breathtaking landscapes, a high-spirited modern day road comedy about love, commitment, intimacy, friendship, and the unbelievable obstacles that can get in the way of a fairy-tale ending. Ayanda is just days away from her lifelong dream of a modern 'white wedding.' The only problem is that her husband-to-be, the sweet, committed Elvis, is 1,000 miles away. What should be a simple, straightforward journey gets seriously derailed. The loyal, committed and very decent Elvis leaves Johannesburg to pick up his best friend and best man Tumi in Durban. The two will then journey on to Cape Town to begin rehearsals for Elvis's wedding to the beautiful Ayanda. But things don't always go according to plan. As Tumi and Elvis struggle to find their way through the Eastern Cape they pick up Rose, a young English doctor who fled the altar after discovering her fiancée was serially unfaithful to her. Now there's an unlikely trio on the road, two black men driving across South Africa with a white woman in tow could raise a few eyebrows. But romantic sparks ignite between the flirtatious Tumi and their spirited British companion. 'White Wedding' might seem, at first glance, to be a gentle comedy about a chaotic wedding ceremony, but it takes a honest view of how social culture is working in South Africa, exposing the racial and personal fractures that still grind and crack under the surface of urban society. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Thomson, S.M. 2013. *Whispering truth to power : everyday resistance to reconciliation in postgenocide Rwanda*. Madison, The University of Wisconsin Press.

Muchemwa, C., Ngwerume, E.T., & Hove, M. 2013. When will the long nightmare come to an end? *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.145-159.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 145-159.

Abstract: This article seeks to show that the emotive reconciliation project in Zimbabwe, which is currently spearheaded by the Organ on National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI), is not new in the Zimbabwe polity. Its incarnation under the Government of National Unity clearly indicates the inadequacies and ineffectiveness of the initial reconciliation project, which was enunciated immediately after independence in 1980. In this article the authors argue that while the notion of resuscitating reconciliation is an important step towards durable peace, this institutionalised, state-centric and state-propelled project is haunted by the very same challenges that undermined and shattered its predecessor. The authors further assert that the reconciliation and healing project, which is politically engineered and institutionally driven without being inclusive and community driven, is a mere token that comes at the expense of durable peace and the actual victims of violence and impunity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.803992>

Eriksson, M. 2012. *When still waters fizz : the security implications of the fall of the 'Republican Monarchy' of Egypt*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/369/386/369386736.pdf>

Cochrane, J.R., Schmid, B., & Cutts, T. 2011. *When religion and health align : mobilising religious health assets for transformation*. Pietermaritzburg, Cluster Publications.

Abstract: The essays on the interface of religion and public health in this volume were originally presented at an international colloquium, organized and hosted by the African Religious Health Assets Programme (ARHAP) in Cape Town in 2009. They are presented in four sections: 1. Overview and state of the field; 2. HIV and AIDS; 3. Practice; 4. Looking beyond and ahead. Section 1 has contributions about: global health and the role of faith in the community (Christoph Benn); changes in international thinking on health care and the challenge for religion (Gillian Peterson); problems of terminology in mapping 'faith-based organizations' engaged in health (Jill Olivier); the 'Participatory Inquiry into Religious Health Assets, Networks and Agency' (PIRHANA): a strategy for research into 'religious health assets' (Steve de Gruchy and others); leadership at the boundaries of faith and health (Mimi Kiser, Gary Gunderson). Section 2 contains contributions about: the Church in Mozambique and united action against HIV and AIDS (Geoff Foster and others); an Islamic response to HIV and AIDS (Muhammad Khalid Sayed); religion and sex in culture and human lives (John Blevins); the pedagogy of HIV and AIDS (Seetla Molapo). The contributions of section 3 address: the role of religious agents on the boundaries of public health (James R. Cochrane); the relevance of 'healthworlds' to health care access (Lucy Gilson); maintaining and strengthening African religious health assets (Frank Dimmock and Tali Cassidy); ARHAP theory and the Memphis Congregational Health Network (Teresa Cutts). Section 4 consist of a contribution about public health and social transformation (Katherine Marshall). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Court, N. 2013. When and why is a collection "hidden"? : awakening interest in the Hornung Papers at West Sussex Record Office. *African Research and Documentation: (2013), no. 121, p.21-33: ill. no. 121, p. 21-33.*

Abstract: This paper uses the Hornung Papers, deposited at West Sussex Record Office in 2009, to demonstrate that an online presence is not, on its own, enough to bring specialist collections to prominence. The Hornung Papers comprise the administrative records of Hornung & Co. Ltd., whose primary concern was a swathe of sugar plantations in the Zambesia region of Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique), which eventually became known as the Sena Sugar Estates. Given the success, extent and impact of the business, and the fact that the majority of the records pertaining to the business apparently have not survived, the collection held at West Sussex Record Office has wide research potential. However, it is largely unused and remains - despite its online presence - a "hidden collection". The paper examines the reasons for this, which are broadly divided into two categories: repository (resource)-specific factors, and collection-specific factors. To "unhide" the collection, sufficient resources, effective promotion, and advocacy are of paramount importance. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Salvaterra Trovão, S. & Batoréu, F. 2013. Whats new about Muslim Ismaili transnationalism? : comparing business practices in British East Africa, colonial Mozambique and contemporary Angola. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol. 12, no.3, p.215-244 : tab., vol. 12, no. 3, p. 215-244.*

Abstract: The way in which the history of colonialism might link up with the formation of postcolonial migrant identities remains insufficiently examined. Through a comparison between transnational business practices of Khoja Ismaili Muslim settled in the British and Portuguese colonial territories of East Africa and in contemporary Angola, the present paper aims to discuss

the impact of colonial experiences in the configuration of postcolonial business cultures. The continuing centrality of the nation-States in which Ismaili transnational economic activities are embedded, the notion of a disadvantageous network closure concomitant with the importance of face-to-face contacts, the mutual trust and understanding sustained through personal relations, and the tendency for national loyalty to prevail over religious belonging (whenever any potential conflict between the two exists) constitute crucial dimensions of an accumulated colonial knowledge which is significant in the analysis of the Ismaili competitive advantage in postcolonial Africa. The current Angolan context, absent from the available literature, was selected as a postcolonial term of comparison. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hull, C. 2008. *What future for privatized peacekeeping ? : prospects and realities in the UN debate*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI). <http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/157/370157036.pdf>

Delavallade, C. 2012. What drives corruption? : evidence from North African firms. *Journal of African Economies: (2012), vol.21, no.4, p.499-547 : graf., tab.*, vol. 21, no. 4, p. 499-547. Abstract: This paper empirically analyses the main microeconomic determinants of two forms of corruption supply, administrative corruption and State capture, by Maghrebi firms. The study is based on a new database of nearly 600 Algerian, Moroccan and Tunisian firms. The author shows that tax evasion is a major factor of the engagement of firms in administrative corruption. The latter increases with the share of sales hidden by the firm as long as it is below half of total sales, and slightly decreases thereafter. State capture is fostered by a failing enforcement of property and contract rights. Interestingly, less competitive firms appear to engage more in both forms of corruption than the most dynamic ones. After assessing the robustness of the empirical results, the author draws a comparison of the factors of corruption in North Africa, Uganda and transition countries. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Andersen, T.B., Jones, S., & Tarp, F. 2011. What can Africa expect from financial development. *Tanzanian economic review: (2011), vol.1, no.1/2, p.76-98 : tab.*, vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 76-98.

Ruheni, M. 2011. *What a life!* Nairobi, Longhorn.

Beeker, C. 1985. *Wel en wee van de ruimtelijke herinrichting in Ouagadougou, Port Sudan en Tunis : bijdrage voor de WUOO-Workshop Afrikaanse steden*. Khartoum, [s.n.].

Pinther, K. 2010. *Wege durch Accra : Stadtbilder, Praxen und Diskurse*. Köln, Köppe.

Duncan, D. 1997. *We are motor men : the making of the South African motor industry*. Latheronwheel, Whittles Publishing.

González-Gómez, F., Lluch-Frechina, E., & Guardiola, J. 2013. Water habits and hygiene education to prevent diarrhoeal diseases : the Zambezi river basin in Mozambique. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.563-572 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 563-572. Abstract: This research analyses the relationship between certain water-related habits and infrastructure likely to influence the frequency of diarrhoea in children that are five years old or younger. The study uses an ordered logit model with information from 334 households from the Zambezi river in Mozambique with children aged up to five years. The main objective of this paper is to emphasize the importance of hygiene education in the prevention of gastrointestinal diseases in children, that are affected by poor access to water systems and sanitation. Maintaining hygiene is especially important in households with young children, who are more vulnerable to gastrointestinal diseases. The results of the research reveal that in households that do not know that water transmits illnesses and where they do not wash their hands before preparing a child's meal, the children suffer diarrhoea more frequently. The main recommendation is to invest in hygiene education programmes to reduce the risk of illnesses such as diarrhoea. Improvements in access to water and sanitation may not be sufficient in order

to improve life conditions if there is no hygiene education. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Greenwood, M. 2013. Watchful witness : St George's cathedral and the crypt memory and witness centre. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.23-43.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 23-43.

Abstract: This paper examines the exhibition practice of the Crypt Memory and Witness Centre of St George's Anglican Cathedral in a postapartheid, democratic South Africa. Being neither a museum nor a gallery, the Centre's practice is informed by a particular, significant historic relationship between Christianity and exhibiting. The paper examines how the Crypt Centre engages with selective events from South Africa's sociopolitical past through exhibition practice, and to what ends. In particular, it examines the theme of bearing witness that surfaces at multiple levels in the exhibition content and process, considering its relationship with contemporary sociality. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Moletsane, R., Mitchell, C., & Smith, A. 2012. *Was it something I wore? : dress, identity, materiality.* Cape Town, HSRC Press.

Abstract: DRESS, IDENTITY AND METHOD. Reconfiguring dress / Claudia Mitchell, Relebohile Moletsane and Kathleen Pithouse -- 'White' women in 'black' clothing: overtures towards Africanness in dress in a South Africa context / Juliette Leeb-du Toit -- Stories fluttering in the wind: how clotheslines write our lives / Hourig Attarian -- Take a picture: photographs, dress, gender and self-study / Ann Smith -- Aesthetics and identity in contemporary South African fashion / Desiree Lewis -- ACCESSORISING DEMOCRACY. Gender and the politics of the Basotho blanket / Mathabo Khau -- Ayashisa amateki: Converse All Stars and other fashion items in the making of African masculinities / Kopano Ratele -- Do clothes make a (wo)man? Exploring the role of dress in shaping South African domestic workers' identities / Sithabile Ntombela -- A loud silence: The history of funeral dress among the Ndau of Zimbabwe / Marshall Tamuka Maposa -- Dressing sex/wearing a condom: exploring social constructions of sexuality through a social semiotic analysis of the condom / Ran Tao and Claudia Mitchell -- DRESSING TO LEARN/LEARNING TO DRESS. Who wears the trousers here? Women teachers and the politics of gender and the dress code in South African schools / Pontso Moorosi -- Was it something she wore? Gender-based violence and the policing of the place of girls in the school space / Naydene de Lange -- The gender politics of the school uniform / Nolutho Diko -- The perfect matric dance dress / Linda van Laren -- 'Angeke ngibe isitabane': the perceived relationship between dress and sexuality among young African men at the University of KwaZulu-Natal / Thabo Msibi -- 'Khangela amankengane': the role of dress amongst rural extension workers in KwaZulu-Natal / Bongiwé Mkhize -- DRESSING FOR SOCIAL CHANGE. Wearing our hearts on our sleeve: The t-shirt and the South African activist agenda / Relebohile Moletsane and Peliwe Lolwana -- The art of representation versus dressing to be invisible: who am I dressing for in contemporary Rwanda? / Eliane Ubalijoro -- Rewriting the script: drag, dress and the body politic / Crawl Evans and Robert J. Balfour -- Sari stories: fragmentary images of 'Indian woman' / Nyna Amin and Devarakshanam Govinden -- Personal adornment and creative process as micro-resistance / Marlene de Beer

Berghs, M. 2012. *War and embodied memory : becoming disabled in Sierra Leone.* Farnham, Ashgate.

De Beer, C. 2010. *Wanneer die koedoehoring draai.* Vanderbijlpark, Corals Publishers.

Wenzel, H.J. 2004. *Wanderarbeit und regionale Entwicklung in Malawi : Studien zur Remigration und Reintegration von Wanderarbeitern in drei Distrikten Nordmalawis.* Osnabrück, Fachgebiet Geographie im Fachbereich Kultur- und Geowissenschaften, Universität Osnabrück.

Wenzel, H.J. 2004. *Wanderarbeit und regionale Entwicklung in Malawi : Studien zur Remigration und Reintegration von Wanderarbeitern in drei Distrikten Nordmalawis.* Osnabrück, Fachgebiet Geographie im Fachbereich Kultur- und Geowissenschaften, Universität Osnabrück.

Maupeu, H. & Mutahi, P. 2005. *Wahome Mutahi's world*. Nairobi, Transafrica Press.
Abstract: This books brings together reflections on the life and writings of Kenyan journalist, humorist, literary writer and political satirist Wahome Mutahi (1954-2003). Mutahi's life is juxtaposed with historical, political and social events providing a critical background for his writing and the power of his carnivalesque aesthetics. Contributions: Introduction (Patrick Mutahi); Whispers redivivus (Marjorie Oludhe Macgoye); Imagining and constructing audiences: the making of Wahome 'the product' (Patrick Mutahi); Religious whispers in Wahome Mutahi's works (Patrick Mbataru); Wahome Mutahi: (hi)story and popular literature in Kenya (George Ogola); Son of Nyaituga (Kioko wa Kivandi); Why jail was good news to me: a rendition of the politics of Wahome Mutahi (Patrick Mutahi); Contesting the 'nation': whispers, ethnicity and politics in Kenya (George Ogola); Wahome Mutahi and Kenyan popular culture (Mbugua wa-Mungai). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zapiro & Wills, M. 2013. *Vuvuzelation : Zapiro on SA sport, 1995-2013*. Auckland Park, Jacana Media; in association with Zaprock Productions.
Abstract: "A collection of more than 250 iconic cartoons from Zapiro, the nation's sharpest cartoonist, tracing the curious, glorious and often calamitous story of sport in the new South Africa." -- Back cover

Ozughalu, U.M. & Ogwumike, F.O. 2013. Vulnerability to food poverty in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.243-255 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 243-255.
Abstract: Economists have in recent times recognized that a household's sense of well-being depends not just on its average income or expenditure but on the risks it faces as well. Vulnerability is a very crucial issue in welfare analysis. This study estimated and analysed the magnitude of vulnerability to food poverty based on data from the 2004 Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS), obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics. The three-step Feasible Generalized Least Squares (3FGLS) procedure was employed in estimating the extent of vulnerability to food poverty in Nigeria. The results show that 61.68 per cent of Nigerians were vulnerable to food poverty; the incidence of vulnerability to food poverty varied significantly across zones and between the urban and rural sectors; the incidence of vulnerability to food poverty was highest in the South West zone (68.32 per cent) and lowest in the North East zone (50.19 per cent); the incidence of vulnerability to food poverty is higher in the urban sector (64.61 per cent) than in the rural sector (59.37 per cent). It is evident that the magnitude of vulnerability to food poverty is very high. Policies that will enhance people's access to food should be adopted, and targeted transfers of subsidized basic food items should be used to sufficiently reduce vulnerability to food poverty in the country. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

X (Capitaine & ***) 1901. *Voyage du Général [Joseph-Simon] Gallieni : cinq mois autour de Madagascar, progrès de l'agriculture, développement commercial, ressources industrielles, moyens de colonisation*. Paris, Hachette.

Schuld, M. 2013. Voting and violence in KwaZulu-Natal's no-go areas : coercive mobilisation and territorial control in post-conflict elections. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.101-123 : krt.*, vol. 13.
Abstract: Post-conflict elections have become an important tool of international conflict resolution over the last decades. Theoretical studies usually point out that in war-to-democracy transitions, military logics of territorial control are transformed into electoral logics of peaceful political contestation. Empirical reality, however, shows that the election process is often accompanied by various forms of violence. This paper analyses post-conflict elections in war-to-democracy transitions by comparing support structures for conflict parties as well as their coercive mobilisation strategies in times of violent conflict and post-conflict elections. It does so through a single case study of KwaZulu-Natal. This South African province faced a civil war-scale political conflict in the 80s and early 90s in which the two fighting parties - the African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) - used large-scale violence to establish and protect no-go areas of territorial control. This study finds that in the first decade after South Africa's miraculous transition, these spatial structures of violence and control persisted at local levels.

Violent forms of mobilisation and territorial control thus seem to be able to survive even a successful transition to democracy by many years. Measures to open up the political landscape, deescalate heated-up party antagonisms and overcome geopolitical borders of support structures seem to be crucial elements for post-conflict elections that introduce a pluralist democracy beyond the voting process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Schuld, M. 2013. Voting and violence in KwaZulu-Natal's no-go areas : coercive mobilisation and territorial control in post-conflict elections. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.101-123 : krt.*, vol. 13.

Abstract: Post-conflict elections have become an important tool of international conflict resolution over the last decades. Theoretical studies usually point out that in war-to-democracy transitions, military logics of territorial control are transformed into electoral logics of peaceful political contestation. Empirical reality, however, shows that the election process is often accompanied by various forms of violence. This paper analyses post-conflict elections in war-to-democracy transitions by comparing support structures for conflict parties as well as their coercive mobilisation strategies in times of violent conflict and post-conflict elections. It does so through a single case study of KwaZulu-Natal. This South African province faced a civil war-scale political conflict in the 1980s and early 1990s in which the two fighting parties - the African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) - used large-scale violence to establish and protect no-go areas of territorial control. The study finds that in the first decade after South Africa's miraculous transition, these spatial structures of violence and control persisted at local levels. Violent forms of mobilisation and territorial control thus seem to be able to survive even a successful transition to democracy by many years. Measures to open up the political landscape, de-escalate heated-up party antagonisms and overcome geopolitical borders of support structures seem to be crucial elements for post-conflict elections that introduce a pluralist democracy beyond the voting process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Jonge, K.d. 1973. *Voorstel tot een multi-disciplinair onderzoek naar de socio-ekonomische factoren die migratie in de Basse-Casamance (Senegal) bevorderen en naar de gevolgen daarvan voor het gebied van vertrek*. Leiden, Afrika-Studiecentrum.

Landau, J. 2012, *Voices*, s.n.], [S.l., (371078989).

Abstract: Documentary film accompanying a dissertation entitled 'Les impacts de la démocratisation sur un secteur culturel : le cinéma sud-africain post-apartheid' (The impact of democratization on a cultural sector: the post-apartheid South African film sector, see link to the full-text document). In this film a number of people working in the South African movie industry - directors, producers, film studio managers, distribution officers - talk about the future of the national film industry, issues of South African film genre, advancements, challenges and ways of finding a place in the globalized world. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Jacobs, M., Verkerk, M., Schulte, B., & Currid, B. 2003. *Visible visions : DPSPD-Project (Daily producers of sustainable development) : art in the context of the World summit on sustainable development 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa = Kunst im Kontext des Weltgipfels für Nachhaltige Entwicklung 2002 in Johannesburg, Südafrika*. Essen, EXILE.

Brosché, J. & Rothbart, D. 2012. *Violent conflict and peacebuilding : the continuing crisis in Darfur*. London [etc.], Routledge.

Vaughan, C. 2013. Violence and regulation in the Darfur-Chad borderland c. 1909-56: policing a colonial boundary. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.177-198 : krt.*, vol. 54.

Abstract: Recent literature has emphasised the political and economic opportunities afforded to peoples living in African borderlands by the existence of permeable inter-state boundaries. This article examines the history of the Darfur-Chad borderland under colonial rule and finds that serious risks existed for those attempting to circumvent state authority in order to take advantage of such opportunities. State-led attempts to control these borders, though always incomplete, were often characterised by considerable violence. The limits of state power did not therefore

straightforwardly translate into an accommodation with border societies. That said, this was also a border zone characterised by complex interaction and negotiation between state and local forms of regulation, and by multiple forms of sovereignty. This led to the emergence of plural and hybrid forms of authority, now repeatedly observed in studies of contemporary African borderlands, but rarely fully historicised. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Luytjes, A. 1953. *Verslag van een reis naar Brits Oost-Afrika en Ethiopie van 15 maart tot 27 april 1953*. [Amsterdam], Afdeling Tropische Producten, Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen (KIT).

Bussac, F.G. 2012. *Vers une Tunisie libre? : chroniques du Sémaphore, T. 2 Hiver 2011-2012*. Tunis, Éditions Arabesques.

Abstract: Tunisian revolution, 2011; Tunisia; politics and government; 21st century

Becker, J. 1991. *Verhandlungen in Südafrika : Chancen, Risiken, Perspektiven*. Bonn, AAB.

Hakemulder, R. 1980. *Veldwerkervaringen in Ethiopie*. [S.l..

Jaenicke, H. & Beniast, J. 2002. *Vegetative tree propagation in agroforestry : training guidelines and references*. Nairobi, ICRAF.

Haspels, H. & Verwiël, E. 1988. *Vastberaden op weg : vrouwen in verzet in Zuid Afrika*. Utrecht, Stichting Vrouw, Kerk, 2/3 Wereld.

Abstract: Brochure over het verzet van Zuidafrikaanse vrouwen tegen de onderdrukking en onrechtvaardige structuren in hun land. Bevat o.a. een interview met Winnie Mandela ; gesprekken met huishoudelijk personeel en vakbondsvrouwen. Tevens aandacht voor vrouwen binnen het ANC en de FEDSAW

Haspels, H. & Verwiël, E. 1988. *Vastberaden op weg : vrouwen in verzet in Zuid Afrika*. Utrecht, Stichting Vrouw, Kerk, 2/3 Wereld.

Abstract: Brochure over het verzet van Zuidafrikaanse vrouwen tegen de onderdrukking en onrechtvaardige structuren in hun land. Bevat o.a. een interview met Winnie Mandela, gesprekken met huishoudelijk personeel en vakbondsvrouwen. Tevens aandacht voor vrouwen binnen het ANC en de FEDSAW (Federation of South African Women)

Anderson, R. 2013. Using African Names to Identify the Origins of Captives in the Transatlantic Slave Trade: Crowd-Sourcing and the Registers of Liberated Africans, 1808-1862. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.165-191 : ill., tab.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 165-191.

Abstract: Between 1808 and 1862, officers primarily from the British navy liberated approximately 175,000 enslaved Africans from transatlantic slavers. Information on more than half of this group has survived in bound ledger books. Based on the assessment of extant data for more than 92,000 liberated Africans whose information was copied in at times duplicate and triplicate form in both London- and Freetown-based registers, this essay explores the pitfalls and possibilities associated with using the Registers for Liberated Africans as sources for historical analysis of the slave trade. The article explains the relationship of multiple copies of the registers to each other, demonstrates the link between the African names they contain and ethnolinguistic identities, argues for crowd-sourcing - drawing on the knowledge of the diasporic public and not just scholars - and, finally, shows the importance of such an approach for pre-colonial African history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.3>

Gupta, M.V., Bartley, D.M., & Acosta, B.O. 2004. *Use of genetically improved and alien species for aquaculture and conservation of aquatic biodiversity in Africa*. Penang, WorldFish Center.

Gupta, M.V., Bartley, D.M., & Acosta, B.O. 2004. *Use of genetically improved and alien species for aquaculture and conservation of aquatic biodiversity in Africa*. Penang, WorldFish Center.

Gupta, M.V., Bartley, D.M., & Acosta, B.O. 2004. *Use of genetically improved and alien species for aquaculture and conservation of aquatic biodiversity in Africa*. Penang, WorldFish Center. Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of the 'Expert Consultation on Biosafety and Environmental Impact of Genetic Enhancement and Introductions of Improved and Alien Species in Africa' held in Nairobi, Kenya (20-23 February 2002). Aquaculture species are domesticated and improved through genetic enhancement. Despite the benefits of improved fish in terms of increased production, there are risks associated with conservation of biodiversity when the introduced strains/species escape in natural waters. This is especially important in Africa which is one of the world's repositories of diverse freshwater fauna and home to native tilapia's. The papers collected in this volume concentrate on potential benefits and risks of genetic improvement and the introduction of alien species for African aquaculture; policies, laws and institutions to control/prevent the introduction of invasive alien species; the role of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in minimizing adverse effects of invasive alien species and genetic modifications; quarantine procedures; protocols for moving germplasm in Africa. Contributors: Daniel Jamu, Randall Brummett, Aggrey Ambali, Lawrence Malekano, Devin Bartley, Felix Martin, Geoffrey Howard, Valentine Yapi-Gnaore, N.C. Kouassi, O.S. Assemien, Z.J. Oteme, Magnus Ngoile, Wilfred Sarunday, John Mugabe, Ryan Hill, Cyrie Sendashonga, Loren Miller, Anne Kapuscinski, Wansuk Senanan, Rohana Subasinghe, Irene de Moor. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Pearson, R.A. 2001. *Use and management of donkeys in peri-urban areas of Ethiopia : report of phase one of the CTVM/EARO collaborative project, April 1999-June 2000*. Roslin, Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine, University of Edinburgh.

Pearson, R.A. 2001. *Use and management of donkeys in peri-urban areas of Ethiopia : report of phase one of the CTVM/EARO collaborative project, April 1999-June 2000*. Roslin, Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine, University of Edinburgh.

Okoth, P.G. 2010. *USA, India, Africa, during and after the Cold War*. Nairobi, University of Nairobi Press.

Baller, S. 2014. Urban football performances: playing for the neighbourhood in Senegal, 1950s-2000s. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.17-35.*, vol. 84, no. 1, p. 17-35. Abstract: In Senegal, neighbourhood football teams are more popular than teams in the national football league. The so-called 'navétanes' teams were first created in the 1950s. Since the early 1970s, they have competed in local, regional and national neighbourhood championships. This article considers the history of these clubs and their championships by focusing on the city of Dakar and its fast-growing suburbs, Pikine and Guédiawaye. Research on the 'navétanes' allows an exploration of the social and cultural history of the neighbourhoods from the actor-centred perspective of urban youth. The history of the 'navétanes' reflects the complex interrelations between young people, the city and the state. The performative act of football on and beyond the pitch, by players, fans and organizers constitutes the neighbourhood as a social space in a context where the state fails to provide sufficient infrastructure and is often contested. The 'navétanes' clubs and championships demonstrate how young people have experienced and imagined their neighbourhoods in different local-level ways, while at the same time interconnecting them with other social spaces, such as the city, the nation and the world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972013000600>

Kobo, O.M. 2012. *Unveiling modernity in twentieth-century West African Islamic reforms*. Leiden [etc.], Brill.

Bank, L.J. & Bank, A. 2013. Untangling the lion's tale : the violent masculinity and the ethics of biography in the 'curious' case of the apartheid-era policeman Donald Card. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.7-30.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 7-30. Abstract: Donald Card (1928) is a former policeman in South Africa who became the subject of

international media attention on 21 September 2004. In a highly publicized and symbolic ceremony of reconciliation inaugurating the Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory Project, he handed back to Mandela two notebooks containing 78 hitherto unknown letters written by Mandela on Robben Island. A starkly contrasting image of Card as a torturer had, however, come to light during the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) hearings in the Eastern Cape in 1996 and 1997. This article begins by making a case for a direct connection between these two events. The authors argue that the sanitized version of Card's life history in recent scholarship traces back to his own attempts to defend his reputation from these allegations of torture and that the Mandela notebooks served both to obscure these allegations and provide Card with a respectable, even heroic, biography. They then present their alternative version of his life history. Drawing on Robert Morrell's periodization of masculinities in southern Africa, the authors read the story of Card's life in early-mid-twentieth century South Africa in terms of changing masculine identities, each strongly associated with violence: first the 'oppositional' masculinity of a child growing up in an abusive patriarchal Irish settler family, second the 'settler' masculinity of an athletic teenager at a white school in the former Transkei, and third his 'hegemonic' white South African masculine identity defined in opposition to emergent black masculinities into which he was initiated as a young adult during four months of intensive training at a police college in Pretoria. It is in this context, along with extensive new independently acquired oral and documentary evidence of his human rights abuses in East London in the 1950s and the early 1960s, that the authors situate the TRC testimonies about Card's torture between 1962 and 1964. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Toweett, T. 2010. *Unsung heroes of Lancaster : an account of Kenya's constitutional and political transformation*. [S.l., s.n.].

Mihyo, P.B. 2013. University-industry linkages and knowledge creation in Eastern and Southern Africa : some prospects and challenges. *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India: (2013), vol.5, no. 1, p.43-60.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 43-60.

Tieku, T.K. 2012. *United States-Africa relations in the age of Obama*. Ithaca, NY, Institute for African development, Cornell University.

Dessertine, A. 2010. Une initiation diffuse à la sexualité : le 'sabar' des Wolof du Sénégal. *Civilisations: (2010), vol.59, no.1, p.89-108.*, vol. 59, no. 1, p. 89-108.

Mampouya, J. 1999. *Une histoire de rat : contribution à la critique du messianisme politique au Congo-Brazzaville*. Paris, Éditions Encre Noire.

Dinucci, A. & Fre, Z. 2003. *Understanding the indigenous knowledge and information systems of pastoralists in Eritrea*. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Dinucci, A. & Fre, Z. 2003. *Understanding the indigenous knowledge and information systems of pastoralists in Eritrea*. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Maro, G.Z. & Kwaak, A.v.d. 2012. *Understanding nomadic realities : case studies on sexual and reproductive health and rights in Eastern Africa*. Amsterdam, KIT Publishers.

Derblom, M., Hagström Frisell, E., & Schmidt, J. 2008. *UN-EU-AU coordination in peace operations in Africa*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/155/370155459.pdf>

Gachara, M., Mitambo, G., & Njogu, K. 2000. *Uhiki = The wedding : a documentary on culture & environment*, Africa Health and Development International (AHADI), [S.l.], (371257794).
Abstract: Documentary film about marriage customs among the Kikuyu in Kenya. African

scholars, among whom Kimani Njogu, and Kikuyu elders talk about Kikuyu culture and marriage practices in particular. This is illustrated with acted scenes of a young man getting married. [abstract reproduced from video-dvd]

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<http://udm.org.za/manifesto-2014/>

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Gray, S. 2013. Two dissident dream-walkers : the hardly explored reformist alliance between Olive Schreiner and Edward Carpenter. *English Academy Review: (2013), vol.30, no.2, p.53-66.*, vol. 30, no. 2, p. 53-66.

Abstract: While the life and works of the South African novelist and feminist Olive Schreiner (1855-1920) are well researched and studied with respect to the British sexologist, her coeval Havelock Ellis, who plays an important role as her correspondent and documentalist, an equally influential friendship with Edward Carpenter, the founder Socialist and gay rights activist, remains hardly explored. Source-work on the Schreiner-Carpenter link needs to proceed so that the interplay of radical concepts and of literary practice shared between the authors may be better understood and appraised. This article both considers their respective creative work and notable pamphleteering in favour of radical causes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Chiluwa, I. & Adegoke, A. 2013. Twittering the Boko Haram uprising in Nigeria : investigating pragmatic acts in the social media. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.59, no.3, p.83-102 : tab.*, vol. 59, no. 3, p. 83-102.

Abstract: This paper investigates pragmatic acts in the discourse of tweeters and online feedback comments on the activities of Boko Haram, a radical Islamic group in Nigeria. The tweets and comments illustrate acts used to express revolutionary feelings and reflect what people say and imply in times of crisis. Tweets about Boko Haram are speech and pragmatic acts that denounce the Nigerian government, reject Western education, and call for support. Tweets and reactions from non-Muslims and nonradical Muslims condemn terrorism and denounce the terrorist group. While some tweets simply offer suggestions on how to curtail the Boko Haram insurgency, others seek the breakup of Nigeria, granting political and religious independence to the north and the southeast of the country. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

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Abstract: "Treurgrond: Die realiteit van plaasaanvalle, 1990-2012 vertel die verhale van meer as 3 300 plaasaanvalle wat oor meer as twee dekades in Suid-Afrika plaasgevind het." -- Back cover

Kiel, H. 2012. Travel on a song : the roots of Zanzibar 'taarab'. *African Music: (2012), vol.9, no.2, p.77-93 : tab.*, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 77-93.

Viti, F. 2013. *Travail et apprentissage en Afrique de l'Ouest (Sénégal, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo)*. Paris, Karthala.

Groves, Z. 2013. Transnational networks and regional solidarity : the case of the Central African Federation, 1953-1963. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.155-175.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 155-175.

Abstract: Regional migration has played an important role in the development of African nationalist politics in central and southern Africa. However, scholarship on nationalist movements has tended to focus on events within, rather than beyond territorial borders. This article highlights the significance of transnational networks and regional solidarity for the African national congress movements in the Central African Federation. Many early nationalist leaders and prominent members of the 1950s revived African congresses first became active in politics abroad. These experiences later shaped the nature of their involvement in politics back home, and facilitated the establishment of strong external branches, and closer connections between individual territorial movements. Created against the wishes of the African majority, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was viewed as an opportunity to extend white settler domination north of the Zambezi. Yet, anti-federation sentiment also served to unite African political interests, bringing about a moment of Pan-African or regional consciousness, which reached its peak around the time of the All Africa People's Conference in Accra in 1958. As the congress movements strove harder to link up their struggles for their mutual benefit, the federal and territorial governments resolved to crush their efforts. This in part accounts for the declaration of the 1959 state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia. Regional migration has played an important role in the development of African nationalist politics in central and southern Africa. However, scholarship on nationalist movements has tended to focus on events within, rather than beyond territorial borders. This article highlights the significance of transnational networks and regional solidarity for the African national congress movements in the Central African Federation. Many early nationalist leaders and prominent members of the 1950s revived African congresses first became active in politics abroad. These experiences later shaped the nature of their involvement in politics back home, and facilitated the establishment of strong external branches, and closer connections between individual territorial movements. Created against the wishes of the African majority, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was viewed as an opportunity to extend white settler domination north of the Zambezi. Yet, anti-federation sentiment also served to unite African political interests, bringing about a moment of Pan-African or regional consciousness, which reached its peak around the time of the All Africa People's Conference in Accra in 1958. As the congress movements strove harder to link up their struggles for their mutual benefit, the federal and territorial governments resolved to crush their efforts. This in part accounts for the declaration of the 1959 state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Declich, F. 2013. Transmission of Muslim practices and women's agency in Ibo Island and Pemba (Mozambique). *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.588-606.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 588-606.

Abstract: Ibo and the entire group of the Querimbas Islands have been among the crucial natural harboring areas of the Mozambican northern coast. The main islands have been meeting points

for people and traders from many countries within the Indian Ocean and a place where Islam has flourished since at least the 16th century. Nowadays in Ibo, Quranic school education is also offered by women teachers who, as well as men, perform Muslim celebrations typical of the locally present brotherhoods. This paper analyzes the present trend in Muslim practices on Ibo Island and Pemba town and the relevant role women played and are playing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Moore, E. 2013. Transmission and change in South African motherhood : black mothers in three-generational Cape Town families. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.151-170 : fig., tab.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 151-170.

Abstract: This article explores changes in the conceptualization of motherhood, drawing upon life history interviews with six families over three generations in Cape Town. The author examines the practice of mothering, how women of each generation talked about motherhood and how maternal identity is transmitted over time and across generations. In particular, the author investigates the ways in which marriage and motherhood have uncoupled within a changing socio-historical context. Findings from a South Africa-wide attitudinal survey and a case study demonstrate how structural and cultural changes have influenced the model of 'good mothering' in the youngest generation. Notions of motherhood have changed from solely cultivating a 'good provider and caring role' toward a growing emphasis on achieving personal goals and working on 'the project of the self'. Meanwhile the absence of men as participatory caregivers remains a continuous theme across generations. This research contributes fresh insights to the discussion of motherhood in South Africa while drawing on some of the broader contextualization and generational models adopted in previous studies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Marabello, S. 2013. Translating and acting diaspora : looking through the lens of a co-development project between Italy and Ghana. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.207-227.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 207-227.

Abstract: International organisations, migrants' associations, and economic actors as well as state institutions participate in the arena of the migration-development nexus. Each of these actors talks about diaspora, but what connotation are they ascribing to the term? Through the ethnographic lens of a co-development project named Ghanacoop, this article analyses, on the one hand, the emergence of new forms of political participation on the part of migrant groups in Italy and, on the other hand, the depoliticisation of development. Looking at Ghanacoop, which has become an important broker of development between Italy and Ghana, the article demonstrates how diaspora and development discourses are translated and enacted, allowing a new social and economic body such as Ghanacoop, to depoliticise development, thus becoming a political actor in the receiving countries as well as at transnational level. Lastly, following Bourdieu's notion of capital transformation, the author reveals how Ghanacoop leaders, by intertwining development discourses and cultural codes, social context peculiarities and the entrepreneurial idiom, paradoxically became new political actors in Italy and 'big men' in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Ndung'u, J. & Wepundi, M. 2012. *Transition and reform : people's peacemaking perspectives on Kenya's post-2008 political crisis and lessons for the future*. London, Saferworld.

Callebert, R. 2014. Transcending dual economies : reflections on popular economies in South Africa. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.119-134.*, vol. 84, no. 1, p. 119-134.

Abstract: A recent special issue of Africa on 'Popular Economies in South Africa' drew attention to local economies and to the livelihoods that link these popular, informal economies and the lives of the poor to the formal and global economies. This approach offers a promising avenue for questioning academic and policy discourses about unemployment and poverty in South Africa that are curiously reminiscent of the dualist modernization theories of the 1950s and 1960s. Both the idea of a South African 'underclass', as discussed by Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass, and the discourse of a first and a second economy, notably promoted by former President Thabo Mbeki, assume a fundamental divide in South Africa's economy based on socio-economic

exclusion. These assumptions, however, fail to capture the many ways in which people cross these divides in making a living and have problematic policy implications. Highlighting these many and complex connections, as the recent special issue did, as well as historicizing the informal economy can help us to conceptualize the South African economy as a whole rather than as existing in two separate worlds. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

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Menuez, D., Scheier, R., & Elliot Cohen, D. 2007. *Transcendent spirit : the orphans of Uganda*. New York, Beaufort Books.

Rosenlew, A. 2012. *Trajectories of three women's groups in urbanizing Senegal : observing social capital and livelihoods in Rufisque*. [Helsinki, University of Helsinki].

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2002. *Training workshop for women entrepreneurs in the food processing industry, Monday 28th January-1st February, 2002*. Minna [etc.], Nigeria, [Federal university of technology Minna [etc.].

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Maître d'Hôtel, É., Le Cotty, T., & Jayne, T. 2013. Trade policy inconsistency and maize price volatility : an ARCH approach in Kenya. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.607-620 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 607-620.

Abstract: The 2007-2008 food crisis and current food price swings led economists to re-evaluate the potential for policy instruments to manage food price volatility, including tariff policy. The use of tariffs in importing countries to stabilize price is theoretically not recommended because of its domestic and international costs but in practice many countries use import tariffs with the intention to stabilize their domestic prices. Among them, some achieve price stabilization, some do not. The authors address the reason why it sometimes works, and sometimes not. In the context of Kenya, they show that while domestic price levels are mainly explained by seasonal cycles and international prices, domestic price volatility is mainly explained by inconsistent moves of trade policy. Thus, the ability of a policy regime to lower food price volatility does not depend on the nature of the policy instrument only, but also on the ability to implement it. The authors

define a consistent policy adjustment as a tariff decrease when world price increases and a tariff increase when world price is decreasing. They use an autoregressive conditionally heteroscedastic model of price determination in which prices and prices volatility are jointly estimated, using monthly data over the 1994-2009 period in Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Maître d'Hôtel, É., Le Cotty, T., & Jayne, T. 2013. Trade policy inconsistency and maize price volatility : an ARCH approach in Kenya. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.607-620 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 607-620.
Abstract: The 2007-2008 food crisis and current food price swings led economists to re-evaluate the potential for policy instruments to manage food price volatility, including tariff policy. The use of tariffs in importing countries to stabilize prices is theoretically not recommended because of its domestic and international costs but in practice many countries use import tariffs with the intention to stabilize their domestic prices. Among them, some achieve price stabilization, some do not. The authors address the reason why it sometimes works, and sometimes not. In the context of Kenya, they show that while domestic price levels are mainly explained by seasonal cycles and international prices, domestic price volatility is mainly explained by inconsistent moves of trade policy. Thus, the ability of a policy regime to lower food price volatility does not depend on the nature of the policy instrument only, but also on the ability to implement it. The authors define a consistent policy adjustment as a tariff decrease when world price increases and a tariff increase when world price is decreasing. They use an autoregressive conditionally heteroscedastic model of price determination in which prices and prices volatility are jointly estimated, using monthly data over the 1994-2009 period in Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kiriti-Ng'ang'a, T. & Okelo, J.A. 2012. *Trade discourse in Kenya : some topical issues Vol. 1*. Nairobi, School of Economics, University of Nairobi.
Abstract: This book contains the outcome of research on issues of international trade in Kenya carried out by some members of the research team of the School of Economics, University of Nairobi. Contributions: Chapter 1: Regional economic gains and losses from the Tripartite Agreement (Ochola Agonda); Chapter 2: Foreign direct investment and export performance of Kenyan manufacturing firms (Daniel O. Abala); Chapter 3: Global financial crises and remittances: the case of Kenya (Tabitha Kiriti-Nganga); Chapter 4: Informal cross-border trade in agricultural commodities: examples from Kenya and her neighbours (Seth Omondi Gor); Chapter 5: Non-tariff measures in Kenya: a case study (Tabitha Kiriti-Nganga); Chapter 6: Regional trade agreements: a case study of Kenya (Tabitha Kiriti-Nganga and Jasper Okelo); Chapter 7: Tourism industry in Africa (Samuel M. Nyandemo). Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Munemo, J. 2013. Trade between China and South Africa : prospects of a successful SACU-China free trade agreement. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.303-329 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 303-329.
Abstract: China's trade with South Africa has become more important in recent years, and a Southern African Customs Union (SACU)-China free trade agreement has been proposed to further strengthen this trade relationship. This paper examines the relevance of this proposed trade policy for further enhancing bilateral trade flows and development in SACU. The paper finds that tariff liberalization alone is inadequate for successful trade integration, as it benefits mostly South Africa only and harms some of SACU's internal and external trade and its welfare through trade diversion. Measures to improve trade complementarity, reduce barriers to intra-industry trade, and implement parallel MFN trade liberalization should also be undertaken by SACU in order to achieve successful trade integration with China. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Okon, E. 2012. Towards defining the 'right to a family' for the African child. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.373-393.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 373-393.
Abstract: Most international instruments and national legislation dealing with children recognise the need for children to grow up in a family environment in an atmosphere of love and understanding. In different regions around the world there are various family structures and

patterns traditional families with the heterosexual marriage form as the cornerstone; extended families with up to four generations in one household; and a mixture of family forms (cohabitation, homosexual ('lesbigay') unions, non-residential father households, single-parented households, childheaded households, to mention a few). This article argues that every child has a right to a family which includes other familial rights, such as the right to family life and the right to a family environment. It begins with a brief overview of existing family forms, followed by an examination of the functions of the family. From that premise, it explains the need for understanding family from a functional rather than a structural viewpoint. It argues that, for the effective realization of all familial rights enjoyable by the child, the concept 'family' must be defined. The definition must be based on its function, and tailor-made by each state to suit its societal circumstances. The article concludes that such a definition would provide clarity to the concept and aid in avoiding the legal limbo which sometimes affects childrens familial status. Legal references in the article are mainly to international documents, regional documents and legislation from selected African countries. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mutimba, S. & Wanyoike, R. 2013. *Towards a coherent and cost-effective policy response to climate change in Kenya : country report*. Nairobi, Heinrich Böll Stiftung.

Magi, L.M. 2012. Tourism policies and management practices as perceived by indigenous people in KwaZulu-Natal municipalities : the 'black-hole syndrome'. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.93-113 : graf., tab.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 93-113.

Abstract: The tourism honeymoon following the advent of democracy in South Africa has begun to experience challenges in the realm of tourism development in some municipalities occupied by indigenous people. Tourism policy, planning and management in these municipalities have progressively eluded some municipal managers who are predominantly of indigenous origins. These policy shortcomings have been confirmed by the opinion that tourism development planning across Africa has lagged behind. This article discusses the apparent collapse of tourism service delivery in some indigenous municipalities of KwaZulu-Natal. It assesses the ability of policies to uphold an efficient tourism delivery regime. Aspects discussed include indigenous community awareness of the importance of tourism; tourism policies perceived as contributing adequately to tourism delivery; the effectiveness of existing tourism management practices; and core shortcomings hindering tourism development, delivery and indigenous community beneficitation. The study was carried out in three local municipalities predominantly occupied by indigenous people: Ntambanana (72), uMvoti (128) and Ndwedwe (133). From these three places, 333 respondents were interviewed. The findings of the study established, amongst others, that there were evidently negative perceptions of participation, management effectiveness, service delivery and the comprehension of related policies and strategies in the study areas. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC126061>

Keshodkar, A. 2013. *Tourism and social change in post-socialist Zanzibar : struggles for identity, movement, and civilization*. Lanham, MD [etc.], Lexington Books.

2014. *Together we move South Africa forward : 2014 election manifesto : a better life for all*. Marshalltown, ANC.

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Nommensen, E. 1995. *Toerisme in Ethiopie : een ex-ante evaluatie-onderzoek*. [S.l., s.n.].

Sörenson, K. & Damidez, N. 2009. *To have and have not : a study on the North African regional capability*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI). <http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/138/370138384.pdf>

Frank, E. & Rödlach, A. 2013. To disclose or not to disclose, that is the question! : antiretroviral therapy, access to resources and stigma in southern Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.119-133., vol. 39, no. 1, p. 119-133.

Abstract: This article discusses the increasing evidence of a dilemma facing people living with HIV and AIDS in southern Africa who are on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Their enrolment in treatment programmes gives them access to resources provided by national and international organizations, but because these resources are insufficient for their households to make ends meet, they also rely on resources available through traditional means, such as social networks. Accessing resources through enrolling in treatment programmes requires disclosure of their HIV status, while accessing resources through social networks forces them to hide their HIV infection and treatment because of the stigma attached to AIDS treatment. In addition, their neighbours' suspicion and envy of their access to outside resources compromises their access to resources through social networks. Thus, HIV-positive individuals carefully balance hiding their HIV infection in some settings with cautiously disclosing it in others in order to gain access to resources available to them both as individuals enrolled in ART and as members of local social networks. The scarcity of resources and the difficulty of access increase the need for HIV-positive individuals to carefully determine where, when and to whom to disclose their HIV status. A wrong decision potentially compromises their survival and that of their households. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kulet, H.R.O. 2012. *To become a man*. Nairobi, Sasa Sema, an imprint of Longhorn.

1993. *Tiny Rowland : the ugly face of neocolonialism in Africa*. Washington, D.C., Executive Intelligence Review.

Gerdes, P. 2012. *Tinhlèlò : entrecruzando arte e matemática : peneiras coloridas do sul de Moçambique*. Maputo, Alcance Editores.

Kabira, W.M. 2012. *Time for harvest : women and constitution making in Kenya*. Nairobi, University of Nairobi Press.

Abstract: Clearing the fields : background and context of women's struggle -- Negotiating for space in the constitutional review process -- The National Constitutional Conference -- Women's voices from the provinces -- Women's organisations and women in academia -- Women's negotiations at Bomas National Constitutional Conference (2003-2004) -- 2005 Referendum : a dream deferred -- The first season of harvest -- Women, ethnicity and constitution making -- Women's strategic choices -- Emerging from the shadows -- Conclusion

Yerima, A. 2011. *Three plays : drama*. Ibadan, Kraft Books Limited.

Wilson, A. 2013. *Threat of liberation : imperialism and revolution in Zanzibar*. London, Pluto Press.

Smith, N. 2012. *They came from Ghana : the two worlds of Kwame and Kwabena Boaten : a historical novel*. Accra, Sub-Saharan Publishers.

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Nwadiwe, C.E. 2012. Theatre for development: an alternative programme for reproductive health communication in urban Nigeria. *African Sociological Review*: (2012), vol.16, no.2, p.102-118., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 102-118.

Abstract: Communication and public education are vital for the promotion of reproductive health. They enable awareness of disease, emergent infections, safety and preventive measures. However, health communication programmes in urban Nigeria are faced with a lot of problems, amongst others the wrong choice of media channels, resulting in the message not reaching the

targeted population. This paper suggests the use of Theatre for Development (TfD) as an alternative and complementary medium for communicating reproductive health information to urban dwellers in Nigeria. Using some completed and ongoing health communication projects in Nigeria as examples, including printed information and broadcast information on radio and television, the study seeks to open a forum for dialogue and debate and to draw the attention of policymakers and health workers to exploit the potentials of TfD in combating the challenges of healthcare in urban settings on the continent. Data were collected in five urban centres in Nigeria - Awka, Nnewi and Uyo in the South, and Dass and Dutse in the North. The analysis covered the design and content of the information, the channels and context of their dissemination, and the feedback from the audiences or participants. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Hamed, M., Imam, A., & Aswani, A. a. 2007, *The Yacoubian building*, ICA Films, [London], (315979100).

Abstract: De levens van de bewoners van een flatgebouw in Cairo lopen sterk uiteen

Olagunju, G.A. & Olaoluwa, R.O. 2012. The WTO and developing countries in the rounds of trade negotiations : whither are we? *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.575-602.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 575-602.

Abstract: This paper is regarding the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its trade negotiations and what these mean for developing countries, and in particular those in Africa. The WTO is an organization that intends to supervise and liberalize international trade. The organization deals with regulation of trade between participating countries; it provides a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements, and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence to WTO agreements, which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their parliaments. Most of the issues that the WTO focuses on derive from previous trade negotiations. The organization attempted to complete negotiations on the Doha Development Round, which was launched in 2001 with an explicit focus on addressing the needs of developing countries. The paper endeavours to answer the questions this raises: what are the needs and prospects contained in the declarations for developing countries and has the WTO addressed these needs? At first, the authors briefly summarize the history of the GATT and WTO. Secondly they focus on the relevance of the WTO to developing countries and the issues concerning them. In conclusion, the paper theorizes what the WTO could do to improve the situation so that trade negotiations benefit both developed countries as well as developing countries. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Fergusson, J. 2014. *The world's most dangerous place*. London, Transworld Publishers, Black Swan.

Oyewunmi, A.O. 2012. The workplace and the criminalisation of sexual harassment under Nigerian law : lessons from a comparative study. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.661-690.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 661-690.

Abstract: Until very recently, Nigeria had no legislation in place for dealing with the issue of sexual harassment. However, to some extent, this lack has been filled in Lagos State by the recent promulgation of the Lagos State Criminal Law of 2011. This paper examines the new legislation and the extent to which it constitutes an adequate response to the complex and intricate issue of sexual harassment in the workplace. The paper commences with an examination of the concept and models of sexual harassment as well as a review of previous studies and statistical data on its nature and incidence at work. It follows this with three case studies involving alleged sexual harassment in three sectors: a financial institution, a domestic environment and an educational institution. It then undertakes a comparative survey of statutory and other legal responses to the phenomenon across different jurisdictions, and assesses the adequacy of the response via the provisions of the Lagos State of Nigeria Criminal Law of 2011. The paper concludes that while this legislation is a welcome relief, criminalization leaves untouched certain vital concerns in workplace harassment which need to be addressed in meaningfully safeguarding vulnerable employees from harassment in Nigeria. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Dhada, M. 2013. The Wiryamu Massacre of 1972 : its context, genesis, and revelation. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, p.45-75 : ill.*, vol. 40, p. 45-75.

Abstract: This text on the Wiryamu massacre of 1972 in Mozambique uses fieldwork and archival materials to address its historical context, the methods used to collect data for the narrative, the trajectory that the narrative took to reach the pages of 'The Times of London', the contest that ensued over its veracity, and its eventual acceptance as true by all parties concerned. The text concludes that both the context as well as the construction of the massacre narrative was much more complex and nuanced than the extant literature suggests. Its revelation too was governed by a series of factors, some directly related to the story and the timing of its arrival in London, and others entirely disconnected from the text of the massacre as received by 'The Times of London'. The text discusses in the end how both the preponderance of evidence and a change in regime in Portugal among other factors delivered the narrative safely for all to agree on its veracity as a common text. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.2>

Mkufya, W.E. 2012. *The wicked walk*. Dar es Salaam, Mkuki na Nyota.

Ibrahim, A.A. 2012. *The whispering trees : short stories*. Lagos, Parrésia Publishers.

Abstract: Twilight and mist --Baba Idi's enclave --The cat-eyed English witch --The whispering trees --Dear Mother --One fine morning --Closure --Night calls --Pledge of fidelity --The garbage man --The whirlwind --Cry of the witch

Baaz, M.E. & Verweijen, J. 2013. The volatility of a half-cooked bouillabaisse : rebel-military integration and conflict dynamics in the eastern DRC. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.563-582.*, vol. 112, no. 449, p. 563-582.

Abstract: In early 2012, Congolese army deserters formed the M23 rebel movement. This article analyses the insurgency and other armed group activity in the eastern DRC in the light of the politics of rebel-military integration. It argues that military integration processes have fuelled militarization in three main ways. First, by creating incentive structures promoting army desertion and insurgent violence; second, by fuelling inter- and intra-community conflicts; and third, by the further unmaking of an already unmade army. The authors argue that this is not merely the product of a 'lack of political will' on behalf of the DRC government, but must be understood in the light of the intricacies of Big Man politics and Kinshasa's weak grip over both the fragmented political-military landscape in the east and its own coercive arm. Demonstrating the link between military integration and militarization, the article concludes that these problems arise from the context and implementation of integration, rather than from the principle of military power sharing itself. It thus highlights the crucial agency of political-military entrepreneurs, as shaped by national-level policies, in the production of 'local violence'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Marschall, S. 2013. The virtual memory landscape : the impact of information technology on collective memory and commemoration in Southern Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.193-205.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 193-205.

Abstract: The article considers the impact of new digital technologies and the Internet on the process of commemorating the past and memorializing the dead in Southern Africa, with some comparative reference to the developed world context. The theoretical framework is inspired by Wulf Kansteiner's contention that collective memory is the result of the interaction between three overlapping elements the media of memory, the makers and the consumers or users of memory. It is argued that Internet-based commemoration represents the third successive and concurrent phase in the culture of collective remembrance in Southern Africa, following pre-colonial indigenous or vernacular memory practices and colonial forms of 'institutionalized' memory sites. Web-based commemoration is represented as a potentially new form of vernacular memory practice which collapses Kansteiner's groups of makers and users of memory. Selected case studies, mostly from South Africa, are critically examined and their openness as a democratic space for negotiating the memory of the past is assessed. The article maintains that new technologies, although currently still in their infancy, are bound to have an increasingly profound

influence on commemoration and the formation and transfer of collective memory in Southern Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kamugisha, F.M. 2010. *The value of the human body for deeper evangelization : a pastoral theological study with special reference to the Bahaya of Bukoba Diocese, Tanzania*. Nairobi, CUEA Press.

Kgari-Masondo, M.C. 2013. The usable past and socio-environmental justice : from Lady Selborne to Ga-Rankuwa. *New Contree: (2013), no.66, p.71-96 : krt*.
Abstract: This article presents a case study in forced removals and their ramifications from 1905 to 1977 from the perspective of socio-environmental history. It depicts environmental damages and misunderstandings suffered due to forced removals from Pretoria in a location called Lady Selborne (currently known as Suiderberg) and Ga-Rankuwa where some of the displaced were relocated. The article demonstrates that forced removals did not only result in people losing their historical lands, properties and material possessions, but they lost their inheritance homes, history and their sense of being and connectedness. The article depicts the complex picture of the ramifications of forced removals among former inhabitants of Lady Selborne where the township was a scenic home, with fertile soils and situated closer to the city centre - where they experienced environmental justice and felt human in the process. With the forced removals and relocation in Ga-Rankuwa the former inhabitants of Lady Selborne were resettled in a place with infertile soil on the outskirts of Pretoria. The article illustrates that successive white governments (from the colonial period till the reign of the National Party under De Klerk) and many scholars have tried to downplay African environmental ethics and to dismiss them as superstition. This resulted in forced removals and consequently in Africans being apathetic to environmental issues in the resettlement area; Ga- Rankuwa. This impacted on the oral traditional environmental education on environmental preservation which was ignored by Africans and successive governments and this hastened the deterioration of African environmental settlements in Ga-Rankuwa. Thus, in this article it will be argued that through environmental justice that embraces the Usable past of African environmental ethics, environmental education and activism is possible

Sen, N. 2012. The unsung warriors. *Africa Quarterly: (2012), vol.52, no.3, p.42-57 : foto's., vol. 52, no. 3, p. 42-57.*

Dikderm, S. & Hlope, H. 2013. *The unauthorised history of South Africa*. Cape Town, Zebra Press.

Mujuzi, J.D. 2012. The Ugandan Transfer of Convicted Offenders Act, 2012 : a commentary. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol. 12, no.2, p.599-622., vol. 12, no. 2, p. 599-622.*
Abstract: Like many countries, Uganda is home to foreign nationals. The presence of foreign nationals in the prison of a country raises questions regarding their treatment. Countries are increasingly enacting legislation, ratifying or acceding to treaties, or signing agreements governing the transfer of such offenders to serve the last part of their sentences in their countries of nationality, citizenship or domicile. On 17 May 2012, the Ugandan Parliament passed the Transfer of Convicted Offenders Bill, 2007 into law. The Transfer of Convicted Offenders Act was assented to by the President of Uganda on 27 July 2012 and, once it comes into force, will regulate the transfer of convicted offenders between Uganda and other countries. The purpose of the article is to highlight the debates surrounding some provisions of the Bill, including the purpose of the Act; human rights issues, consent of offenders to transfer; the costs of the transfer; and pardon and amnesty. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Robinson, J. 2005. *The translocality of the Ciwara tradition in rural and urban Mali*. [S.I, s.n.].

Robinson, J. 2005. *The translocality of the Ciwara tradition in rural and urban Mali*. [S.I, s.n.].

Robinson, J. 2005. *The translocality of the Ciwara tradition in rural and urban Mali*. [S.I, s.n.].

Jackson, R. 2012. The trans-atlantic journey of Gumbé : where and why has it survived? *African Music: (2012), vol.9, no.2, p.128-153 : ill.*, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 128-153.

Chege, G. 2007. *The ten shillings and other stories : an anthology of short stories from all over Africa*. Nairobi, Moran.

Lihraw, D.O. 2010. *The Tachon peoples of Kenya : history, culture and economy*. Nairobi, PERC-PACE International.

Bird, C. 2010. *The Sultan's shadow : one family's rule at the crossroads of East and West*. New York, Random House.

Abstract: Pt. 1: Oman. Beginnings -- Muscat -- Slavery -- The Portuguese invasion -- The Al Busaids come to power -- War with the Wahhabis -- Seyyid Said in Muscat -- pt. 2: Zanzibar. A princess is born -- Clove fever -- The move to town -- On the streets -- A day in the life -- Gatherings -- The slave trade -- Americans in Zanzibar -- The Swahili -- Seyyid Said's last journey -- The explorers -- Rebellion -- Elopement -- pt. 3: Germany and Africa. Hamburg -- Alone -- Changes -- Tippu Tip -- Dr. Livingstone -- Stanley meets Tippu Tip -- Seyyid Barghash -- Endings. The story of Oman's Sultan Said and his rebellious daughter Princess Salme comes to life in this compelling narrative. Sultan Said and his descendants were shadowed and all but shattered by the rise and fall of East Africa's nineteenth-century slave trade

Vinson, M.A. 2012. *The struggle for recognition: a critical ethnographic study of the Zay*. [S.l., s.n.].
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/24136>

Kleynhans, A.S.J. 1989. *The struggle against terror in SWA/Namibia 1957-1987*. Windhoek, SWA Territory Force.

Msekwa, P. 2012. *The story of the Tanzania parliament*. [Dar es Salaam], P. Msekwa.

Oketch, S.O. & Kisenyi, M. 2010. *The story of CUEA : 25 years of service to church and society*. Nairobi, Catholic University of Eastern Africa Press.

Matlosa, K. 2008. *The state, democracy and poverty eradication in Africa*. Johannesburg [etc.], [Electoral institute of Southern Africa] (EISA)].

Eyakuze, A. & Salim, A. 2013. *The state of East Africa 2013 : one people, one destiny? : the future of inequality in East Africa*. Nairobi, Society for International Development (SID) ; Regional Office for Eastern Africa.
<http://inequalities.sidint.net/soear/?wpdmact=process&did=NC5ob3RsaW5r>

2009. *The special needs education and inclusive policy framework 2009-2015*. Banjul, Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MOBSE).
http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Gambia/Gambia_Final_policy_framework_special_needs_education.pdf

2002. *The source from which rivers flow : organising for local governance, poverty reduction and development*. [Harare], ACPD.

2002. *The source from which rivers flow : organising for local governance, poverty reduction and development*. [Harare], ACPD.

Dewoo, M.T. 2013. *The sounds of silence : Mauritian tales told after midnight*. Mankon, Langaa RPCIG.

Barron, T. 2013. The soldier and the State in the Congo crisis : the unprofessional legacy of the National Congolese Army. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.97-132.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 97-132. Abstract: A prevalent feature of political competition in postcolonial Africa has been the occurrence of coups and the threat of politically powerful militaries. Yet as scholars of civil-military relations on the African continent have attempted to make sense of military coups, perhaps their most obvious component - the military - has received little critical attention. Indeed, most analyses characterize the military as a dependent factor in explaining coups. This article examines Joseph Mobutu's rise to power in the Congo during the Congo Crisis by analyzing the history of the Congolese military, first from its inception as the Force Publique in 1888 then as the Armée Nationale Congolais (ANC) between independence and Mobutu's seizure of power in 1965. By examining the Congolese military through Huntington's definition of military professionalism, this article argues that Mobutu ascended to power by exploiting his leadership position within a fragmented, ill-disciplined military. It shows that the structure, functions, and behavior of the military are key factors in understanding the development of conditions that allow for military seizures of power. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2013.788407>

Barron, T. 2013. The soldier and the State in the Congo crisis : the unprofessional legacy of the National Congolese Army. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.97-132.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 97-132. Abstract: A prevalent feature of political competition in postcolonial Africa has been the occurrence of coups and the threat of politically powerful militaries. Yet as scholars of civil-military relations on the African continent have attempted to make sense of military coups, perhaps their most obvious component - the military - has received little critical attention. Indeed, most analyses characterize the military as a dependent factor in explaining coups. This article examines Joseph Mobutu's rise to power in the Congo during the Congo Crisis by analyzing the history of the Congolese military, first from its inception as the Force Publique in 1888 then as the Armée Nationale Congolais (ANC) between independence and Mobutu's seizure of power in 1965. By examining the Congolese military through Huntington's definition of military professionalism, this article argues that Mobutu ascended to power by exploiting his leadership position within a fragmented, ill-disciplined military. It shows that the structure, functions, and behavior of the military are key factors in understanding the development of conditions that allow for military seizures of power. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
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Covington-Ward, Y. 2011. The socio-demographic characteristics of recent Liberian immigrants to the United States : an update. *Liberian Studies Journal: (2011), vol.36, no.1, p.25-52 : graf., krt., tab.*, vol. 36.

Abstract: In this article, the authors explore the socio-demographic characteristics of Liberians who migrated to the United States within the past few decades. Using aggregate data from the Public Use Microdata Sample of the American Community Survey over three years (2008-2010), along with information from the Yearbook of Immigration Statistics and the Office of Refugee Resettlement, the authors analyse various trends and general characteristics such as age, gender, occupation, settlement patterns, educational attainment, and marital status. This paper fills a gap in the literature on African immigrants to the US as very little has been written specifically about the Liberian diaspora. As a result of a mass exodus from their home country during over a decade of civil conflict, the US is now home to thousands of Liberian immigrants. Thus, it is important to understand the characteristics of this growing population for both policy purposes and for analyzing the diversity of African immigrant communities in the United States. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kinahan, J. 2013. The sixteenth-century ritual precinct at Koticha Kesi in the Gilgel Gibe Vally, southern Ethiopia. *Azania: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.355-379 : ill., krt.*, vol. 48.

Hanekom, W. 2013. The Simon van der Stel Festival : constructing heritage and the politics of pageantry. *Historia: (2013), vol.58, no.2, p.19-39.*, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 19-39.

Spanò, A. 2012, *The silent chaos*, Office Number Four, Siena, (374301514).
Abstract: North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo. After a bloody civil war that lasted for years, Congolese society has lost its identity. Archaic superstitions and magical beliefs are the only elements left which still bring the population together. These forces guide the defense of the territory led by Mai-Mai rebels, but they also make people consider those who are different as a threat, which is what happens to the deaf people who live in the town of Butembo. Marginalized and refused by society, banished by their families, deaf people live like ghosts among the humans, sentenced to a stunning silence. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Seema, J. 2012. The significance of Basotho philosophy of development as expressed in their proverbs. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.128-137.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 128-137.
Abstract: This article examines Basotho indigenous knowledge systems, particularly the way in which they are embedded in proverbs, as containing a philosophy of Basotho development. It first analyses the precolonial Sotho's perspective on development as expressed in their arts and beliefs. There has always been an artistic relationship between Basotho art and their life, and this article is mainly based on the assumption that Basotho oral art is used to formulate models of their development. Attention is paid to the indigenous Sotho economy, Sotho family structure, Sotho indigenous education, and the Sotho religious system. The article argues that the philosophy of Botho/Ubuntu and Basotho communalism that is outlined in the proverbs has contributed significantly to their development. Finally the article argues that there is much to draw on from Basotho proverbs that can be used to solve their socioeconomic problems. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
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Diki, B. *The Shirburnian catastrophe*. Mankon, Langaa RPCIG.

Blunt, W.S. 2007. *The secret history of the English occupation of Egypt*. Stroud, Nonsuch.

Lumumba, P.L.O. 2009. *The searching soul*. Nairobi, MvuleAfrica Publishers.

Byabamazima, V. 2011. *The school : a play*. Nairobi, East African Educational Publishers.

Kitissou, M. 2013. The Sahel at the crossroads.
Abstract: This special issue of 'African Renaissance' on the Sahel deals with such issues as corruption and money laundering, the relationship between climate change and conflict, and the threat of terrorism and foreign interventions in the region. Contributions: Jihad, transnational criminal networks and the fight against money laundering and financing terrorism in West Africa (John Bedu Woode); Mali, France and the war on terror in Africa: is there an imminent threat of terrorism from West Africa? (Horace Campbell); Foreign military intervention: reference to the Sahel region of Africa (Augustine C. Ohanwe); Political ecology, climate change and conflict research: methodological pathways (Beniam Awash). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Adjaye, D. & Allison, P. 2011. *The Sahel*. London, Thames & Hudson.

Njau, R. 2003. *The sacred seed*. Nairobi, Books Horizon.

Ojwang, J.B., Mugambi, J.N.K., & Aduwo, G.O. 1989. *The S.M. Otieno case : death and burial in modern Kenya*. Nairobi, Nairobi University Press.
Abstract: During the first half of 1987, Kenyan news and conversation were dominated by what became known as the 'S.M. Otieno case'. After the death of Mr. Otieno, a Nairobi-based legal practitioner from a rural Luo background, his Kikuyu widow and his Luo clansmen could not agree about the rights relating to, and the place of, his burial. The case was taken to court: the beginning of a four-month lengthy legal battle during which burial of the body was barred. Reacting to the strong public emotions evoked by the case, the Faculty of Law of the University of Nairobi organized a seminar, inviting scholars from different disciplines to consider the broad

theme of 'death, burial and society' in the African context. This book arose from the seminar. After an introductory part with contributions by J.B. Ojwang, M.D. Okech-Owiti, and A.B.C. Ocholla-Ayayo, the book contains articles on the social and cultural dimensions of death and burial ('Loss and bereavement', by P.W. Kariuki; 'The rural bias of Kenya's urbanisation', by R.A. Obudho and G.O. Aduwo), on its philosophic and linguistic aspects ('traditionalism and modernisation in Kenya - customs, spirits and Christianity', by H. Odero Oruka; 'Semantic issues', by D. Okoth-Okombo), on the legal dimension ('Conflicts of law and burial', by S.C. Wanjala; 'The burial law of Kenya: do we need a statute?', by A. Okoth-Owiro; 'African tradition and Western common law - a study in contradiction', by W. van Doren), and general reflections ('Customary law in the Kenyan legal system - an old debate revived', by H.W.O. Okoth-Ogendo; 'The future of customary law in Kenya', by E. Cotran; 'The African heritage - change and continuity', by J.N.K. Mugambi). Family trees of Mr. Otiemo and his wife are provided in the appendices. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Doná, G., Kalinganire, C., & Muramutsa, F. 2001. *The Rwandan experience of fostering separated children*. Stockholm, Save the Children Sweden.

Lumumba, P. 2009. The Rome statute and Omar Al Bashir's indictment by the International Criminal Court. *Africa Insight: (2009/10), vol.39, no.2, p.90-102.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 90-102.

Mantso, P. & Blaauw, D. 2009. The role of the municipal bond market in municipal infrastructure development in South Africa : an exploratory study. *Africa Insight: (2009/10), vol.39, no.2, p.1-12.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 1-12.

Uzodike, U.O. 2009. The role of regional economic communities in Africa's economic integration : prospects and constraints. *Africa Insight: (2009/10), vol.39, no.2, p.26-42 : krt., tab.*, vol. 39.

Yeros, P. 2013. The rise and fall of trade unionism in Zimbabwe, part II : 1995-2000. *Review of African Political Economy: (2013), vol.40, no.137, p.394-409.*, vol. 40, no. 137, p. 394-409.
Abstract: This article is the second of a two-part study on the evolution of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) in the 1990s. This second part covers the period 1995-2000, when the labour centre adopted a "social democratic" ideology and a strategy of negotiation. This lasted until 1997, when the labour centre resolved to challenge the ruling party's hold on power. The article argues that the labour centre increasingly narrowed its democratization critique to "regime change", through which it gained a broad array of new allies, but which also terminally weakened its organic basis in the working class. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Strand, C. 2013. The rise and fall of a contentious social policy option : narratives around the Ugandan Anti-Homosexuality Bill in the domestic press. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.275-294 : graf.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 275-294.
Abstract: In 2009, the Anti-Homosexuality Bill was introduced to the Ugandan parliament for consideration. This article analyses how the domestic press, most notably the privately owned, substantially changed the narratives around the Bill during the first eight months after it had been introduced to the general public. The study argues that although a traditional content analysis reveals changes in media's attention and media narratives, it does not tell us much about the intricate interplay behind those emerging narratives. The article thus argues for a need to supplement content analysis with a broader analysis of the socio-political context, including transnational anti-gay and human rights activism, international politics on gender and sexuality, as well as aid dependence for understanding changing media narratives on a domestic social policy option. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mundia, L. J. S. 2003, "The rights to education, training and employment: case of the disabled in Swaziland," pp. 19-27.

Himonga, C. 2013. The right to health in an African cultural context : the role of 'Ubuntu' in the realization of the right to health with special reference to South Africa. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.2, p.165-195.*, vol. 57, no. 2, p. 165-195.

Abstract: The article examines the realization of the right to health through the African concept of 'ubuntu', arguing that 'ubuntu' plays or ought to play a significant role in the realization of the right to health. The author identifies the attributes of 'ubuntu' relevant to the implementation of the right to health (community, interdependence, dignity, solidarity, responsibility, and its being an ideal) and then applies these attributes to practical scenarios to operationalize the right to health. South Africa is used as a special point of reference because of the jurisprudence on 'ubuntu' that has emerged there since 1994. The article also gives examples of the dangers that may compromise 'ubuntu's' contribution to the realization of rights in the area of health. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Braun, L.F. 2013. The returns of the king : the case of Mphephu and Western Venda, 1899-1904. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.271-291.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 271-291.

Abstract: In histories of the South African Highveld, the persistence of extra-colonial authority after the South African War (1899-1902) often appears as a vestigial remnant, and even more so when the kings and chiefs in question were deposed by the Boers or the British. However, many of those polities reinvented themselves around the very centres of power that were ejected years before. By looking at the example of the Ramabulana khosi Mphephu, who fled the Boers in 1898 but returned in 1901 and again in 1904, the multivariate relationship between African political systems, colonial rule and the exercise of authority is clearly visible. Although the restoration of autonomy was never a realistic goal, it was possible for Mphephu and his allies to negotiate the conditions of colonial rule in the short term and rebuild their power base within the local community. The example of western Venda attests to the robustness and adaptability of these political orders as well as the tenuous nature of colonial rule across much of British southern Africa at the beginning of the twentieth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Braun, L.F. 2013. The returns of the king : the case of Mphephu and Western Venda, 1899-1904. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.271-291.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 271-291.

Abstract: In histories of the South African Highveld, the persistence of extra-colonial authority after the South African War (1899-1902) often appears as a vestigial remnant, and even more so when the kings and chiefs in question were deposed by the Boers or the British. However, many of those polities reinvented themselves around the very centres of power that were ejected years before. By looking at the example of the Ramabulana khosi Mphephu, who fled the Boers in 1898 but returned in 1901 and again in 1904, the multivariate relationship between African political systems, colonial rule and the exercise of authority is clearly visible. Although the restoration of autonomy was never a realistic goal, it was possible for Mphephu and his allies to negotiate the conditions of colonial rule in the short term and rebuild their power base within the local community. The example of western Venda attests to the robustness and adaptability of these political orders as well as the tenuous nature of colonial rule across much of British southern Africa at the beginning of the twentieth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Claassens, A. 2011. The resurgence of tribal taxes in the context of recent traditional leadership laws in South Africa. *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.522-545.*, vol. 27, p. 522-545.

Abstract: The imposition of 'tribal levies' was a flashpoint for the anti-Bantustan rebellions of the 1980s. Rural people objected to traditional leaders demanding excessive levies that were not adequately accounted for. The Constitution authorises only the three levels of government to tax, and circumscribes taxation power in various ways. Yet rural people report a resurgence of demands for tribal levies in all the former homelands, and in 2005, the Limpopo Traditional Leadership and Institutions Act provided for the imposition of 'traditional council rates'. This article describes the upsurge of tribal levies in the context of the ambiguity of recent laws and policy in respect of traditional leadership and tribal taxation. It argues that tribal levies are inconsistent with the Constitution and that they derive from colonial and apartheid laws and distortions, rather than from customary law per se. It focuses on Limpopo Province. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

2001. *The report of the national electoral commission on the 2000 presidential, parliamentary and councillors' elections*. Dar es Salaam, National Electoral Commission.

Piget, P. & Kossai, M. 2013. The relationship between information and communication technology use and firm performance in developing countries : a case study of electrical and electronic goods manufacturing SMEs in Tunisia. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.330-343 : fig., tab., vol. 25, no. 3, p. 330-343.*

Angessa, N. 2013. The reintegrating role that can be played by a traditional conflict-resolving mechanism in the eastern Hararghe zone of Oromiya regional state, Ethiopia. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.11-35., vol. 13, no. 1, p. 11-35.*

Abstract: This article presents qualitative data on the reintegrating role that can be played by a traditional conflict-resolving mechanism in the eastern Hararghe zone of Oromiya regional state. The study was conducted in one of the districts of the eastern Hararghe zone where resource-based inter- and intragroup conflicts are widely observed. The data used in the study were generated from one-on-one interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis during field work in the selected district. The study revealed that conflicts in the research site emanate from stiff competition among parties over scarce resources. Individuals' avaricious behaviour, dilemmas, and uncertainty over their subjective and objective interests create competing goals, polarised groups and tensions, which in turn lead the parties to the conflicts. The conflicts become complex and cyclical due to unaddressed animosity, fear, frustration, and anger developed among parties in conflict. The study indicated that in spite of its declining power and sphere of influence, a community-based traditional conflict resolution mechanism called 'Gumaa' plays a great role in constructively resolving the inter- and intragroup conflicts and reintegrating the conflicting parties - revitalising the socio-psychological factors which contribute to peace. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Ngwa Nfobin, E.H. 2011. The referendum of 20 May 1972 in the Federal Republic of Cameroon revisited: the due process of law or a coup d'État of the francophone majority? *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.99-131. no. 77, p. 99-131.*

Abstract: To this day, there is no unanimity in the assessment of the 20 May 1972 referendum in Cameroon, which introduced the unitary State. The advocates of the referendum, mainly francophones, believe the maintenance of its result, the unitary State, is non-negotiable. To the adversaries, mostly anglophones, negotiation is also out of order because it would make the referendum look legitimate. Among the latter, the 1972 referendum is referred to as 'Ahidjo's coup d'État'. In 2009, the Southern Cameroons National Council, together with the Southern Cameroons People's Organization, unsuccessfully petitioned the African Commission on Human

and Peoples' Rights for a declaration of secession of the Southern Cameroons, one of the reasons being that the 1972 referendum was a constitutional impropriety. This article analyses the issue of the 1972 referendum. It argues that the referendum did not amount to a constitutional impropriety, and was even further from a coup d'État, because not only was the Rule of Law observed, but it also had the backing of international law. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Fried, J. 2013. The reason that I did not go - determinants of the use of antenatal care services in South Africa, two decades after the end of apartheid. *Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2013), vol.47, no.1, p.27-50 : graf., tab.*, vol. 47, no. 1, p. 27-50.

Abstract: According to South Africa's new constitution, access to health care is a fundamental right. Equitable provision of maternal health care is important in redressing past legacies and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The authors analyse the utilization of antenatal care services under South Africa's public health system to inform policy concerned with equity of access. They conceptualize access to care as covering three distinct but interacting dimensions: availability, affordability and acceptability. They explain variations in the number of antenatal care visits among women giving birth in four selected communities, two urban and two rural. Results indicate that more-marginalized women were significantly less likely to have the minimum recommended number of antenatal care visits whereas being older, in a stable or married relationship and more highly educated and having no previous deliveries were positive influences. Further analysis revealed variations between facilities in the determinants of sufficient antenatal care visits. These results are discussed using insights based on qualitative patient interviews. The findings show inequalities in utilization which may indicate remaining inequities in access. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Zewde, B. 2014. *The quest for socialist Utopia : the Ethiopian student movement, c. 1960-1974.* [S.I.], James Currey Ltd.

Hessebon, G.T. 2013. The precarious future of the Ethiopian constitution. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.2, p.215-233.*, vol. 57, no. 2, p. 215-233.

Abstract: The current Ethiopian Constitution suffers from a severe lack of legitimacy. It lacks legitimacy as a result of a constitution-making process that was not inclusive, as well as the subsequent serious lack of integrity and vitality of the constitutional system. Integrity refers to the degree to which constitutional practice is congruent with the constitutional text and the ideals it embodies. The vitality of a constitutional system could be understood as its demonstrated capacity to develop and grow (a good proxy would be the cannons and jurisprudence that are developed in the process of implementing, enforcing and expounding the constitution). Therefore, if the ruling party, which is also the 'author' of the constitution, were to lose its hegemonic position, which is predicated on its control of the security and military apparatus, there is a strong likelihood that there would be calls from significant political forces for a new constitution to be adopted. Such calls should not be heeded. Instead of adopting a new constitution, the current constitution's lack of legitimacy should be remedied by comprehensive constitutional reforms that would still maintain the basic architecture and cornerstones of the current constitution. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Eerhart, F., Popelier, W., & Peeters-Huybrechts, J. 2012. *The power of iron in Africa.* Eindhoven, Frank Eerhart Editions.

Amtaika, A. 2014. The power and authority of the dominant to name: a case study of selected Nyanja and isiZulu linguistic expressions regarding 'national assets'. *Journal of African Cultural Studies: (2014), vol.26, no.1, p.99-115 ; graf., tab.*, vol. 26, no. 1, p. 99-115.

Abstract: There is a connection between chosen linguistic elements used in national assets, the ruling party and a group understood to be dominant. Within this connection are a series of activities that lead to excluding minority language groups. Such exclusionary practices may lead to perceptions of a devaluation of ethnolinguistic groups that are neither in the majority nor are significantly represented within the ruling party. In this article the author presents selected examples of what he terms 'national assets' as evidence of instances where dominant groups in

South Africa and Zambia have used their linguistic elements to name national assets. He reasons that the manner in which national assets are named endorses the dominance of the dominant groups in national affairs, while at the same time excluding linguistic minorities - a practice that runs against linguistic human rights, to which both countries overtly subscribe. Within a limited space, the article investigates the impacts of dominant languages on the plight of the languages of minority groups in multilingual societies/communities, such as South Africa and Zambia.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.823856>

Mwanawina, I. 2013. The position of judicial independence within the SADC institutional framework. *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee: (2013), Jg.46, Quart.3, S.321-335.*, vol. 3.

Sackeyfio, N. 2012. The politics of land and urban space in colonial Africa. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.293-329.*, vol. 39, p. 293-329.

Abstract: The year 1874, when the British declared the Gold Coast (Ghana) a Crown colony, marked the beginning of Accra's transformation into a colonial city and with it the dramatic transformation of the Ga people's sociopolitical and economic structures. From the last decades of the 19th century, the Ga inhabitants of Accra adapted their institutions and used them to interact with British law and government structures, creating a new blend that made Accra a thriving colonial city. This article focuses on the colonial land ordinances and laws of the late 19th and early 20th century which changed the meaning of property in the colony. These laws and African responses to them illustrate the ways in which property took on a new meaning for a variety of groups. The article explains why litigation and the production of land claims became a central feature of land affairs in Accra. The language of property rights drove the idea of property as a commodity and represented one of the most significant material and conceptual shifts in the Gold Coast during the first half of the 20th century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kanyinga, K. & Long, J.D. 2012. The political economy of reforms in Kenya : the post-2007 election violence and a new constitution. *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.1, p.31-51 : graf., tab.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 31-51.

Abstract: This article explores the package of "Agenda item 4" reforms undertaken by the Kenyan government in the mediation process following the 2007-2008 postelection violence, including those relating to long-standing issues over constitutional revision. It situates the previous lack of reforms within Kenya's political economy and demonstrates how political and economic interests thwarted progress and produced the postelection crisis. It also examines the more recent attempts to address reforms following the signing of the National Accord and the creation of a power-sharing government, and finds strong public support for constitutional revision. It concludes that these pressures from below, along with a realignment of political interests and institutional change from power-sharing, helped support reform. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/arw.2012.0002>

Phiri, M.Z. 2012. The political economy of Mozambique twenty years on : a post-conflict success story? *South African Journal of International Affairs: (2012), vol.19, no.2, p.223-245 : graf.*, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 223-245.

Abstract: This article investigates the state of Mozambique's political economy twenty years after the end of its civil war between FRELIMO and RENAMO, in 1992. It is written from the theoretical perspectives of growing criticism of the neo-liberal assumptions that underlie development policy and places the analysis of Mozambique's economic growth and development within the field of development studies as they are played out in African realities. Mozambique is viewed by the donor community and multilateral institutions as a success story of postwar construction, yet a closer look at the development outcomes in Mozambique calls this conclusion into question. The paper found that, despite improvements in reducing the number of people living in poverty between 1992 and 2012, hunger persists and malnutrition and diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis are on the increase. The author concludes that global governance

reforms that take cognisance of Mozambique's and indeed Africa's governance challenges are needed to forge a development paradigm relevant for Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Falola, T. & Achberger, J. 2013. *The political economy of development and underdevelopment in Africa*. New York, NY [etc.], Routledge.

Abstract: This volume originates from the 2011 Africa Conference held at the University of Texas at Austin from March 25-27, 2011. It brings together new research taking place on African political economy, specifically in relation to (under)development. Part I, 'Historical roots of African underdevelopment', contains chapters on Africa's place in the global environmental narrative (Martin S. Shanguhya); Nigeria's oil and gas industry (Jesse Salah Ovadia); rural land conflict in North-West Cameroon (Emmanuel M. Mbah); and evolving political accountability in Kenya (Jacob Butler). Part II, 'Africa in the new global economy', deals with securities regulation in East Africa (June McLaughlin); changing global power relations and their effect on foreign direct investment in Africa (Roshen Hendrickson); a comparison of ECOWAS and ASEAN (Okpeh Ochayi Okpeh, jr); the political implication of past and present financial crises in Nigeria (Muhammed Tanko); and the problem of depending on an elite group to promote development (Hauwa'u Evelyn Yusuf and Adefarakan Adedayo Yusuf). Part III, 'Forging new international connections', explores the rise of the BRIC countries and its effects on the African continent (Olusegun M. Osinibi on Asia; Alexius Amtaika on the BRICS countries; John E. Anegbode and Cletus E. Onakalu on Chinese investments in Nigeria; and Felix Kiruthu, Mary Kinyanjui and Francis Muchoki on Indo-Kenyan economic relations). The final part, 'The way forward for twenty-first century development', covers a range of ideas on the promotion of African development (Céline A. Jacquemin on French foreign policy in Rwanda; Ebonuwula O. Oduwole on the various indices of development, with a focus on how corruption has affected development in Nigeria; Mike O. Odey on the notion of Africa as the 'Third World'; Ben Weiss and Jessica Achberger on the American pharmaceutical influence on Uganda's HIV/AIDS relief system; Olivier Tchouaffe on the aftermath of the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference; and Donald Omagu on ecotourism in Cross River State, Nigeria). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zengele, T. & Coetzer, I. 2014. The perceptions of educators on the involvement of teacher unions during the filling of promotional posts. *Africa Education Review: (2014), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 17-32.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 17-32.

Abstract: Well-managed schools are characterised by the presence of properly selected and dedicated educators. The authors argue that the uncontrolled involvement of unions in the selection and promotion of teachers may lead to the infringement of educators' rights and poor performance during the execution of their duties. Findings in the study reveal that teacher unions often ignore their observer role during the selection process and become active participants. This leads to key union members being unjustly promoted, despite legislation on approved guidelines. Uncontrolled union involvement during the filling of promotional posts may lead to anarchy and the exodus of dedicated educators. Recorded focus-group interviews were conducted and transcribed data were analysed by means of the constant comparative method.

Recommendations focus on the facilitation of sound involvement of unions in selection procedures

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2013.853565>

Matlosa, K. & Shale, V. 2013. The pains of democratisation : the uneasy interface between elections and power-sharing arrangements in Africa. *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India: (2013), vol.5, no.1, p.1-22 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1-22.

Nyamnjoh, F.B. 2013. The nimbleness of being Fulani. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.59, no.3, p.105-134.*, vol. 59, no. 3, p. 105-134.

Abstract: This paper draws on the experiences of Fulani of the Western Grassfields of Cameroon and on Cyprian Ekwensi's novel 'Burning Grass' to argue that most so-called simple African societies are cosmopolitan in composition and outlook. This reality is often muted by State and scholarly obsession with sameness and difference. The paper discusses how two competing elite associations condone and contest such obsession in a context of complex postcolonial politics of

rights and entitlements, wherein juridico-political citizenship is often challenged at local and regional levels by claims of autochthony. Both elite associations find justification and legitimation in State politics and policies. There are no permanent winners or losers in the Cameroonian State, which simultaneously accommodates and alienates contested claims and practices of being Mbororo-Fulani. In this game of indigeneity and citizenship umpired by the State, ordinary Mbororo-Fulani quickly understand how to accommodate the political elite and especially how to play one political elite against the other in the interest of change and continuity or of mere survival
Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Fichtner, S. 2012. *The NGOisation of education : case studies from Benin*. Köln, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.

Roitsch, P.E. 2014. The next step in Somalia: exploiting victory, post-Mogadishu. *African Security Review: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.3-16.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 3-16.

Abstract: From 2006 to 2011, al-Qaeda's East African proxy, al-Shabaab, served as the de facto ruling party of Somalia despite the efforts of the internationally recognised Transitional Federal Government (TFG). During these five years, a violent struggle between al-Shabaab and the peacekeeping force of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) resulted in thousands of dead civilians, hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons and a strategic environment inhospitable to reconciliation, recovery or development. By 2012, AMISOM was able to break the deadlock and force al-Shabaab from Mogadishu and Kismayo. In order to continue the momentum, the African Union and other partner nations must support the TFG in neutralising al-Shabaab throughout Somalia and providing good governance to its constituents. Al-Shabaab's revenue streams must be shut down and its offensive capability must be degraded while the strategic environment is shaped to ensure that conditions conducive to a revival do not exist. Failure to do so will likely see Somalia continuing to produce Islamist extremists and pirates to menace international maritime traffic in the western Indian Ocean, destabilise East Africa and adversely impact millions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.866150>

Bernstein, A. & Johnston, S. 2005. *The next decade : perspectives on South Africa's growth and development*. Johannesburg, Centre for Development and Enterprise.

Bernstein, A. & Johnston, S. 2005. *The next decade : perspectives on South Africa's growth and development*. Johannesburg, Centre for Development and Enterprise.

Abstract: The introductory chapter of this volume, by Marion Edmonds, reports on the results of a survey of South African opinionmakers' views on the first ten years of inclusive democracy in South Africa. The rest of the volume focuses on perspectives for economic growth in the country. The first part analyses the social environments and its implications for current and future rates of growth (Peter Delius, Jeff McCarthy). Part two looks at the dynamics of mobility and inequality in relation to the prospects for growth (Jeremy Seekings, Nicoli Nattrass and Murray Leibbrandt; Lawrence Schlemmer on the new middle class; Kevin Davie on the nature of the Black Economic Empowerment programme). The third part examines the economic policymaking environment, including the structural features that shape this environment (Merle Holden) and the ANC policy directions that have been adopted to promote economic growth (Greta Steyn). The final part looks at an 'extended growth agenda' and assesses the government's performance in terms of service delivery (Servaas van der Berg and Ronelle Burger) and the ways in which the government is tackling poverty (Stefan Schirmer). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Botha, R.J. 2013. The need for creative leadership in South African schools. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.307-320 : fig.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 307-320.

Abstract: As countries struggle to transform their education systems to equip learners with the knowledge and skills needed to function in rapidly changing societies, the roles and expectations for school leaders have also changed. School reform initiatives that are continually taking place necessitate creative ways of thinking with regard to our concept of educational leadership. Principals can no longer simply lead in the old and traditional ways. This article, based on a

descriptive review of the literature, focuses on evolving school leadership within the changing school context. It portrays the South African school context as dynamic and characterised by the interaction of external and internal factors, with the latter dominated by issues such as school-based management and dysfunctional schools. Understanding this dynamic nature and the enormous challenges that emerge is a prerequisite for understanding the creative leadership approaches suitable for the new environment. The study concludes with a framework for creative school leadership to indicate leadership's response to the changing context and includes elements of emerging leadership approaches such as the school principal as community servant, as organisational architect, as social architect, as moral educator and as visionary leader. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2013.812876>

Kibreab, G. 2013. The national service/Warsai-Yikealo Development Campaign and forced migration in post-independence Eritrea. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.630-649 : graf., tab.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 630-649.

Abstract: When the Eritrean war of independence (1961-1991) that forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee in search of international protection came to a victorious end in May 1991, the general expectation was that this would decisively eliminate the factors that prompt people to flee in search of international protection. Paradoxically, the achievement of independence has failed to stem the flow. Since 2002, hundreds of thousands of young men and women have been fleeing the country to seek asylum first in Sudan and Ethiopia and subsequently in the rest of the world. The data on which this study is based was gathered using snowball sampling, focus group interviews and key informants in Sudan, Ethiopia, the UK, Switzerland, Norway, South Africa, Kenya and Sweden, and supplemented by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other secondary sources. Although it is acknowledged that forced migration is the result of inextricably entwined multiple factors, the question addressed in the article is the extent to which the large-scale displacement that has been taking place in the post-independence period is the consequence of the detrimental effects of the universal, compulsory national service (NS) and its concomitant, the Warsai-Yikealo Development Campaign (WYDC, which requires conscripts to serve the country indefinitely) on the 'agelglot' (servers) and their families. It is argued that the most important drivers of forced migration in post-independence Eritrea have been the harmful effects of the universal and the indefinite NS and the WYDC on the livelihoods and well being of servers and their families. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Zounmenou, D. 2013. The National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad factor in the Mali crisis. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.167-174.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 167-174.

Abstract: Mali has been a battleground for more than a year now. While the armed conflict came in the aftermath of the Libyan crisis that left the regional security environment depleted, it also served as a catalyst for the collapse of state authority in Mali. This created conditions conducive for the proliferation of, and attacks by, radical religious armed groups in the northern regions of the country, including the Tuareg armed movement: the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA). But, far from being a new phenomenon, the Tuareg-led armed insurrection in the northern regions is as old as the post-colonial Malian state, and continues to pose tremendous challenges in West Africa and the Sahel region for both regional and extra-regional actors. The recent crisis in the Sahel region is seen as one of the most serious since the end of the Cold War, with anticipated dire long-term impacts on the security of the region and beyond. While attention is predominantly focused on defeating the jihadist groups that have threatened the survival of the Malian state, one must not lose sight of the fact that the 'Tuareg Factor', as represented by the rebellion launched by MNLA, remains critical both in terms of appreciating the deterioration of the situation and attempting to frame long-lasting solutions. The paper argues that the Tuareg's persistent recourse to rebellion against Bamako needs to be understood within a historical trajectory that takes into consideration three key parameters: firstly, the post-colonial state in Mali and its African leadership's relations with the descendants of the Tuareg communities; secondly, the amalgamation created by the so-called war on terror; and, finally, the contradictions of the democratisation process of the 1990s. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823794>

Zounmenou, D. 2013. The National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad factor in the Mali crisis. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.167-174.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 167-174. Abstract: Mali has been a battleground for more than a year now. While the armed conflict came in the aftermath of the Libyan crisis that left the regional security environment depleted, it also served as a catalyst for the collapse of state authority in Mali. This created conditions conducive for the proliferation of, and attacks by, radical religious armed groups in the northern regions of the country, including the Tuareg armed movement: the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA). But, far from being a new phenomenon, the Tuareg-led armed insurrection in the northern regions is as old as the post-colonial Malian state, and continues to pose tremendous challenges in West Africa and the Sahel region for both regional and extra-regional actors. The recent crisis in the Sahel region is seen as one of the most serious since the end of the Cold War, with anticipated dire long-term impacts on the security of the region and beyond. While attention is predominantly focused on defeating the jihadist groups that have threatened the survival of the Malian state, one must not lose sight of the fact that the 'Tuareg Factor', as represented by the rebellion launched by MNLA, remains critical both in terms of appreciating the deterioration of the situation and attempting to frame long-lasting solutions. The paper argues that the Tuareg's persistent recourse to rebellion against Bamako needs to be understood within a historical trajectory that takes into consideration three key parameters: firstly, the post-colonial state in Mali and its African leadership's relations with the descendants of the Tuareg communities; secondly, the amalgamation created by the so-called war on terror; and, finally, the contradictions of the democratisation process of the 1990s. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823794>

Ruheni, M. 1975. *The mystery smugglers*. Nairobi [etc.], Spear Books [etc.].

Hunter, E. 2013. The Muslim "who has faith" in Leila Aboulela's novels 'Minaret' (2005) and 'Lyrics alley' (2009). *Current Writing: (2013), vol.25, no.1, p.88-89.*, vol. 25, no. 1, p. 88-89. Abstract: This essay analyses Leila Aboulela's narrative techniques when depicting a Muslim "who has faith" in her two most recent novels. In 'Minaret' she presents religion as a source of strength for her female narrator-protagonist but also suggests that Muslim women of faith should adopt a quietist retreat from public life in order to nourish their spiritual life. In 'Lyrics Alley', by contrast, the male Muslim "who has faith" represents superiority in spirituality and intellectual accomplishment as well as knowledge of the orthodox form of Islam. While Aboulela may be reacting to the kind of journalism in the British media that portrays distorted facts about Muslims and links Islam with violence, the form of religion that she advocates is not modulated by her life in Britain. She misunderstands British culture and does not present understanding of the long-standing forces behind the recent eruptions in Arab states, in which women have figured. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kimani, A.K. 2009. *The move of God from East Africa : the revival that impacted the whole world*. Nairobi, Creations Enterprises.

Maupeu, H., Katumanga, M., & Mitullah, W. 2005. *The Moi succession : the 2002 elections in Kenya*. Nairobi, Transafrica Press.

Abstract: Contents: Manipulating the Constitution / Kimani Njogu -- Religion and the elections / Hervé Maupeu -- Political violence in the elections / Patrick Mutahi -- Choosing the president : electoral campaigns in northern central Kenya / Joseph Kariuki -- Politics in South Chania / Kamau Mubuu -- The dark night of Kiambaa: a personal reflection / Philo Ikonya -- The Raila factor in Luoland / Adams Oloo -- Constructing Abaluhya unity / Musambayi Katumanga -- The Gusii block vote / Robinson Ocharo -- Radical change in Mvita / Kenneth Ombongi -- Civic elections at the coast / Mbaruku Vyakweli -- Civic elections in Nairobi / W.V. Mitullah -- Ahadi ni deni : the aftermath of the elections / Kimani Njogu

Sambu, K.a. 2011. *The Misiri legend explored : a linguistic inquiry into the Kalenjiin people's oral tradition of ancient Egyptian origin*. Nairobi, University of Nairobi Press.

Nde, S.N. 2014. *The mirror and nine other short stories*. Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Garaba, F., Stilwell, C., & Ngulube, P. 2011. The microfilm of the new millennium : the digitization of the liberation struggle archives heritage in east and southern Africa. *Innovation: (2011), no.42, p.33-53*. no. 42, p. 33-53.

Ngweno, H. 2005. *The men from Pretoria*. Nairobi, MvuleAfrica Publishers.

Utas, M. & Jörgel, M. 2007. *The Mano River Basin area : formal and informal security providers in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/157/370157273.pdf>

2007. *The manifesto on strengthening TYCS in tertiary institutions*. [Tanzania], TYCS-Head quarter.

Adjaye, D. & Allison, P. 2011. *The Maghreb*. London, Thames & Hudson.

Carnoy, M., Chisholm, L., & Chilisa, B. 2012. *The low achievement trap : comparing schooling in Botswana and South Africa*. Cape Town, HSRC Press.

Carnoy, M., Chisholm, L., & Chilisa, B. 2012. *The low achievement trap : comparing schooling in Botswana and South Africa*. Cape Town, HSRC Press.
http://www.hsrcpress.ac.za/downloadpdf.php?pdf=file=files%2FPDF%2F2293%20FLA_Trapping_Book.pdf&downloadfilename=The%20low%20achievement%20trap-Entire%20Ebook

Lola, P.K.N. 2014. *The lock on my lips*. Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Malan, R. 2012. *The lion sleeps tonight and other stories of Africa*. New York, Grove Press.

Osaso, M. 2006. *The life and times of Maurice Michael Cardinal Otunga, 1923-2003*. Eldoret, AMECEA Gaba Publications.

Adwoye, O. 2013. The legal implications of negligence in medical practice in Nigeria. *Recht in Afrika: (2013), Jg.16, H.1, S.203-219*.

Adwoye, O. 2013. The legal implications of negligence in medical practice in Nigeria. *Recht in Afrika: (2013), Jg.16, H.2, S.203-219*.

Seiderer, A. 2013. The legacy of Pierre Fatumbi Verger in the Whydah Historical Museum (Benin) : development of an ambivalent concept of hybridity. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.295-312 : foto's.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 295-312.

Abstract: This article analyses the ambivalent legacy of Pierre Verger in the Whydah Historical Museum (Benin). Created in the Portuguese fort once used for the Atlantic slave trade and transformed into a museum in 1967, it is dedicated to the history of the region and its cultural consequences. This article examines the distinction between the way Verger used his photographs as a tool for anthropological exploration and the reinterpretation of those pictures by way of an ideological discourse once they were fixed in a museological context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.12>

Harsch, E. 2013. The legacies of Thomas Sankara : a revolutionary experience in retrospect. *Review of African Political Economy: (2013), vol.40, no.137, p.358-374.*, vol. 40, no. 137, p.

358-374.

Abstract: A quarter century after the 15 October 1987 assassination of Thomas Sankara in a military coup, the late president of Burkina Faso remains a near-mythical hero for many young people in his country and across Africa. They idealise the image of a committed, self-sacrificing rebel, who during four years as leader of a small, impoverished Sahelian nation sought to improve the lives of ordinary people while at the same time projecting the country onto the international arena. Why has popular interest in Sankara persisted for so long, despite the collapse of his short-lived revolutionary venture? How is it that each anniversary of his death draws hundreds, if not thousands, to commemorations at his gravesite? This article offers some retrospective reflections and re-examines those features of Sankara's revolutionary era that still resonate with many citizens today, as well as those that have been left behind. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Karikari, K. & Kumado, K. 2000. *The law and the media in Ghana*. Legon, School of Communication Studies, University of Ghana.

Abstract: The papers in this volume were first presented at a colloquium held at the University of Ghana in 1994. Its aim was to study the laws and regulations affecting journalistic practice in Ghana shortly after the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution in January 1993. Contributions: The press and the law on the twilight of colonial rule in Ghana (Kwame Karikari); The 1992 Constitution and freedom of the media (E. Nii Ashie Kotey); The judiciary and the press (S.A. Brobbey); The media and the law of defamation in Ghana (Kofi Kumado); The press and the criminal law in Ghana (H.J.A.N. Mensah-Bonsu); Copyright protection and the journalist (Betty Mould-Iddrisu); The right of privacy versus the public right to information: the legal position (Kenneth Dzirasah); The right to information in Ghana (D.K. Afreh); Privileges and immunities of journalists under the law (Peter Ala Adjetey); Boundaries of privacy and public interest (A.K. Bonnah-Koomson); Legal manoeuvres: the attitude of editors towards the law (Audrey Gadzekpo); Public relations and the law (Margaret Ivy Amoakohene). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Njagi, D. 1991. *The last Mau Mau : (Kenya's freedom heroes or villains?)*. Nairobi, Property Magazine and Guide.

Cole, G.R. 2013. *The Krio of West Africa : Islam, culture, creolization, and colonialism in the nineteenth century*. Athens, Ohio University Press.

Abstract: Introduction --Creolization and (Krio)lization in the making of nineteenth-century Sierra Leone --Islam, Christianity, and the state in colonial Freetown --Trade, religion, and the colonial state --The Krio diaspora in Nigeria --Piety and praxis : religion in daily life --Education and educational reform within the Muslim community --Postscript

Delius, P. & R  ther, K. 2013. The king, the missionary and the Missionary's daughter. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.597-614., vol. 39, no. 3, p. 597-614.

Abstract: In 1881 the Pedi king Sekhukhune and the German missionary Johannes August Winter were drawn into a close relationship which included a wide-ranging discussion of their beliefs and values. It also involved their families. Indeed, the most startling outcome of their interactions was the planned betrothal of Sekhukhune to the missionary's infant daughter, Anna. Their developing alliance was cut short by tragedy but their brief encounter provides telling glimpses into the worlds that they inhabited. It also sheds light on the wider intersection and cross-fertilisation of European and African forms of family, gender, religion and, more broadly, the nature of power in a colonial context. Their relationship reverberated through the decades that followed, both within their families and in the conflicts that simmered and sometimes erupted in the region. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.824769>

Dinokopila, B.R. 2013. The justiciability of socio-economic rights in Botswana. *Journal of African Law*: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.108-125., vol. 57, no. 1, p. 108-125.

Abstract: The judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights remains a challenge in many countries. This is generally attributable to the inadequacy of a particular country's legal

framework, in particular its constitutional framework. Given the importance of judicial remedies in litigation, in particular public interest litigation, this article considers possibilities for the judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights in Botswana. It discusses the institutional, legal and constitutional framework for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of socio-economic rights in the country. It also tackles the issue of whether the judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights is easily achievable when those rights are not constitutionally entrenched. The article also considers whether the absence of directive principles of State policy within Botswana's Constitution is a hindrance to the judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights in Botswana. Within that context, it highlights the possible means of judicial enforcement of socio-economic rights in that country. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Simbeye, Y. 2012. The Jus cogens nature of Head of State immunity *ratione personae* : the case of President Al Bashir of Sudan. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.537-553.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 537-553.

Abstract: Head of State immunity is a point of discussion since the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for President Al-Bashir of Sudan in 2009. Countries have been called to arrest him when and if he enters their territories. International and regional human rights organizations have lobbied for his arrest; he has been accused of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in Darfur. However, the law as it currently stands precludes an individual State from arresting an incumbent head of State that it recognises. The paper analyses the norm of jus cogens in relation to immunity *ratione personae* (the jurisdiction of a court is decided by reason of the defendant or *ratione personae*. In international law, *ratione personae* expresses the rule of law that only a state that is a party to an international treaty can take part in international dispute resolution process). Immunity *ratione personae* will be analysed through international customary law and the doctrine of recognition. Section 2 reviews the concept of jus cogens, international law norms that are jus cogens and develops the idea of the jus cogens norm of immunity *ratione personae* before suggesting ways in which the ICC can seek the arrest of the Sudanese president without urging States to breach a peremptory norm of international law. In the conclusion suggestions as to how the ICC can effect its arrest warrant is put forward. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Elowson, C. 2009. *The joint Africa-EU strategy : a study of the peace and security partnership*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI). <http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/369/386/369386310.pdf>

Gicheru, M. 1976. *The ivory merchant*. Nairobi, Spear.

Mubeteneh Tankou, C. 2013. *The interactions of human mobility and farming systems and impacts on biodiversity and soil quality in the Western Highlands of Cameroon*. [S.l., s.n.].

Aryeetey, E. 2002. *The institutional and policy framework for regulation and competition in Ghana*. Manchester, Centre on Regulation and Competition (CRC), Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM), University of Manchester.

Aryeetey, E. 2002. *The institutional and policy framework for regulation and competition in Ghana*. Manchester, Centre on Regulation and Competition (CRC), Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM), University of Manchester.

2009. *The informal economy in Africa: promoting transition to formality : challenges and strategies*. Geneva, International Labour Organization.

Abstract: Informal economy, decent work deficits and poverty in Africa -- The ILO and the informal economy -- Enabling the transition to formality: key policy areas -- Conclusions
http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2009/109B09_196_engl.pdf

Nasar, S. 2013. The Indian voice : connecting self-representation and identity formulation in diaspora. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, p.99-124 : ill.*, vol. 40, p. 99-124.

Abstract: This article examines a previously overlooked publication titled "The Indian Voice of British East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar". Printed in Nairobi between 1911 and 1913, the Indian Voice has been dismissed by some scholars as "insignificant" in the wider context of Kenya's militant press. As an important tool for discovering, exploring and analyzing the nature of racial hierarchies, diasporic identity and belonging, this article argues that the Indian Voice can be used to understand how "new kinds of self-representation" both emerged and dissolved in early twentieth-century East Africa. By contextualizing the historical significance of the newspaper, it demonstrates how the Indian Voice offers an invaluable means of generating new insights into the complex cultural and political formulations of Indian identities in diaspora. In doing so, this article contributes to remapping the historical perspective of East African Indians within the early colonial period. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.10>

Vassanji, M.G. 2004. *The in-between world of Vikram Lall : a novel*. Edinburgh [etc.], Canongate.

Mahoney, L.M. & Bates, B.R. 2013. The impacts of an entertainment-education radio serial drama in Botswana on outcomes related to HIV prevention goals in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.353-367 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 353-367.

Abstract: This study examines the effectiveness of an entertainment education (EE) programme, Makgabaneng, in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS in Botswana. If successful, this communication intervention should result in greater self-report of attitudes, actions and knowledge related to risk reduction goals among those who listen to Makgabaneng more often than among those who listen less often. This article begins by describing the general orientation of Makgabaneng as EE and its specific theoretical model: the MARCH model of behaviour change. Through a survey of Batswana living in and around the capital of Gabarone, we assess whether Makgabaneng is effective in promoting knowledge, attitudinal and behavioural change. Findings reveal successes in some areas, but lack of success in other areas of prevention-supportive messages. The authors offer some conclusions for improving this form of EE. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Tanga, P.T. 2013. The impact of the declining extended family support system on the education of orphans in Lesotho. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.3, p.173-183 : tab.*, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 173-183.

Ojiako, U. 2013. The impact of regulation on risk perception : evidence from the Zimbabwean banking industry. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.276-288 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 276-288.

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of regulations on the perceptions and management of risk. The study focuses on Zimbabwean banks. The authors evaluated the influence of banking regulatory policy using data gathered from a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) questionnaire and data measuring annual overall output from Zimbabwean banks. They employed a number of statistical models (Binomial, HLogLinear models and time series forecasting) to test various hypotheses concerning the perception of bank employees of the impact of regulation on the management of risk in Zimbabwean banks. The authors found that: (1) respondents' perceptions of the impact of regulation on risk management correlated among different risk types in Zimbabwean banks; (2) respondents generally appeared to perceive dollarization and Basel II positively; and (3) respondents were not optimistic about the impact of Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) policy on overall banking efficiency. Overall, the authors found that due to its near chaotic nature, RBZ regulation policy initiatives had no impact on the performance of banks in Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kalsa, K. 2011. The impact of productive safety net program (PSNP) on livelihoods : a case study of Dera Malo WOREDA in Southern Ethiopia. *Journal of business and administrative studies (JBAS): (2011), vol.3, no.1, p.76-100 : tab.*, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 76-100.

Sentime, K. 2014. The impact of legislative framework governing waste management and collection in South Africa. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.81-93 : tab.*, vol. 33, no. 1, p. 81-93.

Abstract: The legislative framework governing waste management defines the state as the key player and does not recognize informal waste collection in South Africa. There is inconsistency between this framework and the practice on the ground regarding waste collection. While the framework puts the state at the centre, the reality on the ground is that of the lack of specific policy directed at waste recycling. Thus, this gap which was supposed to be overcome by the state has been filled by an informal waste collection enterprise. This paper carries out a critical review of the legislative framework and reveals how it fails to take into account the reality of informal waste collectors who need to be empowered and formalized as they cover for the limits and failures of the state in Greater Johannesburg. The data for this research were collected through questionnaire survey, focus group discussion as well as interview in order to understand informal waste collectors' social profile, types of waste collected, recycling approaches, challenges facing them as well as their spending patterns. The results show informal waste collectors in Braamfontein, Killarney and Newtown suburb of Johannesburg, who originated locally from South Africa and from other neighbouring countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The types of waste collected include: metal, plastic and glass as well as paper, but this varied from one area to another. The findings here are consistent with research elsewhere which shows that if well organized and supported by government and other stakeholders, waste collection and management can contribute positively in many aspects including jobs creation, poverty reduction, conserve natural resources and protect the environment as well as in empowering grassroots investment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.847253>

Sentime, K. 2014. The impact of legislative framework governing waste management and collection in South Africa. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.81-93 : tab.*, vol. 33, no. 1, p. 81-93.

Abstract: The legislative framework governing waste management defines the state as the key player and does not recognize informal waste collection in South Africa. There is inconsistency between this framework and the practice on the ground regarding waste collection. While the framework puts the state at the centre, the reality on the ground is that of the lack of specific policy directed at waste recycling. Thus, this gap which was supposed to be overcome by the state has been filled by an informal waste collection enterprise. This paper carries out a critical review of the legislative framework and reveals how it fails to take into account the reality of informal waste collectors who need to be empowered and formalized as they cover for the limits and failures of the state in Greater Johannesburg. The data for this research were collected through questionnaire survey, focus group discussion as well as interview in order to understand informal waste collectors' social profile, types of waste collected, recycling approaches, challenges facing them as well as their spending patterns. The results show informal waste collectors in Braamfontein, Killarney and Newtown suburb of Johannesburg, who originated locally from South Africa and from other neighbouring countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The types of waste collected include: metal, plastic and glass as well as paper, but this varied from one area to another. The findings here are consistent with research elsewhere which shows that if well organized and supported by government and other stakeholders, waste collection and management can contribute positively in many aspects including jobs creation, poverty reduction, conserve natural resources and protect the environment as well as in empowering grassroots investment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.847253>

Hartmann, I., Ahmed, J., & Awale, A.I. 2010. *The impact of climate change on pastoralism in Salahley and Bali-gubadle districts, Somaliland*. Nairobi, Heinrich Böll Stiftung, East & Horn of Africa.

Neville Miller, A. & Ngula, K.w. 2013. The impact of church contextual factors on church-going youth's HIV prevention behaviour in Nairobi, Kenya : a cross-denominational study. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.3, p.131-140 : tab.*, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 131-140.

Marfaing, L. & Thiel, A. 2013. The impact of Chinese business on market entry in Ghana and Senegal. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.4, p.646-669.*, vol. 83, no. 4, p. 646-669.

Abstract: In this article the authors analyse the currently observable changes in the norms and orders that regulate market entry in the Ghanaian and Senegalese trade sectors. They portray the three distinct ways in which facilitated by the presence of independent Chinese migrants previously excluded actors are now able to enter the market, without needing to rely on the networks that typically mediate access to start-up capital needs such as selling space, marketing skills and, not least, capital stock. Creatively appropriating the new situation, these previously excluded actors have thus found in the Chinese presence a means of bypassing restrictive economic, social and religious networks. In-depth ethnographic fieldwork in 2011 and 2012 has revealed that while aspiring traders from Ghana and Senegal applaud the newly opened pathways to gainful economic activity, more established local merchants in the urban centres of both countries feel and express a discontent with the growing Chinese presence as they see their role as gatekeepers of the market order being increasingly undermined. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Gaube, H. & Al-Salimi, A. 2013. *The Ibadis in the region of the Indian Ocean Section one : East Africa*. Hildesheim [etc.], Georg Olms Verlag.

Kulet, H.R.O. 2011. *The hunter*. Nairobi, Sasa Sema.

Kidane, M. 2014. *The horn of Africa*. Cambridge [etc.], Polity.

Spargo, P. 2012. The history of the Hoba Meteorite. *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol.61, p.107-147 : foto's, ill.*, vol. 61, p. 107-147.

Abstract: The Hoba Meteorite was discovered in 1920 on the farm "Hoba West", not far from Grootfontein (Namibia), by the farm owner Jacobus Hermanus Brits. The main mass is estimated at more than 60 tons making it the largest known meteorite in the world. In 1955 the meteorite was declared National Monument. In 1985 Rössing Uranium Ltd. made funds available to surround the meteorite with a stone amphitheatre and to transform it into a touristic site. This article depicts the history of the Hoba Meteorite. It is divided into three chapters (Part 1: nature and discovery; part 2: the news spreads ...; part 3: known and loved by all ...). Each chapter includes a bibliography. The article was originally published in the Monthly Notes of the Astronomical Society of Southern Africa (MNASSA, 2008, vol. 67, pp. 85-94, 166-174 and 202-211). Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Cavanagh, E. 2013. The history of dispossession at Orania and the politics of land restitution in South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.391-407.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 391-407.

Abstract: This article takes for its subject a small piece of land on the southern banks of the middle Orange River, which has been known in the last few decades as Orania. A human history of its longue durée is presented, tracking the relationship between people and land, from San occupation right up to the introduction of individualist understandings of private property by European settlers. This is a history of dispossession that carries on into the twentieth century, when the land in question became state-owned before reverting, again, to private ownership. Using interviews, newspaper articles and existing official records, this article then recounts a little-known event: the dispossession of a small squatter community in Orania between 1989 and 1991. After this removal, Orania was transformed into a small Afrikaner volkstaat, a place exclusively white and Afrikaans. In 2005, the new community discovered that the town's previous inhabitants had lodged a land claim with the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. This article analyses the investigation and resolution of this claim in order to examine how the concept

of restitution has been politicised in post-apartheid South Africa. It argues that the discourses involved in the reclamation of land rights have often been ignorant of more comprehensive histories of dispossession. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Cavanagh, E. 2013. The history of dispossession at Orania and the politics of land restitution in South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.391-407., vol. 39, no. 2, p. 391-407.

Abstract: This article takes for its subject a small piece of land on the southern banks of the middle Orange River, which has been known in the last few decades as Orania. A human history of its *longue durée* is presented, tracking the relationship between people and land, from San occupation right up to the introduction of individualist understandings of private property by European settlers. This is a history of dispossession that carries on into the twentieth century, when the land in question became state-owned before reverting, again, to private ownership. Using interviews, newspaper articles and existing official records, this article then recounts a little-known event: the dispossession of a small squatter community in Orania between 1989 and 1991. After this removal, Orania was transformed into a small Afrikaner *volkstaat*, a place exclusively white and Afrikaans. In 2005, the new community discovered that the town's previous inhabitants had lodged a land claim with the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. This article analyses the investigation and resolution of this claim in order to examine how the concept of restitution has been politicised in post-apartheid South Africa. It argues that the discourses involved in the reclamation of land rights have often been ignorant of more comprehensive histories of dispossession. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nunez, A.M. 2013. *The hidden history of Equatorial Guinea : reasons behind the silence of the Spanish press around Macías Nguema's regime (1968-1979)*. [S.l., s.n.].
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/24169>

Johnson, D.H. 2012. The Heglig oil dispute between Sudan and South Sudan. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol.6, no.3, p.561-569 : krt., vol. 6.

Abstract: The armed forces of Sudan and newly independent South Sudan recently clashed over the border area called Heglig by Khartoum and Panthou by Juba, in a dispute involving security, ownership of land, and control of oil production. The clash triggered swift condemnation of South Sudan for occupying Sudanese national territory. However, such pronouncements risk pre-judging a dispute that has not yet been decisively resolved. This briefing provides historical background relevant to understanding the history of the dispute, and the efforts in the context of the 2004 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to resolve it and other border disputes. A serious examination of both oral and documentary evidence will be required in order to make a ruling that complies with "African best practice". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

2001. *The heart of education : assessing human rights in Rwanda's schools*. Kigali [etc.], African Rights.

Elsir, A.T. & Hutchins, W.M. 2012. *The Grub hunter : a novel*. Harlow, Pearson/Education.

Hope, K.R. 2013. The growth of urban communities in Kenya. *African Identities*: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.274-289., vol. 11, no. 3, p. 274-289.

Hope, K.R. 2013. The growth of urban communities in Kenya. *African Identities*: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.274-289., vol. 11, no. 3, p. 274-289.

Minnaar, A. 2013. The Graaff-Reinet municipal lococation : unmememployment and the poor relief during the Great Depression of 1929-1933. *New Contree*: (2013), no.66, p.27-53 : ill., foto's. no. 66, p. 27-53.

Abstract: By focusing on a medium-sized rural town in South Africa during the period of the Great Depression broadly resulted in showing the effects and reactions that were, in general, indicative of worldwide trends but with specific regional and local impact. The core focus of this article then

being those effects on a further microcosm of urban life, the residents of the Graaff-Reinet municipal location (township); the efforts to assist these residents as occupying the lowest rungs of the economic ladder; and the efforts through welfare charities and unemployment/poor relief schemes to alleviate the situation in town. But many of these charitable organisations themselves felt the pinch of hard times and as a consequence had to further curtail their poor relief programmes, which lead to further hardships for the poorest of the poor in town. This article further examines the efforts by various official bodies, inter alia the Town and Divisional Councils, to provide unemployment relief work via a number of work schemes. Among the latter were the road building projects in town and district, and the brickmaking scheme (which provided all the bricks for the building of the new power station started in June 1934)

Kaag, M. & Zoomers, A. 2014. *The global land grab : beyond the hype*. London [etc.], Zed Books Ltd.

Abstract: The last few years have seen a huge amount of academic, policy-making and media interest in the issue of 'land grabbing', referring to the large-scale acquisition of land most often in the global South. This collective volume takes a step back from the hype to explore a number of key questions: Does the 'global land grab' actually exist? If so, how has it materialized in different countries and what is new about it? What are the real problems and the root causes? These issues are explored by way of selected country studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America. Such a comparative perspective will make it possible to discover differences and similarities, as well as possible translocal connections. The section Africa contains three contributions: Modernizing the periphery: citizenship and Ethiopia's new agricultural investment policies (George Schoneveld and Maru Shete); Large-scale land acquisitions in Tanzania: a critical analysis of practices and dynamics (Jumane Abdallah et al.); Kenya and the 'global land grab': a view from below (Jacqueline M. Klopp and Odenda Lumumba). The section Latin America contains chapters on Argentina (Lucia Goldfarb and Annelies Zoomers); Costa Rica (Femke van Noorloos); and Ecuador (Rutgerd Boelens, Antonio Gaybor and Jan Hendriks); the section Asia deals with Indonesia (Ari Susanti and Suseno Budidarsono); Vietnam (Pham Huu Ty, Nguyen Quang Phuc and Guus van Westen); Cambodia (Michelle McLinden Nuijen, Men Prachvuthy and Guus van Westen); Gulf investment in Indonesia and the Philippines (Gerben Nooteboom and Laurens Bakker); and China's foreign land investments (Peter Ho and Irna Hofman). In a concluding chapter, Annelies Zoomers and Mayke Kaag summarize the main conclusions and explore ways forward in research and action. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Harries, J. 2013. The glaring gap, anthropology, religion, and Christianity in African development. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.3, p.232-251.*, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 232-251.

Abstract: Careful reading of studies on language of education in Africa reveals a gaping gap in comprehension. A careful study of the history and practice of anthropology reveals a covert concealing of large arenas of knowledge about African societies from view. The above gaps in understanding result in debate on African development frequently ignoring 'religion'. African development seems not to be progressing on its own; great ideas on development rooted in western thinking typically collapse when handed over to African management. This article considers how the above 'gaps' in anthropology and linguistic studies have contributed to the dummification of academia that has in turn handicapped Africa. It considers a new engagement with 'religion', especially Christianity, as the way forward. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gikonyo, B.M. 2013. *The girl who dared to dream : an autobiography*. Nairobi, MvuleAfrica Publishers.

Karanja, D. 2013. *The girl was mine*. Nairobi, Spear Books.

Abstract: Fiction

Barnes, J. 2013. *The ghosts of Happy Valley : searching for the lost world of Africa's infamous aristocrats*. London, Aurum Press.

Abstract: 'Happy Valley' was the name given to the region of Kenya's Highlands where a community of hedonistic white expatriates settled between the wars. Juliet Barnes has explored

Happy Valley in a remarkable and indefatigable archaeological quest to find the homes and haunts of this extraordinary and vanished set of people

Bhorat, H. & Goga, S. 2013. The gender wage gap in post-apartheid South Africa: a re-examination. *Journal of African Economies: (2013), vol.22, no.5, p.827-848 : tab.*, vol. 22, no. 5, p. 827-848.

Abstract: The authors analyse the gender wage gap for Africans in post-apartheid South Africa and, using the re-centred influence function (RIF), decompose the changes in the wage gap along the distribution into explained and unexplained contributions related to various factors. Using the latest nationally representative household survey - the 2007 Labour Force Survey - from which wage data are available, we find the following: first, the gender wage gap is higher at the bottom of the wage distribution than at the top; second, the constant or 'pure discrimination' accounts for the majority of the gap between the 20 and 50th quantiles; third, negative or favourable unexplained contributions related to a positive policy shock for domestic workers at the 20 and 30th quantiles and formal sector employment both served to narrow the gap between the 20 and 50th quantiles; finally, between the 70 and 90th quantiles, large and positive unexplained contributions associated mainly with degree holders, wage-employed workers and public sector and managerial workers (at the 90th quantile) were tempered by both endowment effects in favour of women and negative unexplained contributions. The favourable endowment effects arise mainly from workers with higher education, professional workers, public sector workers and workers in the formal sector (at the 90th quantile), while negative unexplained contributions were mainly related to the constant or 'pure favourable discrimination'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Lange, D. 2012. The GDR's UNTAG involvement 1989/90 : a short and unique chapter in German-Namibian history. *Journal of Namibian Studies: (2012), vol.12, p.47-70.*, vol. 12, p. 47-70.

Clark, P. 2010. *The gacaca courts, post-genocide justice and reconciliation in Rwanda : justice without lawyers*. Cambridge [etc.], Cambridge University Press.

Ingelaere, B. 2008, "The gacaca courts in Rwanda," pp. 25-59.

Zondi, S. 2013. The G20 development consensus : an African perspective. *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India: (2013), vol.5, no.1, p.73-86.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 73-86.

Atwoju, A.A. 2012. The fourth gospel's resurrection appearances in Jerusalem (John 20:11-29) in the context of 'Ehin-iwa' in selected Yoruba towns. *African Journal of Biblical Studies: (2012), vol.30, no.1/2, p.75-103.*, vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 75-103.

Ruganda, J. 1988. *The floods : a play*. Nairobi [etc.], East African Pub. House.

Kieh, J. 2011. The first post-conflict legislative election in Liberia. *Liberian Studies Journal: (2011), vol.36, no.2, p.1-28 : tab.*, vol. 36, no. 2, p. 1-28.

Abstract: Legislative or parliamentary elections are integral to post-conflict elections and are critical to setting in motion the multidimensional process of postconflict peacebuilding. In the case of Liberia, after another civil war (which lasted from 1999-2003), the issue of choosing the new national leadership became a central matter. Accordingly, legislative elections were held in October, 2011. Against this backdrop, the purpose of this article is as follows. Firstly, it examines the electoral landscape as it serves as the crucible in which the election was held. Also theoretical issues, literature on postconflict elections, including legislative ones, are reviewed in order to situate the article within the context of scholarly literature. Secondly, the article interrogates the electoral process, from the registration of voters to the casting of ballots, within the context of the domestic Liberian political economy and security landscape, and discusses issues related to internally displaced persons and refugees. Third, the article deciphers the

election results and interrogates the critical issue of electoral mechanics, and finally, the article examines the implications of the electoral outcome for postconflict peacebuilding, especially political governance. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Stone-MacDonald, A. & Stone, R.M. 2012. The feedback interview and video recording in African research settings. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.3-22 : fig., tab.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 3-22. Abstract: The feedback interview has proven to be an evolving research technique. A rich array of data has emerged in a variety of settings, interpreted by scholars from a range of disciplines. The present authors explore the multidisciplinary capacity of this technique, focusing on their own work employing video recording in East Africa, where Angela Stone-MacDonald works in special education in Tanzania, and West Africa, where Ruth Stone conducts research in ethnomusicology in Liberia. The authors describe some of the changes in using video and technology in ethnographic research to elicit rich, multivocal responses from participants that have occurred over the past thirty years. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Lukwata, J.M. 2013. *The Faculty of Theology of CUEA celebrates the golden jubilee of the convocation of Vatican II (1962-2012) : proceedings of the 14th Interdisciplinary Session of the Faculty of Theology of CUEA (2012)*. Nairobi, CUEA Press, The Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

Abstract: The papers collected in this volume were presented in 2012 at the 14th Interdisciplinary Session of the Faculty of Theology of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (Nairobi, Kenya) which was organized to commemorate the golden jubilee of the second Vatican Council (1962-2012). Issues addressed include the Christian African Traditional Religions dialogue and the Christian Muslim dialogue, in response to 'nostra aetate' (in our age), the second Vatican Council's Declaration on the Relation of the Church to non-Christian Religions; Bible translation in African languages in relation to evangelization and development, and as scholarship in the Catholic Church; pastoral commitment to reconciliation, justice and peace, in answer to the Council's Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World 'gaudium et spes' (joy and hope); dancing in African liturgy. Contributors: Joachim Msaki, Samuel Nyattaya, Norbert Litoing, Peter Muema, Albert Ngengi Mundele, Segeja Nicholas, Lucy Kimaro, Emmanuel Jada, Clement Majawa and John Lukwata. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ikeazor, C. 1996. *The ethnic factor : (a treatise & a tale)*. London, New Millenium.

Taddesse, M. 1992. *The Ethiopian economy : structure, problems and policy issues : proceedings of the first annual conference on the Ethiopian economy*. Addis Ababa, AAU Printing Press.

Mustapha, A.R. 2012. The emergence and activities of Muslim societies in Akokoland of Ondo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.111-119 : krt.*, vol. 21. Abstract: This paper highlights the emergence and activities of some Muslim Societies in Akokoland of Ondo State, Nigeria: Ansar-Ud-Deen, Zumuratul Islamiyyah Society, Ahmadiyyah Muslim Jamaat and Ansarul Islam Society. It concentrates on the efforts of the societies to set up Islamic education in the area. Ansar-Ud-Deen has been the most active and succesfull society, having established fourteen primary schools and two secondary schools in Akokoland. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Quan-Baffour, K.P. & Arko-Achemfuor, A. 2014. The effects of a lack of career pathing on job satisfaction among South African teachers. *Africa Education Review: (2014), vol.11, no.1, p.1-16.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 1-16.

Abstract: Education is an important ingredient for advancement in the knowledge-based economy of the contemporary world. Teachers therefore form the vehicle for provision and dissemination of relevant knowledge, skills and values for socio-economic development. In every career professionals are assured of moving through the ranks so long as they do their work well and meet certain laid down criteria but in practice this is not the case with most school teachers in South Africa. Although the Employment of Educators Act mentions the promotion of teachers in practice it is almost non-existent. A teacher may teach and remain on post level one for the entire

teaching life. The assumption is that this situation might lead to frustration and disillusion among teachers. Teachers may leave or underperform due to lack of job satisfaction. This paper is the result of an empirical investigation on job satisfaction among South African school teachers. The assumptions of the researchers were validated by an empirical study of the problem in the Dr. Ruth Mompoti Education District [North West Province]. The major findings of the study include a lack of equal opportunities for all teachers, poor conditions of service, increased workload of teachers, lack of discipline among learners and increasing violence against teachers, and the apparent eroding of the authority of the teacher
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2013.853564>

Mbilinyi, S.M. 1976. *The economics of peasant coffee production : the case of Tanzania*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.

Kapoor, S. 2012. The economics of demography : Africa, India and China. *Africa Quarterly: (2012), vol.52, no.3, p.10-31 : graf., foto's, tab.*, vol. 52, no. 3, p. 10-31.

Ngowi, P.H. 2013. *The economic crisis of the 2000s and beyond : analysis and perspectives in the Tanzanian context*. Dar es Salaam, Matokeo.

Ngowi, P.H. 2013. *The economic crisis of the 2000s and beyond : analysis and perspectives in the Tanzanian context*. Dar es Salaam, Matokeo.

Shiferaw, A. & Bedi, A.S. 2013. The dynamics of job creation and job destruction in an African economy : evidence from Ethiopia. *Journal of African Economies: (2013), vol.22, no.5, p.651-692 : graf., tab.*, vol. 22, no. 5, p. 651-692.

Abstract: A growing share of manufacturing in GDP and in employment is a common feature observed in successful developing countries. Manufacturing, however, has not been a major source of employment in Ethiopia and in other Sub-Saharan African countries. This paper relies on a unique census-based panel data covering the period 1996-2007 to analyse the micro-dynamics of aggregate employment changes. The analysis shows that the weak employment performance of Ethiopian manufacturing is not due to limited job creation but a consequence of simultaneous offsetting processes of job creation and destruction. The authors find strong evidence of intra-industry job mobility and attribute a substantial proportion of job creation and destruction to firm entry and exit. However, jobs created by small firms tend to be transitory and there has been a re-allocation of jobs from small to larger firms during periods of faster aggregate net employment growth. Overall, the evidence suggests that employment growth and job re-allocation are not necessarily restrained by labour laws and regulations. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/22/5/651.abstract>

Parker, J. 2013. The dynamics of fieldwork among the Talensi: Meyer Fortes in northern Ghana, 1934-7. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.4, p.623-645.*, vol. 83, no. 4, p. 623-645.

Abstract: This article examines the encounter between the social anthropologist Meyer Fortes and his wife Sonia, on the one hand, and the Talensi people of northern Ghana, on the other, in the years 1934-1937. Based in large part on the Forteses' extensive corpus of recently archived field notes, diaries and other papers, it argues that the quotidian dynamics of that encounter were in many ways quite different from those of Talensi social life as enshrined in Meyer's famous published monographs. Far from entering a timeless world of enduring clanship and kinship, the Forteses grappled with a society struggling to come to terms with the forces of colonial change. The focus is on the couple's shifting relationship with two dominant figures in the local political landscape in the 1930s: Tongrana Nambiong, the leading Talensi chief and their host in the settlement of Tongo, and Golibdaana Tengol, a wealthy ritual entrepreneur who dominated access on the part of 'stranger' pilgrims to the principal oracular shrine in the adjacent Tong Hills. These two bitter rivals were, by local standards, commanding figures yet both emerge as psychologically complex characters riddled with anxiety, unease and self-doubt. The

ethnographic archive is thereby shown to offer the possibility of a more intimate history of the interior lives of non-literate African peoples on remote colonial frontiers who often passed under the radar of the state and its documentary regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Mncube, V.S. & Makhasane, S. 2013. The dynamics and intricacy of budgeting in secondary schools in Lesotho : case studies of three high schools. *Africa Education Review: (2013), vol.10, no.2, p.347-363 : tab.*, vol. 10, no. 2, p. 347-363.

Abstract: This paper reports on the qualitative study that used in-depth interviews and document reviews on financial management practices in their schools. The participants were school principals of the case study schools. The findings of the study highlighted problems regarding the implementation of the policy despite the Manual for Principals of Secondary Schools on financial planning and organisation, there are still problems regarding the collection and recording of school fees, budgeting, as well as a lack of administrative support. Findings further suggest that during the process of budgeting, power relations surface where principals play a dominant role in decision making regarding both departmental budgets and the school's main budget. Findings also suggest that lack of policies on the use of fees affects issues of budgeting in these schools. Moreover, most school principals are not provided with sufficient capacity building on financial matters, which cripples them in performing the budgetary tasks. The implications of the study are that there should be adequate capacity building of the principals in regards to budgeting and systems should be put in place regarding policies on how the school fees are to be used

Ce, C. 2013. *The dreamer and the oracle*. Milton Keynes, Lightning Source.

Muluka, B. & Otieno, T. 2011. *The doomed conspiracy and other stories*. Nairobi [etc.], East African Educational Publishers.

Abstract: Retrenched! /Ken N. Kamoche --Nancy's secret /T. Odongo Otieno --Seasons /Arthur S. Gakwandi --I want to write a letter /Christopher Odhiambo --In the closet /Susan N. Kiguli --Sister Amelia /Dominic Dipio --Capturing space /by Muchugu Kiiru --A wasted woman /Anne K. Muli --Weakness /J. Simiyu Wegesa --Poor husband /Oloo Nyamwaya --Mr. Brian Philemon /T. Odongo Otieno --Let there be light /by Okoiti Omtatah --The reincarnation /Amollo Maurice Amollo --The request /Gitura Mwaura --The boy who learnt to play ball /Muchugu Kiiru --An African man /T. Michael Mboya --The doomed conspiracy /Njuki Githethwa --The great duel /Okoiti Omtatah --"Good or bad?" /Okelo Nyandong --She /Grace Ahingula Musila --Shoes /Barrack O. Muluka --Tina /Castor W. Kweyu --Mohamed /Mukund Rojan --On the London train /Muli wa Kyendo --English English /Cliff Lubwa P'Chong --Prey /J. Simiyu Wekesa

Irvin, J., Walken, C., & Berenger, T. 2002, *The dogs of war*, MGM homeentertainment, [S.I.], (341107557).

Abstract: Naar de roman van Frederick Forsyth. Een huurling wordt door een Westafrikaanse dictator, een Amin-alike, gevangen genomen, gemarteld en tenslotte meer dood dan levend aan zijn lot overgelaten. Maar de huurling slaat terug

Sarr, E. H. S. 2008, *The discord*, Ebene Productions], [Dakar, (371319617).

Abstract: Short film about Paulele, a 15-year-old girl of African parentage who was born in Paris (France). When she goes to Senegal for her grandmother's funeral her father Aliou decides that the family will stay in Africa. He takes a second wife and wants Paulele to marry her cousin. She feels betrayed by her father and makes her own decisions. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Sarr, E. H. S. 2008, *The discord*, Ebene Productions], [Dakar, (371319617).

Abstract: Short film about Paulele, a 15-year-old girl of African parentage who was born in Paris (France). When she goes to Senegal for her grandmother's funeral her father Aliou decides that the family will stay in Africa. He takes a second wife and wants Paulele to marry her cousin. She feels betrayed by her father and makes her own decisions. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Sansone, L. 2013. The dilemmas of digital patrimonialization : the Digital Museum of African and Afro-Brazilian Memory. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.257-273.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 257-273.

Abstract: Historically subaltern groups envisage new possibilities for the creation of community museums and exhibits. This seems to be particularly true of the Global South and, even more so, of Sub-Saharan Africa and the African diaspora to Southern America - two regions of the world where, when it concerns ethno-racial minorities and social movements, presential museums and "actual" archives have more often than not been poorly funded, ill-equipped, and underscored. This article teases out the process of creating such a digital museum that focuses on African and Afro-Brazilian heritage. It is a technological and political experiment that is being developed in a country experiencing a process of rediscovery and of the patrimonialization of a set of elements of popular culture, within which "Africa" as a trope has moved from being generally considered a historical onus to (Western-oriented) progress to become a bonus for a country that is discovering itself both multiculturally and as part of the powerful group of BRIC nations (Brazil/Russia/India/China). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.4>

Kerr, P. & Durrheim, K. 2013. The dilemma of anti-xenophobia discourse in the aftermath of violence in De Doorns. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.577-596.*, vol. 39, no. 3, p. 577-596.

Abstract: In this article the authors examine the rhetoric and functions of anti-xenophobic discourse, in particular as it was deployed in the aftermath of a violent attempt by South Africans to expel the Zimbabwean migrant labouring community from the informal settlements of De Doorns, a grape-farming town in the Western Cape (South Africa). While acknowledging that anti-xenophobia discourse constitutes a well-intentioned attempt to counter anti-foreigner violence, the authors critique it on two counts. In Part I they critique the way that such discourse in the academy presents the xenophobic agents of such violence as morally or psychologically depraved and politically beyond the pale. The authors argue that such representations are unhelpful for understanding what was actually going on in the De Doorns episode. In Part II the authors narrate the events of November 2009 in De Doorns, making use of research conducted by the Forced Migration Studies Program (FMSP), and offering an alternative version of what was going on in the De Doorns violence according to the informal settlement residents the authors interviewed in our own research. In Part III the authors critique the anti-xenophobic discourse that was employed by role players after the De Doorns violence for the way it largely overlooked the problem that farmers' pronouncements of anti-xenophobic morality served simultaneously to defend a system which produced some of the very conditions for this violence to occur in the first place. The authors suggest that FMSP's report elided this dilemma because of its self-professed commitment to an anti-xenophobic position. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.825133>

Akanle, O. 2013. The development exceptionality of Nigeria : the context of political and social currents. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.59, no.3, p.31-48.*, vol. 59, no. 3, p. 31-48.

Abstract: Nigeria remains one of the hardest developmental puzzles in Africa. This state of affairs largely reflects the disconnection between the abundance of Nigeria's natural and human resources and its extraordinarily reversed socioeconomic development. The interrelatedness of these trajectories is one of disjuncture, even when the developmental potentials of the nation are not in doubt. This article gives an account of Nigeria's developmental trajectories in a way that shows how the crucial contradictions and exceptionality of the country can suggest sustainable developmental pathways for it, with implications for Africa as a whole. The article is based on an idea that has the potential to offer crucial insights into Nigeria and counter the continued temptation to deal with sub-Saharan Africa as a homogeneous mass. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Horst, C. 2013. The depoliticisation of diasporas from the Horn of Africa : from refugees to transnational aid workers. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.228-245.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 228-245.

Abstract: The potential for productive collaboration between European relief and development actors, on the one hand, and refugee diasporas from the Horn of Africa, on the other, has been seriously undermined by misunderstandings about the apolitical role diasporas ought to have. This article, which is based on findings from multi-sited research on diasporas from the Horn of Africa in Europe, analyses how current diaspora discourse and practice depoliticises refugee diasporas by demanding that they adhere to the principles of impartiality, neutrality and unity. Instead of seeking to understand diaspora engagement in terms of the so-called migration-development nexus, the author argues in favour of focusing on such engagement as a form of civic participation in the country of settlement: engaged European citizens from the Horn of Africa give voice to societal concerns and organise solidarity in their countries of origin. Through their actions, they take an active role in public (foreign) affairs in their countries of settlement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2013.812881>

Malila, M. 2012. The dearth of the rights of HIV-positive employees in Zambia : a case comment on Stanley Kangaibe and Another v Attorney-General. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.579-598.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 579-598.

Abstract: Recent years have seen increased human rights litigation in Southern Africa in the areas of HIV and AIDS. Unfortunately, there has been virtually no litigation around the many human rights issues involving HIV and AIDS in Zambia. This has resulted in a virtual absence of relevant domestic jurisprudence around issues involving human rights and HIV and AIDS. The contribution comments on the first-ever successfully-litigated case in this area in Zambia. The case of Kangaibe v Attorney-General necessitates commentary because for the first time a Zambian court added its voice to the chorus of recent obiter dicta from several jurisdictions in the African region which declared that HIV testing without consent is a violation of human rights as set out in international human rights treaties and other normative instruments. The article argues that the Kangaibe case has contributed to the expanding frontiers of human rights litigation in Zambia, particularly as far as HIV and AIDS are concerned, and that it was the perfect opportunity for the Zambian courts to develop and refine problems related to the applicability of local and foreign authorities. Regrettably, the court failed to fully exploit these opportunities. The article shows that, while some aspects of the approach by the court in Kangaibe are encouraging in principle, on balance the protection of the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS in an employment setting remains contingent on an innovative and activist approach by a trial court. Obstacles faced by practitioners in such cases remain considerable. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Faria, P.C.J. 2013. The dawning of Angola's citizenship revolution : a quest for inclusionary politics. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.293-311.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 293-311.

Abstract: Post-war Angolan politics and public life exhibit both waves of oppression and resistance. Protests against President Eduardo dos Santos' rule and his party occur in the midst of a climate of fear and repression. The protests underline a struggle to overcome an entrenched political regime which mimics the activities of a genuinely functional state system. However, the state remains hollow and subordinated under the incumbent regime. Under these conditions the protests represent the awakening of a counter-public and the dawning of a citizenship revolution. The counter-public is instanced by the activity of parrhesia, or truth-telling, by the youth opposition and other public figures. This article highlights the ways in which such a counter-public arises and unfolds through the instance of resistance. The success of the counter-public will depend on its ability to galvanise movements of solidarity that might be formed across borders. If the quest for change and political inclusion is to bear fruit, it will require a constructive political engagement between elements of the counter-public and international democratic organisations, to ensure that the partnership between western states and the Angolan regime does not escape public and media scrutiny. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Faria, P.C.J. 2013. The dawning of Angola's citizenship revolution : a quest for inclusionary politics. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.293-311.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p.

293-311.

Abstract: Post-war Angolan politics and public life exhibit both waves of oppression and resistance. Protests against President Eduardo dos Santos' rule and his party occur in the midst of a climate of fear and repression. The protests underline a struggle to overcome an entrenched political regime which mimics the activities of a genuinely functional state system. However, the state remains hollow and subordinated under the incumbent regime. Under these conditions the protests represent the awakening of a counter-public and the dawning of a citizenship revolution. The counter-public is instanced by the activity of parrhesia, or truth-telling, by the youth opposition and other public figures. This article highlights the ways in which such a counter-public arises and unfolds through the instance of resistance. The success of the counter-public will depend on its ability to galvanise movements of solidarity that might be formed across borders. If the quest for change and political inclusion is to bear fruit, it will require a constructive political engagement between elements of the counter-public and international democratic organisations, to ensure that the partnership between western states and the Angolan regime does not escape public and media scrutiny. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Muhanna, S. 2002. *The curse of the Shirazi coin*. Zanzibar, the author.

Abstract: A legendary story of love and evil with the 11th century background told by Zanzibar's master story teller

Muhanna, S. 2002. *The curse of the Shirazi coin*. Zanzibar, the author.

Abstract: A legendary story of love and evil with the 11th century background told by Zanzibar's master story teller

Eppel, J. 2001. *The curse of the ripe tomato*. Bulawayo, 'Amabooks Publishers.

Masondo, S. 2013. The crisis model for managing change in African Christianity : the story of St John's Apostolic Church. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.2, p.157-174.*, vol. 42, no. 2, p. 157-174.

Abstract: St John's Apostolic Faith Mission, founded by Christinah Nku (also known as Mme Christinah) and all its splinter groups can be theorized as presenting a crisis model for managing change. These churches provide their members with a well worked out path of inclusion through baptism and related rituals, as well as, alleviation of crisis through an assortment of healing, cleansing and deliverance rituals. There is also a strong element of maintaining a person's healing through an assortment of rituals of celebration and ideological reinforcement. They do this through a process of resource mobilization from both Christianity and African Religion to set up a religion that adequately responds to both the existential and spiritual needs of their members. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Burugu, J.N. 2010. *The county : understanding devolution and governance in Kenya*. Nairobi, CLEAD International.

Mbatha, B. 2012. The contribution of traditional healers to halting the spread of HIV and AIDS in South Africa : the case of Soshanguve township in the city of Tshwane. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.61-72.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 61-72.

Abstract: This article gives an overview of the importance of traditional healers in HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care in Soshanguve Township, City of Tshwane, Gauteng, South Africa. Answers to the following questions were sought: What are the HIV and AIDS practices of traditional healers? Why do people consult traditional healers in seeking a cure for health problems? What are traditional healers' perceptions regarding their collaboration with biomedical health care providers? What are the most significant problems faced by traditional healers in their interaction with the South African health system? A qualitative approach was adopted, in which focus group interviews were held with traditional healers. The data was analysed using thematic categorization. The findings demonstrate that healers considered themselves to play a significant role in helping the community to improve its health and quality of life. Their role would be further reinforced if they were to receive proper training and were to be fully accepted into the health

system. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC126064>

2014. *The constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996 : reflecting the law as at 13 December 2013*. Cape Town, Juta Law.

Adam, C. 2009. *The conduct of monetary policy in Uganda : an assessment*. Kampala, Economic Policy Research Centre.

Boamah, E. 2012. The concept of African pianism. *Legon Journal of the Humanities: (2012), vol.23, p.141-154.*, vol. 23, p. 141-154.

Abstract: African Pianism is a style of piano music which employs techniques and styles used in the performance of African instrumental traditional songs and African popular music. The percussive and melodic capabilities of the piano make it an ideal medium for expressing the rhythmic and percussive features of African music. Deploying African traditional idioms in compositions using the concept of African pianism is, however, only one aspect of creating an art based on the fundamental principles which are essential to its well-being. The paper discusses the various techniques and styles composers employ in composing music using the concept of African Pianism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Watson, M.D. 2013. The colonial gesture of development : the interpersonal as a promising site for rethinking aid to Africa. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.59, no.3, p.3-28.*, vol. 59, no. 3, p. 3-28.

Abstract: While some scholars uncover connections between African development and colonialism in the transition from one set of institutions to the next, others analyse their discourses for similarities. This article builds on the second form of argumentation, particularly in relation to its finding that both colonial and development discourses assume a strict division, hierarchy, and unidirectionality between "us" and "them". In this case study, focusing on the daily interactions between Western aid workers and South African villagers, it is clear that, for the aid workers, this self-over-them schema is a modality of being, grounded in their body behaviour. The author argues that evidence of development as a form of neocolonialism may be etched right into the "colonial bodies" of many of today's aid workers. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Galaty, J.G. 2013. The collapsing platform for pastoralism : land sales and land loss in Kajiado County, Kenya. *Nomadic Peoples: (2013), vol.17, no.2, p.20-39 : krt., tab.*, vol. 17.

Kobia, S.K. 2011. *The co-operative movement in Kenya : challenges and opportunities*. Nairobi, Lukiko Consulting Trust.

Owuoche, S. 2010. *The church in the struggle for democracy in Kenya*. Nairobi, MvuleAfrica Pubilshers.

Mwamgwirani, J.M. 2011. *The choice*. Dar es Salaam, Mkuki na Nyota.

Khachina Matanga, F. 2009. The challenges facing the International Criminal Court in prosecuting cases of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. *Africa Insight: (2009/10), vol.39, no.2, p.103-113.* , vol. 39, no. 2, p. 103-113.

Sanda, A.O. 1982. *The challenge of Nigeria's indigenization*. Ibadan, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER).

Doortmont, M.R. & Savoldi, B. 2006. *The castles of Ghana : Axim, Butre, Anomabu : historical and architectural research project on the use and conservation status of three Ghanain forts*. [Roma etc.], [Ricerca e cooperazione etc.].

Vaughan, C., Schomerus, M., & Vries, L.d. 2013. *The borderlands of South Sudan : authority and identity in contemporary and historical perspectives*. New York, NY, Palgrave Macmillan.

Abstract: Introduction : negotiating borders, defining South Sudan /Mareike Schomerus, Lotje de Vries and Christopher Vaughan --Too much water under the bridge : internationalization of the Sudan-South Sudan border and local demands for its regulation /Øystein H. Rolandsen --Unclear lines : state and non-state actors in Abyei /Joshua Craze --Pastoralists, conflicts and politics : aspects of South Sudan's Kenyan frontier /Immo Eulenberger --The Nuba political predicament in Sudan(s) : seeking resources beyond borders /Guma Kunda Komey --Alternative citizenship : the Nuer between Ethiopia and the Sudan /Dereje Feyissa --The Rizeigat-Malual borderland during the condominium : the limits of legibility /Christopher Vaughan --Pulling the ropes : convenient indeterminacies and the negotiation of power at Kaya's border checkpoint /Lotje de Vries --State-making and emerging complexes of power and accumulation in the Southern Sudan-Kenyan border area : the rise of a thriving cross-border business network /Anne Walraet --Labour and the making of Central African borders /Edward Thomas --Whatever happened to the "safe havens"? Imposing state boundaries between the Sudanese plains and the Ethiopian highlands /Wendy James

Kasozi, A.B.K. 2013. *The bitter bread of exile : the financial problems of Sir Edward Mutesa II during his final exile, 1966-1969*. Kampala, Progressive Publishing House.

Shimanyula, J.B. 2012. *The birth of South Sudan*. Nairobi, Africawide Network.

Saisi, F. 1984. *The bhang syndicate*. Nairobi [etc.], Spear Books [etc.].

Epple, S. 2010. *The Bashada of Southern Ethiopia : a study of age, gender and social discourse*. Köln, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.

Stonehouse, A. 2012. The Bakooki in Buganda: identity and assimilation on the peripheries of a Ugandan kingdom. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2012), vol.6, no.3, p.527-543.*, vol. 6, no. 3, p. 527-543.

Abstract: The traditional conception of the Ugandan Kingdom of Buganda as a highly centralized entity has often masked the histories of peripheral communities within the polity. Moreover, where the politics, culture and identity of Buganda's peripheries has been considered, it has tended to be analysed through the sole example of the Kingdom of Bunyoro's 'Lost Counties'. This article seeks to redress this lacuna in Buganda historiography through a discussion of identity alteration in the southwestern Buganda county of Kooki. It argues that Kooki was politically and culturally distinct from Buganda before its incorporation within the kingdom in 1896 and, consequently, that the assimilation of an indigenous population into Ganda cultural norms within the colonial period represents ethnic change. Furthermore, it posits that the processes of identity alteration by which 'Bakooki' became 'Baganda' differed from those which have been documented within the 'Lost Counties'. In the latter, forced ethnic assimilation was apparent through the suppression of Nyoro customs, names, and language. In Kooki, by contrast, the imposition of ethnic hegemony was undermined by a centre-periphery relationship in which the status and importance of the Kooki territory declined post-1900. This lack of a central Ganda concern for assimilation resulted in a momentum for identity change originating from within the peripheral community itself. The article further explores how these different historical processes of ethnic association may offer insights into the contrast between the vociferously Ganda populations of Kooki and the continued irredentism of certain communities of the former 'Lost Counties' in the present day. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Maillu, D.G. 1986. *The ayah*. Nairobi, East African Educational Publishers.

Glaser, C. 2012. *The ANC Youth League*. Athens, OH, Ohio University Press.

Vandeginste, S. 2013. The African Union, constitutionalism and power-sharing. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.1-28 : fig.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 1-28.

Abstract: Over the past decade, the African Union has put in place a normative framework to promote constitutional rule and, in particular, orderly constitutional transfers of power in its member states. Its Peace and Security Council opposes unconstitutional changes of government, including through the use of sanctions. The PSC systematically advocates a return to constitutional order, in particular through free and fair elections, as a remedy for unconstitutional changes of government. However, while opposing unconstitutional means of obtaining or transferring power, the AU has been generally supportive of the use of power-sharing agreements as an instrument of negotiated conflict settlement. Most power-sharing agreements do not accord with the prevailing constitutional order. This dual policy, of opposing certain types of unconstitutional change of government while advocating power-sharing agreements, poses an obvious challenge for the consistency of AU policy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tladi, D. 2009. The African Union and the International Criminal Court : the battle for the soul of international law. *South African Yearbook of International Law: (2009), vol.34, p.57-69.*, vol. 34, p. 57-69.

Svensson, E. 2008. *The African Union's operations in the Comores : MAES and Operation Democracy*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI). <http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/153/370153685.pdf>

Gazibo, M. & Alexeeva, O. 2012. *The African community in China in the age of renewed China-African cooperation*. Ithaca, NY, Institute for African Development, Cornell University.

Joubert, D. & Joubert, B. *The Africa diaries : an illustrated memoir of life in the bush*. Washington, D.C, Adventure Press, National Geographic.

Ncube, C. 2013. The 2013 elections in Zimbabwe : end of an era for human rights discourse? *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.99-110.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 99-110.

Abstract: This paper examines the implications of Zimbabwe's 2013 harmonised elections on the opposition's continued deployment of the rights-based discourse to make moral and political claims against and demands of the state. Since 2000, two polarising strands of the human rights discourse - 1) the right to self-determination and 2) civil and political rights - were deployed by the state and the opposition, respectively, in order to challenge extant relations and structures of power. The acutely strained state-society relations in post-2000 Zimbabwe emanated from human rights violations by the state as it responded to challenges to its political power and legitimacy. However, the relative improvement in the human rights situation in the country since the 2009 coalition government came into office, and during and since the recently concluded peaceful 2013 elections - the flawed electoral process itself notwithstanding - suggests a need for alternative new ways to make moral and political demands of the state in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

2011. *The 2010 Tanzania general elections : report of the Tanzania Election Monitoring Committee*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Election Monitoring Committee.

Chaligha, A. 2002. *The 1999 neighbourhood, hamlet, and village council elections in Tanzania : an analysis of election results in five REDET pilot districts*. Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam University Press for REDET.

Banda, P.C. & Kayira, G.W. 2012. The 1959 State of Emergency in Nyasaland : process and political implications. *Society of Malawi Journal: (2012), vol.65, no.2, p.1-19.*, vol. 65, no. 2, p. 1-19.

Abstract: This article focuses on the State of Emergency, declared in March 1959, which was most probably the climax of mass nationalism and political unrest in Malawi since the imposition of both colonial rule and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1891 and 1953, respectively. The paper contributes to the debates on the legacy of the State of Emergency on Malawi's (then Nyasaland) subsequent political culture. By analysing the events surrounding the

declaration of the State of Emergency in March 1959 and the manner in which the African nationalists were treated, it is argued that the approach with which the State dealt with them, chiefly Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda and senior congress leaders, had a significant influence on subsequent developments in Malawi's post-colonial political landscape. Indeed, both sides used similar heavy-handed tactics on each other. The article analyses the first three regimes since independence in 1964 and discusses their repressive political culture, coming to the conclusion that such a culture is likely to pose a serious challenge in the attainment of real democratic values in Malawi's political system. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Modebe, N. 2014. *The (ab)use of import duty waivers in Nigeria*. Leiden, African Studies Centre. Abstract: An increasingly popular but disturbing method of misappropriating government revenue in Nigeria is the practice of granting all manner of indiscriminate waivers of tariffs and duties on imported commodities under the directive of the Presidency. This paper critiques the law, use and abuse of duty waivers in Nigeria. It argues that although the President, on the advice of the Tariff Council, has powers to grant waivers, such powers are neither supposed to be granted indiscriminately nor in secret. The granting of indiscriminate waivers to individual operators in an industry rather than to the entire industry distorts national economic and industrial development which is normally the very essence of granting such waivers. The paper also raises questions about the implications of the granting of indiscriminate duty waivers by the Presidency for fiscal relationships in a federal state
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/23019>

Mthathiwa, S. 2012. The 'rhetoric of animality', animal imagery, and Dr. Kamuzu Banda's dictatorship in the poetry of Jack Mapanje. *Nordic Journal of African Studies: (2012), vol.21, no.2, p.95-117.*, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 95-117. Abstract: In his poetry the Malawian poet, Jack Mapanje, uses animal imagery to respond to socio-political events in his country, especially those during the dictatorial reign of Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Malawi's first president, who ruled the country from independence in 1964 to 1994. Using animal metaphors Mapanje stereotypes, objectifies and inferiorizes those in power through ridicule and mockery, thereby sanctioning their overthrow and replacement. Through the use of animal imagery he also deconstructs the view of Dr. Banda as a benevolent leader or Messiah and depicts him as a greedy and bloodthirsty old man who cared about no one else but himself. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol21num2/mthathiwa.pdf>

Biagetti, S. 2013. The 'Messak Project': archaeological research for cultural heritage management in SW Libya. *Journal of African Archaeology: (2013), vol.11, no.1, p.55-74 : ill., krt.*, vol. 11.

Gerdes, P. 2011. *Teses de doutoramento de Moçambicanos ou sobre Moçambique*. Maputo, Academia de Ciências de Moçambique.

Musch, T. 2013. Territoriality through migration : cases among the Tubu Teda Guna (Niger). *Nomadic Peoples: (2013), vol.17, no.2, p.68-81 : foto's, krt.*, vol. 17.

YK, B.S. 2013. Tending towards greater eco-protection in Kenya : public interest environmental litigation and its prospects within the new constitutional order. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.29-56.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 29-56. Abstract: Among other things, Kenya's 2010 Constitution has inaugurated express constitutional recognition of the right to a clean and healthy environment into the Kenyan legal framework. The constitutionalization of this right and the establishment of liberal provisions for the institution of judicial proceedings in the event of its infraction bear significant implications for public enforcement of environmental rights in Kenya. Hitherto, this was based on the restrictive interpretation of locus standi premised on the principles of common law. This article focuses primarily on public interest environmental litigation in Kenya. It analyses judicial treatment of public interest action for environmental claims in the past and proffers some insights on the

prospects for such action under Kenya's new constitutional order. It argues that, with the provision of an explicit and permissive constitutional basis for public interest environmental litigation, it is reasonable to conclude that Kenya is tending towards greater eco-protection. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Long, D. & Murray, R. 2012. Ten years of the Robben Island Guidelines and prevention of torture in Africa : for what purpose? *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.311-347.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 311-347.

Abstract: In 2002 the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted a resolution containing the Guidelines and Measures for the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Africa (Robben Island Guidelines). This is the first instrument adopted by the African Commission focused solely on preventing torture and other forms of ill-treatment. Ten years on, the article examines the background to the adoption of the Robben Island Guidelines in order to explore the motives behind their development and to identify reasons for their subsequent lack of impact. The article demonstrates that the context and institutional setting within which the Robben Island Guidelines were developed have had an impact on their level of implementation. The article arises out of a four-year research project, funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council in the United Kingdom, which is examining the implementation of soft law through an analysis of the use of the Robben Island Guidelines in practice. Through an analysis of this one document, the article offers some lessons for the drafting, use and relevance of other soft law documents in human rights law. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nokan, C.Z.G. 2012. *Tel que je suis : autobiographie*. Abidjan, NEI-CEDA.

Scott, A. 2013. Teaching practice at the University of Namibia : quo vadis. *Africa Education Review: (2013), vol. 10, suppl.1, p.S149-S158.*, vol. 10, p. S149-S158.

Abstract: Teaching Practice in the four-year secondary education degree is unfortunately rated low in the teacher preparation programme at the University of Namibia due to dependence on other faculties for the prescribed academic content. Teaching Practice has to be arranged around the placement of academic courses which form part of the Bachelor of Education (honours) degree. This study set out to discover the student teachers views on the timing, duration and content of the current Teaching Practice of the Bachelor of Education (Hons) degree for secondary teachers, as offered by the University of Namibia. The major objective of the study was firstly, to establish the views of student teachers about their experience during the eight-week Teaching Practice in various parts of the country and secondly, to establish how Teaching Practice at the University could be revised to improve the entire training programme. The population of the study included all the students who have completed their final phase of Teaching Practice between January and March 2010 and January and March 2011. All 225 students constituted the population of the study. A questionnaire was administered in order to explore students responses on identified issues. The researcher collected the data personally. The study revealed that most of the student teachers experienced various challenges during Teaching Practice, which influenced the successful completion of Teaching Practice. Eventually, the findings revealed the views of student teachers on their professional and academic preparation; the timing and duration of Teaching Practice; areas where student teachers feel the Faculty could improve and students also indicated the various challenges they have experienced during their placement

Mashava, R. & Chingombe, A. 2013. Teaching practice and the quality dilemma : lessons from experiences of student teachers in Masvingo Province. *Africa Education Review: (2013), vol.10, suppl.1, p.S134-S148.* , vol. 10, p. S134-S148.

Abstract: Teaching Practice is presumed to be key to professionalization of teachers, although very little research has been done on its effectiveness. This article seeks to show the views of stakeholders on the effectiveness of Teaching Practice in Zimbabwean primary schools. A case study which is largely qualitative was found appropriate. A sample of 84 participants comprising 40 student teachers, 20 mentors, four Teaching Practice co-coordinators and 20 school

administrators was purposively drawn from Morgenster and Masvingo Teacher's colleges in Masvingo Province to help provide data on this issue. It emerged that Teaching Practice, though largely beneficial, was also detrimental to the grooming of an ideal teacher. From the findings, it was clear that the current thinking among stakeholders is from other institutions to allow for objectivity of the practice. It was recommended that, a revisit of the curriculum was necessary and the need for government to support Teaching Practice was also highlighted and that trainee teachers should be supervised by lecturers

Heunis, C. 2013. TB/HIV-related training, knowledge and attitudes of community health workers in the Free State province, South Africa. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.2, p.113-119 : graf., tab., vol. 12, no. 2, p. 113-119.*

Nartker, A. 2009. *Tanzania distance learning assessment : assessing the use of distance learning to train health care workers in Tanzania.* Seattle, WA [etc.], University of Washington. International training & education center for health (I-TECH).

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Hasse, R. & Gabriel, J. 2005. *Tansania : das koloniale Erbe.* [Augsburg, Hinter dem Schwalbeneck 15], R. Hasse.

MacGaffrey, W. 2011. Tamale : election 2008, violence, and 'unemployment'. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.53-80., vol. 14, p. 53-80.*

Abstract: This article explores, from a local perspective, some of the factors that seem to have provoked the incidents of violence that occurred in Tamale and other parts of the Northern Region of Ghana after the elections of 2008. The multiple sources of political violence include unemployment, but that must itself be deconstructed: the 'unemployment' of which activists complain is as much as anything a state of envy for the material rewards associated with political success. The government's dominant position in the economy leaves relatively few areas open to private enterprise besides the retail market in food and consumer goods. Together with the low level of education and public information which make the people less able to comprehend economic issues of underdevelopment and income distribution, this contributes to a growing dissatisfaction with the political and economic situation. The deep cultural tradition of conspicuous consumption of material goods by politicians clash with the concepts of development and modernization, and individual leaders advocating simplistic and sometimes violent remedies are not so much sources of instability as symptoms of it. This kind of corruption makes the stability of the political system precarious, as well as the fact that these political leaders are unable to keep their promises. The elections of 2008 reveal the fragility of the politics of the Ghanaian State. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Obiaya, I. 2013. Taking Nigeria to the movies : the innovative regulatory role of the National Film and Video Censors Board. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.261-274., vol. 5, no. 3, p. 261-274.*

Abstract: The double-faceted nature of film as both a cultural and an economic good means that the direct involvement by the State in the film industry can often be guaranteed. Such State involvement worldwide is largely expressed through function-specific organs, whose powers and functions tend to vary. The National Film and Video Censors Board (NFVCB) of Nigeria, as one of such organs, has powers that go beyond film classification and censorship. This has been manifested especially through its attempt to regularize film distribution in Nigeria through the introduction of a distribution framework. Many resented this attempt by the NFVCB. They considered it as needless interference, especially since the Nigerian video film industry had grown without any assistance from the government. But the NFVCB stated that it was merely exercising its mandate. This article examines the various issues involved and seeks to throw some light on a body that has been little studied. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Stambach, A. & Kwayu, A.C. 2013. Take the gift of my child and return something to me : on children, Chagga trust, and a new American evangelical orphanage on Mount Kilimanjaro. *Journal of Religion in Africa: (2013), vol.43, no.4, p.379-395.*, vol. 43, no. 4, p. 379-395.
Abstract: This essay examines local and international Christian efforts on Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) to educate children. A prevailing idea among people who live on the mountain is that children engender trust and trade. This idea is illuminated through the adage 'Take the gift of my child and return something to me' and is embedded in the concept of Chagga trust. The latter is both an ethical mode and a social entity. Local ideas of children and trust partly overlap with but also differ from American evangelical missionaries' views of children as needing to be safeguarded. Analysis of differences reveals that while religious missions have long played a role in providing education, the dynamics of privatization have changed the manner in which local leaders and international missionaries interact. Previous interactions were regular and routine; today's are fewer, more contractual, and more formalized. The analysis presented here broadens and qualifies existing research that simply states that evangelicalism and the privatization of education helps the poor. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Yerima, A. 2013. *Tafida & other plays : drama*. Ibadan, Kraft Books Limited.

Malan, T., Hattingh, P.S., & Moolman, J.H. 1975. *Swart tuislande in Suid-Afrika*. Pretoria, Afrika-Instituut van Suid-Afrika.

Matengu, K.K. 2009. *Sustainable community-based tourism : Salambala Conservancy, Namibia : Is the CAMPFIRE model applicable in Salambala Conservancy?* Saarbrücken, VDM Verlag Dr. Muller.

Perry, A. 2012. Sustainable and informal : a case study in the shadows of housing policy in Masiphumelele, Cape Town, South Africa. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.114-127.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 114-127.

Abstract: This article takes opposition with a trend to ideologically separate dwellings built with natural resources, often regarded as traditional, in comparison to formal or urban-type dwellings. A case study carried out at Site Five or Masiphumelele, Cape Town, South Africa, explores how fusion of materials is technically possible, and indicates a need to revisit how the literature on housing is framed, particularly relating to notions of 'traditional' and 'modern'. The article traces the process of building an urban (township) house with more or less indigenous materials. It shows that the potential of the building project to speak of 'sustainable' solutions in housing may have been undermined in its goal to showcase an alternative in low-income housing because it pushed the envelope by building beyond building codes. During construction, the use of earth, a locally sourced material, challenged regional building codes, but was viewed as acceptable by local residents, architects, engineers, and foreign volunteers who participated to build a more sustainable alternative in low-income housing. The interest of the project is reflected in the manner in which local residents accepted an alternative housing product once it matched a 'modern' aesthetic. The success of the project was defined when innovation met local response and new knowledge was generated through discussions defining appropriate technology. Ultimately, the building process challenged local residents, and others interested in the project, to confront and redefine their ideas about vernacular architecture, in turn, stimulating debate about what constitutes low-income and appropriate housing in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC126060>

Boesen, J., Kikula, I.S., & Maganga, F.P. 1999. *Sustainable agriculture in semi-arid Tanzania*. Dar-es-Salaam, DUP (1996).

Abstract: This collective volume contains revised versions of some of the papers presented at a workshop on 'Sustainable agriculture in semi-arid Tanzania', which was held in November 1995. Contents: Research on sustainable agriculture in semi-arid Tanzania is a mixed bag - as it should be! (Jannik Boesen); Agricultural research and sustainable agriculture in semi-arid Tanzania (F.M. Shao); Sustainable agriculture in subsistence economies: some overlooked research issues

based on Tanzania's experiences (Idris S. Kikula); Sustainable agriculture in semi-arid Tanzania: some sociological insights from Kondoa Irangi Hills, Ukara Island, Matengo Plateau and Mbulu Highlands (C.G. Mung'ong'o); Sustainable agriculture under population stress in semi-arid Tanzania: the case of Kondoa District (Ndalahwa Madulu); Household food security in a soil and water conservation project area: the case of Kondoa eroded area, Tanzania (E.T. Liwenga); Water infiltration rates on degraded soils in Mwisanga catchment, Kondoa, central Tanzania (P.Z. Yanda); Enabling strategies and State intervention: major livelihood problems in semi-arid villages in Iringa District, Tanzania (Hans-Otto Sano); Land conflicts and channels of conflict resolution: some insights from Babati District, Tanzania (Faustin P. Maganga); Effects of tillage and rainfall pattern on sorghum (sorghum bicolor var. tegemeo) yields in semi-arid Tanzania (Mahoo H.F. et al.); Micro-catchment rain water harvesting and maize growth/yield in semi-arid areas of Morogoro and Kilimanjaro regions (Hatibu, N. et al.)

Mwanza, R. & Mbépongo Bilamba, D. 2014. *Survivre pour voir ce jour*. Paris, Michalon.

Gichaga, F.J. 2011. *Surviving the academic arena : my complex journey to the apex*. Nairobi, University of Nairobi Press.

Schultz, J.M. 2013. Supporting capacity building for archives in Africa: initiatives of the Cooperative Africana Materials Project (CAMP) since 1995. *African Research and Documentation: (2013), no.121, p.3-12*. no. 121, p. 3-12.

Abstract: The mission of the Cooperative Africana Materials (before 2010: Microform) Project has been to collect and preserve African newspapers, serials, and ephemera not typically held at US institutions. As its original name suggests, microfilming continues to be an important method of preserving CAMP holdings. While building the collection involved some direct purchases of microfilm from Africa and Europe, the role of collaboration among US and later African institutions enhanced collections and expanded the scope of CAMP's work. This article focuses on collaboration efforts between CAMP and African archives, giving particular interest to history and political economy. The rise of digitization projects, funded by US or European institutions, may continue to make Africans largely consumers and not producers of their own documentary heritage. One way to mitigate this problem is supporting capacity building for self-sustaining African preservation efforts. CAMP pursued this model beginning in the 1990s. Resources were first directed to the National Archives of Senegal, and starting in 2010, CAMP funded onsite staff training and equipment purchases to digitally preserve the Kabarole District Archives in Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Wa'Munga, O.P. 1996. *Sunrise at midnight*. Nairobi, Longhorn Kenya.

Eisner, W. 2003. *Sundiata : a legend of Africa*. New York, NBM.

Eisner, W. 2003. *Sundiata : a legend of Africa*. New York, NBM.

Owino, R. 1975. *Sugar daddy's lover*. Nairobi, Spear.

2007. *Success Africa : partnership for decent work : improving peoples' lives Volume 2*. Geneva, ILO.

Abstract: Harnessing entrepreneurial potential -- Investing in employment-intensive programmes -- Strengthening self-help capacities of communities -- Extending social security to unprotected workers -- Fighting against HIV/ AIDS at the workplace -- Promoting social dialogue -- Eliminating child labour and promoting labour standards. Comprises 38 stories of projects and programmes where the ILO and its social partners are working with national governments, local authorities, development partners, cooperatives, local and international NGOs and local communities to bring positive change to people. Focuses on the comparative advantage of the Decent Work Agenda in creating jobs, generating wealth and preserving dignity, all ingredients for improving people's lives

http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2007/107B09_210_engl.pdf

Bezabeh, S.A. 2012. *Subjects of empires/citizens of states : Yemenis in the Port of Djibouti and its hinterland*. [S.l., s.n.].

Folorunsho, M.A. 2012. Stylistic features in the Arabic works of Yoruba (south-western Nigeria) 'Ulam'. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.139-156.*, vol. 21, p. 139-156. Abstract: This paper examines the stylistic features of the Arabic writings of Yoruba 'Ulam' in Nigeria. The texts under study, prose as well as poetry, were randomly sampled from volumes of the Ulam's Arabic works. The author investigates the extent to which the texts conform to classical norms on the one hand, and modern styles of Arabic writing on the other hand. He examines the texts on the use of the opening 'Nasb' and closing formulae, language and diction, grammar, the application of rhetorical devices, and compliance with metrical rules. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Akintola, B. & Onifade, F. 2011. Study of information needs of juveniles in Asero remand home, Abeokuta, Nigeria. *Innovation: (2011), no.42, p.23-32 : tab. no. 42, p. 23-32.*

Macqueen, I. 2013. Students, apartheid and the ecumenical movement in South Africa, 1960-1975. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.447-463.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 447-463.

Abstract: This article examines ecumenical endeavour and student politics in South Africa in the 1960s and early 1970s to bring into fresh perspective sources of antiapartheid activism. The article explores Christian ecumenical developments in the twentieth century and specifically the crisis point reached in 1960 after the Sharpeville massacre. It turns to discuss the formation of two key black student leaders, Steve Biko and Barney Pityana, in the Eastern Cape and discusses their creation of the black-led South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in 1968. The author explores a fraught but productive relationship between the growth of Black Consciousness and a developing commitment to social justice by student Christian organisations. A political culture of dialogue enabled the message of Black Consciousness to be quickly communicated to a broad cross section of progressive political actors in the early 1970s. A prime legacy of the ecumenical endeavour of the 1960s was its emphasis on unity and muting of strict orthodoxy, an approach that facilitated such cooperation. The author argues that the theological radicalism of the ecumenical movement provided a reference point from which to understand and come to terms with the challenge of the emergent Black Consciousness movement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.765693>

Macqueen, I. 2013. Students, apartheid and the ecumenical movement in South Africa, 1960-1975. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.447-463.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 447-463.

Abstract: This article examines ecumenical endeavour and student politics in South Africa in the 1960s and early 1970s to bring into fresh perspective sources of antiapartheid activism. The article explores Christian ecumenical developments in the twentieth century and specifically the crisis point reached in 1960 after the Sharpeville massacre. It turns to discuss the formation of two key black student leaders, Steve Biko and Barney Pityana, in the Eastern Cape and discusses their creation of the black-led South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in 1968. The author explores a fraught but productive relationship between the growth of Black Consciousness and a developing commitment to social justice by student Christian organisations. A political culture of dialogue enabled the message of Black Consciousness to be quickly communicated to a broad cross section of progressive political actors in the early 1970s. A prime legacy of the ecumenical endeavour of the 1960s was its emphasis on unity and muting of strict orthodoxy, an approach that facilitated such cooperation. The author argues that the theological radicalism of the ecumenical movement provided a reference point from which to understand and come to terms with the challenge of the emergent Black Consciousness movement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.765693>

Wenzel, H.J. 2001. *Strukturen und Entwicklungspotenziale des Kleingewerbes und Handwerks in Nordmalawi : Ergebnisse eines Studien- und Forschungsprojektes*. Osnabrück, Fachgebiet Geographie im Fachbereich Kultur- und Geowissenschaften, Universität Osnabrück.

Wenzel, H.J. 2001. *Strukturen und Entwicklungspotenziale des Kleingewerbes und Handwerks in Nordmalawi : Ergebnisse eines Studien- und Forschungsprojektes*. Osnabrück, Fachgebiet Geographie im Fachbereich Kultur- und Geowissenschaften, Universität Osnabrück.

Onodje, M.A. 2011. Strengthening the gains of reform in the Nigerian insurance industry. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.47-62 : tab. no. 77, p. 47-62*.

Abstract: This paper examines how the gains from the 2005 reform of Nigeria's insurance industry can be strengthened to enhance the contribution of the financial sector to the country's economic growth. The insurance reform was aimed at ensuring the solvency of Nigerian insurance companies which would then be in a better position to fulfill their role of spreading risk and ensuring greater exchange of information between consumers and the insurance industry. The analysis indicates that in spite of a dramatic increase in paid-up capital, the insurance industry witnessed an unsteady growth of gross premium income in the post-reform period. It also suggests that the insurance industry has not grown as fast as would have been expected. To strengthen the gains of the reform, the paper recommends increased insurance penetration of local and foreign markets, diversification of insurance businesses, regular review of capital adequacy, competitiveness and level playing field and prompt settlement of claims. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

2011. *Strengthening gender research to improve girls' and womens' education in Africa*. [Nairobi], FAWE.

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2001. *Strengthening capacities ... empowering local communities : SARDEP, 1999-2001 mid term progress report*. Nairobi [etc.], Semi Arid Rural Development Programme (SARDEP).

Goodrich, A. & Bombardella, P. 2012. Street name-changes, abjection and private toponymy in Potchefstroom, South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012), vol.35, no. 1/2, p.20-30.*, vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 20-30.

Abstract: In 2008, many residents of what was then Van Riebeeck Street in the small city of Potchefstroom in South Africa defied the city council's renaming it Peter Mokaba Avenue by erecting replica Van Riebeeck Street signs on their private property. Interviews with these residents revealed a theme of moral, discursive and spatial straying and lostness. To explain this lostness the authors first show that Van Riebeeck and Mokaba (a prominent figure in the liberation struggle during the 1980s) are the master signifier and abject other of modern South Africa's symbolic order. Secondly, they demonstrate how this symbolic order is inexorably linked to the racialized relations of production embodied in planned urban spaces such as Potchefstroom. Preserving the spatio-symbolic coincidence forged in the 1952 Van Riebeeck festival that tied Van Riebeeck, the bringer of modernity, to Cape Town's foreshore (the founding place of white South Africa), is what motivates this privatization of toponymy. To move Mokaba from abject other to signifier of a new mythology that fails to coincide with the unaltered spatial embodiment of racialized relations of production is to stray too close to the uncomfortable message of Peter Mokaba - namely that the revolution has yet to happen. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Goodrich, A. & Bombardella, P. 2012. Street name-changes, abjection and private toponymy in Potchefstroom, South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012), vol.35, no. 1/2, p.20-30.*, vol.

35, no. 1/2, p. 20-30.

Abstract: In 2008, many residents of what was then Van Riebeeck Street in the small city of Potchefstroom in South Africa defied the city council's renaming it Peter Mokaba Avenue by erecting replica Van Riebeeck Street signs on their private property. Interviews with these residents revealed a theme of moral, discursive and spatial straying and lostness. To explain this lostness the authors first show that Van Riebeeck and Mokaba (a prominent figure in the liberation struggle during the 1980s) are the master signifier and abject other of modern South Africa's symbolic order. Secondly, they demonstrate how this symbolic order is inexorably linked to the racialized relations of production embodied in planned urban spaces such as Potchefstroom. Preserving the spatio-symbolic coincidence forged in the 1952 Van Riebeeck festival that tied Van Riebeeck, the bringer of modernity, to Cape Town's foreshore (the founding place of white South Africa), is what motivates this privatization of toponymy. To move Mokaba from abject other to signifier of a new mythology that fails to coincide with the unaltered spatial embodiment of racialized relations of production is to stray too close to the uncomfortable message of Peter Mokaba - namely that the revolution has yet to happen. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Idemudia, E.S., Kgokong, K., & Kolobe, P. 2013. Street children in Mafikeng, North-West Province : a qualitative study of social experiences. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.161-185 : tab.*, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 161-185.

Abstract: The general perception, on the part of South African society, is that street children are a major social menace. Yet the reality is that, street children are a vulnerable group that suffer both psychological and physical violence including sexual abuse. This qualitative study investigated the social experiences of street children in Mafikeng, North-West Province in South Africa. Data were collected using focus group discussions made up of a total of 20 participants aged 10-19 years, and selected using convenience sampling. Three themes were extracted using the consensual qualitative method and constant comparison to establish credibility and trustworthiness. The results of the study revealed three major themes (i.e. reasons for abandoning home; life in the streets, and the desire to go back home), and three sub-themes (risks and challenges encountered, regrets, and the desire for rehabilitation and schooling). Recommendations included the need for psychological interventions among this group, the need further for research, and the need to use probability sampling techniques in future studies, as this might provide a more comprehensive picture of the situation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Hirji, K.F. 2012. *Statistics in the media : learning from practice*. Dar es Salaam, Media Council of Tanzania.

2011. *Statistical report : socio-economic survey 2010*. Zanzibar, Revolutionary government of Zanzibar.

Warshawsky, D.N. 2012. State, civil society, and the limits of NGO institutionalization in post-apartheid South Africa. *African Geographical Review: (2012), vol.32, no.1, p.1-13 : fig.*, vol. 32, no. 1, p. 1-13.

Abstract: While some civil society organizations (CSOs) initially embraced the state in post-apartheid South Africa, many became increasingly disappointed with the state's incapacity to effect meaningful and long-lasting social change. This has resulted in a range of new CSO activity, including semi-autonomous non-governmental organizations, numerous basic needs organizations, and broad based social movements. Through in-depth interviews and participant observation, this article examines one CSO as a case study to highlight the emerging fractures in South Africa's state-civil society configuration. Findings in this article suggest that some CSOs have successfully disengaged with the South African state due to its inefficient and corrupt funding practices, incapacity for effective leadership, and outright hostility towards CSOs.

However, these data also indicate that problematic state-civil society relations may weaken South African CSOs' potential to operate effectively or develop social movements which challenge the state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2012.715549>

Tonwe, D.A. & Eke, S.J. 2013. State fragility and violent uprisings in Nigeria : the case of Boko Haram. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.4, p.232-243.*, vol. 22, no. 4, p. 232-243.

Abstract: The emergence of the Islamic sect, Boko Haram, and its transformation into a terrorist organisation has dominated recent discourse in the fields of political science and security studies, both within and without the socio-political enclave known as Nigeria. Much of the discussion has centred on the extra-judicial execution of its founder, Mohammed Yusuf, which purportedly intensified the radicalisation of the group, and whether or not the sect receives operational and/or financial support from foreign terrorist associations. The interest of others has been to forecast the possibility of the internationalisation of the group's activities. This paper aligns with those whose interest is to identify and proffer ways of resolving factors that predisposed the Nigerian State to the levels of violence perpetrated by Boko Haram, with a view to averting much greater crises in the future. It adopts some historicism in demonstrating that the responsibility for the deepening insecurity in the country resides in the Nigerian State structure, which has often been seen as willing to sacrifice the well-being of the many for the benefit of a few. On the whole, the paper utilises State fragility as the framework of analysis by identifying the incapacity of the State in effective service delivery, which has as a result created a situation of mass unemployment and extreme poverty that has fanned the Boko Haram uprising. It concludes that a sustainable solution to the crisis lies in addressing the root causes of inequality, unemployment and poverty, with which most Nigerians, particularly in the north, subsist. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Turner, S. 2013. Staging the Rwandan diaspora : the politics of performance. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.265-284.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 265-284.

Abstract: This article explores how the Rwandan state 'stages' its diaspora as agents of change. The author argues that 'staging' - in the sense of creating a specific, positive image - is an important aspect of the present government's effort to create a new Rwanda of national unity and reconciliation. Although the diaspora mostly is articulated in policy documents in positive terms, there is also a strong acknowledgement of the so-called 'negative forces' of the diaspora. Staging the diaspora as agents of change is therefore a means to deal with this ambiguous perception of the diaspora and cultivate only its positive sides, and becomes part of a larger state-building project that is about "staging" or "performing" national unity and asserting state sovereignty. The author argues that the Rwandan state performs its sovereignty and governs its hostile diaspora through processes of categorising the diaspora and through processes of inclusion and exclusion

of certain categories. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2013.812888>

Van de Ruit, J. 2007. *Spud*. New York [etc.], Razorbill.

Meier, B. & Steinforth, A.S. 2013. *Spirits in politics : uncertainties of power and healing in African societies*. Frankfurt [etc.], Campus Verlag.

Abstract: Researchers committed to the understanding of current social processes in African societies have ascertained that spirits feature persistently in political, economic and social action, either as subtle subtext or in decidedly apparent ways. This book seeks to extend the theoretical reflections on the relationship of religious phenomena in the socio-political sphere in African societies. It does so through case studies from Gabon and Congo-Brazzaville (Florence Bernault), Sierra Leone (John M. Combey), Nigeria (Johannes Harnischfeger), Mozambique (Victor Igreja & Limore Racine), Zambia (Thomas G. Kirsch), Zanzibar (Kjersti Larsen), Uganda (Barbara Meier), South Africa (Isak Niehaus) and Malawi (Arne S. Steinforth), as well as arguing from a comparative African perspective (Stephen Ellis & Gerrie ter Haar). The volume focuses on the concepts of modernity, power, and violence, adding the notion of healing to this context and investigating their empirical correlations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Lamont, M. 2013. Speed governors: road safety and infrastructural overload in post-colonial Kenya, c. 1963-2013. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.3, p.367-384.*, vol. 83, no. 3, p. 367-384.

Abstract: This article focuses on the place of road safety in Kenyan legislative history since independence in 1963 as a way of illustrating the analytic value of speed for the anthropology of the State. Road safety, a highly visible public concern in Kenya since the 1960s, offers a way to rethink the temporal dangers and uncertainties of automotive travel under global capitalism, but also to go further in seeking out historical continuities in Kenya's post-colonial aspirations for safer and more efficient roads. From Africanization, in the 1960s and 1970s, with its vociferous complaints and debates of Kenyan politicians about imported Peugeots being dangerous to drive on Kenya's rough and sparsely tarmacked roads in 1964, to the regulatory reforms of the 1990s and 2000s in the guise of neo-liberalism, with the much publicized traffic crackdown of 2003 (the so-called 'Michuki Rules'), road safety is a field of study ideally suited to the analysis of infrastructural power and its transformations and continuities over a four-decade period. What is of analytic interest here is the new value of speed in an East African region that has aggressively embraced automobility as a vehicle for enhancing State sovereignty in a globalized economy. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Araki, S. 2013. Special topic: "Current cassava research for development in Cameroon".

Burchardt, M. 2012. Special issue: The politics and anti-politics of social movements : religion and HIV/AIDS in Africa.

Abstract: This special issue of the Canadian journal of African studies engages the theme of religious mobilisation on HIV/AIDS from multiple perspectives, situating religious activities in the space between overt political activities and anti-political development efforts. To do this, the contributors capitalise on the insights of the social movement literature, such as its emphasis on resources, political opportunities, identities, and framing, in order to better assess religious responses to the disease. Contributions: Marian Burchardt, Amy S. Patterson, Louise Mubanda Rasmussen: The politics and anti-politics of social movements: religion and HIV/AIDS in Africa; Patricia Siplon: Can charity and rights-based movements be allies in the fight against HIV/AIDS? Bridging mobilisations in the United States and sub-Saharan Africa; Amy S. Patterson: Pastors as leaders in Africa's religious AIDS mobilisation: cases from Ghana and Zambia. Louise Mubanda Rasmussen: To donors, it's a program, but to us it's a ministry: the effects of donor funding on a community-based Catholic HIV/AIDS initiative in Kampala; Rebecca J. Vander Meulen, Amy S. Patterson, Marian Burchardt: HIV/AIDS activism, framing and identity formation in Mozambique's Equipas de Vida; Alessandro Gusman: The abstinence campaign and the construction of the Balokole identity in the Ugandan Pentecostal movement; Anusa Daimon : Yao migrant

communities, identity construction and social mobilisation against HIV and AIDS through circumcision schools in Zimbabwe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Utas, M. & Lindell, I. 2012. *Special issue: networked city life in Africa*. New Brunswick, NJ, Transaction Periodicals Consortium.

Abstract: This thematic issue of 'Urban Forum' addresses the varied forms of social organization that permeate the expanding informality in urban Africa. Such forms may range from networks of personal connections to more structured forms of association. The articles draw upon primary data and in-depth studies of various sectors and facets of informal life in such diverse urban settings as Accra and Koforidua (Ghana), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Bamenda (Cameroon), Goma (Democratic Republic of Congo), Kaduna (Nigeria), and Nairobi (Kenya). Contributions: Networked city life in Africa: introduction (Ilda Lindell, Mats Utas); Inside the system, outside the law: operating the matatu sector in Nairobi (Jacob Rasmussen); "We are good at surviving": street hustling in Addis Ababa's inner city (Marco Di Nunzio); Urban livelihoods and social networks: emerging relations in informal recycling in Kaduna, Nigeria (Onyanta Adama); Traders, drivers and the national health insurance scheme in small town Ghana (Ulrik Jennische); Urban governance beyond the State: practices of informal urban regulation in the city of Goma, eastern D.R. Congo (Karen Büscher); The prestige economy: veteran clubs and youngmen's competition in Bamenda, Cameroon (Divine Fuh). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Takada, A. 2013. Special issue: "Vitalizing indigenous knowledge in Africa".

Rutten, K., Van Dienderen, A., & Soetaert, R. 2013. Special issue 1 : Revisiting the ethnographic turn in contemporary art.

Abstract: An increasing wave of art events has occurred since the 1990s that have displayed significant similarities with anthropology and ethnography in their theorisations of cultural difference and representational practices. In this theme issue the authors aim to revisit the ethnographic turn in contemporary art by focusing on practice-led research. Contributions were collected from theorists, artists and critics, to engage critically with the ethnographic perspective in their work. Next to full research papers the authors also invited short statements and reflections by artists about their practice. Articles on Africa: N. Jade Gibson: Visual ethnographies of displacement and violence: land(e)scapes in artists works at Thupelo Artists Workshop, Wellington, South Africa, 2012; Steffen Köhn: Organising complexities: the potential of multi-screen video-installations for ethnographic practice and representation (on North Africa, Mayotte and Anjouan); Olmo Cornelis: From information to inspiration, sensitivities mapped in a casus of Central-African music analysis and contemporary music composition. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Cherry, J. 2012. *Spear of the nation = Umkhonto weSizwe : South Africa's liberation army : 1960s-1990s*. Athens, OH, Ohio University Press.

Pöppelmeier, E. 2007. *Sozialraumorientierung als Ansatz in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit*. Hamburg, Diplomica.

Gotschi, E. & Zach, M. 2005. *Soziale Innovationen innerhalb und außerhalb der Logik von Projekten zur ländlichen Entwicklung : Analyse zweier Initiativen im Distrikt Búzi, Mosambik*. Wien, Institut für nachhaltige Wirtschaftsentwicklung, Department für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Universität für Bodenkultur Wien (Boku).

Braun, A. & Dhlomo-Mautloa, B. 2001. *Soweto : ein südafrikanischer Mythos = Soweto : a South African legend*. Stuttgart, Arnoldsche Art Publishers.

Ralibera, R. 2007. *Souvenirs et témoignages malgaches : de la colonisation à la IIIe République*. Antananarivo, Foi et justice.

Mitchell, P. 2006. *Southern Africa*. New York, Chelsea House Publishers.

Mitchell, P. 2006. *Southern Africa*. New York, Chelsea House Publishers.

Leonardi, C. 2013. South Sudanese Arabic and the negotiation of the local State, c. 1840-2011. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.351-372.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 351-372.

Abstract: This article explores the history of the creole South Sudanese Arabic language from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. It analyses the historical evidence of language use in the light of insights drawn from linguistic studies of creolisation to argue that South Sudanese Arabic became an innovative and necessary means of communication among multiple actors within new fields of interaction. The article argues that these fields of interaction were both the product and the arena of local State formation. Rather than marking the boundary of the State, the spread of this creole language indicates the enlarging arenas of participation in the local State. The development and use of South Sudanese Arabic as an unofficial lingua franca of local government, trade, and urbanisation demonstrates that communication and negotiation among local actors has been central to the long-term processes of State formation in South Sudan. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Zambakari, C. 2013. South Sudan and the nation-building project : lessons and challenges. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.5-29 : tab.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 5-29.

Abstract: After the referendum in southern Sudan in January 2011 on the self-determination of the region, the Republic of South Sudan was inaugurated on 9 July 2011. The challenge that lies ahead for the new republic is to reform the colonial State inherited at independence, build a more inclusive political community that effectively manages diversity, upholds the rule of law and practises democracy in governance. This article contributes to the development of the New Sudan Framework, an alternative solution to the intractable conflict in Sudan and a model for solving the problems of political violence in Africa. In the first section the author argues that the current rise in ethnic violence across South Sudan and the border regions is due to the failure to reform the colonial State inherited from Great Britain in the late 20th century. Violence in the disputed regions is analyzed to illustrate the dilemma that faces both North and South Sudan in a post-referendum era. Lastly, the author argues that the way out of the current predicament in the disputed regions and the way to build a more inclusive political community in the North and South that respects unity in diversity is contained in the conceptual framework known as the New Sudan, which was articulated by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Landsberg, C. & Wyk, J.A.V. 2012. *South African foreign policy review Vol. 1*. Pretoria, Africa Institute of South Africa.

Abstract: This volume provides an appraisal of the relationship between South Africa's stated foreign policy goals and its actual outputs and outcomes. It offers an assessment of how foreign policy has actually been operationalized and implemented since 1999. Chapters: Towards a post-apartheid South African foreign policy review (Chris Landsberg); Opening the 'black box': South African foreign policy-making (Lesley Masters); The international relations of South African provinces and municipalities: an appraisal of federated diplomacy (Siphamandla Zondi); Soft power: the essence of South Africa's foreign policy (Karen Smith); A review of South Africa's peace diplomacy since 1994 (Anthoni van Nieuwkerk); South Africa's economic diplomacy in a changing global order (Brendan Vickers); The evolving 'doctrine' of multilateralism in South Africa's Africa policy (David Monyae); South Africa's relations with African anchor states (Nomfundo Xenia Ngwenya); South Africa's foreign policy towards the global North (Gerrit Olivier); South Africa and emerging powers (Francis Kornegay); South Africa and East Asia: missed opportunities (Garth Shelton); South Africa-North African relations: revisiting the bridging of a continent (Iqbal Jhazbhay); Chasing after shadows or strategic integration? South Africa and global economic governance (Mzukisi Qobo); Reflections on South Africa's post-apartheid foreign policy and preliminary comments on future foreign policy (Jo-Ansie van Wyk). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa, S. & Pretorius, R. 2012. South Africa, the African Union and the responsibility to protect : the case of Libya. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.394-416.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 394-416.

Abstract: International relations are regulated by a system of norms and laws that has evolved over a long period. The responsibility to protect is an evolving normative framework shared by a significant number of international actors, but it failed to create normative cohesion and unity of action during the Libyan crisis in 2011 due to issues of interpretation and application. The article examines the application of the responsibility to protect framework when violence broke out in Libya. Contradictory strategies by the United Nations and the African Union divided the international community and rekindled old divisions and mistrust, resulting in claims by some within the AU South Africa particularly that the African effort was being undermined. The international community must urgently strengthen the common understanding and institutional framework for the responsibility to protect. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

1994. *South Africa road atlas = Suid-Afrika padatlas*. Johannesburg, Map Studio.

Kraxberger, B.M. & McClaughry, P.A. 2013. South Africa in Africa: a geo-political perspective. *Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2013), vol.47, no.1, p.9-25.*, vol. 47, no. 1, p. 9-25.

Abstract: This paper explores through a geo-political perspective the changes and continuities in South African foreign policy over the period 1990-2010, focusing on the themes of military relations, migration, democratization, and pan-Africanism. The demise of apartheid led to significant changes in South Africa's relations with southern Africa and the rest of Africa, including the transition of South Africa from pariah State to a key leader of the continent; an end to South Africa's destabilization of its immediate neighbours; transition toward more humane treatment of migrants; and transition toward a commitment to democracy promotion in Africa. Yet, continuities among the apartheid and post-apartheid eras persist, including the persistence of nationalism and realism as guiding principles; ongoing economic and political constraints imposed by neighbouring countries; the persistence of socio-cultural divisions amongst South African and migrant workers; and overall ambivalence about pan-African identity and policies. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Dubow, S. 2012. *South Africa's struggle for human rights*. Athens, OH, Ohio University Press.

Chimanikire, D.P. 1992. *South Africa's destabilization policy : the Zimbabwe experience, part 1*. Roma, Lesotho, Institute of Southern African Studies, National University of Lesotho.

Sikod, F., Djal-Gadom, G., & Fotuè Totouom, A.L. 2013. Soutenabilité économique d'une ressource épuisable: cas du pétrole tchadien. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.344-357 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 344-357.

Abstract: L'objectif de cette étude est d'analyser la soutenabilité économique de l'exploitation des ressources pétrolières tchadiennes. Le présent travail qui a le mérite d'être la première du genre au Tchad, fournit des éléments d'analyse permettant de mieux apprécier l'exploitation actuelle du pétrole tchadien dans la perspective d'une gestion durable de cette ressource. Le calcul des indicateurs de soutenabilité fait sur la base de données couvrant la période 2000-2012 a permis de constater que les ressources pétrolières ont un impact positif sur le potentiel économique actuel du Tchad. Cependant, l'après pétrole mérite une attention particulière. L'épargne nette ajustée est égale à 27% du produit national brut (PNB) et le revenu national soutenable est faible et représente 43% du produit intérieur brut (PIB). Ces résultats montrent que les ressources pétrolières ne peuvent pas soutenir de manière durable l'économie tchadienne. Le patrimoine pétrolier tchadien est relativement restreint. Pour assurer la soutenabilité de ce patrimoine, il conviendrait d'épargner 35,9% du revenu pétrolier par an et l'investir dans un fonds spécifique pour soutenir les flux de richesse à long terme. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Gray, S. 2013. Soul-brother Eugène N. Marais : some notes towards a re-edit of his work. *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde: (2013), jg.50, nr.2, p.63-80.* p. 63-80.

Gilder, B. 2012. *Songs and secrets : South Africa from liberation to governance*. Auckland Park, Jacana Media.

Fombad, C.M. 2013. Some reflections on the prospects for the harmonization of international business laws in Africa : OHADA and beyond. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.59, no.3, p.51-80.*, vol. 59, no. 3, p. 51-80.

Abstract: The evidence of developments in the harmonization of international business laws shows that Africa is lagging seriously behind. There are still some skeptical voices about the need for and the value of harmonization of international business laws, but such voices are now in a minority. The aim of this article is to assess the prospects for harmonizing international business laws in Africa. The main contention is that the debate today in Africa is not whether or not there should be harmonization of international business laws, but how this should be done. The article reviews the imperatives for harmonization and the options that exist and then focuses on the present approach to harmonizing business laws in Africa under the auspices of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Laws in Africa, better known under its French acronym, OHADA. Based on the critical review of the weaknesses and strengths of the OHADA regulatory framework, the article suggests ways in which the agenda to develop a harmonized and modern set of business laws in Africa can be achieved. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Nyombe, B.G.V. 2007. *Some aspects of Bari history : a comparative linguistic and oral tradition reconstruction*. Nairobi, University of Nairobi Press.

Murphy, M.N. 2011. *Somalia, the new Barbary? : piracy and Islam in the Horn of Africa*. London, C. Hurst.

Haldén, P. 2008. *Somalia : failed State or nascent States-system?* Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/153/370153685.pdf>

Remington, J. 2013, "Solomon Plaatje's decade of creative mobility, 1912-1922 : the politics of travel and writing in and beyond South Africa," pp. 425-446.

Abstract: This article foregrounds the hitherto relatively unexplored travel-writing nexus that characterised the extraordinarily mobile and textually productive, if personally precarious, decade (1912-1922) of Solomon T. Plaatje, founding General Secretary of the South African Native National Congress (later African National Congress) and South Africa's first black novelist in English. Drawing on cross-disciplinary work, including 'travel writing' and 'travel culture' frameworks, it argues that Plaatje's strategic travel within South Africa and to Britain and North America combined with the production, publication and circulation of his writing during the tumultuous period of landmark South African segregationist legislation and the First World War were telling symbiotic means of African political assertion, cultural nationalism, and self-inscription as a modern global citizen. In effect, Plaatje's travelling and writing put him 'on the map', challenging the bounds of white exclusionary politics and intellectual space in the newly consolidated racist dominion state of the Union of South Africa, while also testing the tenets of Empire. "Native Life in South Africa" (1916), a construct of crisis and political charge against the 1913 Natives' Land Act and associated subjugation of the black majority, is read as a personalised political travelogue for multiple publics, not least aimed at calling for intervention by metropolitan Britain to aid the native cause. "Mhudi" (1917-1921/1930), with its no-less-resolute but more complex, searching impetus in the context of increasing disillusionment with imperial rule and two costly if provocative deputations to London, is treated as an historicised fictional travel account of the young, black female which challenges colonial, Afrikaner, and traditional African historiographies, while probing possible futures for South Africa in the light of betrayal of black peoples by white. The works concern themselves in part with excavating African, and particularly Bechuana, cultural stores for interplay in the modern world and national asset-building; however they - especially "Mhudi" - also register something of a modernist search for moorings in a world in upheaval and apparent retrogression. Plaatje's decade of creative mobility, in which travel fuelled his writing and writing galvanised his travel, bore striking witness

to the immovable socio-political positions of the South African state and the British imperium, registering the great distance to go in racial equality being achieved. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Remington, J. 2013. Solomon Plaatje's decade of creative mobility, 1912-1922 : the politics of travel and writing in and beyond South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.425-446, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 425-446.

Abstract: This article foregrounds the hitherto relatively unexplored travel-writing nexus that characterised the extraordinarily mobile and textually productive, if personally precarious, decade (1912-1922) of Solomon T. Plaatje, founding General Secretary of the South African Native National Congress (later African National Congress) and South Africa's first black novelist in English. Drawing on cross-disciplinary work, including 'travel writing' and 'travel culture' frameworks, it argues that Plaatje's strategic travel within South Africa and to Britain and North America combined with the production, publication and circulation of his writing during the tumultuous period of landmark South African segregationist legislation and the First World War were telling symbiotic means of African political assertion, cultural nationalism, and self-inscription as a modern global citizen. In effect, Plaatje's travelling and writing put him 'on the map', challenging the bounds of white exclusionary politics and intellectual space in the newly consolidated racist dominion state of the Union of South Africa, while also testing the tenets of Empire. "Native Life in South Africa" (1916), a construct of crisis and political charge against the 1913 Natives' Land Act and associated subjugation of the black majority, is read as a personalised political travelogue for multiple publics, not least aimed at calling for intervention by metropolitan Britain to aid the native cause. "Mhudi" (1917-1921/1930), with its no-less-resolute but more complex, searching impetus in the context of increasing disillusionment with imperial rule and two costly if provocative deputations to London, is treated as an historicised fictional travel account of the young, black female which challenges colonial, Afrikaner, and traditional African historiographies, while probing possible futures for South Africa in the light of betrayal of black peoples by white. The works concern themselves in part with excavating African, and particularly Bechuana, cultural stores for interplay in the modern world and national asset-building; however they - especially "Mhudi" - also register something of a modernist search for moorings in a world in upheaval and apparent retrogression. Plaatje's decade of creative mobility, in which travel fuelled his writing and writing galvanised his travel, bore striking witness to the immovable socio-political positions of the South African state and the British imperium, registering the great distance to go in racial equality being achieved. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Chebbi, M. 2012. *Soliman Al Hrairi*. Tunis, Arabesques.

Ogundipe, A. & Edewor, P.A. 2012. Sociology and social work in Nigeria: characteristics, collaborations and differences. *African Sociological Review*: (2012), vol. 16, no.2, p.40-55 : tab., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 40-55.

Abstract: This paper discusses the evolution of sociology and social work in Nigeria and examines the current characteristics and areas of convergence and divergence in both fields. It was only in the 1960s that universities in Nigeria began to offer degree programmes in sociology with the first sub-department and full department of sociology established at the University of Ibadan and the University of Nigeria (Nsukka), respectively in 1960. These were followed by other first generation universities and subsequently, the newer universities. There are now many Nigerian universities that offer degree programmes in sociology both at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The paper examines the teaching of sociology and generic social work at two universities as well as the national social work policy and its limited implementation by the Ministry of Social Development. The findings show that the teaching of social work employs considerable sociological theories and sociology students are influenced by their exposure to social work. Furthermore, some universities accept/approve the situating of social work in sociology departments. Social welfarism remains an area to be implemented in the future. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Moncef, O. 2012. Sociologie d'une révolte armée: le cas de Libye. *African Sociological Review: (2012), vol.16, no.2, p.22-39.*, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 22-39.

Khedr, A.A.-H.M. 2006. *Socio-economic assessment of water supply in rural Egypt : (El-Gharbia governorate, Saft Torab case)*. München, Universität der Bundeswehr. Institut für Wasserwesen.

Owoeye, S.A. 2012. Socio-cultural and religious factors in Christian and Muslims' dialogue in comparison between northern and south western Nigeria. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.167-178 : tab.*, vol. 21, p. 167-178.

Abstract: Religious crises between Muslims and Christians as experienced in the north of Nigeria have been absent in south-western Nigeria. Muslims and Christians live together in almost all Yoruba towns. This article discusses why Yorubaland has remained free of religious violence. The author points at the tendencies of both religions to claim religious truth as their monopoly and to ignore whatever truths are contained in other religious systems, in spite of the common ancestry of the founders of Christianity and Islam (all were the descendants of Abraham). The author lists the violent attacks carried out by the militant sect from the North, Boko Haram, since July 2009 and contrasts this with Yoruba culture, which encourages the expression of gratitude for any kindness or favour, and the Islamic concept of 'din al-fitrah' (natural religion), which is held onto by Muslims in Yorubaland. Within this concept, Christianity is a legitimate religion, despite its divergence from traditional Islam. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nanivazo, M. 2013. Social transfer programmes and school enrolment in Malawi : a micro-simulation. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.663-676 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 663-676.

Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of social transfer programmes on school enrolment and child labour in Malawi utilizing a micro-simulation evaluation method. The author simulates four hypothetical scenarios in which a household receives: (1) MK (Malawian kwacha) 1,040 (US dollar 2.5) for each child enrolled in school regardless of the child's gender; (2) MK1,040 (US dollar 2.5) regardless of the child's enrolment status and gender; (3) MK1,040 (US dollar 2.5) and MK2,080 (US dollar 5) for each boy or girl enrolled in school, and (4) MK1,040 (US dollar 2.5) and MK2,080 (US dollar 5) for each boy or girl regardless of their enrolment status. Results show that boys' enrolment increases in all four scenarios, whereas girls' enrolment increases only when the conditionality on enrolment is enforced. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Ginneken, W.v. 1996. *Social security for the informal sector : issues, options and tasks ahead*. Geneva, International Labour Office.
http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1996/96B09_156_engl.pdf

Ginneken, W.v. 1997. *Social security for the informal sector : investigating the feasibility of pilot projects in Benin, India, El Salvador and Tanzania*. Geneva, International Labour Office.
http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09_103_engl.pdf

Jesse, A. & Ginneken, W.v. 1998. *Social security for the informal sector : annotated bibliography on developing countries, 1990-1997*. Geneva, International Labour Office.
http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1998/98B09_174_engl.pdf

Ginneken, W.v. 1999. *Social security for the excluded majority : case-studies of developing countries*. Geneva, International Labour Office.

Abstract: Overcoming social exclusion / Wouter van Ginneken -- Basic social security in India / Shashi Jain -- Extending coverage of social security protection in China / Xiaoyi Hu, Renhua Cai and Xu Zhai -- Extension of formal social security schemes in the United Republic of Tanzania / Peter Kamuzora -- Health insurance for the informal sector in the United Republic of Tanzania / Angware Denis Kiwara -- Basic social security in El Salvador / Ruth de Solórzano and Víctor Ramírez -- Social security for the informal sector in Benin / Bernardin Gauthé -- Policy recommendation / Wouter van Ginneken. The large majority of workers in developing countries are excluded from social security protection. This volume examines this problem in Benin, China,

El Salvador, India and the UNited Republic of Tanzania, and explores ways in which governments and organizations at national and local levels can work together to bring social security protection to all. This book, through a series of detailed case studies compiled by an international array of policy experts, looks closely at the workings of self-financed schemes for informal workers that emerged in the 1990s, and highlights the schemes that have been most beneficial. It focuses on how NGOs, cooperatives and other organizations have been able to develop institutions and policies more in line with the requirements and contributory capacity of the informal sector. The authors evaluate various approaches to the extension of formal sector social insurance to informal sector workers, including the self-employed. In addition, they explore hoe social assistance programs, although often requiring sophisticated administration, can help ensure that benefits reach the population most in need, such as children, the disabled and the elderly. The study offers an in-depth analytical introduction on the extension of social security in developing countries as a whole, and a conclusion containing innovative policy recommendations for countries designing and implementing new programs. Social Security for the Excluded Majority pleads for a participatory approach to the extension of social security--one where national or local governments and organizations come together to create practical, workable policies regarding social security protection and the informal sector. A novel feature concerns area-based social insurance schemes, aiming at full coverage in a geographical area
http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1999/99B09_222_engl.pdf

Van Rensburg, C. 2012. *So kry ons Afrikaans ..* Pretoria, Lapa Uitgewers.

Fonkem, S.N. 2014. *Snapshots : an x-ray of Cameroon's democracy, governance and unification.* Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Reyneke, E. 2000. *Small arms and light weapons in Africa : illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking : proceedings of the OAU experts meeting and international consultation, May-June 2000.* Pretoria, Institute for Security Studies.

Ojogbo, S.E. 2013. Single decker dissolution of double decker marriages in Nigeria : a revisit. *Recht in Afrika: (2013), Jg.16, H.1, S.183-202.*

Ojogbo, S.E. 2013. Single decker dissolution of double decker marriages in Nigeria : a revisit. *Recht in Afrika: (2013), Jg.16, H.2, S.183-202.*

Boum, H. 2012. *Si d'aimer : roman.* Ciboure, La Cheminante.

Hervie, V.M. 2013. *Shut up! - social inclusion of children with intellectual disabilities in Ghana : an empirical study of how parents and teachers experience social inclusion of children with intellectual disabilities.* [Bodø, University of Nordland].
http://africalit.nai.uu.se/nai_gate/view_nai01/view/1/Hervie_000089808.pdf

Castaing Gachassin, M. 2013. Should I stay or should I go? : the role of roads in migration decisions. *Journal of African Economies: (2013), vol.22, no.5, p.796-826 : tab., vol. 22, no. 5, p. 796-826.*

Abstract: Empirical evidence on the impact of improving road networks and transportation systems on migration in developing countries remains scarce and generally provides mixed results. This paper fills part of this empirical gap in the Tanzanian context by answering the following question: do better roads promote migration or do they discourage it? A difference-in-difference estimation is implemented using the Kagera Health and Development Surveys (KHDS), coupled with information on trunk roads upgraded to bitumen standards in the region. On average, migration decreases as upgraded roads improve local living conditions. The impact proves to be greater in absolute value for well-connected communities, as well as for the probability of moving within the Kagera region. However, the effect decreases over time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/22/5/796.abstract>

Bhebe, N. & Viriri, A. 2012. *Shona proverbs : palm oil with which African words are eaten*. Gweru, Booklove Publishers.

Chesworth, J. & Kogelmann, F. 2014. *Shara in Africa today : reactions and responses*. Leiden, Brill.

Abstract: This book explores how Islamic law (shara) has influenced relations between Muslims and Christians, through a series of case studies by young African scholars working in four African countries: in Sudan where total shara was applied until recently; in Nigeria where the Northern states reintroduced shara courts; in Kenya where the place of Islamic courts has been contested in constitutional debates; in Tanzania where Muslims are calling for the re-introduction of Islamic courts. Topics include: relations between Muslims and Christians; how Islamic law has an impact on women; new Islamic movements and the State. Contributors: Osman Mohamed Osman Ali, Salma Mohamed Abdalla, Abdul-Fatah Kola Makinde, Chikas Danfulani, Ramzi Ben Amara, Halkano Abdi Wario, Esha Faki Mwinyihaji, Rebecca Osiro, William Andrew Kopwe, Bernardin Mfumbusa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gerrets, B. 2013, *Shado'man*, Pieter van Huystee Film Production [etc.], Amsterdam, (372630405).

Abstract: In de hoofdstad Freetown in Sierra Leone leeft een groep vrienden op straat. Ze noemen zichzelf de Freetown Streetboys, hoewel ook enkele vrouwen onderdeel van de groep uitmaken. Suley, Lama, David, Alfred, Shero en Sarah hebben zonder uitzondering enorme fysieke en psychologische tegenslagen moeten doorstaan, en zijn uitgestoten door de wereld om hen heen. De camera registreert zonder commentaar de donkere omgeving waarin ze zich ophouden in filmische, poëtische beelden. De groep deelt hun visie op het moeizame bestaan in dit complexe land in soms zeer pijnlijke verhalen. Maar er is ook ruimte voor doodgewone persoonlijke strubbelingen met het aanknopen van relaties, het al dan niet opvoeden van kinderen en seks. De duister gefilmde microcosmos legt het schemergebied bloot waarin de onderklasse zich in Freetown ophoudt. [Samenvatting ontleend aan dvd-video]

Mansfield, J. 2010. *Sexual violence in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo : obstacles to prosecution*. Ithaca, NY, Institute for African Development, Cornell University.

Ogana, W. & Ojong, V.B. 2012. Sexual body ideal among Zulu women : continuity and change. *Indilinga: (2012), vol. 11, no. 1, p.32-48.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 32-48.

Abstract: Among the Zulu in South Africa's KwaZulu-Natal Province, overweight and obese women are generally viewed in positive light. Favourable cultural associations of plump women range from beauty to fecundity, physical well-being, affluence and happiness, among other positive attributes. Such notions are still widely held among isiZulu-speaking women in contemporary KwaZulu-Natal, despite overweight and obesity being implicated in public health disorders like diabetes, hypertension, cancer, coronary disease and strokes. This gender-based article interrogates changes in how Zulu women in particular view their sexuality in terms of their body weight, size and shape, against the backdrop of an individual's image and identity. These concepts are juxtaposed against the Western 'thin ideal' of a sexually alluring female body. The article is based on an ethnographic study conducted mainly among Durban-based Zulu women either studying or working at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. In South Africa the Western thin ideal has heavy racial overtones for the majority of blacks, who are still shrouded by a minority white culture that continues to dominate 17 years after the apartheid era ended. Whether for or against the contemporary Western 'thin ideal', for these women there is no escaping the cultural change currently mapping future trends. Current trends foretell an intertwined Zulu ethnicity of the past, but also contemporary aspirations spearheaded by women in the globalizing West. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC126066>

Prinsloo, J. & Moletsane, R. 2013. *Sex, gender and childhood*. Agenda Feminist Media.

Subulwa, A.G. 2012. Settlement, protracted displacement, and repatriation at Mayukwayukwa in western Zambia. *African Geographical Review: (2012), vol.32, no.1, p.29-43 : krt., foto's., vol. 32.* Abstract: In 1967, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) began resettling Angolan refugees into independent Zambia's first official refugee camp, Mayukwayukwa in Kaoma District, Western Province, Zambia. After nearly 40 years living as refugees, Angolans began a process of repatriation - or return - to Angola. By 2010, the prospects of full repatriation from Mayukwayukwa to Angola were limited, forcing the community, the governments, and the international refugee regime to address long-standing appeals for alternative settlement options. This article begins by providing a historical understanding of refugee-hosting in Western Province, Zambia and proceeds to trace the ever-evolving contours of protracted refugee-hosting at Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlement. The author utilizes in-depth interviews to assess the Zambian and Angolan perceptions of refugee-hosting, settlement, repatriation, citizenship and identity. Ultimately, the protracted displacement of Angolans in Zambia challenges the discourse that privileges repatriation as the ideal durable solution. Additionally, the case of Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlement not only illustrates the utility of geographic approaches to refugee research, but also contributes to broader discussions regarding geographies of mobility, transnational identities, development, and displacement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2012.715989>

Sinclair, A.R.E. 1220. *Serengeti story : life and science in the world's greatest wildlife region.* Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Ndi, B.F. 2014. *Sentimentalement Votre : les pieds de mon cur.* Bamenda, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Abstract: Back Cover: From my friendships and loves are born the lines herein. My greatest desire is that we must learn to love to the best of our abilities and not better than the Best of our abilities. Requesting the latter would be demanding the impossible. For me, every heart is filled with goodness and love that only a positive posturing and channeling of their energies can warrant the transcendence of these terrestrial realities to flirt with their divine counterparts

Ojwang, B. 2013. Semantic extensions, idiomaticity and analogy in soccer discourse among Dholuo speakers of Kenya. *Language Matters: (2013), vol.44, no.1, p.122-140., vol. 44, no. 1, p. 122-140.*

Abstract: Speakers of Dholuo use semantically opaque utterances to creatively describe various aspects of soccer. Since the images are derived from diverse social experiences, it is pertinent to explicate their meanings within the context of soccer. The three apparent strategies are (1) idiomatic, (2) reference, (3) analogy and (4) semantic extensions. The data that illustrates these phenomena were collected through participant observation, informal conversations and interviews with soccer fans. It emerged that the special meanings created in soccer discourse promote team spirit, motivate participants and encourage in-group cohesion. This enables supporters to experience soccer as a social event, thereby reinforcing its competitive and communal nature. Consequently, they can boost the ego of a team and demoralize opponents. It is concluded that the meanings in the context of soccer among Dholuo-speaking spectators is an innovative expressive strategy, quite distinct from the denotations of the words involved. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Dyk, A.C. 2013. Self-testing as strategy to increase the uptake of HIV testing in South Africa. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.1, p.41-48 : graf., tab., vol. 12, no. 1, p. 41-48.*

Kasule, S.E. 2012. Self-interest in African Regional Economic Organizations and lessons from the European Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. *ASPJ Africa and Francophonie: (2012), vol.3, no.4, p.47-66., vol. 3, no. 4, p. 47-66.*

Abubakar, A.T. 2013. Selective believability : a perspective on Africans' interactions with global media. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.219-236 : fig., vol. 5, no. 2, p.*

219-236.

Abstract: The transformation of the media landscape, facilitated by advances in communication technologies, has changed the dynamics of media-audience relationship and posed new challenges to reception research. Perhaps nowhere is this as profound as it is in transnational audience studies, for cross-cultural interactions have never been wider. This article attempts to highlight a new perspective on African audiences' engagement with global media and point to new postulates in audience research. It offers a case study on Northern Nigerians' interactions with international media, particularly the BBC World Service, to unveil the patterns and consequences of such interactions. Consumption of Western media products among the mainly Muslim Northern Nigerians was found to be high, especially of the BBC services, but with high level of selectivity. Although they regard BBC as the most credible broadcaster that aids their understanding of international affairs and influences their everyday lives, Northern Nigerians still see it as a Western ideological instrument that portrays the West positively and depicts the Islamic world and Africa negatively. The findings reveal patterns and particularities of postcolonial audiences' consumption of transnational media that suggest new theoretical postulates in reception research. They also highlight the mediating roles of religion, culture, ideology and other extra-communication factors in such interactions, and identify the dynamics of credibility and believability. Credibility appears to be a necessary but not sufficient condition for believability in audiences' consumption of dissonant messages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Olurode, 'L. & Jega, A. 2011. *Security challenges of election management in Nigeria*. Abuja, The Independent National Electoral Commission Headquarters.

Abstract: The papers in this volume were earlier presented at a workshop organized by Nigeria's Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in 2010. The workshop addressed the security challenges of election management, notably in preparation of Nigeria's 2011 elections. It addressed questions such as: What are the security challenges to be faced? What can be done and by who? What is the security architecture in Nigeria? How can INEC strengthen its leverage over these security challenges? How can the conduct of security forces be made more election-friendly? Contributions by: 'Lai Olurode, Adebayo Adekanye, Adele Jinadu, Bello Usman Maitambari, Iyom Josephine Anenih, Etannibi Alemika, Lancelot Anyanya, and Attahiru Jega. [ASC Leiden abstract]

2011. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga*

2: *Teachers' guide*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.

Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2011. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga*

1: *Students' book*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.

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2012. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga. 2: Teachers' guide*

4: *Form four (for fourth ed.)*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.

Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2012. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga. 2: Teachers' guide*

3: *Form three (for fourth ed.)*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.

Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2012. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga. 2: Teachers' guide*

2: *Form two*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.

Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2012. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga. 2: Teachers' guide*

1: *Form one*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.

Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2012. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga. 1: Students' book 4: Form four*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2011. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga. 1: Students' book 3: Form three*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2011. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga. 1: Students' book 2: Form two*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2013. *Secondary history and government / Omata Maranga. 1: Students' book 1: Form one*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

Maranga, O. 2011. *Secondary history and government*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

2002. *Secondary education syllabus / Ministry of Education Science & Technology 3: Subjects : history and government, geography, business studies, Christian religious education, Islamic religious education, Hindu religious education*. [Nairobi], Kenya Institute of Education.

Amikuzuno, J. & Cramon-Taubadel, S.v. 2012. Seasonal variation in price transmission between tomato markets in Ghana. *Journal of African Economies: (2012), vol.21, no.4, p.669-686 : graf., krt., tab.*, vol. 21.

Abstract: It is reasonable to expect that price transmission for perishable products will display seasonal variation, especially in low-income country settings. To date, however, few studies have explicitly tested for seasonal variation in price transmission. The authors apply a vector error correction model with seasonally regime-dependent adjustment parameters to wholesale tomato prices in Ghana. The results reveal a number of plausible patterns in the seasonal interplay between the main producer and consumer markets for tomatoes in Ghana, and confirm that failure to account for seasonality leads to hybrid estimates of the parameters that depict price transmission behaviour, conflating and obscuring seasonal differences in the way prices and markets interact. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bendjelloul, M. 2012, *Searching for Sugar Man*, A-Film, [Amsterdam], (352834226).

Abstract: 'Searching for Sugar Man' tells the story of the American rock musician Sixto Rodriguez. Discovered in a Detroit bar in the late 1960s by two celebrated producers struck by his soulful melodies and prophetic lyrics, they recorded an album which they believed would secure his reputation as the greatest recording artist of his generation. In fact, the album bombed and the singer disappeared into obscurity amid rumours of a gruesome on-stage suicide. But Rodriguez, after copies of his album 'Cold Fact' hit South Africa in the early 1970s, became an anti-establishment and anti-apartheid inspiration there and something of a political cause. The film follows the story of two Cape Town fans, Stephen 'Sugar' Segerman and Craig Bartholomew Strydom, who set out to find out what really happened to their hero. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Schalkwyk, J.A. & Hanisch, E.O.M. 2002. *Sculptured in clay : iron age figurines from Schroda, Limpopo province, South Africa*. Pretoria, National cultural history museum.

Schalkwyk, J.A. & Hanisch, E.O.M. 2002. *Sculptured in clay : iron age figurines from Schroda, Limpopo province, South Africa*. Pretoria, National Cultural History Museum.

Schalkwyk, J.A. & Hanisch, E.O.M. 2002. *Sculptured in clay : iron age figurines from Schroda, Limpopo province, South Africa*. Pretoria, National Cultural History Museum.

2010. *Scoping study : public security services in Kenya*. [Nairobi], National Taxpayers Association.

Pullanikkatil, D. 2014. Schistosomiasis prevalence in Zomba, Southern Malawi. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.36-51 : ill., tab.*, vol. 33, no. 1, p. 36-51. Abstract: A large proportion of Malawi's more than 13 million people live in rural areas where major livelihood activities include subsistence farming, irrigation and fishing. Therefore the villagers have contact with water, which exposes them to schistosomes. In this case study, surveys and parasitological investigations were conducted to determine the prevalence of schistosomiasis and to explore the relationship between disease prevalence and selected qualitative variables in five villages located in Zomba District in Lake Chilwa Basin. The study revealed a high prevalence, ranging from 23% in Macheмба village to 49% in Mukhweya village. Children, 6-15 years old, were the most heavily infested (40%), and the 0-5 years group the least. A high prevalence was observed among school children (39%), and occupations such as irrigated farming (26%) and fishing (24%). Analyses at the 0.05 -level revealed statistically significant associations between schistosomiasis prevalence and village of residence, age group and occupation type, but there was insufficient evidence to suggest a significant relationship with gender. Based on these findings, targeted awareness and mass treatment programmes were implemented in all the villages, and 9085 people were treated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.861758>

Pullanikkatil, D. 2014. Schistosomiasis prevalence in Zomba, Southern Malawi. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.36-51 : ill., tab.*, vol. 33, no. 1, p. 36-51. Abstract: A large proportion of Malawi's more than 13 million people live in rural areas where major livelihood activities include subsistence farming, irrigation and fishing. Therefore the villagers have contact with water, which exposes them to schistosomes. In this case study, surveys and parasitological investigations were conducted to determine the prevalence of schistosomiasis and to explore the relationship between disease prevalence and selected qualitative variables in five villages located in Zomba District in Lake Chilwa Basin. The study revealed a high prevalence, ranging from 23% in Macheмба village to 49% in Mukhweya village. Children, 6-15 years old, were the most heavily infested (40%), and the 0-5 years group the least. A high prevalence was observed among school children (39%), and occupations such as irrigated farming (26%) and fishing (24%). Analyses at the 0.05 -level revealed statistically significant associations between schistosomiasis prevalence and village of residence, age group and occupation type, but there was insufficient evidence to suggest a significant relationship with gender. Based on these findings, targeted awareness and mass treatment programmes were implemented in all the villages, and 9085 people were treated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.861758>

Bisanswa, J. 2012. *Scénographies romanesques africaines de la modernité*. Worcester, MA, College of the Holy Cross. Abstract: Ce numéro de 'Présence francophone' se concentre sur l'articulation du roman francophone africain avec la notion de la modernité baudelairienne. Sommaire: Présentation (Justin K. Bisanswa); Les lézardes du sens dans les romans d'Ahmadou Kourouma (Côte d'Ivoire) (Justin K. Bisanswa); Henri Lopes: l'écrivain et ses doubles (Congo Brazzaville) (Anthony Mangeon); Raharimanana: écrire pour dégorger le cri malgache (Françoise Simasotchi-Bronès); Dialogue des genres et écriture de l'imaginaire social chez Tchicaya U Tam'si et Modibo Soukalla Keita (Mali) (Sylvère Mbondobari); Langage et représentation du génocide rwandais (Pierre Vaucher sur Tierno Monémbo et Abdourahman A. Waberi); 'L'aventure ambiguë' de Hamidou Kane: modernités en abyme (Sénégal) (Elisabeth Mudimbe-Boyi); Espaces, savoirs et historicité dans 'Le feu des origines' d'Emmanuel Dongala (Kasereka Kawahirehi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Kâ, O.T. 2013. *Sayda Maryam Niass : serviteur du Saint Coran*. [Dakar], IFAN Ch. A. Diop, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar.

Yaro, J.A. & Tsikata, D. 2013. Savannah fires and local resistance to transnational land deals : the case of organic mango farming in Dipale, northern Ghana. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.72-87 : krt., foto's.*, vol. 32.

Abstract: Recent interest in investments in land in Africa targets the supposed 'abundant and wasting' fire-prone savannah woodlands. Outgrower models are becoming the recommended business model for transnational investments as they are argued to guarantee a win-win outcome for both trans-national companies and local farmers. Using qualitative interviews in the village of Dipale, the authors investigate one such project, the Integrated Tamale Fruit Company (ITFC). All outgrowers lost their investments to savannah fires and consequently abandoned or converted the mango farms into food crop farms. The political ecology of the area, manifested in the human-environmental conditions and land management practices confounded the business model of land acquisitions thus threatening their profitability for the investors and reducing their contribution to local livelihood outcomes. The savannah fires represent an instrumentalized form of local resistance against the expropriation of their livelihood resources without their full cooperation and consent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2012.759013>

Adjaye, D. & Allison, P. 2011. *Savanna & grassland*. London, Thames & Hudson.

Ziegler, J. 2012. Sauver les paysans africains. *Géopolitique africaine / OR. IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.173-181*. no. 45, p. 173-181.

Chama, B. 2012. Satirical censorship in press practice in Zambia: the case of newspaper journalist Roy Clarke. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.81-90.*, vol. 59, no. 2, p. 81-90.
Abstract: The press landscape in Zambia is characterized by archaic and retrogressive laws that authorities use to suppress opposing views. This article looks at satire in Zambia's press within the broader context of journalism practice. Then it presents the case of satirist Roy Clarke, a British national but permanent resident in Zambia, who started writing satire for 'The Post', Zambia's commercial daily tabloid, in 1997. In January 2004, authorities attempted to deport Clarke after he had compared them to animals. The incident, despite having happened a few years before, had lasting implications on freedom of the press and illuminated continuous authoritarian and democratic tendencies on satire. The article critically analyses the circumstances of the case and how it collapsed. The deportation was ruled unconstitutional by the High Court judge and when the government took the case to the Supreme Court, it was dismissed, setting a precedent for the future of creative press practitioners. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Fadibo, P. 2012. Santé phallique et conjugalité au Nord-Cameroun (XIX^e-XX^e siècles). *Nordic Journal of African Studies: (2012), vol.21, no.2, p.75-94 : krt.*, vol. 21.

Abstract: Les problèmes de santé sont très nombreux au Nord-Cameroun. De la santé publique à la santé mentale en passant par la santé sexuelle, ces problèmes se posent avec acuité en raison de la pauvreté ambiante et le désengagement de l'État. Il ne serait pas superflu de mettre en exergue la santé phallique qui est la composante de la santé sexuelle car, celle-ci détermine les rapports entre les époux. En plus, les représentations et la place de l'homme dans son foyer et dans la société est fondée sur celle du phallus qui est l'âme de la famille, de la communauté et surtout la clé de la pérennisation de la lignée. Cette étude se fonde sur des enquêtes conduites auprès des tradi-praticiens, des anciens malades et des parents des malades dans des villages au Nord-Cameroun. Il s'avère que fort de la représentation de la santé phallique, l'homme puissant se sent potentiellement malade dès qu'il est dans une situation de dysfonctionnement érectile. La santé phallique est perçue alors comme la composante du bien-être global ou la base de l'épanouissement de l'homme et de la partenaire dans la société. Son affection constitue une 'vraie mort' de l'homme, du foyer conjugal et de la grande famille. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français

et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
<http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol21num2/fadibo.pdf>

Kuljian, C. 2013. *Sanctuary : how an inner-city church spilled onto a sidewalk*. Auckland Park, Jacana Media.

Abstract: Christa Kuljian's *Sanctuary: How an Inner-city Church Spilled onto a Sidewalk* is based on how the Central Methodist Church in downtown Johannesburg and its controversial Bishop Paul Verryn came to offer refuge to people who had nowhere else to turn. Many ask, how did a place of worship turn into a shelter for thousands of refugees? Where did they come from? Why are they still there? Seeking to answer such questions, Kuljian fluently combines many elements: interviews with members of the refugee community and residents of the Church, and key figures like Bishop Paul Verryn, who has often been at the centre of the storm; historical material on the church and its role in the city since the early years; and an understanding of urban dynamics, migrancy, and South African and southern African politics. Kuljian takes readers on a historic journey of how Central Methodist became a visible reminder of so many of the challenges facing Johannesburg and South Africa poverty, migration, xenophobia, policing, inner-city housing and shelter, the vulnerable position of women and children, and the gap between rich and poor

Ballarin, M.P., Kiriama, H., & Pennacini, C. 2013. *Sacred natural sites and cultural heritage in East Africa*.

Abstract: The papers in this special issue of 'Uganda Journal' are the first result of a research project, 'Social historical approaches to natural sacred sites and contemporary implications for the preservation of heritage', which was conducted in the framework of a French Foreign Ministry Research Programme, CORUS. The sites investigated are located in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. Contributions: Introduction (Marie Pierre Ballarin, Herman Kiriama and Cecilia Pennacini); Mubende Hill: preserving and transforming heritage in a Ugandan sacred site (Cecilia Pennacini); Twins in myth and music: historical controversies over Winyi I's tomb at Kibulala (Uganda) (Linda Cimardi); Music in the sacred forest of the Rwenzori (Vanna Viola Crupi); Buddo Naggalabi coronation site (Buganda): controversies around a source of unity (Anna Baral); The sacred grove of Gihanga (Rwanda): between historical memory and biodiversity conservation (Ilaria Buscaglia); Rabai at the crossroads of Christianity, anti-slavery crusade and the Mijikenda culture (Kenya), Intangible heritage, identity and archaeology at 'kaya' Mudzi Mwiru (Kenya) (Herman O. Kiriama); Heritage, communities and opportunities: Shimoni slave cave and Wasimi island heritage sites (Kenya) (Patrick O. Abungu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Chrétien, J.P. & Kabanda, M. 2013. *Rwanda : l'idéologie hamitique et le génocide*. Paris, Belin.

Yaro, J.A. 2013. *Rural development in northern Ghana*. New York, Nova Science Publishers.
Abstract: This book provides an analysis of some important aspects of rural development in the three regions of northern Ghana: Northern Region, Upper East Region and Upper West Region. Although the national poverty figures show an impressive decline, northern Ghana continues to have a large proportion of the mainly agriculturally dependent population in poverty. Following an introductory chapter by Joseph Awetori Yaro, the book addresses local perceptions of development and change (Ton Dietz, Kees van der Geest and Francis Obeng); local democratisation and struggles over traditional jurisdictions in the New Kpandai District (Paul Stacey); peasant adaptation to environmental change and economic globalization (Wolfram Laube, Benjamin Schraven and Martha Adimabuno Awo); rural livelihoods at a crossroad (Joseph Awetori Yaro); small-scale farming (Jan Hesselberg); irrigated agriculture (Simon Bawakyillenuo and Kpieta B. Alfred); women's agency (Agnes Atia Apusigah); rural transport infrastructure (Albert Abane); commercialization of land tenure systems (Abraham Ibn Zackaria and Joseph Awetori Yaro); the political relevance of the savannah landscape (Irit Eguavoen and Benjamin Schraven); poverty reduction through the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (Seidu Al-hassan). The concluding chapter by Jan Hesselberg provides an overview of the issues raised in the chapters. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Lyimo, F.F. 2012. *Rural cooperation in the cooperative movement in Tanzania*. Dar Es Salaam, Mkuki na Nyota Publishers.

Chena, S. & Tisseron, A. 2013. Rupture d'équilibres au Mali : entre instabilité et recompositions. *Afrique contemporaine: (2013), no.245, p.71-84*. no. 245, p. 71-84.

Abstract: L'intervention militaire franco-africaine au Mali, déclenchée le 11 janvier 2013, a permis la reconquête des régions du nord du pays, alors entre les mains de groupes jihadistes ayant évincé les rebelles touaregs du Mouvement national de libération de l'Azawad (MNLA). La déstabilisation du Mali, si elle est la conséquence directe de la chute du régime libyen de Mouammar Kadhafi, s'inscrit cependant dans des dynamiques plus anciennes renvoyant à la fois à la perception de l'autre, aux relations entre les pouvoirs et les territoires, aux évolutions du sacré et à l'attitude des principaux acteurs régionaux. Rendre intelligible la trajectoire du Mali durant l'année 2012 impose de la replacer dans le temps long, ne serait-ce que pour éviter tout manichéisme dans les analyses. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 160). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Xaba, M. 2013. *Running and other stories*. Athlone, Modjaji Books.

Hentz, J.J. 2014. *Routledge handbook of African security*. London [etc.], Routledge.

Abstract: Africa is home to most of the world's current conflicts, and security is a key issue. However, African security can only be understood by employing different levels of analysis: the individual (human security), the State (national security), and the region (regional security). Each of these levels provides analytical tools for understanding what could be called the 'African security predicament'. This collective volume contains contributions on by thirty authors on different aspects of security in Africa. The first part analyses general issues such as conflict and war, developmental versus failed States, terrorism and counterterrorism, State boundaries and regional collapse, and peacekeeping after the Cold War. Part two, on understanding conflict in Africa, deals with African guerrillas, resources and conflict, the State system and Africa's permanent instability, security sector reform, humanitarian aid and conflict, separatism, the gendered subject of violence, and conflict and the environment. Part three looks at regionalism, including the role of the African Union, ECOWAS-AU relations, the SADC and South Africa, IGAD and regional security in the Horn, and regional security cooperation in central Africa. The final part discusses external influences, notably the role of China in African security, the EU's Africa policy, US security policy in sub-Saharan Africa, the role of the United Nations, the Afro-Arab security nexus, and France's Africa defence and security policy. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Jongh, M.d. 2013. *Roots and routes : Karretjie people of the Great Karoo : the marginalisation of a South African first people*. Pretoria, UNISA Press.

Kapp, T. 2013. *Rooiland : 'n drama*. Kaapstad, Tafelberg.

Anyanwu, J.C., Siliadin, Y.G., & Okonkwo, E. 2013. Role of fiscal policy in tackling the HIV/AIDS epidemic in southern Africa. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.256-275 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 256-275.

Abstract: Three countries in southern Africa have the highest adult HIV prevalence in the world: Swaziland (25.9 per cent), Botswana (24.8 per cent), and Lesotho (23.6 per cent). Fiscal policy is crucial for addressing this HIV/AIDS crisis. Utilizing a calibrated model, this paper investigates the impact of fiscal policy on reducing the HIV/AIDS incidence rates in these countries. The authors studied the welfare impact of different taxation and debt paths on reducing the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates. Their findings show that optimal fiscal intervention has not only a positive societal welfare effect but also positive fiscal effects. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland should not wait for foreign aid, but use their tax revenues to increase their spending on combating the epidemics. The fiscal tool, if optimally used during the next decade, will alleviate the debt burden for Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland by around 1 per cent, 5 per cent and 13 per cent of the GDP, respectively. The authors conclude that at a time of fiscal crisis in developed countries and

dwindling international HIV/AIDS resources, the future of effective and efficient HIV/AIDS intervention in Africa is clearly domestic. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Beck, K. 2013. Roadside comforts: truck stops on the forty days road in Western Sudan. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.3, p.426-445 : foto's.*, vol. 83, no. 3, p. 426-445. Abstract: This contribution examines the truck stop on the desert track known as the Forty Days Road that connects the Sudanese capital with Darfur and the regions beyond. The truck stop is represented as the main roadside institution to regulate roadside sociality, channel the relationships between travelling and roadside folk, and generally mediate between residents and strangers. On the one hand, it serves as a gateway to small-town Sudan and the hinterland, providing the social infrastructure for the commercial flow of trucks, commodities and passengers as well as for the flow of news and fashions. On the other hand, by catering for the needs of passing truck drivers and other travellers, it operates as a safe haven. It provides shelter in the most comprehensive sense of the word and thus constitutes a protected place for recovering from the pains of travelling. At the same time, however, these roadside practices of brokerage and hospitality also serve the resident society of small-town Sudan as a means to keep the travelling strangers safely apart in a circumscribed domain and, thus, keep the influences from the road in quarantine. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Mulindwa, C. 2001. *Ritual gestures in Busoga*. Jinja, Cultural Research Centre.

Watta, C. 2012. *Rimbaud l'Africain : diseur de silence : poésie*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Kehler, J., Sibanda, S., & Burmeister, C. 2002. *Rights & realities : a handbook of women's rights in South Africa*. Vlaeberg, Human rights research and advocacy project, National association of democratic lawyers (NADEL).

Kehler, J., Sibanda, S., & Burmeister, C. 2002. *Rights & realities : a handbook of women's rights in South Africa*. Vlaeberg, Human rights research and advocacy project, National association of democratic lawyers (NADEL).

Englebert, P. & Tull, D. 2013. République démocratique du Congo: terrains disputés. *Politique africaine: (2013), no.129, p.5-133*. no. 129, p. 5-133. Abstract: Les contributions dans ce dossier suggèrent trois pistes qui permettent d'appréhender, au moins en partie, les logiques de la politique congolaise: le caractère hautement contesté du politique au Congo; le rôle joué par la négociation quasi permanente dans les rapports sociaux et politiques; et le statut toujours incertain de l'État et de ses institutions. Contributions: Contestation, négociation et résistance: l'État congolais au quotidien (introduction au thème)(Pierre Englebert et Denis Tull); Repenser la crise au Kivu: mobilisation armée et logique du gouvernement de transition (Jason Stearns); La 'mère des armées' n'est pas encore morte: des pratiques de justice (in)formelle dans les forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (Maria Eriksson Baaz et Judith Verweijen); Prophètes, politiciens et légitimité politique: discours locaux du pouvoir et transformation religieuse dans le conflit congolais (Nicole Eggers); Réforme douanière néolibérale, fragilité étatique et pluralisme normatif: le cas du guichet unique à Kasumbalesa (Jeroen Cuvelier et Philémon Muamba Mumbunda); Les défis de l'intervention: programme d'aide internationale et dynamiques de gouvernance locale dans le Kinshasa périurbain (Inge Wagmakers). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

1989. *République de Guinée: refonte de la législation de la sécurité sociale : résultats du projet et recommandations en découlant*. Genève, Bureau international du travail. http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1989/89B09_80_fren.pdf

Ali Yerima, A.R. 2012. Réflexion sur la naissance d'un nouvel État en Afrique : le cas du Sud Soudan. *Nouvelles annales africaines: (2012), no.3, p.221-242*. no. 3, p. 221-242.

Manda, D.K. 2013. Revisiting the growth, inequality and poverty nexus.

Abstract: Despite sub-Saharan African countries achieving sterling growth in the last 15 years, the corresponding reduction in poverty has been minor with the absolute number of people living in poverty remaining high. The three papers published in this supplement of the Journal of African Economies revisit the growth, inequality and poverty nexus in Africa to bring out new insights into their linkages. The first paper, by Erik Thorbecke, reviews the literature on the growth-inequality-poverty nexus, and on the reverse causality linking reduced poverty to more inclusive growth within the context of sub-Saharan Africa. The second paper, by Andy McKay, examines how sub-Saharan growth in the last 15 years has translated into poverty reduction, drawing on household survey evidence from 25 countries that have comparable surveys at more than one point in time, and looking at non-monetary poverty as well as monetary measures of poverty. The third paper, by Yaw Nyarko, discusses the role of knowledge and the structure of the economy in sustaining high economic growth, with an emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. It proposes a model of growth involving learning from different activities. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tawo, R.E., Arikpo, B., & Asuquo, E. 2013. Revisiting a student-oriented curriculum in the Nigerian secondary school system. *Africa Education Review: (2013), vol.10, no.2, p.281-297 : tab.*, vol. 10, no. 2, p. 281-297.

Abstract: The increasing gap between what students learn and what they remember has agitated the minds of educators in recent times. The apparent gap is that teaching tends to be more theoretical than practical. For instance an apparent absence of relevant instructional materials, skilled vocational education personnel and the current lack of awareness on the part of policy makers on the advantages of pragmatic education, constitute current obstacles to the actualisation of pragmatic student-oriented secondary school education curriculum in Nigeria. However, this paper therefore, describes methods by which secondary school education can be made more functional through the introduction of more practical learning schemes which shall ultimately equip graduates with revenue generating and life skills. Fifty teachers and 150 students were randomly selected for the study from formal and non-formal secondary schools in Calabar Metropolis and Calabar South Local Government Area of Cross River State of Nigeria. Ex-post facto design was adopted. A 16 item questionnaire constructed on a modified four-point Likert-type scale was used for data collection. The data was analysed using simple percentages, independent t-test and a One-way analysis of variance. The findings revealed that, the schools lack adequate instructional materials and adequately trained vocational education teachers. Based on this, it was recommended among others, that a student-oriented curriculum be implemented in line with the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Education For All (EFA) and Universal Basic Education (UBE). Also more practical skills-oriented education and vocational education teachers should be employed to train the students on the development of functional literacy skills

Dickson, J.L. 2012. Revisiting 'township tourism': multiple mobilities and the re-territorialisation of township spaces in Cape Town, South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012), vol.35, no. 1/2, p.31-39.*, vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 31-39.

Abstract: This article explores themes of social space and mobility significant to tourism within the townships near Cape Town, South Africa. Research on the emergence of 'township tourism' has produced contrasting interpretations. Some authors describe essentialized notions of 'Africanness', 'culture', and poverty displayed for the consumption of European tourists as voyeurism. Others emphasize township tourism's grassroots potential for local development, and portray it as a form of reconciliation through the political and personal narratives shared between resident-guides and tourists. By focusing primarily on one family of township tourism 'hosts', the findings describe how those involved with township tourism utilized new avenues of social and physical mobility across sociospatial boundaries that persist as legacies of apartheid. Flexible understandings of space and 'multiple mobilities' are considered, and host agency is emphasized. Finally, by tracing public discourses of criminality and 'common sense' directed at international visitors to townships in 2010, the author demonstrates how such narratives undermine efforts to reconfigure perceptions of township spaces. She concludes by arguing that township tourism

carries the potential to map new cartographies of belonging, while also creating new exclusions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Vedasto, A.K. 2011. *Revision of laws and the revised editions of the laws of Tanzania*. Dar es Salaam, Idea International Publishers.

Modi, R. 2012. Revamping Africa's healthcare. *Africa Quarterly: (2012), vol.52, no.3, p.32-41 : foto's.*, vol. 52, no. 3, p. 32-41.

Lomborg, B. 2012. *RethinkHIV : smarter ways to invest in ending HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Cambridge [etc.], Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: Thirty years after the identification of the disease that became known as AIDS, humanitarian organizations warn that the fight against HIV/AIDS has slowed, amid a funding shortfall and donor fatigue. This collective volume aims at identifying the most effective ways to tackle the pandemic across sub-Saharan Africa. In Part I, The research, the book offers analyses of HIV/AIDS policy choices using cost-benefit analysis across six major topics: sexual transmission of HIV; prevention of non-sexual transmission of HIV; treatment; strengthening health systems; social policy interventions to enhance the HIV/AIDS response; and vaccine research and development. Each analysis is followed by two contributions providing alternative perspectives. Part II, Ranking the opportunities, presents the findings of the Nobel laureate economist expert panel (members: Ernest Aryeetey, Paul Collier, Edward C. Prescott, Thomas C. Schelling, and Vernon L. Smith), the findings of an African civil society panel, and a conclusion by Bjørn Lomborg. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Shizha, E. 2013. *Restoring the educational dream : rethinking educational transformation in Zimbabwe*. Pretoria, Africa Institute of South Africa.

Abstract: In the 1980s, Zimbabwe's educational system was one of the best in Africa. However, the Structural Adjustment Programme in the 1990s and the political and economic crisis experienced between 2000 and 2009 destroyed the once highly respected quality of education in the country. This book is about educational restoration and transformation after the crisis. The theme running through the book is the way in which political and economic reforms can catalyse the recovery of human, financial and material resources to restore lost hope and the education dream. After the introduction by Edward Shizha, the book is divided into three sections: Problems and challenges; Theoretical underpinnings; and, Towards reconstructing quality education. Chapters in section 1: The educational dream: overcoming the challenges (Edward Shizha); Rebuilding Zimbabwe's education system: the dawn of a new era (John Charema and Edward Shizha); Barriers to the reconfiguration of education in Zimbabwe (Pesanayi Gwirayi, Edias Henry Mutubuki and Nothabo Shoko); Wastage discourse in education: towards an agenda for action (Francis Muchenje); Information and communication technologies: possible challenges to the teacher's authority in Zimbabwe (Ngoni Makuvaza and Edward Shizha). Chapters in section 2: Educational change: theoretical reflections on educational retransformation in Zimbabwe (Tawanda Runhare); Educational policies and practices and their contribution to educational change in Zimbabwe (Maureen Mnkandla and Borniface Chenjerai Chisaka); Neoliberal and indigenous capitalist intrusions in higher education: an anti-colonial analysis (Munyaradzi Hwami); Giftedness and talent development in Zimbabwe in the third millennium (Constantine Ngara). Chapters in section 3: Towards quality education in Zimbabwe: 2000 to present (Godfrey Mutendera and Edward Shizha); Higher education in Zimbabwe: from crisis to reconstruction (Michael Tonderai Kariwo); An analysis of women's access to higher education in Zimbabwe (Precious Guramatunhu-Mudiwa); Conclusion and recommendations: the way forward (Edward Shizha). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nabudere, D.W. & Velthuisen, A.G. 2013. *Restorative justice in Africa : from trans-dimensional knowledge to a culture of harmony*. Pretoria, Africa Institute of the South Africa.

Wanjihia, W. 200. *Resplendent portraits*. [S.l., s.n.].

Wanjihia, W. 200. *Resplendent portraits*. [S.l., s.n.].

Wilson, A. & Mittelmark, M.B. 2012. Resources for adjusting well to work migration : women from northern Ghana working in head porterage in Greater Accra. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.25-38.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 25-38.

Abstract: Ghanaian women seeking paid work have long migrated from the north to Accra which is located in the south. Many work as poorly compensated porters and experience many difficulties, yet, by their own accounts, some adjust well to their new circumstances, despite their unfavourable situation. This study takes a salutogenic perspective to illuminate the resources that help them cope. The intention is to develop practical guidelines for promoting health among all female porters in Accra. The framework of the study was the salutogenic model, with a focus on the role that resources play in helping people cope with stress. A phenomenological method that included interviews and observations was used. The results of the study indicate that religiosity is an important resource for good adjustment, but that additional resources, acquired after migration, were key: achieving financial stability and developing and cultivating socially supportive relationships. The ability to take a positive perspective and engage in active, adaptive coping protects against stress. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kopiski, D., Polus, A., & Tycholiz, W. 2013. Resource curse or resource disease? : oil in Ghana. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.583-601.*, vol. 112, no. 449, p. 583-601.

Abstract: Ghana has recently joined the ranks of oil-producing states with a projected output of 120,000 barrels per day. This has greatly elevated hopes among the general public, but also sparked fears of a 'Nigerian scenario' in which oil becomes a problem rather than a solution. This article argues that Ghana, as a latecomer to the oil industry, may possess a structural immunity against the natural resource curse. The argument centres on three main factors: the country's stable political system, its relatively robust and diversified economy, and the strength of civil society. As a result, the usual symptoms linked to oil extraction across the developing world are unlikely to turn the country upside down. Instead, the authors suggest that the 'curse' should be perceived as a treatable 'disease'. The article pursues this analogy by showing that, since the discovery of oil, Ghana has been strengthening its 'immune system' through a new legal framework, improvements in transparency and accountability, and modest attempts to strengthen non-resource sectors of the economy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

2010. *Resource allocation and utilization in Kenya's agriculture sector : a public expenditure review*. Nairobi, Kenya Producers Coalition.

2005. *Resenha histórica 1954-2004*. [Quelimane, Diocese de Quelimane].

Smiley, S.L. 2013. Researching housing, water, and sanitation in the British and Tanzania National Archives. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.353-364.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 353-364.

Abstract: The passage of Britain's 1940 Colonial Development and Welfare Act increased the levels of funding for social welfare projects such as housing in its colonies and mandates. This state of the archives article provides an overview of holdings on African housing construction in Dar es Salaam found in the British and Tanzania National Archives. It highlights archival records that outline housing research, official development plans, proposed housing schemes, and the actual results of these schemes. It also discusses some unexpectedly relevant files that were found by broadening search terms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.5>

Daley, P. 2013. Rescuing African bodies : celebrities, consumerism and neoliberal humanitarianism. *Review of African Political Economy: (2013), vol.40, no.137, p.375-393.*, vol. 40, no. 137, p. 375-393.

Abstract: This article examines the role of Western celebrities as part of new networks in the increasing commodification of humanitarianism in Africa. It explores the relationship between celebrities as neoliberal subjectivities and their shaping of ethical consumerism and humanitarian

interventions. Using various case studies (Product RED, 50 Cent's SK drink, Save Darfur Campaign [United to End Genocide], Kony2012, Raise Hope for the Congo and the Eastern Congo Initiative), the article considers how celebrities frame humanitarian crises for public consumption, their link to accumulation by dispossession, and their impact on African agency and on international solidarity against corporate exploitation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Ewing, D. 2004. *Report on the children's participation component of monitoring child socio-economic rights in South Africa : achievements and challenges*. Cape Town, IDASA.

Ewing, D. 2004. *Report on the children's participation component of monitoring child socio-economic rights in South Africa : achievements and challenges*. Cape Town, IDASA.

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report on the Capacity building workshop in Cairo, 29-31 January 2002*. [Harare], [African publishers' network (APNET)].

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report on the Capacity Building Workshop in Cairo, 29-31 January 2002*. [Harare], [African Publishers' Network (APNET)].

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report on the Capacity Building Workshop in Cairo, 29-31 January 2002*. [Harare], [African Publishers' Network (APNET)].

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report 34th Cairo international book fair, 28 January-8 February 2002*. Harare, African publishers' network (APNET).

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report 34th Cairo International Book Fair, 28 January-8 February 2002*. Harare, African Publishers' Network (APNET).

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report 34th Cairo International Book Fair, 28 January-8 February 2002*. Harare, African Publishers' Network (APNET).

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report 1st Nigeria international book fair, 14-19 May 2002, Abuja*. Harare, African publishers' network (APNET).

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report 1st Nigeria International Book Fair, 14-19 May 2002, Abuja*. Harare, African Publishers' Network (APNET).

Mundondo, T. 2002. *Report 1st Nigeria International Book Fair, 14-19 May 2002, Abuja*. Harare, African Publishers' Network (APNET).

Feuer, G. 2012. Repenser les relations franco-africaines. *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.183-196*. no. 45, p. 183-196.

Flockemann, M. 2013. Repeating and disrupting embodied histories through performance: 'Exhibit A', 'Mies Julie' and 'Itsoseng'. *Critical Arts: (2013), vol.27, no.4, p.403-417.*, vol. 27, no. 4, p. 403-417.

Abstract: The concern about South African arts being as Achille Mbembe claims stuck in repetition can be challenged by examining developments in the performance arts which deliberately employ repetition. In these cases repetition is played with not just as a process of voiding or emptying out, but also to reconceptualize and embody historical and lived experiences. This can involve re-enactments of images, texts and theatrical styles which are worked upon and productively problematized through performance as a live event. In looking at the performance aesthetics of repetition, Diana Taylor's 'The archive and the repertoire' (2003) provides a useful context, since Taylor's work straddles the disciplinary intersections between performance studies, anthropology and history. As point of departure, this article focuses on three works produced at

the 2012 National Arts Festival in Grahamstown, since the accumulation of new and not-new works viewed in quick succession offers scope for identifying aesthetic trends and shifts. Brett Bailey's 'Exhibit A', Yael Farber's 'Mies Julie', and Omphile Molusi's 'Itsoseng', for instance, demonstrate various aspects of an aesthetics of repetition. The embodied histories that are performed in these works throw up a number of paradoxes. However, the productions do not simply circulate performing bodies as empty aesthetic images, but as transmitters of cultural memory, as well as witnesses to states of profound transition that engage both performers and audiences alike. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keller, E.J. & Iyob, R. 2012. *Religious ideas and institutions : transitions to democracy in Africa*. Pretoria, UNISA Press.

Abstract: This book considers the relationship between religion and politics in Africa, by investigating the impact of African contemporary religious organizations and elites on their societies in terms of intergroup reciprocity and political bargaining. The primary objective of the book is to analyze how such organizations respond to the political signs and gestures of other groups in a like-minded manner, and the nature and effects of their negotiations with the State over contested matters. The contributors hypothesize that Africa's religious organizations can prove critical in the way their elites make demands on the State and in the way they help to shape the structure of intergroup relations in constructive or destructive directions. The authors consider the influence of both secular and religious elites and institutions on processes of democratization. Contents: Introduction: Religion, institutions and the transition to democracy in Africa (Edmond J. Keller and Ruth Iyob). Part I Theoretical and empirical perspectives on religion and politics in Africa: The state, religion and the challenge to state hegemony (Jeffrey Haynes); Religious identity and civil conflict in Africa (Marc Scarcelli); Beyond Islamists and Sufi brotherhoods: liberal varieties of Islam in Africa and the struggle for tolerance and democracy (Sheldon Gellar). Part II Christianity and Islam in perspective, the case of Nigeria: Christianity, Islam and political culture: the case of Nigeria (Robert A. Dowd); The politics of gender: Nigerian women's responses to Shari'a (Hussainatu J. Abdullah). Part III Islam, the state, and politics in North Africa, Libya, Morocco and Algeria: Political Islam and the state in Africa: the case of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (Hussein Solomon); Islam, the state and democracy in Algeria and Morocco (Mary-Jane Deeb). Conclusion: Interrogating secularism in Africa: paradigmatic or heretical? (Ruth Iyob) [ASC Leiden abstract]

Dilger, H. 2013. Religion and the formation of an urban educational market : transnational reform processes and social inequalities in Christian and Muslim schooling in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. *Journal of Religion in Africa: (2013), vol.43, no.4, p.451-479.*, vol. 43, no. 4, p. 451-479.

Abstract: Over the last decade in Tanzania parents' and students' quest for a good school has been shaped by the growing presence of religiously motivated schools, especially in urban settings. This paper argues that the diverse social positioning and educational appeal of new Christian and Muslim schools in Dar es Salaam are intimately intertwined with the continued weakening of state education that has been taking place since the mid-1990s to early 2000s as the result of privatization and World Bank educational policies. It also shows that the growing stratification and commodification of the education sector is tightly knitted with histories of inequality and religious difference in colonial and postcolonial Tanzania, as well as with the establishment and diversification of ties between actors and institutions on the East African coast on the one hand, and with those in North America, Europe, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia on the other. Finally, this paper demonstrates how macroeconomic and macrohistorical forces have become condensed in processes of subject formation and the widely varying production of religious spaces in an urban educational market. The author argues that the resulting reinscription of religion in the public sphere must be understood not so much as an unintended side-effect of transnational reform processes, but more as part and parcel of multilayered histories of schooling and Christian-Muslim encounters in Tanzania that have also shaped the recent repositioning of the country's education sector in the global and transnational context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Greenhill, R. & Blackmore, S. 2002. *Relief works : African proposals for debt cancellation - and why debt relief works*. London, Jubilee research, New economics foundation.

Greenhill, R. & Blackmore, S. 2002. *Relief works : African proposals for debt cancellation - and why debt relief works*. London, Jubilee research, New economics foundation.

Greenhill, R. & Blackmore, S. 2002. *Relief works : African proposals for debt cancellation - and why debt relief works*. London, Jubilee research, New economics foundation.

Obayelu, A.E., Afolami, C.A., & Agbonlahor, M.U. 2013. Relative profitability of cassava-based mixed cropping systems among various production scale operators in Ogun and Oyo States Southwest Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.513-525 : krt., tab., vol. 25.*

Abstract: Cassava is a very important crop in Nigeria because of its comparative production advantage over other staples. This study estimated the relative profitability of cassava production and determined the effects of farm inputs on the level of profit of various scales of cassava production in Ogun and Oyo States, Nigeria. Cross-sectional data were collected from 265 cassava-based farmers using a multistage sampling technique and these were analysed using normalized profit function and budgetary analysis. Results showed that cassava/cowpea enterprises had the highest net margins of 127,249.63/ha and 122,325.73/ha in Ogun and Oyo States respectively. While the use of herbicides had a positive and significant effect on the profitability of small-scale cassava farming in both states, cassava-cuttings had a positive and significant effect on medium-scale cassava farming in both states. Similarly, labour and farm size had a positive and significant effect on large-scale cassava farming in both states. The study recommends that small and medium-scale farmers should increase the application of herbicide; large-scale cassava operators in Oyo State should increase the use of labour, while those in Ogun State should also increase the cultivated acreage of land. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Opata, C.B.A. 2013. Regulatory accountability in the Nigerian telecommunications sector. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.2, p.283-309., vol. 57, no. 2, p. 283-309.*

Abstract: This article addresses the issue of how the Nigerian Communications Commission, which is responsible for the independent regulation of the Nigerian telecommunications sector, could be made accountable. The need for accountability is relevant given the local context of pervasive corruption and lower expectations of accountability when compared with more mature democracies. The accountability question is analysed in terms of the traditional public accountability mechanisms of executive supervision, legislative oversight and judicial review, highlighting the limits and challenges facing the application of each traditional accountability mechanism to the commission. An extended notion of accountability, specifically the adoption of fair procedures in decision making and accountability to the public at large, are presented as feasibly complementary to traditional accountability mechanisms. Finally the article proposes an amendment to the pre-action conditions to judicial review to facilitate greater accountability. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tanaka, Y. & Munro, A. 2014. Regional variation in risk and time preferences: evidence from a large-scale field experiment in rural Uganda. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.151-187 : graf., krt, tab., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 151-187.*

Abstract: Experiments measuring risk and time preferences in developing countries have tended to have relatively small samples and geographically concentrated sampling. This large-scale field experiment uses a Holt-Laury mechanism to elicit the preferences of 1,289 randomly selected subjects from 94 villages covering six out of seven agro-climatic zones across rural Uganda. As in previous studies, we find evidence of risk aversion and loss aversion among most subjects. In addition, the authors find significant heterogeneity in risk attitudes across agro-climatic zones. Especially, the farmers in the agro-climatically least favourable zone, the uni-modal rainfall zone, are the most risk-averse, loss-averse and impatient. The authors also find significant relationships between risk attitudes and village-level predictors such as the distance to town and the road

conditions. After controlling for the village-level factors, the authors find that the level of schooling still positively correlates with the individual's level of loss tolerance and patience. The main results are not altered by allowing for probability weighting in subjects' choices. Overall the results provide clear evidence that within one country there may be significant regional variations in risk and time attitudes. The authors conjecture that the agro-climatic conditions that affect farmers' livelihoods may also affect their risk and time preferences, and village-level development in infrastructure could improve the household perception of investment-related policies. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/1/151.abstract>

Tanaka, Y. & Munro, A. 2014. Regional variation in risk and time preferences: evidence from a large-scale field experiment in rural Uganda. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.151-187 : graf., krt, tab.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 151-187.
Abstract: Experiments measuring risk and time preferences in developing countries have tended to have relatively small samples and geographically concentrated sampling. This large-scale field experiment uses a Holt-Laury mechanism to elicit the preferences of 1,289 randomly selected subjects from 94 villages covering six out of seven agro-climatic zones across rural Uganda. As in previous studies, the authors find evidence of risk aversion and loss aversion among most subjects. In addition, they find significant heterogeneity in risk attitudes across agro-climatic zones. Especially, the farmers in the agro-climatically least favourable zone, the uni-modal rainfall zone, are the most risk-averse, loss-averse and impatient. The authors also find significant relationships between risk attitudes and village-level predictors such as the distance to town and the road conditions. After controlling for the village-level factors, the authors find that the level of schooling still positively correlates with the individual's level of loss tolerance and patience. The main results are not altered by allowing for probability weighting in subjects' choices. Overall the results provide clear evidence that within one country there may be significant regional variations in risk and time attitudes. The authors conjecture that the agro-climatic conditions that affect farmers' livelihoods may also affect their risk and time preferences, and village-level development in infrastructure could improve the household perception of investment-related policies. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/1/151.abstract>

Tekere, M. 2012. *Regional trade integration, economic growth and poverty reduction in Southern Africa*. Pretoria, Africa Institute South Africa.
Abstract: Despite a long history of regional integration and a multiplicity of regional organizations in southern Africa, the effect of regional integration on economic growth and poverty reduction remains debatable or elusive. The focus of this book is to explore and analyze whether specific Southern African Development Community (SADC) trade integration policies, especially the trade liberalisation regime, have produced economic growth and reduced poverty in the region. The book makes recommendations on how the SADC Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) can contribute to poverty reduction and socioeconomic development, and goes on to suggest policy proposals on how to enhance the contribution of the FTAs to poverty eradication and economic development. It also identifies specific activities to be undertaken to enable supply-side and productive competitiveness interventions to support the FTAs and contribute to economic development. The potential constraints and negative impacts of the FTAs are investigated and highlighted, and possible solutions are recommended and motivated. Case studies are included on Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Contributors: Moses Tekere, Tendai Chigwada, Evangelista Mudzonga, Tanaka Mukura, Albert Makocheke, Fudzai Pamacheche, Ronald Chifamba, Gilberto Biacuana, Dominic Chanda, Nelson Nsiku, Fanuel Hazvina. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Osayomi, T. 2013. Regional determinants of road traffic accidents in Nigeria : identifying risk areas in need of intervention. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.88-99 : fig., krt., tab.*, vol. 32.
Abstract: Road traffic accidents have become an issue of great concern in recent times in Nigeria. Several intervention efforts have been designed to reduce the accident rates and traffic mortality

levels. This article analyses regional variations in road traffic accidents in Nigeria and their causes. Data on road traffic accidents for year 2003 to 2007, economic development, traffic density, urbanization, population size, and road infrastructure were assembled and analyzed using stepwise linear regression. Besides the national analysis, four separate regression models were estimated for northern, southern, urban and rural Nigeria. Results indicate that the length of asphalt concrete roads was a significant factor in road accidents at the national ($R^2 = 19.7\%$; $p = 0.006$) and rural scales ($R^2 = 35.8\%$; $p = 0.011$). Equally significant was the length of federal roads in urban ($R^2 = 41.5\%$; $p = 0.011$) and southern Nigeria ($R^2 = 50.1\%$; $p = 0.001$). Meanwhile, in northern Nigeria, urbanization and the length of asphalt concrete roads appeared to be dominant factors in road traffic accidents ($R^2 = 54.3\%$; $p = 0.001$). Given the observed geographical differences, this study recommends the design of area-specific strategies for the prevention and control of road traffic accidents in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2012.750224>

Thiam, M. 2010. Regard ethnoarchéologique sur l'activité céramique dans l'espace sénégalais. *Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines / Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar: (2010), no.40B, p.1-21 : foto's, crt.*

Rakner, L. 1998. *Reform as a matter of political survival : political and economic liberalisation in Zambia 1991 - 1996.* [S.l., s.n.].

Gthnji, M.w. & Holmquist, F. 2012. Reform and political impunity in Kenya : transparency without accountability. *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.1, p.53-74.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 53-74. Abstract: Kenya has been going through a period of political reform since 1991, when section 2A of the constitution, which had made Kenya a de jure one-party state, was repealed. This reform followed a prolonged struggle on the part of citizens both inside and outside the country, and their call for democracy was one that, after the fall of the Berlin Wall, was embraced by Western countries. Via diplomatic pressure and conditionality on aid, Western donors played an important role in the repeal of section 2A, the return of multiparty elections, and the creation and reform of a number of political institutions and offices via a separation of powers. But although these changes were supported by the political opposition and much of civil society in Kenya, they did not rise organically from the national struggle over political power. Nor did these reforms lead to a determination in the country to hold the political elite accountable for their transgressions. This article argues that modern Kenya's history of economic and political inequality has resulted in a population whose very divisions make it difficult for politicians to be disciplined. Accountability has two dimensions: the horizontal accountability among branches of government that is assured by checks and balances, and the vertical accountability of the state to its citizens. Vertical accountability depends on a constituency of like-minded citizens defending broad national interests, or an electorate with a collective identity or set of identities attached to the Kenyan nation. But in the absence of such shared goals and demands, narrow personal and local interests prevail, and politicians remain unaccountable to the nation as a whole. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/arw.2012.0006>

Lemarchand, R. 2013. Reflections on the recent historiography of eastern Congo. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.417-437.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 417-437. Abstract: Considering the scale of violence that has accompanied the crisis in eastern Congo, the avalanche of academic writings on the subject is hardly surprising. Whether it helps us better understand the region's tortured history is a matter of opinion. This critical article grapples with the contributions of the recent literature on what has been described as the deadliest conflict since the Second World War. The aim, in brief, is to reflect on the historical context of the crisis, examine its relation to the politics of neighbouring states, identify and assess the theoretical vantage points from which it has been approached, and, in conclusion, sketch out promising new directions for further research by social scientists. A unifying question that runs throughout the recent literature on the eastern Congo is how might a functioning State be restored or how might

civil society organizations serve as alternatives to such a State but there is little unanimity in the answers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Niasse, M., Afouda, A., & Amani, A. 2004. *Reducing West Africa's vulnerability to climate impacts on water resources, wetlands and desertification : elements for a regional strategy for preparedness and adaption*. Gland [etc.], IUCN.

Niasse, M., Afouda, A., & Amani, A. 2004. *Reducing West Africa's vulnerability to climate impacts on water resources, wetlands and desertification : elements for a regional strategy for preparedness and adaption*. Gland [etc.], IUCN.

Niasse, M., Afouda, A., & Amani, A. 2004. *Reducing West Africa's vulnerability to climate impacts on water resources, wetlands and desertification : elements for a regional strategy for preparedness and adaption*. Gland [etc.], IUCN.

Rochereau, H. 1962. *Rede van de heer Henri Rochereau, lid van de Commissie van de Europese Economische Gemeenschap uitgesproken op de bijzondere bijeenkomst belegd door het Afrika Instituut, Den Haag : 29 oktober 1962*. [S.l., s.n].

Arensen, J. 2013. *Red pelican : life on Africa's last frontier*. Naivasha, Old Africa Books.

Schwarz, S. 2012. Reconstructing the life histories of liberated Africans: Sierra Leone in the early nineteenth century. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.175-207 : ill.*, vol. 39, p. 175-207.

Abstract: This article draws attention to the scope and significance of the Registers of Liberated Africans, which were recently retracted in the Public Archives of Sierra Leone after a period of neglect. These registers, spanning a period between 1808 and 1819, provide details of the names and physical characteristics of the first groups of "recaptives" released at Freetown by royal naval patrols in the immediate aftermath of British abolition of the slave trade. In the six decades which followed British abolition in 1807, over 90,000 African "recaptives", as the people rescued by the West Africa Squadron from slaving ships were termed, were forcibly relocated to Freetown. The evidence from the registers, when combined with other categories of records generated by colonial administrators, offers a rare opportunity to reconstruct biographical information about enslaved Africans after their release from slaving vessels. The methodology discussed in this article demonstrates how nominal linkage across diverse categories of records surviving in Sierra Leone and Britain make it possible to trace aspects of the subsequent movements of individuals after their cases had been adjudicated by the Vice Admiralty at Freetown. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Pavanello, M. 2011. Reconsidering Ivor Wilks's 'Big Bang' theory of Akan history. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.11-52 : tab.* , vol. 14, p. 11-52.

Abstract: In this article, the author discusses Ivor Wilks's big bang theory of Akan history in Ghana, particularly as it concerns the related hypothesis on the recent origin of matrilineal 'mmusua'. Wilks assumes that, between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Akan of the forest were protagonists of an extraordinary transition from a foraging economy to an agrarian system, and that matriclans originated in the sixteenth century together with the matrilineal ideology itself. The present author challenged Wilks's thesis in recent work, arguing that the transition hypothesized is not possible in a span of only two centuries. In this article, he makes reference to a set of questions concerning the historical implications of the widespread practice of cross-cousin marriage, and its assimilation to marriage with a slave woman: an intriguing terminological coincidence that can be recorded throughout all Akan groups, notwithstanding their differences in language and kinship terminologies. The author shows that this coincidence is not merely linguistic, but also deals with the historical process that moulded some of the basic features of Akan social and political organization. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Hapanyengwi-Chemhuru, O. 2013. Reconciliation, conciliation, integration and national healing : possibilities and challenges in Zimbabwe. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13,*

no.1, p.79-99., vol. 13, no. 1, p. 79-99.

Abstract: The attainment of independence by Zimbabwe in 1980 was accompanied by great hope as Mugabe enunciated a policy of National Reconciliation. Zimbabwe, in its current state is a country that, more than in 1980, is in need of reconciliation, social integration and national healing. This need arises from the colonial and post-colonial experiences of dehumanisation and brutalisation of segments of the populace in Zimbabwe. It is the intention of this paper to interrogate the need for reconciliation, social integration and national healing in Zimbabwe as well as the challenges and possibilities. The paper traces the earlier attempts at reconciliation in Zimbabwe, the successes and the challenges and what led to the present situation of extreme polarisation in Zimbabwean society. The paper further provides an assessment of current attempts at reconciliation, integration and national healing. Furthermore, the paper discusses some conceptions of reconciliation and integration and what appear to be necessary conditions for the success of any attempts at reconciliation, social integration and national healing in Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hapanyengwi-Chemhuru, O. 2013. Reconciliation, conciliation, integration and national healing : possibilities and challenges in Zimbabwe. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.79-99.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 79-99.

Abstract: The attainment of independence by Zimbabwe in 1980 was accompanied by great hope as Mugabe enunciated a policy of National Reconciliation. Until today, however, the idea of national healing and integration has not been fully conceptualized. Zimbabwe in its current state is, more than in 1980, in need of reconciliation, social integration and national healing. This need arises from the colonial and post-colonial experiences of dehumanisation and brutalisation of segments of the population. This paper examines the need for reconciliation, social integration and national healing in Zimbabwe as well as the challenges faced and future perspectives. It traces earlier attempts at reconciliation in the country and their failure, which led to the present situation of extreme polarisation in Zimbabwean society. The paper then discusses the necessary conditions for the success of any attempts at reconciliation, social integration and national healing in Zimbabwe, which include the involvement of whole communities. Atrocities of the past have to be acknowledged and reparation has to be made since there can be no healing without justice. In order to achieve this, the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration should be reconstituted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mhango, M. 2012. Recognising religion: emerging jurisprudence in South Africa. *Journal for the Study of Religion: (2012), vol.25, no.2, p.23-50.*, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 23-50.

Abstract: This paper examines the emerging jurisprudence with respect to religion in South Africa. The paper submits that South African jurisprudence has matured and will likely shape the jurisprudential trend in Southern Africa. The paper briefly discusses the history of religious freedom under the apartheid government of South Africa, and argues that the laws passed during apartheid were inclined towards Christian religious values and that to some extent this has persisted in post-apartheid jurisprudence. The paper also discusses the current judicial interpretations of the freedom of religion under the South African Constitution. In this regard, the paper examines the decisions in the cases of Prince, Pillay and Popcru, and their impact on human rights and the transformative agenda of the South African society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nguyen, K. & Mwanza, R. 2012, *Rebelle*, Blaquout, Paris, (370506308).

Abstract: Komona, une adolescente de 14 ans, raconte à l'enfant qui grandit dans son ventre l'histoire de sa vie depuis qu'elle fait la guerre: tout a commencé à 12 ans, lorsqu'elle a été enlevée. Depuis deux ans, elle se bat avec une kalachnikov, entraînée de force dans l'armée des guerriers rebelles. Le seul qui l'aide et l'écoute est Le Magicien, un garçon de 15 ans qui veut l'épouser. Au fil des mois passés ensemble, Komona et Le Magicien tombent amoureux l'un de l'autre. Alors qu'ils croient être libérés de l'emprise de la guerre, le destin en décide autrement et Komona devra, pour survivre, retourner sur ses traces et réparer les erreurs du passé. Filmé pour la plus grande partie en République démocratique du Congo, 'Rebelle' est une fable du 21e

siècle située en Afrique subsaharienne, une histoire d'amour entre deux jeunes âmes prises au milieu d'un monde de violence, de beauté et de magie. [Résumé extrait de la dvd-video]

Su, C.W., Chang, H.L., & Liu, Y. 2013. Real interest rate parity and two structural breaks : African countries evidence. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.478-484 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 478-484.

Abstract: This study applies Narayan and Popp's (2010) unit-root test with two endogenous breaks to assess the validity of long-run real interest rate parity (RIRP) via investigating the non-stationary properties of the real interest rate convergence relative to South Africa for ten African countries. This method has been proven to be more powerful than the other unit root models with two breaks (Narayan and Popp, 2013). Our findings clearly indicate that RIRP holds true for five countries, which implies that the choices and effectiveness of the monetary and fiscal policies in the African economies will be highly influenced by external factors originating from South Africa. Our results have important policy implications for the African countries under study (Algeria, Botswana, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Zambia, Tunisia and Uganda). Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Su, C.W., Chang, H.L., & Liu, Y. 2013. Real interest rate parity and two structural breaks : African countries evidence. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.478-484 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 478-484.

Abstract: This study applies P.K. Narayan and S. Popp's (2010) unit-root test with two endogenous breaks to assess the validity of long-run real interest rate parity (RIRP) via investigating the non-stationary properties of the real interest rate convergence relative to South Africa for ten African countries. This method has been proven to be more powerful than the other unit root models with two breaks (Narayan and Popp, 2013). The authors' findings clearly indicate that RIRP holds true for five countries, which implies that the choices and effectiveness of the monetary and fiscal policies in the African economies will be highly influenced by external factors originating from South Africa. The results have important policy implications for the African countries under study (Algeria, Botswana, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Zambia, Tunisia and Uganda). Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hamilton, G. 2013. *Reading Marechera*. Woodbridge [etc.], James Currey.

Abstract: Zimbabwean writer Dambudzo Marechera (1952-1987) is read today as a significant voice in contemporary world literature. From classical allusion to the political philosophy of anarchism, this collective volume makes clear the breadth and quality of thought that Marechera brought to his writing. Contributions: Introduction: Marechera & the outside (Grant Hamilton); A brotherhood of misfits: the literary anarchism of Dambudzo Marechera & Percy Bysshe Shelley (Tinashe Mushakavanhu); Blowing people's minds: anarchist thought in Dambudzo Marechera's 'Mindblast' (Anias Mutekwa); Grotesque intimacies: embodiment & the spirit of violence in 'House of hunger' (Anna-Leena Toivanen); Tracing the stain in Marechera's 'House of hunger' (Grant Hamilton); Menippean Marechera (Bill Ashcroft); Black, but not Fanon: reading 'The black insider' (David Huddart); The avant-garde power of 'Black sunlight': radical recontextualizations of Marechera from Darius James to China Miéville (Mark P. Williams); Classical allusion in Marechera's prose works (Madhlozi Moyo); Revisiting 'The servants' ball' (Memory Chirere); Marechera, the tree-poem-artifact (Eddie Tay). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Johnson, C.D. 2013. Re-thinking the emergence of the struggle for South African liberation in the United States : Max Yergan and the Council on African Affairs, 1922-1946. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.171-192.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 171-192.

Abstract: This article is about how African American missionary Max Yergan and other African American anti-colonial activists working through the Council on African Affairs (CAA) contributed to the emergence of the struggle for South African liberation in the United States. It subsumes Yergan's arrival in South Africa in 1922 through the establishment of the Council and its initial campaigns on behalf of black South Africans. The author's intent is to show that the struggle for South African liberation in the United States developed from transnational contact between African Americans and black South Africans and that the struggle began not in the United States

as is most often assumed but in South Africa under the leadership of Yergan. The Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 pushed Yergan and other anti-colonial radicals more assuredly into the fight for South Africa's liberation and the Council on African Affairs was critical to the emergence of the struggle in the United States during this early period. It will have further served its purpose if it overturns the lingering idea that African Americans were slow to become serious about the anti-apartheid movement. To the contrary, African Americans were organized and openly protesting for the rights of black South Africans more than three decades before they had won their own civil rights and at least a decade before apartheid had been established in South Africa. Liberal whites played an important role too, especially in providing financial support for the struggle but also through their active participation. The author's concern is not to write them out of the history of the struggle for South Africa's liberation, but to write African Americans into it more effectively. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Goduka, N. 2012. Re-discovering Indigenous Knowledge : 'ulwazi lwemveli' for strengthening sustainable livelihood opportunities within rural contexts in the Eastern Cape Province. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.1-19.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 1-19.

Abstract: Indigenous Knowledge (IK) has for millennia been an integral part for maintaining and strengthening sustainable livelihood opportunities within local communities, the world over. Application of this knowledge in specific areas in South Africa continues to be part of practices in these communities, albeit with challenges imposed by systems of colonial education and religion, apartheid and the emerging global knowledge economy. Therefore, the imperative to re-discover and re-store IK cannot be underestimated. This knowledge is often the main asset these communities control, and certainly one with which they are more familiar. The case studies discussed in this article point to significant improvements in development projects when IK is utilized. These case studies also indicate that imposing the emerging global knowledge economy and Eurocentric knowledge systems on rural development will not only serve to destroy IK, but will also undermine conditions that allow this knowledge to contribute to sustainable livelihoods. The article examines the concept of indigenous knowledge and how it differs from Western knowledge; ways to strengthen sustainable livelihood opportunities within rural communities; models and case studies that demonstrate the significance of IK; challenges in the protection and preservation of IK within rural communities in Africa, and ethical considerations. Finally, it presents a discussion of limitations and possibilities of IK within rural communities of the Eastern Cape Province, as well as concluding remarks. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC126068>

Barrier, M.F. 1996. *Ranavalona, dernière reine de Madagascar*. Paris, Editions Balland.

Karefa-Smart, J.A.M. 2010. *Rainbow happenings : a memoir*. [S.l.], Xlibris.

Abstract: "Rainbow Happenings is about the life of John Albert Musselman Karefa-Smart, a nonagenarian native of the Republic of Sierra Leone, the former British colony and protectorate in West Africa. The title refers to the succession of seemingly fortuitous events that he believes Providence used to guide him in his work as educator, minister, physician, public health practitioner and administrator, diplomat, politician, and elder statesman. In the legend of Farma's Bow, the mighty warrior hurls his weapon into the sea where it becomes a rainbow on the horizon. For the author, the rainbow marks the way forward and serves as a reminder of goals and dreams, especially a United States of Africa."--Publisher's website (viewed July 7, 2010)

Müller, R. & Kruger, F. 2013. Rain and water symbolism in southern African religious systems : continuity and change. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.2, p.143-156.*, vol. 42, no. 2, p. 143-156.

Abstract: This article presents a diachronic perspective on rain and water rituals in southern Africa. The authors claim that contemporary rituals can only be properly understood when cognisance has been taken of their deep roots into the past. The authors indicate how water and rain rituals show signs of continuity between past and present, in spite of the dramatic upheavals created by the arrival of colonialism and missionary Christianity. The authors furthermore argue that such rituals are not only of 'religious' importance, but also indicative of the material concerns concerning the environment in the communal consciousness of ordinary people. The popular

interest in these types of rituals may indeed be understood as the refusal by ordinary people to submit to a dominant globalization paradigm which has a vested interest in casting them in the role of permanently helpless victims. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kapila, N.K. 2010. *Race, rail & society : roots of modern Kenya*. Nairobi [etc.], Kenway Publications.

Tamari, T. & Bondarev, D. 2013. *Qur'anic exegesis in African languages*. London, Centre of Islamic Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London.

1984. *Quel avenir pour la Guinée?* [Conakry?], Le Mouvement.

Tucker, A. 2009. *Queer visibilities : space, identity and interaction in Cape Town*. Chichester [etc.], Wiley-Blackwell.

Kotchy, B. 2012. *Quand Barthélemy raconte N'Guessan-Kotchy : autobiographie*. Abidjan, NEI-CEDA.

James, W. & Levy, M. 1998. *Pulse : passages in democracy-building : assessing South Africa's transition*. Cape Town, IDASA.

Vries, L. d. 2013, "Pulling the ropes : convenient indeterminacies and the negotiation of power at Kaya's border checkpoint," *In The borderlands of South Sudan : authority and identity in contemporary and historical perspectives*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 153-172.

Otwoma, D.A. 2012. *Public administration in Kenya*. Nairobi, D.A. Otwoma.

Olapegba, P.O. & Idemudia, E.S. 2013. Psychological predictors of perceived quality of life among people living with HIV and AIDS in South West Nigeria. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.139-159 : tab.*, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 139-159.

Abstract: This study examined the dynamics of perceived social support and self-esteem in predicting perception of quality of life among People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in South West Nigeria. One hundred and fifty nine (159) PLWHA selected using the purposive sampling technique participated in the study; the sample was made up of 46 males and 113 females, aged between 19 and 72 years. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The result of the multipregression analysis showed that perceived social support and self-esteem significantly jointly predicted perceived quality of life among PLWHA ($p < .05$). Self-esteem significantly independently predicted perceived quality of life ($p < .05$) while perceived social support did not significantly predict perceived quality of life. A t-test indicated no gender differences in perception of quality of life. The study therefore concluded that psychological interventions are required to shore-up the self-esteem of PLWHA alongside social support to enable them to cope better and be more optimistic and positive in their perception of quality of life. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Dixon, J. 2012. Protocol and beyond: practices and care during a tuberculosis vaccine clinical trial in South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012), vol.35, no.1/2, p.40-48.*, vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 40-48.

Abstract: Much of the current social science literature on the clinical trials industry focuses on the profit-seeking practices adopted by pharmaceutical companies and the contract research organizations they employ to enable the mass production and distribution of their products. However, what the current literature demands is further ethnographic engagement with the particularities of the diseases investigated, the local context and histories in which they are entwined and how these impact the affective relationships between clinical research organizations and their participants. On the basis of ethnographic research with a nonprofit clinical research organization specializing in tuberculosis vaccination in South Africa, the author

argues that the complexities of TB mean that research into it necessitates frequent and often intimate interactions with research participants. These were perceived by researchers to yield opportunities to take an interest in the physical and psychosocial well-being of research participants which went beyond and sometimes ran into conflict with the requirements of protocol. The aim of the paper is to advocate more finely tuned attention to the challenges posed by the clinical trials industry today, an attention sensitive to the particularities of the contexts of clinical trials. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Alioum, I. 2010. Prostitution et lutte contre les maladies vénériennes au Cameroun, 1923-1964 : discours et pratiques. *Kaliao: (2010), vol.2, no.4, p.123-141 : ill., tab.*, vol. 2, no. 4, p. 123-141.

2009. *Proposta do quadro legal e institucional sobre biosegurança em S. Tomé e Príncipe*. [São Tomé], Ministério dos Recursos Naturais e Ambiente, Direcção Geral do Ambiente.

Kuusaana, E.D., Kidiko, J.K., & Ayitey, J.Z. 2012. Property rates revenue mobilisation and good governance in Ghana : evidence from the Wa Municipality. *Journal of Local Government Studies: (2012), vol.4, No 1, p.1-24 : fig.*, vol. 4, p. 1-24.

Abstract: Property rating in Ghana has failed to provide the expected bulk of local revenue to offset local government budget deficits and supplement the District Assemblies Common Fund at the Metropolitan, Municipal and District levels. The application of good governance is necessary to improve property rate administration as a reliable source of local government revenue and balancing factor to budget deficits. The study revealed a high default rate of property rating practices in the Wa Municipality due to legislative, logistical and technical capacity constraints of rating institutions. The public have a negative perception about property rating because they are uneducated on its significance and are not involved in deciding the tax. However, property rating could improve local revenue generation if the system were efficient and effective with transparent procedures, if officials were accountable for tax revenue, if taxes were fair and equitable, if the rule of law was operational and the tax revenue sustainable. In the light of above findings, improving property rating in Ghana focusing on the Wa Municipality Authority will require applying good governance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Jinping, X. 2012. Promouvoir le nouveau partenariat sino-africain. *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.27-33*. no. 45, p. 27-33.

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Abstract: Over the past decade, the Kenyan Government has undertaken several water sector reforms in an attempt to increase water access. The most recent of these reforms (2002) was the privatization of water through the creation of autonomous Water Service Providers (WSPs). Among other things, that reform was sold as necessary to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with respect to water and sanitation. This paper uses Data Envelopment Analysis to evaluate the progress of the WSPs towards achieving the MDGs by 2015. Based on data availability and reliability, 44 WSP were selected and analysed on various efficiency measures, including technical efficiency and scale efficiency. The findings reveal that none of the WSPs is likely to meet the MDGs. Over 50 percent of small WSPs have achieved less than 30 percent of

targets considered necessary for achieving the MDGs. The authors propose the use of peer benchmarks as a way of mitigating poor performance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
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Abstract: This study introduces teachers collaboration as an approach to teachers professional development geared at enhancing science and mathematics teaching in Tanzania secondary schools. Teachers professional development through teachers collaboration has been reported to be effective for the improvement of schools performance and students learning outcomes in all curriculum subjects. In this study, various researches and theoretical papers about teachers collaboration were gathered and sorted out according to the type of collaboration adopted in each. From these studies, four main forms of teachers collaboration for professional development were identified. These forms of collaboration include: community of practice or collaborative culture, lesson study group, professional learning communities and teacher design teams. Reviewed literatures have shown that the four collaboration approaches are effective for teachers improvement of their teaching practices which in turn had impact on students learning outcomes. Studies from around the world have shown that, teachers collaboration has impact on teachers competencies, confidence and attitude towards science and mathematics teaching

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Abstract: This paper illustrates the power of geography in solving spatial problems. The authors demonstrate how an urban system can be produced to meet spatial development objectives stated in Ghana's nascent National Urban Policy. Even though the growth pole, functional, territorial and economy of affection approaches have been used to theorize the role of towns, the authors conceptualize the role of towns in the development process as arenas for providing services, infrastructure, livelihoods, housing, governance and environmental protection. Urban systems are therefore produced to meet development objectives which are often spelled out in development plans or societal imperatives. The authors identify the current functional structure of Ghana's urban system based on their conceptualization of the role of towns. This is followed by a determination of functional gaps and weaknesses in the country's urban system. The authors then offer ways of filling the gaps and strengthening weaknesses in the country's urban system in the light of objectives of the proposed NUP. They conclude the paper with general lessons for sub-Saharan African countries. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
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O'Byrne, D., Churu, B., & Soko, J. 2013. *Proclaiming the good news in joyful service and hope : the Catholic University in the 21st century celebrating the Silver Jubilee of Tangaza University College.* Nairobi, Paulines.
Abstract: This volume commemorates the Silver Jubilee of the Tangaza University College (Kenya), a Catholic university college founded in 1986. The contributions centre around the theme 'the Catholic Church in the 21st century'. Part one, Theological perspectives, includes, amongst other, articles on the identity and method of doing theology at Tangaza (Guido Oliana), and on the proper evaluation and assessment of the Propositions of the Second African Synod (Laurenti Magesa). Part two, Social perspectives, includes articles on the understanding and implications of social transformation for ministerial education (Alberto Parise); Catholic higher education institutions in Africa and the formation of agents of social transformation (Beatrice Churu); Tangaza University College's role in peacemaking with special reference to the

2007-2008 electoral violence (Peter Ogecha); integrating university and community-based education (W. Masheti, E. Ganda & C. Musyoki); use of ICT to promote access and participation of students with disabilities in higher education (Salome Nyambura and Wyclife Ong'eta). [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Abstract: Prickly pear, brewing and local knowledge in the Eastern Cape, 2000-2006 -- The spread of prickly pear, 1750-1900 -- Early debates about the control of prickly pear -- Experiments with cactus in the Cape: a miracle fodder? 1900-1930 -- Eradicating an invader: entomologists, cactoblastis and cochineal, 1930-1960 -- The multi-purpose plant, 1950-2006 -- Scientists and re-evaluation of cactus for fodder and fruit, 1960-2006 -- Afrikaners and the cultural revival of prickly pear -- Conclusion: back to the brewers. While there are many studies of the global influence of crops and plants, this is perhaps the first social history based around a plant in South Africa. Plants are not quite historical actors in their own right, but their properties and potential help to shape human history. In turn, the trail of prickly pear in South Africa has been profoundly affected by the plant's biological characteristics. Plants such as prickly pear tend to be invisible to those who do not use them, or at least on the peripheries of people's consciousness. This title explains why they were not peripheral to many people in the Eastern Cape, and why a wild, and sometimes invasive, plant from Mexico remains important to African women, such as Nowinile Ngcengele, in shacks and small towns. The central tension at the heart of this social history concerns different and sometimes conflicting human views of prickly pear. Some accepted or enjoyed its presence while others wished to eradicate it. The plant, as the book illustrates, became a scourge to commercial livestock farmers. But for impoverished rural and small town communities of the Eastern Cape it was a godsend. In some places it still provides a significant income for poor black families and especially for women. Debates about prickly pear have played out in unexpected ways over the last century and more. The content of Prickly Pear is based on interviews conducted in the Eastern Cape by the authors, as well as on their observations of how people in the area use and consume the plant. -- Back cover

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Abstract: The article explores the relationship between democratic governance and the free and

independent press in The Gambia since the inception of the Gambian First Republic in 1970. It supports the rights-based approach which perceives the issues of democracy, good governance, and a free and independent press as related to the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Put differently, a free and independent press is not only a mirror of good governance, but also one of the essential elements of democratic governance. This article represents a modest contribution to the existing literature on the questions of governance, democracy, press freedom and human rights, with particular reference to The Gambia. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Abstract: Broad adoption of social network sites and mobile messaging in South Africa has made many-to-many communication increasingly accessible. This article tackles ongoing issues of differentiated access to and use of mobile communication, and particularly the specific digital materialities involved in mobile-centric access to the Internet. Specific local patterns of adoption and participation are sketched, in particular the influence of differential commodification of mobile communication, the tiered functionality of phones and cost saving through avoidance of high prepaid data tariffs. The article presents three distinctive case studies of mobile political discourse during The Spear controversy in May 2012, activists' MXit profiles, a popular Facebook group, the New Political Forum, and Facebook status updates posted from mobile applications. Both community dynamics in the Facebook group and the limited use of mobile link-sharing in the status updates suggest that commodified communication can stifle certain kinds of mobile participation in public discourse. While mobile use has expanded access to online political discourse, computer and smartphone users occupy a strategic position in a broader social media ecology, where Facebook updates connect with instant messaging, everyday talk and Google and Facebook rankings, where increasingly the question is not only "who speaks", but also "who gets heard". Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

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Abstract: This paper investigates the relationship between poverty and lack of access to adequate safe water in rural Malawi. Data used in the analysis was collected from a survey covering 1,651 randomly selected households. The authors use Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) as a distinct technique for understanding the poverty-rural water access nexus. CCA results indicate that poverty in the context of low income and expenditure is positively correlated

with lack of access to safe and adequate water. Integrated Rural Water Resources Management (IRWM) interventions are therefore needed to address both challenges of poverty and poor access to adequate safe water in rural Malawi. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Abstract: This article explores the contradictory processes that arise from projects of democratic decentralisation in the contexts of those post-civil war, emergent pluralistic democracies and ruling elites that typically strive to officially maintain essentialist forms of national unity, identity and commemorations. These contradictions significantly shape projects of democratisation and decentralisation in post-conflict countries, even though they have not been thoroughly accounted for in the expert literature. In Mozambique, these contradictions were analysed through the unrelenting attempts by the main Mozambican opposition party, Renamo, to inscribe officially in the country's landscape their own version of the post-independence civil war (1976-1992). Taking advantage of the Law 2/97, known as the Juridical Framework for the Implantation of Local Autarchies, Renamo built a square with a sculpture to honour André Matsangaissa, Renamo's first commander killed in combat during the war. The inauguration of Matsangaissa Square was the focal point of serious elite factional contestation and debates in the media and in the streets about the appropriate memories to give a new sense to national unity, identity and decentralisation. The Frelimo government both appealed to the Administrative Court and recentralised some aspects of the decentralisation law. Although the elites' representations of the meaning of decentralisation and recentralisation shape the public's views, the positions of the ordinary people signal that the dynamics of decentralisation and national identity are far more complex than the elite partisan discourses which are also at times incoherent. The overall analyses demonstrate how conflicts over memories of violence paradoxically hamper and constitute political pluralism, democratisation and decentralisation in post-civil war Mozambique. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Abstract: This book takes a closer look at the role and meaning of political opposition for the development of democracy across sub-Saharan Africa. Why is it that room for political opposition in most cases is severely limited? Under what circumstances has the political opposition been able to establish itself in a legitimate role in African politics? To answer these questions the book focuses on the institutional settings, the nature and dynamics within and between the political parties, and the relationship between the citizens and the political parties. It is found that regional devolution and federalist structures are areas where the political opposition can find room to organize and gain local power, as a supplement to influence at the central level. Important factors behind support for the opposition are a realistic appreciation of the level of democracy, dissatisfaction with corruption and pro-democratic values. Generally, opposition parties are lacking in organization and in institutionalization, as well as in their ability to find support in civil society and at promoting the issues that voters find most important. Overall, strong executive powers, unchecked by democratic institutions, in combination with deferential values and fear of conflict, undermine legitimate opposition activity. The chapters in the book were originally published in a special issue of the periodical "Democratization", volume 18, issue 5 (October 2011). Contributions: Political opposition and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa - Emil Uddhammar, Elliott Green, Johanna Söderström; The ANC and power concentration in South Africa: does local democracy allow for power-sharing? - Ragnhild Louise Muriaas; Decentralization and political opposition in contemporary Africa: evidence from Sudan and Ethiopia - Elliott Green; Institutionalizing the pro-democracy movements: the case of Zambia's Movement for Multiparty Democracy - Lise Rakner; Opposition parties and local governance in contemporary Angola and Mozambique: mechanisms of exclusion and domination; Parties and issues in Francophone West Africa: towards a theory of non-mobilization - Jaimie Bleck, Nicolas van de Walle; Dissent and opposition among ex-combatants in Liberia - Johanna Söderström; Supporting the opposition or the ruling party: stark choices in East Africa - Emil Uddhammar; Effective opposition strategies: collective goods or clientelism? - Keith R. Weghorst, Staffan I. Lindberg. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Abstract: Tanzania is going through a period of increased quest for democracy following the reintroduction of multiparty politics. This book examines to what extent empowerment and inclusion are practiced in the country's political parties. Chapters: The discussion forum for leaders of political parties: a way forward (Phillip Marmo); Political empowerment and inclusion (Max Mmuya); Political parties and capacity building strategies (Audax Kweyamba); Political parties and resource mobilization strategies (John Jingu); Techniques for recruiting and retaining political party members (Benson Bana); Leadership grooming in political parties (Laurean Ndumbaro); Intra-party democracy and multi-party politics (Cosmas Mogella); Conflict resolution and management within political parties (Mohabe Nyirabu); Approaches to inter-party conflict management and resolution in Tanzania: trends and challenges (Bashiru Ally). [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Abstract: By comparing the Somali experience of piracy with the emerging situation in the Gulf of Guinea, the author shows that increases in the enforcement aspects of state capacity in the Gulf of Guinea states are necessary but not sufficient tools to combat the emergence, growth, and institutionalisation of piracy. Such tools would require state-building measures that would minimise the incentives of individuals to join piracy organisations and they would have to effectively deal with youth unemployment, income inequality, and environmental degradation.

Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
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Reith, W. 2012. Pioniertage der Motorisierung in Deutsch-Südwestafrika. *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol.61, p.9-63 : foto's.*, vol. 61, p. 9-63.
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Abstract: This book looks at gender in relation to language in the Cameroonian context. Contributors examine the interconnections between gender and language through social relationships and interactions. This is a multidisciplinary approach informed by perspectives from

anthropology, sociology and applied linguistics. The book hinges on gender, discourse and social change in historical perspective. The book is divided in four sections. Section A, Theorising gender and language in Cameroon, has contributions by Lilian Lem Atanga and Jane Sutherland. Section B, Gender and literacy, has chapters by Jean Romain Kouesso and Emmanuel Nforbi. Section C, Representing gender in context, examines gender and language use in Cameroonian society in different contexts, and holds contributions on English pedagogic materials, by Paul Mbangwana and Alice Tangang, political documents and women in politics, by Caroline Ngamchara, brewery advertisements, by Canisia Ndeloa, Lilian Lem Atanga and Tsofack Jean Benoit, representation of gender in newspapers, by Jiogo Ngaufack Caroline Stephanie, and gender in discourses on marriage and agriculture, by Raul Kassea. Section D, Gender in other contexts, contains contributions on advertising in Finland, by Anna-Maija Pirttilä-Backman and B. Raul Kassea, and religious discourse in Nigeria, by Akin Odebunmi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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2010. *Perception survey report on levels of understanding economic and social rights among Kenyans*. Nairobi, Eachrights.

Heseltine, B. & Newbury, D. 2013. *People apart : 1950s Cape Town revisited*. London, Black Dog Publishing.

Cros, B. 2013. *Penser et gérer la diversité en société: regards sur l'Afrique*. Paris, L'Harmattan. Abstract: La diversité en société peut être pensée à travers différentes catégories: la politique, la religion, le genre, l'orientation sexuelle, l'âge, le handicap physique ou psychique, etc. Cet ouvrage sur la diversité en Afrique commence avec des réflexions critiques de Michel Prum (Une approche diverse de la diversité) et de Danielle de Lame (Pourquoi il convient de penser la/les diversité/s et les outils pour y parvenir). Cinq contributions envisagent ensuite la diversité dans toute la diversité de l'Afrique anglophone: Entre discours d'unité nationale et pratiques communautaires: analyse de la gestion de la diversité dans le Nigeria postcolonial (Joseph Egwurube); La langue, facteur de cohésion et d'intégration nationales au Kenya (Stephen Omondi Owino); Les cultures des minorités diasporiques: la construction sociale des identités des femmes entrepreneures afro-asiatiques en Ouganda (Julius Kikooma); De l'apartheid à "l'union dans la diversité ": regard sur la gestion politique et sociale d'une nation plurielle à travers le cas des métis du Cap (Cécile Perrot); "Où la médiocrité est tolérée": rugby à VII et gestion de la diversité dans le rugby sud-africain (Bernard Cros). Un contrepoint européen est présenté dans le dernier chapitre: Diversité des cartes d'identité sur le sol britannique ou comment le projet d'une carte d'identité en 2002-2010 s'est peu à peu transformé en carte pour étrangers (Marie-Annick Mattioli). L'ouvrage est le fruit d'un colloque international tenu à Nairobi en décembre 2011. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Camo, P. 1928. *Peinture de Madagascar*. Paris, Éditions Émile-Paul Frères.

Spicksley, J. 2013. Pawns on the Gold Coast: the rise of Asante and shifts in security fro debt, 1680-1750. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.147-175.*, vol. 54, no. 2, p. 147-175. Abstract: In the seventeenth century, Europeans on the Gold Coast took gold pawns as security for debt, but from the early eighteenth century, they turned increasingly toward the use of human pawns. This shift was the result of a transformation in levels of demand for gold amongst African sellers, most notably the Asante, who began to secure control over local gold sources from c. 1700. The change in demand for gold was accompanied by a rise in slave prices on the West

African coast, but it was the indigenous system of debt recovery that proved crucial to the success of European trade. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nzuzi, F.L. & Mbuyi, C.T. 2004. *Pauvreté urbaine à Kinshasa*. La Haye, Cordaid.

Faye, S.L. 2010. Patrimonialisation et politisation contemporaines au Sénégal : 'saltigi sereer sinig' et séances de 'xooy' à l'épreuve du temps. *Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines / Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar: (2010), no.40B, p.169-194 : foto, krt.*

Hull, C., Skeppström, E., & Sörenson, K. 2011. *Patchwork for peace : regional capabilities for peace and security in Eastern Africa*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/137/370137248.pdf>

Bollig, M., Schnegg, M., & Wotzka, H.P. 2013. *Pastoralism in Africa : past, present, and future*. New York [etc.], Berghahn Books.

Abstract: Pastoralism has shaped livelihoods and landscapes on the African continent for millennia. Mobile livestock husbandry has generally been portrayed as an economic strategy that successfully met the challenges of low biomass productivity and environmental variability in arid and semi-arid environments. This volume focuses on the emergence, diversity, and inherent dynamics of pastoralism in Africa based on research during a twelve-year period on the southwest and northeast regions. The book gives insight into the ingenuity and flexibility of historical and contemporary herders. Part I, The prehistory of pastoralism in Africa, with contributions by Rudolph Kuper & Heiko Riemer; Friederike Jesse, Birgit Keding, Tilman Lenssen-Erz & Nadja Pöllath; Paul Lane; Veerle Linseele; and Karim Sadr, contains five archaeological chapters on the emergence of pastoralism in various regions, specifically Eastern Sahara, Sudan, Chad, Kenya, the West African savannah and Southern Africa. Part II, Historical and contemporary dynamics of pastoralism, with contributions by Dag Henrichsen; Christo Botha; Ute Dieckmann; Michael Bollig & Matthias Österle; Michael Bollig; and Michael Schnegg, Julia Pauli & Clemens Greiner, includes five chapters on Namibia and one on Kenya. Part III, Violence, trade, conservation and pastoralism in Africa, with articles by Babett Jánszky & Grit Jungstand; Peter D. Little; Meike Meerpohl; and Susanne Berzborn & Martin Solich, has contributions on Chad, the Horn of Africa, Libya and Southern Africa. Part IV, Pastoral modernities in Africa, by John G. Galaty, offers a comparative conclusion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Waller, R. 2012. Pastoral production in colonial Kenya : lessons from the past? *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.2, p.1-27.*, vol. 55, no. 2, p. 1-27.

Abstract: This article examines the troubled course of attempts to modernize and control pastoral production in Kenya over the last hundred years. It begins with an overview of changes in pastoralism to provide context and then gives more detailed consideration to the failure of colonial attempts to manage livestock resources. Finally, it discusses recent developments in relation to the past. It argues that study of pastoralism's past offers valuable lessons and provides insights into its present and possible future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Prendergast, M.E. 2013. Pastoral Neolithic sites on the southern Mbulu Plateau, Tanzania. *Azania: (2013), vol.48, no.4, p.498-520 : ill., krt.*, vol. 48.

Kumalo, S.R. 2012. *Pastor and politician : essays on the legacy of J.L. Dube, the first president of the African National Congress*. Dorpspruit, Cluster Publications.

Nuvunga, A. & Salih, M.A.M. 2013. Party dominance and electoral institutions : framing Frelimo's dominance in the context of an electoral governance deficit. *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India: (2013), vol.5, no.1, p.23-42 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 23-42.

Muchemi, J. & Mwangi-Greijn, W. 2002. *Participatory land use plans for Transect M. [Iten], SARDEP [etc.]*.

Philippe, N. 2013. *Paroles d'auteurs! : Afrique, Caraïbes, océan Indien*. Ciboure, La Cheminante.

Baird, T.D. 2013. Parks and place fragments : the implications of biodiversity protection in Tanzania and Indiana. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.100-104.*, vol. 32, no. 1, p. 100-104.

Abstract: Parks and protected areas throughout the world can create place fragments where park boundaries seek to preserve and protect landscapes by dissociating social and ecological processes. Along these lines, park borders that are designed to privilege one set of processes over another or obfuscate some processes altogether will impoverish all processes, catalyze adaptation and change, and undermine the historic foundations on which charismatic landscapes have evolved. This paper offers a qualitative comparison of Tarangire National Park in northern Tanzania and Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in northern Indiana and argues that in both cases the parks have undermined historically derived social and ecological interactions with the effect of disrupting the wholeness and/or functionality of these spaces in ecological terms and the meaning of these spaces to both local communities and foreign visitors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2012.757976>

Ojukutu-Macauley, S. & Rashid, I. 2013. *Paradoxes of history and memory in post-colonial Sierra Leone*. Lanham, MD [etc.], Lexington Books.

Abstract: In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Sierra Leone's independence from Britain, the chapters in this collective volume reflect on the various shifts in the historical reconstruction and the politics of memory in postcolonial Sierra Leone: Introduction (Sylvia Ojukutu-Macauley and Ismail Rashid); Rebellious subjects and citizens: writing subalterns into the history of Sierra Leone (Ismail Rashid); Clapping with one hand: the search for a gendered "province of freedom" in the historiography of Sierra Leone (Sylvia Ojukutu-Macauley); (Re)envisioning the African diaspora: historical memory and cross-fertilization in post-colonial Sierra Leone (Nemata Blyden); Historical memory, pan-Africanism, and national identity (Tamba E. M'bayo); The Chalmers Commission and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Sierra Leone: official inquiries as historical memory (Lansana Gberie); Decolonization and the rise of Krio separatism (Gibril R. Cole); The roots of military praetorianism in Sierra Leone (Festus Cole); History and memory in contemporary Sierra Leone: re-inscribing fragments from an Atlantic past (Ibrahim Abdullah); History, memory, and post-colonial Sierra Leone (Arthur Abraham); Sierra Leone at fifty: confronting old problems and preparing for new challenges (Yusuf Bangura); They hold up half the sky: prospects and challenges for Sierra Leonean women in the twenty-first century and beyond (Sylvia Ojukutu-Macauley). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gautier, A. 2012. Palaeolithic big game hunting at HP766 in Wadi Umm Rahau, Northern Sudan. *Journal of African Archaeology: (2012), vol.10, no.2, p.165-174 : ill., krt.*, vol. 10.

Banda, T. 2013. Overlooked and sublime: the case of 'mitungu' dance songs of northern Malawi. *Critical Arts: (2013), vol.27, no.4, p.418-438.*, vol. 27, no. 4, p. 418-438.

Abstract: The songs of the 'mitungu' traditional dance of the Tumbuka-Ngoni people of the Rumphi and Mzimba districts in northern Malawi form part of a vibrant poetic genre that has remained undocumented ever since the dance first appeared in the mid-1960s. Not only has the genre been deemed unworthy of literary study, it has also been disregarded by the ruling classes, who tend to be uncomfortable with the frank discourse of the songs. Through an analysis of songs tape-recorded from various areas in the two districts, this article demonstrates that 'mitungu' songs are works of art in the sense that formalist literary theorist Viktor Shklovsky (1994) defines art, namely works created by special techniques designed to make the works as obviously artistic as possible. The article also shows that 'mitungu' composers exploit linguistic features which, as averred by the classical literary critic, Longinus, make for the sublime in literature. It is argued that being overlooked by the ruling classes frees 'mitungu' from political

incorporation. This enables the genre to express the spontaneous culture of the ordinary people, thereby making 'mitungu' one of Malawi's most faithful expressions of a people's ethos and world view. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Groen, A. *Overlander*. Amsterdam, Van Genneep.

Malci, S. 2013. Ousmane Sembene's vicious circle : the politics and aesthetics of *La Noire de*. *Journal of African Cinemas: (2013)*, vol.5, no.2, p.167-180., vol. 5, no. 2, p. 167-180. Abstract: Ousmane Sembene's *La Noire de* (1966), widely considered black Africa's first independent feature film, is about a woman's recognition of the duplicitous nature of neocolonial subjectivity, a duplicity that Sembene himself recognized during the production of the film. Historically, French cinematographic institutions, implanted in Senegal in order to facilitate African filmmaking, operated within a circular logic that required Sembene to be both French and Senegalese. Aesthetically, Sembene impugns this circular logic through his ironic use of focalization, montage and *mise-en-scène*, offering a critique not only of French neocolonialism, but also of assimilationist policies of the early Senegalese government. In *La Noire de* Sembene develops a spatiotemporal aesthetics of neocolonialism that acts as the primary structural principle of the film and reveals the contradictory existence of the neocolonial subject. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Dima, V. 2014. Ousmane Sembene's *La Noire de ...*: melancholia in photo, text, and film. *Journal of African Cultural Studies: (2014)*, vol.26, no.1, p.56-68 : ill., vol. 26, no. 1, p. 56-68. Abstract: This article explores Ousmane Sembene's short story *La Noire de ...* (Black Girl) and its film version by using the poster for the film as the linking cog, and by analysing the various shapes melancholia takes across these mediums. Sembene's interior sets are often ornamented with posters that have a double meaning: what they signify within the space of the film, and what they mean within the larger social context of Senegal and West Africa in general. By focusing on the promotional, extra-diegetic poster one can trace a similar binary relationship in reverse. This original path leads to the study of melancholia, first within a wider historical context, and, second, within the confines of the relationship between the poster, the film, and the short story. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.811069>

Mitch, S.G. 2013. *Our greatest fear is the transition of power : an open letter to the president*. Bloomington, IN, Authorhouse.

Shah, A.A.R. 2010. *Oshwals in Kenya : 1899 to 1998*. Nairobi, [s.n.].

Drah, B. 2012. Orphans in sub-Saharan Africa: the crisis, the interventions, and the anthropologist. *Africa Today: (2012/13)*, vol.59, no.2, p.3-21., vol. 59, no. 2, p. 3-21. Abstract: With fourteen million children orphaned because of AIDS, sub-Saharan Africa is facing an unprecedented crisis. Response to this crisis has focused mainly on mobilizing and distributing material resources to households with orphans. Only a few anthropologists have interrogated the frameworks and values on which the projects for orphans are based. In this paper, the author analyses trends in foster-care research in Africa and suggests that current ethnographic data on foster-care practices do not adequately reflect the changing context of fostering in Africa. There are knowledge gaps in four critical areas: collaboration between external partners and the local community; the role of older women as opposed to men in foster care; the context of orphan caregiving; and the measurement of orphan care. It is only when new data are generated that effective and culturally sensitive programmes for orphans and the people who are directly responsible for their well-being can be developed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gonçalves, E. 2013. Orientações superiores: time and bureaucratic authority in Mozambique. *African Affairs: (2013)*, vol.112, no.449, p.602-622., vol. 112, no. 449, p. 602-622. Abstract: This article examines the production, circulation, and interpretation of regulatory documents in contemporary Mozambique in order to highlight their central importance to

processes of governance. The empirical focus is on 'orientações superiores' - written and oral documents issued by figures and institutions of authority with the intention of advising on procedures for policy formulation and implementation. By producing 'orientações superiores' in a way that leaves their intent ambiguous and their status provisional, party and State officials shift the focus of policy making from substance to process. In this way, bureaucratic authority is produced and reinforced through the manipulation of the timing of policy implementation. This perspective expands current understandings of African governance that on the whole have been limited to the analysis of the effectiveness of African institutions and policies, leaving the tactical effects of ambiguity, timing, and provisionality in policy implementation undertheorized. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Diki, B. 2013. *Orgasmic damnation*. Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Finnegan, R. 2012. *Oral literature in Africa*. Cambridge, Open Book Publishers.
<http://www.openbookpublishers.com/reader/97>

<https://unglue.it/work/81724/>

Joris, L. 2013. *Op de vleugels van de draak : reizen tussen Afrika en China*. Amsterdam [etc.], Augustus.

Abstract: Tien reisverhalen, veelal over Afrikanen die handel drijven met Chinezen in Guangzhou, Beijing en Shanghai

Onuoha, U.D. & Opeke, R.O. 2012. Online social networks as correlate of job performance and career success among librarians in Nigerian university libraries. *African Research and Documentation: (2012), no.119, p.3-14 : tab. no. 119, p. 3-14.*

Abstract: The authors of this article examined the use of online social networks (OSN) and its relationship to job performance and career succes of librarians in university libraries in Nigeria. They focused in particular on four general OSN - Facebook, Twitter, MySpace and LinkedIn - and four professional OSN - Nigerian Library Association (NLA) online forum, American Library Association Online Discussion Forum (ALA Connect), Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) online forum, and Library Networking Group (LNG). Data were collected through a questionnaire sent to 317 librarians in 29 Nigerian universities. Only Facebook and NLA online forum were found to have a significant relationship with job performance. On the other hand, there was a negative relationship between job performance and use of MySpace and Twitter. There was only a weak relationship between career success and OSN and this was mostly due to Facebook and NLA online form. The findings corroborate the assertion of J. Creese, J. Cribb and J. Spicer (2008) that establishing a Facebook presence would provide opportunities for librarians to further their knowledge and provide them with a way to assist their career progression. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Lecocq, B. 2013. One hippopotamus and eight blind analysts : a multivocal analysis of the 2012 political crisis in the divided Republic of Mali. *Review of African Political Economy: (2013), vol.40, no.137, p.343-357.*, vol. 40, no. 137, p. 343-357.

Abstract: This is an exercise in contemporary history that aims to give a comprehensive background and analysis to the current (2012) political crisis in Mali, generated by the start of a new Tuareg nationalist uprising against the State, complemented by a coordinated attack on the State by both international, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and local Jihadi-Salafi movements, leading to a coup d'état against the incumbent President Touré, and finally a political stalemate of great concern to the international community. By pooling sources and analysis, a group of eight scholars tries to give a comprehensive overall picture. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Wainaina, B. 2012. *One day I will write about this place : a memoir*. London, Granta.

Okafor, N. 2012. *One and a half centuries of the university in Nigeria, 1868-2011 : a historical account*. Atlanta, GA [etc.], Progress Publishing.

Foster-McGregor, N. 2013. On the determinants of investment in sub-Saharan African manufacturing firms. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.573-586 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 573-586.

Abstract: Investment is a crucial factor determining economic performance at the firm as well as the country level. In this paper the author identifies the determinants of the decision to invest in new plant and equipment as well as the determinants of the level of such investment for a sample of firms in 19 sub-Saharan African countries. In particular, the author concentrates on the role of property rights, external finance, trade status and firm ownership on investment. Results indicate that internationally trading firms, foreign owned firms and firms with better access to sources of external finance tend to be more likely to invest and to invest more, with little role for indicators of property rights in influencing investment decisions found. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Foster-McGregor, N. 2013. On the determinants of investment in sub-Saharan African manufacturing firms. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.573-586 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 573-586.

Abstract: Investment is a crucial factor determining economic performance at the firm as well as the country level. In this paper the author identifies the determinants of the decision to invest in new plant and equipment as well as the determinants of the level of such investment for a sample of firms in 19 sub-Saharan African countries. In particular, the author concentrates on the role of property rights, external finance, trade status and firm ownership on investment. Results indicate that internationally trading firms, foreign owned firms and firms with better access to sources of external finance tend to be more likely to invest and to invest more, with little role for indicators of property rights in influencing investment decisions found. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Weintroub, J. 2013. On biography and archive : Dorothea Bleek and the making of the Bleek collection. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.70-89.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 70-89.

Abstract: This article describes the making of the Bleek Collection, its formation into a coherent, scientific archive over decades, and the particular role in this process, of Dorothea Bleek (daughter of Wilhelm Bleek who was a pioneering philologist studying the languages and cultures of southern Africa in the late 1800s. Dorothea followed in his footsteps.). The article draws on the theoretical writings of Michel Foucault and Anne Laura Stoler to elaborate notions of 'archive' as process and product of history, and to complicate its meanings in regard to the making of knowledge about the past. In interrogating the making of the Bleek Collection, the author seeks to offer additional layers of nuance that can be gleaned from situating the making of the collection within time. She describes how the collection has been fragmented and consolidated over years through a range of archival interventions, and the ways in which the particular life and scholarship of Dorothea Bleek has directed this process of archive making. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kavari, J.U. 2013. *Omano vya Tjipangandjara : Otjherero proverbs and idioms*. Windhoek, University of Namibia Press.

2011. *Omani cultural days in Zanzibar 13-17 july, 2011 = Siku za utamaduni wa Omani - Zanzibar*. [S.l.], Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Sultanate of Oman.

2011. *Omani cultural days in Zanzibar 13-17 July, 2011 = Siku za utamaduni wa Omani - Zanzibar*. [S.l.], Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Sultanate of Oman.

Barrett, G. 2013. *Old land, new practices : the changing face of land and conservation in post-colonial Africa*.

Abstract: This special issue on land and conservation in postcolonial Africa is the result of a

conference held at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa, in September 2012. The alienation of land for conservation purposes, introduced under colonial rule and still taking place today in Africa, has fundamental impacts on the politics of land and land use, and is contested in contemporary nation-States. Contributions: Starting the conversation: land issues and critical conservation studies in post-colonial Africa (George Barrett, Shirley Brooks, Jenny Josefsson and Nqobile Zulu); Diversity behind constructed unity: the resettlement process of the !Xun and Khwe communities in South Africa (Thijs Nicolaas den Hertog); Bossiedokters and the challenges of nature co-management in the Boland area of South Africa's Western Cape (Lennox Olivier); Peanut butter salvation: the replayed assumptions of 'community' - conservation in Zambia (Elizabeth Godfrey); Land beneficiaries as game farmers: conservation, land reform and the invention of the 'community game farm' in Kwazulu-Natal (Mnqobi Ngubane and Shirley Brooks); Constructing walls of carbon: the complexities of community, carbon sequestration and protected areas in Uganda (Adrian Nel and Douglas Hill); Conditioned by neoliberalism: a reassessment of land claim resolutions in the Kruger National Park (Maano Ramutsindela and Medupi Shabangu); Markets of exceptionalism: peace parks in southern Africa (George Barrett); New geographies of conservation in the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, South Africa (Melissa Hansen); Balancing (re)distribution: Franco-Mauritians landownership in the maintenance of an elite position (Tijo Salverda). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Frederiks, M.T. 2013. Olaudah Equiano's views of Europe and European Christianity. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.2, p.175-197.*, vol. 42, no. 2, p. 175-197.

Abstract: This article investigates Olaudah Equiano's representations of Europe and European Christianity. It argues that Equiano's depictions of Europe are ambiguous, reflecting both his admiration for Europe's grandeur and development as well as his rejection of Europe's exploitative practices. His descriptions of Igboland, Nigeria, mainly reflect European abolitionist and colonial discourses. Equiano's religious representations are multi-faceted; they mirror his evangelical convictions, yet also express an appreciation for Islam and Igbo religiosity. The overall purpose of Equiano's territorial as well as religious representations seems reinforcement of his abolitionist advocacy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ngweno, H. & Dias, L. 2010, *Oginga Odinga*, Kenya History & Biographies Co., Ltd. [etc.], Nairobi, (372620167).

Abstract: The story of the life and times of Oginga Odinga, Kenya's first Vice President who helped shape the country's politics for nearly four decades. At the height of the cold war he chose the socialist path as the ideal for Kenyas economic development and would end up losing the ideological battle to Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's first President, and other western-leaning leaders in the country. He would spend years politically shackled by the government, but would in the end play a pivotal role in returning Kenya to some semblance of democratic rule. Documentary film consisting mostly of a series of historical photographs and some historical footage with a voice-over narrating the story. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Kouega, J.P. 2010. Official bilingualism at tertiary level education in Cameroon: the case of the University of Yaounde II (Soa). *Kaliao: (2010), vol.2, no.4, p.193-209 : tab.*, vol. 2, no. 4, p. 193-209.

Straaten, M. v. & Meriläinen, L. 2010, *Odd number : a story of redemption*, University of Cape Town Production, Cape Town, (374785325).

Abstract: Documentary film with re-enacted scenes about a man, Rashaad Adendorf, who grew up in poverty on the Cape Flats, a low lying area south west of Cape Town (South Africa). Rashaad joins a gang and a traumatic failed assassination leads to his incarceration. Being in the dreaded Pollsmoor Prison turns out to be a blessing, as he finds Allah and himself. Today he works as a plumber, eaking out a meagre existence and fighting for the survival of his family. This story about redemption is driven by Adendorf's recounting and reenactment of pivotal events in his life. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Hodgskiss, T. 2013. Ochre use in the Middle Stone Age at Sibudu, South Africa : grinding, rubbing, scoring and engraving. *Journal of African Archaeology: (2013), vol.11, no.1, p.75-95 : ill., krt.*, vol. 11.

Bemmel, K.v. 2012. Obama made in Kenya : appropriating the American dream in Kogelo. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.69-90 : foto's.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 69-90.
Abstract: In November 2008, millions of Kenyan citizens expressed their happiness about the election of Barack Obama as President of the United States. Four years later, people still cheered upon receiving the news of his re-election, but their enthusiasm was nowhere near the euphoria of those earlier days. This article focuses on the consequences of Obama's presidency over four years in western Kenyaware Obama's father was raised and argues that the appropriation of Obama serves multiple purposes, including the negotiation of identity, enabling social and political change, facilitating processes of healing and harmony, and creating conditions for peace after the 2007 postelection violence. Looking at the appropriation of Obama in Kenya enables us to study the processes of change, the localization of global flows, and the ongoing dialogical process of identity negotiation within a sociopolitical context. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tafese, Z., Birhan, Y., & Abebe, H. 2013. Nutritional care and support among adults living with HIV at Hawassa Referral Hospital, southern Ethiopia : a qualitative study. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.2, p.105-111 : tab.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 105-111.

Van Wijk, J.A. 2012. Nuclear diplomacy as niche diplomacy : South Africa's post-apartheid relations with the International Atomic Energy Agency. *South African Journal of International Affairs: (2012), vol.19, no.2, p.179-200 : fig., tab.*, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 179-200.
Abstract: Since the termination of its nuclear weapons programme, commenced in 1989 and verified by the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) in 1993, successive South African governments have consistently advocated the country's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation. South Africa has secured a niche role through norm construction and state identity for itself through its nuclear diplomacy with the IAEA. The article explores aspects of South Africa's nuclear diplomacy with the IAEA as an example of niche diplomacy. Therefore, it traces South Africa's diplomatic relations with the IAEA, starting with the IAEA's verification process and the implementation of a Safeguards Agreement (1989/1994) through the conversion of South Africa's research nuclear reactor (1991/2005); South Africa's position on greater representation for developing countries on the IAEA's Board of Governors; its ambition to be elected to the position of IAEA Director General (2008/2009); and its refusal to support the establishment of a nuclear fuel bank in Russia under the IAEA's auspices (2009/2010). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

De Simone, M.C. 2014. *Nubia and Nubians : the 'museumization' of a culture.* [S.l., s.n.].
Abstract: Nubia, located in what is now the northern part of the Republic of the Sudan and Upper Egypt, is among the most excavated corners of the world. Here, for over a century, there have been ongoing large-scale archeological rescue operations spurred on by an extensive program of damming the Nile, which is leading to the gradual disappearance of the territory under water. If this trend is not reversed, museums will become the only and sole alternative venues where Nubian culture can still be admired and understood. The objective of this research is to analyze how, as a concept and archeological presence, Nubia has been dealt with so far, and with what battles it has to contend now that museums are changing their identity and trying to adapt themselves to the political trend of this century which is all about conflict of identity. The analytical tour of Nubian collections, presented in this research, includes museums within and beyond the boundaries of Nubia. It sheds light on how Nubia has been understood, created and silenced in the most important venues and smaller contexts and if and how modern Nubians are involved in this process
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/23598>

Nova Africa. Nova Africa . 2001. 17-2-2014.
Ref Type: Journal

Juma, L. 2012. Nothing but a mass of debris : urban evictions and the right of access to adequate housing in Kenya. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.470-507.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 470-507.

Abstract: The article explores the opportunities that the new constitutional dispensation in Kenya has created for the protection against unlawful eviction of poor populations living in urban centres. It analyses the content of the right to accessible and adequate housing as provided for in article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya and articulated in various international instruments, and traces how this provision has been applied in the eviction cases that the Kenyan courts have decided. From this analysis, the article suggests that the new constitutional dispensation has opened up possibilities for rights enforcement that the courts as well as administrative organs should take advantage of. It also makes tangible suggestions on how to improve rights litigation in this regard, such as affirming the rights of access to courts and seeking further judicial oversight prior to any eviction and the promulgation of enabling legislation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Chabot, J. 2013. *Nooit meer bacalhau : terugblik van een tropenarts op een heftig jaar in zich bevrijdend Angola*. Rotterdam, Brave New Books.

Osumah, O. 2013. No war, no peace : the example of peacebuilding in the post-amnesty Niger Delta region of Nigeria. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.4, p.244-263 : tab.*, vol. 22, no. 4, p. 244-263.

Abstract: The armed conflict over crude petroleum oil in the Niger Delta has raged for several decades. A host of peace initiatives have been adopted by the Nigerian state to address it, but with minimal impact. The amnesty offer to repentant militias in 2009 by President Umaru Yar'Adua's administration is one of the most recent and broadest peace initiatives by the Nigerian government intended to end the general tendency to warfare and the absence of peace in the Niger Delta. This article, based on secondary sources of data, examines the components of the amnesty, its critical problems and their implications for peacebuilding in the Niger Delta. It finds that though the programme has engendered relative peace, the issues and grievances that occasioned the general tendency to warfare and absence of peace in the region - such as inequitable distribution of oil revenue, environmental degradation, and underdevelopment - are not properly articulated in the disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration components of the programme. Thus, it holds that the prevailing situation in the region largely approximates a swinging pendulum of no war, no peace. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Yerima, A. 2011. *No pennies for mama : drama*. Ibadan, Kraft Books Limited.

Schmid, R.R. & Kassim, N. 2011. *No need to lie*. Nairobi, Moran Publishers.

Raath, A.W.G. 2013. *Niklaas van Rensburg, die Siener*. Pretoria, LAPA Uitgewers.

Hill, J.N.C. 2012. *Nigeria since independence : forever fragile?* Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan.

Irukwu, J.O. 1983. *Nigeria at the crossroads : a nation in transition*. London, Witherby & Co. Ltd.

Reding, N. & Savane, K. 2013, *Ni sisi = It's us : a film about peace & Kenyan identity*, S.A.F.E., [Nairobi], (372570860).

Abstract: A mix of film and theatre, inspired by the election riots of 2007 in Kenya. When the presidential candidates incited their followers with accusations of election fraud, tribal tensions proved to simmer below the surface. More than 1,200 Kenyans lost their lives in the violence that erupted. To send out a message of national unity and peace, the theatre group S.A.F.E. produced the play 'Its us' immediately following the bloodshed. After several years touring the country, it has now been filmed. The film paints a portrait of a typical Kenyan community where ethnic background is not really important; Luo, Kikuyu, Kalenjin and Luhya live side by side - until a local politician hopes to win the elections by spreading rumours. Suspicion and distrust grow and things start to escalate. An educational, political film primarily directed at local people in Kenya. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Lukhero, M.B. 1992. *Ngoni nc'wala ceremony*. Lusaka, Zambia Educational Publishing House.

Makombe, K. 2001. *NGO action on land : reflections from East and southern Africa*. Harare, MWENGO.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy053/2004411096.html>

Makombe, K. 2001. *NGO action on land : reflections from East and Southern Africa*. Harare, MWENGO.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy053/2004411096.html>

Makombe, K. 2001. *NGO action on land : reflections from East and Southern Africa*. Harare, MWENGO.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy053/2004411096.html>

Smith, J. & Adendorff, R. 2013. Newspapers as 'community members': editorial responses to the death of Eugène Terre'Blanche. *Language Matters: (2013), vol.44, no.1, p.141-163 : fig., tab., vol. 44, no. 1, p. 141-163.*

Abstract: This article uses the appraisal system to expose covert meanings surrounding white supremacist Eugène Terre'Blanche's murder in editorials from three South African newspapers: The Citizen, Sowetan and The Times. Following J.R. Martin and P.R.R. White's framework, inscribed and evoked Attitudinal meanings are identified to prove an 'us versus them' perspective of Terre'Blanche's death. Graduation and Engagement strategies supplement this, illustrating how meanings are modified or organized to align readers. The analysis reveals surface attempts to present a 'balanced view' of this racially-sensitive event; however, beneath this is clear blame allocation. Additionally, the covert evaluation is explained by C. Coffin and K. O'Halloran's theory of 'dog-whistling', where only aligned readers can detect underlying meanings. This creates the imagined community 'us' of which the newspaper is seen as a trusted member. Print media, it could be inferred, is symbolic of other South African community members, who mask their evaluations with a politically correct façade. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Louw, P.E. & Milton, V. 2012. *New voices over the air : the transformation of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in a changing South Africa*. New York, NY, Hampton Press.

Abstract: Introduction: globalization and South Africa's double transformation -- Policymaking: mixing substantive change and rhetoric -- References -- The SABC in context -- The South African game of ethnic ranking, reranking, and patronage -- The Anglo oligarchy and the early SABC -- An Afrikaner oligarchy captures the SABC -- The White oligarchy in crisis and "his master's voice" -- The SABC and the interregnum -- References -- Transforming the SABC -- Mapping out the future: the Matsepe-Casaburri Board -- Problems encountered in transforming the SABC -- A Casaburri team vision: the need for change -- A Casaburri team vision: the problem of trust -- A Casaburri team vision: the new nation -- A Casaburri team vision: Africanization -- A Casaburri team vision: affirmative action -- A Casaburri team vision: the need to be an interventionist board -- Some Casaburri Board failings -- The SABC and the emerging Black elite -- References -- From broederbond to strugglebond: staffing shifts at the SABC -- American roots of affirmative action -- Affirmative action in the South African context -- The SABC's corrective action policy -- The effects of the restaffing exercise -- References -- The shifting symbolic context: from apartheid to rainbow nation to African nationalism -- The National Party: from apartheid to rainbow nation -- The interregnum: the SABC's "Prague Spring" -- A dominant ANC discourse emerges -- References -- The SABC within the context of a mutating broadcast regulatory framework -- The main agendas driving the early IBA -- The IBA formulates its positions -- IBA action: dealing with the SABC and TBVC broadcasters -- IBA action: dealing with M-Net -- IBA action: facilitating new community and private sector voices -- References -- A modernist nation building broadcaster: a refusal of globalization? -- The new globalized environment -- The ANC's nation-building project as a legacy of apartheid -- The Casaburri team as modernist nation builders -- The McKinsey report: challenging modernist nation building at the SABC? -- Echoes of modernity -- References -- Beyond public service broadcasting -- The regulatory framework: 1998-present -- "Profits before people": the SABC's funding model --

Impact on the SABC and its products -- Conclusion -- References -- ANC hegemony and the SABC -- Shifts in ANC policy -- The SABC: a mouthpiece of the ANC? -- What of the future

Bachinger, K. & Hough, J. 2009. New regionalism in Africa : waves of integration. *Africa Insight: (2009/10)*, vol.39, no.2, p.43-59 : fig., graf., vol. 39, no. 2, p. 43-59.

Nyoni, P. 2012. New insights on trust, honour and networking in informal entrepreneurship: Zimbabwean 'malayishas' as informal remittance couriers. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012)*, vol.35, no.1/2, p.1-11., vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 1-11.

Abstract: This paper examines the utility of the concepts of trust and honour in understanding relations among Zimbabwean remittance couriers who are popularly known as 'malayishas'. Trust and honour are explored in relation to how they produce and sustain a culture of networking and cooperation on the one hand, and competition and conflict on the other. The paper's arguments are largely informed by P. Bourdieu's ideas on social action, particularly his emphasis on the dynamism of social action and how in practice it is manifested through various forms of capital. The study, which is based on interviews with 'malayishas' conducted in Johannesburg in November and December 2008, reveals a dynamic picture when it comes to 'malayisha'- 'malayisha' relations on the one hand, and 'malayisha'-remitter relations on the other. In the various spheres of interaction, relations are inherently informed by social, cultural and economic capital. Elements of trust and honour are evident in processes surrounding the creation and strengthening of networks and ties manifest in the remittance transportation trail. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Nyoni, P. 2012. New insights on trust, honour and networking in informal entrepreneurship: Zimbabwean 'malayishas' as informal remittance couriers. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012)*, vol.35, no.1/2, p.1-11., vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 1-11.

Abstract: This paper examines the utility of the concepts of trust and honour in understanding relations among Zimbabwean remittance couriers who are popularly known as 'malayishas'. Trust and honour are explored in relation to how they produce and sustain a culture of networking and cooperation on the one hand, and competition and conflict on the other. The paper's arguments are largely informed by P. Bourdieu's ideas on social action, particularly his emphasis on the dynamism of social action and how in practice it is manifested through various forms of capital. The study, which is based on interviews with 'malayishas' conducted in Johannesburg in November and December 2008, reveals a dynamic picture when it comes to 'malayisha'- 'malayisha' relations on the one hand, and 'malayisha'-remitter relations on the other. In the various spheres of interaction, relations are inherently informed by social, cultural and economic capital. Elements of trust and honour are evident in processes surrounding the creation and strengthening of networks and ties manifest in the remittance transportation trail. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Islam, I.K. 2003. *New beginning Islamic Religious Education / Islam Khiyar Islam Teacher's book*. Nairobi, Oxford University Press.

Abstract: Textbook for use in primary schools in Kenya; covers the Islamic religious education syllabus

Hardaker, T. 2011. *New approaches to the study of surface palaeolithic artefacts : a pilot project at Zebra River, Western Namibia*. Oxford, Archaeopress.

Rooks, G., Szirmai, A., & Sserwanga, A. 2012. Network structure and innovative performance of African entrepreneurs : the case of Uganda. *Journal of African Economies: (2012)*, vol.21, no.4, p.609-636 : fig., graf.tab., vol. 21, no. 4, p. 609-636.

Abstract: This study examines the impact of social capital on entrepreneurial innovativeness in an African context. Social capital refers to resources that are embedded in a durable network of relationships. The article focuses specifically on the structure of networks. There are two main views on the relation between network structure and entrepreneurial performance. One view argues that closed networks are beneficial for cooperation and resource sharing, which is needed

to implement an innovation. The other view argues that closed networks constrain entrepreneurs, since it is open networks that provide entrepreneurs with fresh information and ideas. Based on these arguments, the authors hypothesize that the relationship between the degree of constraint of a network and innovative performance has an inverted U-shape. They also examine the hypothesis that overlap between personal and business networks will hamper innovative performance of entrepreneurs because information will be less diverse and heterogeneous, and because re-distributive kinship obligations may act as a drain on entrepreneurial resources. The hypotheses are tested using a recent survey of about 700 rural and urban entrepreneurs in Uganda. They are supported in the urban but not in the rural sample. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Yaro, J.A. 2013. Neoliberal globalisation and evolving local traditional institutions : implications for access to resources in rural northern Ghana. *Review of African Political Economy: (2013), vol.40, no.137, p.410-427 : krt.*, vol. 40.

Abstract: The world has become interconnected and interdependent well beyond the economic domains of life and this has consequences for the role of major institutions governing access to resources in rural Africa. Neoliberal globalization is eroding the moral foundation of rural societies in ways that create unequal access to the resources needed for involvement and inclusion in the market relations of production and social reproduction. Using the case of rural northern Ghana, this article shows how the transformation of local traditional governance and institutions led to processes of accumulation for a few privileged ones while the majority are excluded through dispossession. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Beoku-Betts, J. 2011. Neo-liberal economic restructuring of public universities in Ghana : effects and challenges for academic women scientists. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.191-221.*, vol. 14, p. 191-221.

Abstract: This article examines how neo-liberal economic reforms in higher education in Ghana are affecting women faculty in the social and organizational environments of scientific disciplines. Drawing on comparative feminist scholarship on women and higher education, the author argues that the work of women faculty has substantially increased under the impact of neo-liberal economic restructuring policies, the gendered work environments of scientific disciplines, and the patriarchal institutional cultures of higher educational institutions. Issues such as sexual harassment and exclusion from 'old boy networks' and beliefs that women are less knowledgeable and less competent than men constrain women academics, but also enable them to compete and tackle the organizational setting of their universities and empower them to assume authority positions, even in periods of civil unrest or the loss of highly skilled male faculty as a consequence of brain drain. The author's study builds on this perspective and examines how Ghanaian women scientists experience and navigate these changing conditions. Based on semi-structured interviews, issues are addressed such as teaching responsibilities, research practices and productivity, authority and decision-making roles, and means of coping with work-life balance. The author first examines feminist perspectives on the impact of globalization of women in the academic profession, followed by a discussion on the research context of the study, and then an analysis of the data. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kalron, N. 2013. Neo-conservation : a commentary on the future of Africa's wildlife. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.160-166.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 160-166.

Abstract: Africa's wildlife is in danger. The last couple of years have been disastrous for the African elephant as poaching for ivory reached record numbers. Rhinos have been hit hard with several sub-species becoming extinct. The current anti-poaching and anti-trafficking operations lack the sophistication and determination that is found abundantly within criminal organisations immersed in this illicit trade. Terrorism, rebellious elements and corrupt officials all benefit from the destruction of Africa's eco-system and the inaction or lack of efficient action thereof by law enforcement officials. This commentary suggests new courses of action using methods from the fields of counter-terrorism and special operations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823795>

Kalron, N. 2013. Neo-conservation : a commentary on the future of Africa's wildlife. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.160-166.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 160-166.
Abstract: Africa's wildlife is in danger. The last couple of years have been disastrous for the African elephant as poaching for ivory reached record numbers. Rhinos have been hit hard with several sub-species becoming extinct. The current anti-poaching and anti-trafficking operations lack the sophistication and determination that is found abundantly within criminal organisations immersed in this illicit trade. Terrorism, rebellious elements and corrupt officials all benefit from the destruction of Africa's eco-system and the inaction or lack of efficient action thereof by law enforcement officials. This commentary suggests new courses of action using methods from the fields of counter-terrorism and special operations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823795>

Vorhöfster, J. 2012. Negotiating social change : Ugandan discourses on Westernisation and neo-colonialism as forms of social critique. *The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2012), vol.50, no.2, p.283-307.*, vol. 50, no. 2, p. 283-307.
Abstract: A common claim, in public discourses and in postcolonial theory, is that colonialism, and more recently the aid industry and the media, have created global hegemonic norms, which have been enforced on non-Western societies. While this may be true in some respects, this article takes a different stance on the debate. It scrutinizes perceptions of Western-influenced social change in Uganda, and differentiates between discourses on Westernization and discourses on neocolonialism. Both are analysed as forms of social critique, one internally and the other externally oriented. The largely elitist discourse on neocolonialism is explicitly critical of the West and its interventions in Uganda. But it is not representative of the more ambiguous perceptions of Westernization among "ordinary" people, who use references to the West to comment on contemporary Ugandan society. The article is based on empirical research in Northern Uganda. It focuses on discourses on gender, kinship and sexuality, and the recent debate on homosexuality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mah, K.W. & Rivers, P.L. 2013. Negotiating difference in post-apartheid housing design. *African Identities: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.290-303 : foto's, krt.*, vol. 11.

Mah, K.W. & Rivers, P.L. 2013. Negotiating difference in post-apartheid housing design. *African Identities: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.290-303 : foto's, krt.*, vol. 11.

Kornes, G. 2013. *Negotiating 'silent reconciliation' : the strong struggle for transitional justice in Namibia*. Mainz, Institut für Ethnologie und Afrikastudien, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität.
http://www.ifeas.uni-mainz.de/Dateien/AP_141.pdf

Bogner, A. & Neubert, D. 2013. Negotiated peace, denied justice? The case of West Nile (Northern Uganda). *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.55-84.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 55-84.
Abstract: "Reconciliation" and "justice" are key concepts used by practitioners as well as authors of conflict-management and peacebuilding textbooks. While it is often recognized that there may be contradictions between the implementation of justice and truth-telling, on the one hand, and an end to organized violence, on the other, the ideal of a seamless fusion of these diverse goals is widely upheld by, among other things, reference to the rather utopian concept of "positive peace" (Galtung). One difficulty arises from the fact that discourses usually focus on (post-)conflict settings that resemble a victory of one conflict party, whereas peace settlements are often negotiated in a context more similar to a military or political stalemate - a more ambiguous and complicated scenario. This essay discusses these problems against the background of an empirical case study of the peace accord between the government and the rebels in the West Nile region in north-western Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Richards, E. 2013. Neglected older women and men : exploring age and gender as structural drivers of HIV among people aged over 60 in Uganda. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.2, p.71-78.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 71-78.

Tietaah, G.K.M. 2013. Negative political advertising and the imperative of broadcast regulation in Ghana. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.203-217 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 203-217.

Abstract: While the effects of negative election campaigns is a well-researched topic in mature democracies, it remains largely unexplored in transitional and nascent democracies such as those in Africa. This article addresses concerns that an insidious culture of intolerance, hate and insults in Ghanaian politics and electoral contests could undermine the efficacy of the country's neo-democracy. The article draws on pre-election interviews with the two main contenders in Ghana's 2012 elections to sound out their positions on the propriety and prudence of expressing a negative campaign platform. The interviewees' responses are analysed in the context of past ads run by their parties, which reveal that the candidates' disclaimers and public professions to run issue-oriented campaigns contradicted the practice of their party's resort to negative campaigns. The article concludes that candidates and their parties are unlikely to abide by ethical injunctions and accordingly proposes the passage of a legal code to regulate broadcasting, including political advertising, in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Diaw, D. & Lessoua, A. 2013. Natural resources exports, diversification and economic growth of CEMAC countries : on the impact of trade with China. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.189-202 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 189-202.

Abstract: This paper deals with the dynamics of growth in the countries of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), focusing on external trade, in particular with China. Its aim is to shed light on the increasing influence of China in Africa. It uses dynamic panel estimations to measure the impact of trade orientation on economic growth in the CEMAC countries and concludes that specialization in natural resources affects economic growth negatively. But this effect is somewhat mitigated by the orientation towards China. Moreover, the weak intraregional trade between CEMAC countries has failed to contribute to their economic growth. The authors conclude that their results strongly confirm the weak trade complementarities among the CEMAC countries. For a better integration in the global economy, these countries should not count on forever relying on foreign demand but should also build sustainable regional growth through local trade. The leaders of the CEMAC need to identify ways to improve trade complementarities among the states and thus protect themselves from various crises like those of recent years, such as food shortages and the financial debacle. CEMAC countries must reconsider the nature of their exports in order to boost their international trade. They must implement export diversification strategies, integrating external relations in a better way. This will improve their regional and international competitiveness. The result of this study can be extended to other sub-Saharan countries having similar economic characteristics. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

O'Rourke, H.S. 2012. Native foreigners and the ambiguity of order and identity: the case of African diasporas and Islamic law in British Cameroon. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.97-122.*, vol. 39, p. 97-122.

Abstract: In 1947, the colonial government in British Cameroon established an Islamic court in the Grassfields to try cases involving the region's Muslim population, primarily comprised of Fulani and Hausa diaspora communities that had settled the area since the late nineteenth century. Colonial debates over the creation and purview of the court reveal uncertainties that permeated Indirect Rule's legal categories of natives and non-natives, or tribe and race, which were to be governed by customary law and civil law, respectively. Comparing legal regimes in British Cameroon with Northern Nigeria, the homeland of 'native' Hausa and Fulani, shows that Islamic law sat uneasily across the divide between customary and civil law. With the importation of the court to the Grassfields, where Fulani and Hausa transformed into 'native foreigners', the delineation between customary and civil law was rendered even more obscure, illustrating that it could never neatly correspond to constructions of race and tribe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Qadéry, M.E. 2011. *Nationalisme du mépris de soi*. Salé, Éditions Kalimate.

Parsons, N. 2013. Nation-building movies made in South Africa (1916-18): I.W. Schlesinger, Harold Shaw, and the lingering ambiguities of South African Union. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.641-659 : foto's., vol. 39, no. 3, p. 641-659.

Abstract: This paper examines three major feature films made in South Africa in 1916-18, and still surviving in archives. All three films were directed and/or scripted by Harold Marvin Shaw. 'De Voortrekkers/ Winning a Continent' (1916) and 'The Symbol of Sacrifice' (1918) were made for the African Film Productions Ltd of I.W. Schlesinger. They were nation-building historical epics promoting rapprochement between Dutch Afrikaner irredentism and British South African colonialism, on the common basis of black disenfranchisement and racial segregation. 'The Rose of Rhodesia' (1918), filmed by Shaw as an independent producer, represented elements of the Cape-based liberal tradition in its portrayal of black and white 'buddies'. By contrast, the novel *Mhudi*, written in 1920 by the pioneer African nationalist Sol Plaatje, himself a cinephile, presents a fourth alternative nation-building narrative. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.827003>

Truschel, L.W. 1972. *Nation-building and the Kgatla : the role of the Anglo-Boer war*. Mochudi, Phuthadikobo Centre.

Mberia, K.w. & Kasu, K. 2011. *Natala*. Nairobi, Marimba.
Abstract: A play

Boyd, R. & Fardon, R. 2014. Naming powers: Hausa tsafi and Tiv tsav. *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol.26, no.1, p.33-55 : krt., vol. 26.

Abstract: Hausa and Tiv words for occult power, 'tsafi' and 'tsav', look very similar; is this coincidental, or is there a historical reason? If there is some historical connection, then did one people borrow the root from the other directly, or has something more complex occurred for which a resemblance between 'tsav' and 'tsafi' provides only part of the evidence? Reasoning from wide comparisons and from the grammatical and phonological structures of Hausa and Tiv, the authors suggest that while 'tsafi' can be added to previously recognized early loans - notably 'fire', 'meat' and 'two' - from Benue-Congo languages to an ancestor of Hausa, the loan was not necessarily from an ancestor of Tiv, and could have been made from another language that had undergone erosion of its noun classes in the same way as Tiv. What kind of transcultural event might have occasioned the borrowing of a term for occult power? Because the loan occurred in the distant past, a specific response to this question is difficult. Hausa and Tiv reportedly conceptualize the powers they call 'tsafi' or 'tsav' differently: as inherent in things and the practices associated with them, in the Hausa case, and as embodied in people, in the Tiv case. Both Hausa and Tiv ethnic identities have undergone exceptional expansion, and these differing senses of 'tsav' and 'tsafi' fit what the authors know about their recent circumstances closely. Tiv 'tsav' is an intensification of practices local to the region from which Tiv migrated; while the Hausa 'tsafi' has reported senses consistent with the overt disapproval of occult channels in Muslim societies. Any cognates of the term still in use in other central Nigerian languages, which have not expanded like Hausa and Tiv, might both contribute to the reconstruction of a broad original Benue-Congo meaning and show a current range of meaning variation, but not provide the authors with direct insight into the precise senses of the term in the contact situation. However, that there may have been a general propensity for terms denoting occult powers to circulate particularly readily between languages, and these words themselves may remain as evidence of this after their meanings have altered. A large-scale sampling would be needed to demonstrate empirically whether such terms indeed were borrowed more frequently than hitherto assumed. The authors also speculate that one reason for borrowing of terms for occult powers may be that the distinction between powers based in persons and powers based in things (sometimes glossed by earlier anthropologists as that between witchcraft and sorcery) is contentious, unstable and variable in African experience and, hence, has always been the subject of discourses and practices into which terms are drawn to guide argument, understanding and practical action. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.811068>

Van Rooyen, P. 2012. Namibia, African art and the international market. *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society: (2012), vol.61, p.89-103 : foto's.*, vol. 61, p. 89-103.
Abstract: Due to the turmoil and economic depression in the rest of Africa, Namibia has recently become an important hub for human migration and the transmission of goods from Central Africa to Southern Africa. These goods include African art and artefacts. The street markets in Windhoek display several of these articles. They are often offered to tourists as 'uniquely Namibian', but many of them are from other African countries. An investigation into their origin and aesthetic value indicates that their authenticity as objects of cultural and aesthetic significance is not to be doubted. When, however, these artefacts are offered to international art dealers in Europe, their status is generally described as 'fake'. This categorisation points to a revival of euro-centrism and of racism in the subjective appreciation of African art. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

Dickinson, D. 2013. Myths or theories? : alternative beliefs about HIV and AIDS in South African working class communities. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol. 12, no.3, p.121-130 : tab.*, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 121-130.

Wanjui, J.B. 2009. *My native roots : a family story*. Nairobi, Kenya, University of Nairobi Press.

Wanjui, J.B. 2009. *My native roots : a family story*. Nairobi, Kenya, University of Nairobi Press.

Donovan, A. 2004. *My journey through African Heritage*. Nairobi, Kenway Publications.

Hossfeld, J. 2012. *Mwangilio Tofauti : [nine photographers from Kenya]*. Nairobi, Native Intelligence [etc.].

Gathogo, J. & Peter, C.B. 2011. *Mutira Mission : an African church comes of age in Kirinyaga, Kenya, 1912-2012*. Limuru, Zapf Chancery.
Abstract: Centenary theme: "Your word is a lamp to my feet" -- Kirinyaga County -- Mutira Anglican Mission (1912-2012) -- The pioneer African clergy -- Most Rev Dr David Mukuba Gitari -- Some post independence clergy with Mutira roots -- Some outstanding women clergy -- Some outstanding lay leaders". The author's painstaking research into a century of Anglican history in the Mount Kenya region has helped to establish the little known village of Mutira on the world map of the history of Christianity in Africa

Bashir Abubakar, M.M. 2013. Muslim responses to British colonialism in Northern Nigeria as expressed in Fulfulde poems. *Islamic Africa: (2013), vol.4, no. 1, p.1-14.*, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1-14.
Abstract: The pioneer of Fulfulde poetry in written Arabic/ajami was Shehu Uthman bin Fodiye, who led a jihad in 1804 for the purification of Islam in Sokoto, Northern Nigeria, also known as Hausa Land. His contemporaries followed in his footsteps and the poetic tradition of resistance continues to the present day. This article examines three poems from the early 20th century that are concerned with Muslim responses to British colonial occupation in Northern Nigeria, expressed in the Fulfulde language. The texts of the poems are included in Fulfulde with English translations. The poems express that the myth of well-received and accepted colonial occupiers, propagated by the West, was in fact not true. They highlight the fierce battles, killings, and destructions of property that finally resulted in the imposition of colonial rule upon the people of Northern Nigeria, replacing the more moderate Sokoto Caliphate. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.5192/21540993040101>

Bezabeh, S.A. 2010. *Muslim Hadramis in "Christian Ethiopia" : reflections on boundary making processes*. Abingdon [etc.], Routledge.

Byala, S. 2013. MuseumAfrica : colonial past, postcolonial present. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.90-104.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 90-104.

Abstract: This article uses the history of Johannesburg's MuseumAfrica (formerly the Africana Museum) to determine what happens when we enter a museum informed by its particular history. Tracing this museum's story from the arrival of its founder, John Gubbins, in South Africa in 1902 to the near present it asserts that by probing the biographies of the museum, its personnel, and its objects its present state is rendered newly understandable. This process of uncovering biography and what is here termed backstory then becomes a methodology capable of being used in multiple postcolonial institutions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Shimanyula, J.B. 2013. *Musalia Mudavadi : man with a vision for Kenya*. Nairobi, Africawide Network.

Konneh, A. 2011. Multiparty democracy in Liberia : the historical, cultural and social factors that explain the nature of political competition. *Liberian Studies Journal: (2011), vol.36, no.2, p.29-71 : tab.* , vol. 36, no. 2, p. 29-71.

Abstract: The paper examines the experiment of multiparty democracy in Liberia, with a focus on the role played by political history, social and economic factors in influencing the political environment, and its effect in molding a political culture that supports accommodation and tolerance in the competition between, and among, political parties. The objective is to understand whether or not a multiparty system tends to produce or support the development of a stable democratic system in Liberia. The study examines the effect of socio-cultural factors and the impact of history on the operation of the multiparty system introduced after the end of Liberia's second civil war, by using a historical approach to collect and examine facts involving interviews and a brief questionnaire. The author states that in order for a multiparty system to work in a fair and democratic manner, elections need to be free and fair as guided by law. Thus an electoral commission was founded: the Independent Election Commission (IECOM). The paper describes how the commission does its work and unfolds the electoral process involved mentioning the various parties which took part in the elections of 1997, 2005 and 2011. App., bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namhila, E.N. 2013. *Mukwahepo : woman soldier mother*. Windhoek, University of Namibia Press.

Deininger, K. 2011. Moving towards pro-poor systems of land administration : challenges for land and asset distribution in Africa. *Tanzanian economic review: (2011), vol.1, no.1/2, p.189-228 : fig., tab.*, vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 189-228.

Adjaye, D. & Allison, P. 2011. *Mountain & highveld*. London, Thames & Hudson.

Merz, S. 2013. *Mortality and regeneration : Bebelibe understandings of life after death*. [S.l., s.n.].

Ouambi, I.S. 2013. *Mortalité infantile et juvénile à N'Djamena*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Kabanza, A. 2013. More people, more trees in South Eastern Tanzania: local and global drivers of land-use/cover changes. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.44-58 : ill., tab.*, vol. 32, no. 1, p. 44-58.

Abstract: Land degradation in South Eastern Tanzania, the country's major cashew producing area, has been attributed to deforestation. By comparing land-use/cover maps derived from aerial photographs of 1965 with maps derived from satellite images of 2002, the authors assessed how land-use changed in six villages, and relate these to local and global drivers. Land-use/cover changes are complex processes, which the authors analyzed by determining the relative net changes, losses, persistence and gains of each land-use/cover categories. Widespread planting of cashew trees only started in the 1960s; while the 'villagisation' program in the 1970s, altered settlement patterns as centrally planned villages were created. Population growth and rural development policies were major local drivers for land-use/cover change; international trade and technological innovations were principal global drivers. Though population increase led to a reduction of natural vegetation, the spread of cashew trees resulted in a case of 'more people,

more trees'. How far the ensuing deforestation affected the biodiversity of the area and how sustainable the production of cashew nuts actually is, remains yet unresolved questions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2012.746093>

Adamu, U.F. 2013. *Modern and traditional medicine : conflicts and reconciliation*. Ibadan, Safari Books.

Oloruntoba-Oju, O. & Oloruntoba-Oju, T. 2013. Models in the construction of female identity in Nigerian postcolonial literature. *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde: (2013), jg.50, nr.2, p.5-18*. p. 5-18.

Cinnamon, J.M. 2013. *Missionaries, enslavement and antislavery*. Leiden, Brill.
Abstract: The papers in this special issue were originally presented in a March 2010 symposium "Religion, Enslavement and Anti-Slavery in Africa and the Americas" at Miami University (Ohio, USA). Titles: The missionary impulse in the Atlantic world, 1500-1800: or how Protestants learned to be missionaries (Carla Gardina Pestana); The kingdom of Kongo and the Counter Reformation (John K. Thornton); Domestic missionaries, slaveholders, and confronting the morality of slavery: Missouri v. James Burr, George Thompson, and Alanson Work, September 1841 (Oleta Prinsloo); American Presbyterian missionaries, enslavement, and anti-slavery in nineteenth-century Gabon (John M. Cinnamon). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Imbuga, F.D. 2004. *Miracle of Remera*. Nairobi, Africawide Network.

Elowson, C. 2011. *Minor conflict, major consequences? : facing an unresolved identity crisis in Côte d'Ivoire*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/136/370136977.pdf>

Werthmann, K. & Grätz, T. 2012. *Mining frontiers in Africa : anthropological and historical perspectives*. Köln, Rüdiger Köppe.
Abstract: Mining regions in Africa are frontiers in a spatial, social and metaphorical sense. They are not only economic frontiers, but also imaginary spaces fed by ideas of a better life, and social spaces where alternative modes of livelihood and lifestyles are possible. This book presents studies of historical and present-day mining in Africa that focus on the social organization of mining and related livelihoods, on different interest groups involved in mining, and on social changes brought about by mining booms. The studies range from precolonial mining to the present-day mining booms and war economies and analyse cases from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Sierra Leone. Contributions: Introduction (Katja Werthmann and Tilo Grätz); Elusive frontiers: precolonial mining in sub-Saharan Africa (Eugenia W. Herbert); Parallel mining frontiers in the Gold Coast and Asante in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Raymond E. Dumett); Mining and the Messiah: war and the masterless classes in Sierra Leone (Paul Richards); Diamonds and disputes: conflict and local power on the border between Congo and Angola (1990-2008); Gold mining in the Atakora mountains (Benin): exchange relations in a volatile economic field (Tilo Grätz); Gold mining in Burkina Faso since the 1980s (Katja Werthmann). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Bryceson, D.F. 2014. *Mining and social transformation in Africa : mineralizing and democratizing trends in artisanal production*. Abingdon, Routledge.
Abstract: After more than three decades of economic malaise, many African countries are experiencing an upsurge in their economic fortunes linked to the booming international market for minerals. Spurred by the shrinking viability of peasant agriculture, rural dwellers have been engaged in a massive search for alternative livelihoods, one of the most lucrative being artisanal mining. This book probes the societal impact of artisanal mining in Tanzania, demonstrating that it has the potential to be far more democratic and emancipating than preceding modes. Focus is placed on how artisanal mining is configured in relation to local, regional and national mining investments and social class differentiation. Lifestyles of miners and residents of mining

settlements are brought to the fore, and questions of value transfers out of the artisanal mining sector, value capture by elites, and changing configurations of gender, age and class differentiation all arise. The book is divided into three parts: Part I: Miners' agency and social relations; II: Mining communities, organizational constructs and policy; III: What future for artisanal mining? Contributions: 1. Mineralizing Africa and artisanal mining's democratizing influence (Deborah Fahy Bryceson and Jesper Bosse Jønsson); 2. Going for gold: miners' mobility and motivation (Jesper Bosse Jønsson and Deborah Fahy Bryceson); 3. Pursuing an artisanal mining career: downward success (Deborah Fahy Bryceson and Jesper Bosse Jønsson); 4. Loosely' woven love: sexuality and wifestyles in gold-mining settlements (Deborah Fahy Bryceson, Jesper Bosse Jønsson and Hannelore Verbrugge); 5. The creativity of action: property, kin and the social in African artisanal mining (Eleanor Fisher and Rose Mwaipopo); 6. Beyond belief: mining, magic and murder in Sukumaland (Deborah Fahy Bryceson, Jesper Bosse Jønsson and Richard Sherrington); 7. Dealing with ambiguity: policy and practice among artisanal gold miners (Jesper Bosse Jønsson and Niels Fold); 8. An ethical turn in African mining: voluntary regulation through fair trade (Eleanor Fisher and John Childs); 9. The politics of mining: foreign direct investment, the State and artisanal mining in Tanzania (France Bourgooin); 'Ubeshi' - negotiating coexistence: artisanal and large-scale relations in diamond mining (Rosemarie Mwaipopo); 11. Artisanal mining's democratizing directions and deviations (Deborah Fahy Bryceson and Eleanor Fisher). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Manson, A. 2013. Mining and 'traditional communities' in South Africa's 'Platinum Belt' : contestations over land, leadership and assets in North-West Province c.1996-2012. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.409-423 : krt., vol. 39.
Abstract: In June 2012 at its policy conference, the African National Congress (ANC) rejected nationalisation of the country's ailing mining industry. The ANC proposed an alternative plan comprised of the imposition of higher taxes and penalties on mining houses, local beneficiation of minerals and a greater role for the state in new mining ventures. More recently the idea of a 'super tax' on profits has been mooted by the Minister for Energy and Minerals, Susan Shabangu. Although the details of these proposals are yet to be finalised and the nationalisation debate is still not off the table, this brought some clarity after months of uncertainty and placated the fears of shareholders, potential investors and the mining houses themselves. Implicit in many debates and statements about the industry's future, however, is the idea that local or near-mine communities should benefit (through royalties, joint ventures, share transactions or employment) from mining on land they own or occupy. The recent violence and death of over 50 people at Marikana, mostly mineworkers, and the consequent prolonged bout of worker unrest and crisis in the South African mining industry, loom large in the public consciousness and have overshadowed other sources of social discontent and division among the region's residents. This article explores how the payment of royalties and the profits from investments, from the time of the platinum boom in the mid-1990s, have affected three local ethnic groups who occupy mineral-rich lands in the Rustenburg region of the Province. It reveals a pattern of financial mismanagement, inter-ethnic competition between the ruling elites and between traditional power holders and commoners, ineffectual government intervention and a series of legal and political challenges mounted by the contending parties. Clearly the practice is fraught with complexities and has accentuated ethnic sentiments while complicating and slowing the conclusion of contractual agreements to exploit the mineral potential of the region. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.796738>

Manson, A. 2013. Mining and 'traditional communities' in South Africa's 'Platinum Belt' : contestations over land, leadership and assets in North-West Province c.1996-2012. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.409-423 : krt., vol. 39.
Abstract: In June 2012 at its policy conference, the African National Congress (ANC) rejected nationalisation of the country's ailing mining industry. The ANC proposed an alternative plan comprised of the imposition of higher taxes and penalties on mining houses, local beneficiation of minerals and a greater role for the state in new mining ventures. More recently the idea of a 'super tax' on profits has been mooted by the Minister for Energy and Minerals, Susan Shabangu.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.796738>

Naluwairo, R. 2012. Military courts and human rights : a critical analysis of the compliance of Uganda's military justice with the right to an independent and impartial tribunal. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.448-469.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 448-469.

Abstract: The United Nations Human Rights Committee has emphasized that the right to a fair trial (which includes the right to an independent and impartial tribunal) applies in full to military courts as it does to the ordinary civilian courts. Based mainly on Uganda's military justice legal framework, this article critically examines the compliance of the country's military courts with the right to an independent and impartial tribunal. It is established that Uganda's military courts fall far short of meeting the essential objective conditions for guaranteeing the right to an independent and impartial tribunal. First, they do not have adequate safeguards to guarantee their institutional independence, especially from the military chain of command. Second, the judge advocates appointed to Uganda's military courts do not have adequate security of tenure. Third, the judge advocates and members of Uganda's military courts do not have financial security. To address these deficiencies, a number of recommendations are made, including establishing the office of an independent principal military judge to be in charge of appointing judge advocates to the different military tribunals; establishing the office of an independent director of military prosecutions to be in charge of prosecutions within the military justice system, including appointing prosecutors to the different military tribunals; providing the judge advocates with security of tenure; and prohibiting the performance of a judge advocate or member of a military court from being used to determine his or her qualification for promotion or rate of pay. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Wiley, D. 2012. Militarizing Africa and African Studies and the U.S. Africanist Response. *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.2, p.147-161.*, vol. 55, no. 2, p. 147-161.

Abstract: There was an ironic and troubling confluence in the 1958-64 years when simultaneously the majority of African nations won their independence, the Soviet Sputnik went up and shocked Americans that they were not technologically number one in space, the Cold War exploded to new levels of conflict, and African studies with its centers, faculty, students, fellowships, and language programs was founded. In the emerging competitions of the Cold War, the U.S., USSR, and other Eastern and Western bloc nations quickly began to intervene on multiple continents. In this commentary, the author examines why, in the midst of U.S. Cold War interventions in Africa, the African studies scholarly community developed a policy to reject military and intelligence funding for two decades in spite of pressures from the government and senior university administrators to take the funds. The author describes briefly the Cold War policies that precipitated the Africanist position and how that African activism has changed in recent decades. Then he explains the character and scale of the little understood explosion of U.S. military

planning for Africa since 9/11. Finally the author poses the question about what should be the response of Africanists now in light of the rapidly changing situation in Africa and African studies that has emerged after the 1998 East African bombings and the subsequent military, intelligence, and funding surges following September 11, 2001. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kunnuji, M.O.N. 2013. Migration status, reproductive health knowledge and sexual behaviour among female out-of-school adolescents in Iwaya community, Lagos, Nigeria. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.221-228 : graf., tab.,* vol. 12, no. 4, p. 221-228.

Kibet, M. 2013. Migration into Rustenburg Local Municipality between 1996 and 2001. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.65-86 : graf., tab.,* vol. 28, no. 1, p. 65-86. Abstract: The paper examines the pattern and nature of migration into the Rustenburg area in the North West Province, South Africa. It is important to gain an understanding of the processes of internal migration within South Africa in general and Rustenburg in particular, because migration is an intrinsic element of the development process, which may generate benefits or problems for host and sending areas. Rustenburg is the largest producer of platinum in the world. Previous studies show that movement has been occurring between other places and Rustenburg villages and townships around the mines have been the main receiving areas. People migrate to Rustenburg because they are attracted by the rapidly growing mining and tourism activities in the area. Using migration figures from the 1996 and 2001 censuses into Rustenburg based on usual and previous place of residence, the study established that the majority of the migrants are from within the province. The circulation of workers between their tribal areas and commercial/industrial enterprises is a familiar phenomenon. The study recommends that in order to reduce negative impacts of migration such as social, political, economic and health challenges, factors that trigger migration ought to be addressed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mouiche, I. 2013. Migration contemporaine, politique locale et construction de l'autochtonie au Cameroun : le cas des Pouakam du royaume bamoun. *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee: (2013), Jg.46, Quart.3, S.285-302 : krt.,* vol. 3.

Ryst, M.v.d. & Küsel, S. 2013. Middle Stone Age technological organisation : lithic extraction at Swartkop Hill in the interior of Namaqualand, Northern Cape, South Africa. *Azania: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.403-425 : ill., krt.,* vol. 48.

Mlangeni, S. 2009. *Men only.* Cape Town, Michael Stevenson.

Gobodo-Madikizela, P. & Van der Merwe, C. 2009. *Memory, narrative and forgiveness : perspectives on the unfinished journeys of the past.* Newcastle, Cambridge Scholars.

Busaidi, S.b.A.A. & Groves, P. 2012. *Memoirs of an Omani gentleman from Zanzibar.* Muscat, Hatim Al Taie.

Hansen, T.B. 2012. *Melancholia of freedom : social life in an Indian township in South Africa.* Princeton, NJ [etc.], Princeton University Press.

McCulloch, J. 2013. Medicine, politics and disease on South Africa's gold mines. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.543-556.,* vol. 39, no. 3, p. 543-556. Abstract: South Africa's gold mines were the first in the world to compensate silicosis and tuberculosis as occupational diseases. They were also the first to monitor the health of miners entering and leaving the industry. While those procedures were much admired by scientists and regulatory authorities outside South Africa, mine medicine was designed to protect the financial interests of employers rather than the health of labour. This article examines how that system, which became a feature of the mines under minority rule, was established during the 1920s. The article also depicts the contributions of Dr. Wilfred Watkins-Pitchford to mine medicine. Notes,

ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.818850>

Emiri, F.O. 2012. *Medical law and ethics in Nigeria*. Lagos [etc.], Malthouse Press.

Webel, M. 2013. Medical auxiliaries and the negotiation of public health in colonial north-western Tanzania. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.393-416.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 393-416. Abstract: This article investigates the development and employment of African medical auxiliaries during the German campaign against sleeping sickness in colonial north-western Tanzania. A case study from the kingdom of Kiziba demonstrates how widespread illness and colonial public health interventions intersected with broader political and social change in the early twentieth century. Ziba auxiliaries known as gland-feelers operated within overlapping social and occupational contexts as colonial intermediaries, royal emissaries, and familiar local men. The changing fortunes of the campaign and its auxiliaries illustrate how new public health interventions became a means for the kingdom's population to engage with or avoid both royal and colonial power. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Burke, J. 2013. Media framing of violence against Tanzanians with albinism in the Great Lakes Region : a matter of culture, crime, poverty and human rights. *The Australasian Review of African Studies: (2013), vol.34, no.2, p.57-77.*, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 57-77.

Chan-Meetoo, C. 2013. *Media ethics and regulation : insights from Africa*. Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Abstract: This book is a collection of articles on journalism, ethics and gender-sensitive reporting, inspired by two workshops which were conducted in Mauritius in October 2012. The editor stresses the importance of ethics in contemporary journalism. This case is illustrated by contributions on media ethics, regulation and a gender-sensitive approach to both issues, including case studies on Mauritius, South Africa and France. Contributions: Africa's media: between professional ethics and cultural belonging (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); Ethics in journalism: why and how? (Christina Chan-Meetoo); Guidelines for ethical journalism - and beyond (Johan Retief); Content of regulation in South Africa (Johan Retief); The gist of the code (Johan Retief); Éthique et déontologie (Bruno Albin); Media education for gender equitable development (Sheila Bunwaree); Gender sensitive reporting (Christina Chan-Meetoo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nicholson, J. 2001. *Measuring change : South Africa's economy since 1994*. Durban, Trade Union Research Project (TURP), University of Natal.

Nicholson, J. 2001. *Measuring change : South Africa's economy since 1994*. Durban, Trade Union Research Project (TURP), University of Natal.

Horne, G. 2009. *Mau Mau in Harlem? : the U.S. and the liberation of Kenya*. Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan.

Abstract: Into Africa -- A British colony? -- A dangerous neighborhood -- Catastrophe looms -- Race war? -- Colonialism confronted -- Mau Mau looms -- State of emergency -- "Mau Mau" -- The United States arms the settlers? -- "Mau Mau": to Little Rock -- Labor will rule? -- Working class hero? -- A new frontier - in Africa? -- Colonialism retreating? -- Liberation looms -- Conclusion: Mau Mau in Harlem?

Mager, A., Blake, M., & Ward, D. 2001. *Masculinities in the making of gendered identities : a Getnet guidebook for trainers*. Cape Town, Gender education and training network (GETNET).

Mitterrand, F. & Taia, A. 2007. *Maroc 1900-1960 : un certain regard*. [Arles etc.], [Actes sud [etc.].

Dekkar, T. 2013. *Maroc-Algérie : la méfiance réciproque*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Adika, P.K. 2011. Marking transgressive spaces and bodies : a review of contemporary Ghanaian poetry. *Legon Journal of the Humanities: (2011), vol.22, p.1-25.*, vol. 22, p. 1-25.

Abstract: This paper reviews contemporary Ghanaian poetry in the light of emerging scholarly discourses about transnational cultural traffic, especially as they relate to Africa and its postslavery diasporas in the Western world. The paper argues that while most studies of Ghanaian poetry have been framed by narrowly conceived nationalist viewpoints related to the limiting and inherited mandates of European colonialism, contemporary Ghanaian poetry actually embraces a wider conception of nation that invokes spaces and bodies in both the Ghanaian/African homeland and the diaspora. The paper argues that nation-language, for Ghanaian poets as much as it was for Kamau Brathwaite and others in the African diaspora, rests on a foundation of multiple memories and historical experiences drawn from the spaces of both the African continent and its diasporas, and that is precisely why the imagination of nation in Ghanaian poetry paradoxically transgresses the borders of Ghana and logically leads to transnational transactions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ampitan, J. 2012. Mark 16:1 and the eagerness of women to Christianity in the contemporary church. *African Journal of Biblical Studies: (2012), vol.30, no.1/2, p.61-74 : tab.*, vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 61-74.

Alexander, P. 2013. *Marikana : a view from the mountain and a case to answer*. Auckland Park, Jacana Media.

Abstract: The "Marikana Massacre" was the single most lethal use of force by South African security forces against civilians since the end of apartheid; those killed were mineworkers on strike, in pursuit of a pay raise. Through a series of interviews conducted with workers who survived the attack, this account documents and examines the controversial shootings in great detail. In addition, it includes a narrative of the preceding events as well as of the violence itself written from the perspective of the strikers

Duteurtre, G. & Meyer, C. 2001. *Marchés urbains et développement laitier en Afrique subsaharienne : actes de l'atelier international, 9-10 septembre 1998, Montpellier, France*. Montpellier, CIRAD.

Ben Jelloun, T., Cores, A., Rio, B.d., & Bravo, C. 2009. *Marabouts, Maroc*. [Paris], Gallimard.

Duffey, A. 2012. Mapungubwe : interpretation of the gold content of the Original Gold Burial M1, A620. *Journal of African Archaeology: (2012), vol.10, no.2, p.175-187 : ill., krt.*, vol. 10.

Tlabela, K., Roodt, J., Paterson, A., & Weir-Smith, G. 2007. *Mapping ICT access in South Africa*. Cape Town, HSRC press.

Hiralal, K. 2013. Mapping free Indian migration to Natal through a biographical lens, 1880-1930. *New Contree: (2013), no.66, p.97-119 : foto*. no. 66, p. 97-119.

Abstract: The history of indentured Indians has been well documented in South African historiography in terms of migration and settlement. Shipping lists, which meticulously recorded the biographical details of each labourer, together with Indian immigrant reports, provide a wealth of information on the early migratory and labour experiences of indentured Indians. Regrettably, similar documentation regarding passenger or free Indian migration to Natal is absent in the South African archival records. This article adopts a biographical approach as a methodological tool to map the identification practices involved in the migration of passenger or free Indian immigrants to Natal between 1880 and 1930. Both the colonial and Union governments sought to regulate the entry of these immigrants through a system of identity documents. Passage tickets, domicile certificates, affidavits, Certificates of Identity and passports not only facilitated and hindered both individual and family migration, but also show how citizenship was defined, and migration controls were instituted and administered to free immigrants. Thus, as British subjects, free Indian immigrants were not really free but had to constantly, defend and reclaim their civic rights, and attest and verify their identity as the colonial and later the Union government sought

new and creative ways to restrict and prohibit their entry. This article illustrates the usefulness of a biographical approach to migration studies, in not only highlighting individual but collective immigrant experiences, which provide a way of capturing the diversity, complexity and the transformational nature of free Indian migration to Natal

Koffi, K.Y. & Kramoh, F.B. 2007. *Manuel d'éducation des jeunes à la culture démocratique*. Abidjan, Les Éditions du CERAP.

Huang, M. 2011. *Manual of prevention and treatment of tropical diseases in Kenya*. Nairobi, Kenya Literature Bureau.

2014. *Manifesto : FF+*. [Centurion], FF+.
<http://www.news24.com/Elections/PartyInfo/MANIFESTO-FF-20140311>

<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/374329893.pdf>

Okai, A. 2013. *Mandela the spear and other poems*. Grant Park, African Perspectives.

Onjala, J.O. 2002. *Managing water scarcity in Kenya : industrial response to tariffs and regulatory enforcement*. [S.l., s.n.].

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Lema, N.M., Schouten, C., & Schrader, T. 2003. *Managing research for agricultural development : proceedings of the National workshop on client oriented research, 27-28 May 2003, Moshi, Tanzania*. Dar es Salaam, Ministry of agriculture and food security. Division of research and development.

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Lema, N.M., Schouten, C., & Schrader, T. 2003. *Managing research for agricultural development : proceedings of the national workshop on client oriented research, 27-28 May 2003, Moshi, Tanzania*. Dar es Salaam, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Division of Research and Development.

Napoli, D.J. & Nelson, K. 2010. *Mama Miti : Wangari Maathai and the trees of Kenya*. New York, Simon & Schuster Books for Young Readers.

Abstract: The story of Wangari Maathai, who in 1977 founded the Green Belt Movement, an African grassroots organization, and in 2004 was the first African woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize

2010. *Malawi state of environment and outlook report : environment for sustainable economic growth*. Lilongwe, Malawi Government, Environmental Affairs Dept.

Du Plessis, M. & Gevers, C. 2009. Making amend(ment)s : South Africa and the International Criminal Court from 2009 to 2010. *South African Yearbook of International Law: (2009), vol.34, p.1-27.*, vol. 34, p. 1-27.

Houle, R.J. 2013. *Making African Christianity : Africans re-imagining their faith in colonial Southern Africa*. Bethlehem [Pa.], Lehigh University Press.

Abstract: "In the beginning" -- Being Zulu and Christian -- Conflicting identities -- Revival -- Naturalizing the faith -- A Zulu church -- Conclusion

Pearson, G. 2013. Making a livelihood at the fish-landing site : exploring the pursuit of economic independence amongst Ugandan women. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.751-765.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 751-765.

Abstract: Qualitative life history data were used to explore the experiences of women who live at five fish-landing sites on Lake Victoria, Uganda. The authors explore what economic and social opportunities women have in order to try to understand why some women are more vulnerable to violence and other risks than others and why some women are able to create successful enterprises while others struggle to make a living. The ability of women to create a viable livelihood at the landing sites was influenced by a wide variety of factors. Women who had or were able to access capital when they arrived at the landing site to set up their own enterprise had a significant advantage over those who did not, particularly in avoiding establishing sexual relationships in order to get support. Being able to establish their own business enabled women to avoid lower paid and more risky work such as fish processing and selling or working in bars. The development of landing sites and the leisure industry may be having an impact on how women earn money at the landing sites, with the most desirable economic opportunities not necessarily being connected directly to fishing. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Durojaye, E. & Foley, E.A. 2012. Making a first impression : an assessment of the decision of the Committee of Experts of the African Children's Charter in the Nubian Children communication. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.564-578.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 564-578.

Abstract: The article analyses the Nubian Children communication, the very first case to be finalized by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, in Kenya. It critically reviews the progressive approach of the Committee of Experts with regard to its interpretation of the exhaustion of local remedies. The Committee ruled that the best interests principle should serve as an exception to the exhaustion of local remedies rule. While the approach of the Committee is commended, it is argued that this progressive approach should be lauded with caution. Further, the article argues that the African Committee of Experts' approach to the indivisibility of human rights guaranteed under the African Children's Charter in the Nubian children communication is progressive and capable of advancing human rights, particularly socio-economic rights, of children in the region. While this decision serves as an important precedent for advancing children's rights in the region, it misses an opportunity of adopting a gender-sensitive approach in the interests of the girl child. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sissoko, A.E. 2011. *Mais qui a tué Sambala?* Paris [etc.], L'Harmattan [etc.].

Bürgi, J. 2007. *Mais nach Mass : ein Lehrstück über Theorie und Praxis im Kampf gegen den afrikanischen Stängelbohrer.* Bern, [HEP [etc.].

Randriamaro, J.R. 1993. *Mainty, côtiers et luttes politiques à Madagascar : le PADESM (Parti des Dëshérités de Madagascar), 1946-1956.* [S.l., s.n.].

Acquier, J.L. 1999. *Madagascar.* [Paris], Éditions Nouveaux-Loisirs.

Brown, K. 2011. *Mad dogs and meerkats : a history of resurgent rabies in southern Africa.* Athens, OH, Ohio University Press.

Adenutsi, D.E. & Ahorator, C.R.K. 2011. Macroeconomic determinants of remittance flows to Sub-Saharan Africa. *Tanzanian economic review: (2011), vol.1, no.1/2, p.116-145 : fig., tab.,* vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 116-145.

Kapanda, L. 2002. *Lutte contre les ravageurs, sécurité alimentaire et coton biologique au Sénégal.* London, Pesticide Action Network UK (PAN UK).

Mpoyi, L. B. 2008, *Lula*, [AJC! atelier jeunes cinéastes], [S.I.], (332869229).
Abstract: Court métrage (République démocratique du Congo). Lula, 18 ans, ne respire que par la danse hip hop. C'est sa manière d'oublier ses peines, un père absent, une mère autoritaire. Celle-ci l'enferme dans la chambre le jour d'une audition. [Résumé extrait du dvd-vidéo]

Amuri Mpala-Lutebele, M. 2013. *Lubumbashi, cent ans d'histoire*. Paris, L'Harmattan.
Abstract: Créée en 1910, sous l'impulsion du pouvoir économique incarné par l'Union Minière du Haut Katanga (UMHK), Elisabethville (première appellation de la ville de Lubumbashi, chef-lieu de la province du Katanga) prend naissance dans un environnement socio-économique sous-tendu par un contact intense des cultures. En 2010, à l'occasion du Centenaire de la ville, un colloque international a été organisé sur "Lubumbashi, cent ans d'histoire. Littérature, cultures urbaines, débats intellectuels". Ce livre rassemble les actes du colloque. La première partie 'Représentations littéraires' contient des contributions sur les jeunes écrivains de Lubumbashi (Dominique Ranaivoson), la condition "cuivreuse" de la ville (Nicolas Martin Granel), la représentation littéraire de Lubumbashi (Maurice Amuri Mpala-Lutebele), l'édition à Lubumbashi à travers le vingtième siècle (Raphael Thierry), le théâtre didactique (Maeline Le Lay), deux uvres de V.Y. Mudimbe (Kasongo M. Kapanga) et deux chansons de Jean Bosco Mwenda (Drocella Mwisha Ranika). La deuxième partie 'Cultures urbaines' présente des textes sur la gestion de la ville hétérogène (1932-1957) (Pierre Clément), cent ans de dépendance vivrière (Mulowayi Katshimwena John), l'économie informelle et la valorisation du métier de couturier (1930-2010) (Alexandre Nawej Kataj), la structure de la famille ouvrière (1910-2010) (Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu), la construction de la Wallace Memorial Church (1922-1932) (Jeffery Hoover), les cités pré-coloniales (XIX^e siècle) (Médard Kayamba Badye), la contribution du communauté juive à l'édification de la ville (Michel Lwamba Bilonda), la communauté hellénique et son apport au développement de la ville (Boniface Kizobo O'bweng-Okwess). La troisième partie 'Débats intellectuels' rend compte des uvres de l'esprit qu'inspire ou qu'initie la ville de Lubumbashi: architecture hospitalière et ségrégation urbaine (1920-1960) (Johan Lagae, Sofie Boonen et Maarten Liefoghe), 100 ans d'efforts pour l'intégration linguistique (Richard Mukendi Nkashama et Nestor Diansonsisa Mwana Bifwelele), Placide Tempels et le destin de la pensée africaine contemporaine (Emmanuel Banywesize), l'activité philosophique à l'Université de Lubumbashi (1990-2010) (Abbé Louis Mpala Mbabula), V.Y. Mudimbe (Pierre-Philippe Fraiture). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Sutton, S. 2004. *Low cost water source improvements : practical guidelines for fieldworkers*. St Albans, Teaching-Aids at Low Cost (TALC).

Sutton, S. 2004. *Low cost water source improvements : practical guidelines for fieldworkers*. St. Albans, Teaching-Aids at Low Cost (TALC).

Sutton, S. 2004. *Low cost water source improvements : practical guidelines for fieldworkers*. St. Albans, Teaching-Aids at Low Cost (TALC).

Molema, S.M., Matjila, D.S., & Haire, K. 2012. *Lover of his people : a biography of Sol Plaatje*. Johannesburg, Wits University Press.

Barrett, A.I. 2013. *Love is power or something like that*. London, Chatto & Windus.

Grobler, J. 2013. Louis Tregardt se dagboek as 'n historiese bron = Louis Tregardt's diary as an historical source. *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe: (2013), jg.53, nr.3, p.465-480*. p. 465-480.

Lebry, L.F. 2013. *Lougah : coulisses d'un artiste*. Abidjan [etc.], NEI/CEDA [etc.].

Visser, G. 2013. Looking beyond the urban poor in South Africa: the new terra incognita for urban geography? *Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2013), vol.47, no.1, p.75-93 : tab.*, vol. 47, no. 1, p. 75-93.

Abstract: The past two decades have seen the development of a rich body of scholarship focusing on South African urban settlements. An extensive narrative has emerged on the changing spatialities of the broader urban system, but the representation of South African urban areas remains surprisingly incomplete. The overwhelming majority of research deals with aspects of urban poverty and aims at informing policy and implementation responses that can provide an alternative urban future with seemingly limited success. The contention in this paper does not challenge the notion that elevated levels of urbanising poverty represent a future development trajectory of the so-called "real African cities" to which scholars like E. Pieterse refer. However, such an observation requires considerable refinement in the South African urban context. The growing number of urban residents is not necessarily poor. In fact, the number of relatively wealthy, in Africa generally and South Africa in particular, is rapidly expanding. It is the contention of this paper that, while there might be a moral imperative to investigate poor urban lives, there is similarly an empirical and theoretical obligation to investigate beyond the urban poor. The paper argues that the current imbalance in urban scholarship, focusing too heavily on the urban poor, allows the relatively wealthy to reproduce urban spaces as they please, with little scrutiny from scholars and policymakers. It suggests that, as long as we do not take the realities of these "other" urban dwellers seriously, there is little hope of addressing the fragmentation of the urban form and exclusion of the poor so typical of South African cities. Although existing scholarship aims to integrate currently fragmented cities, ignoring those who are not poor could lead urban scholars to implicitly reinforce South Africa's dualistic cities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Atieno Odhiambo, E.S. & Wanyande, P. 1989. *Longman secondary history Book two: History and government of Kenya*. Nairobi, Longman Kenya.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

1989. *Longman secondary history*. Nairobi, Longman Kenya.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

Hetherington, T. 2009. *Long story bit by bit : Liberia retold*. New York, Umbrage Editions.

Triulzi, A. & McKenzie, R.L. 2013. *Long journeys : African migrants on the road*. Leiden [etc.], Brill.

Abstract: This book investigates irregular African migration to Europe, by focusing on the conditions that shape and influence the lives of Africans before, during, and after their "migratory projects". The authors use migrants' narratives and draw on evidence-based field research from different disciplinary backgrounds, in an attempt to deconstruct common assumptions around this issue. Contents: 1. Home: a poem (Warsan Shire); 2. A migrants last journey: a short story (Kevin Eze); 3. Listening to migrant voices: an introduction (Robert Lawrence McKenzie and Alessandro Triulzi); 4. Sub-Saharan African migrants heading North: a mobility perspective (Joris Schapendonk); 5. Nigerian border crossers: women travelling to Europe by land (Kristin Kastner); 6. High-risk migration: from Senegal to the Canary Islands by sea (Miranda Poeze); 7. Stranded in Mauritania: Sub-Saharan migrants in post-transit context (Armelle Choplin and Jérôme Lombard); 8. Untangling immobility in transit: Sub-Saharan African migrants in Istanbul (Brigitte Suter); 9. Marabouts and migrations: Senegalese between Dakar and diaspora (Amber Gemmeke); 10. "Today, I would never go to Europe": mobility for resources and local development in West Africa (Laurence Marfaing); 11. Migration, class and symbolic status: Nigerians in the Netherlands and Greece (Apostolos Andrikopoulos); 12. Lessons for life: two migratory portraits from Eritrea (Magnus Treiber); 13. "Like a plate of spaghetti": migrant narratives from the Libya-Lampedusa route (Alessandro Triulzi); 14. Our journey (Dagmawi Yimer). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Adeleke, F.A.R. 2012. Locating the determinants of unsafe abortion beyond the legal framework of abortion laws : a case study of Nigerian and Ghanaian abortion laws. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.555-573.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 555-573.
Abstract: This paper gives a comparative study on abortion laws in Nigeria and Ghana to show

that the assumption of where there is no legal restriction on abortion, abortion services are likely to be safe and the assumption of where abortion is legally restrictive or criminalized, women then turn to providers with a high risk of incurring serious or life-threatening complications are over-generalized. There are other determinant factors responsible for unsafe abortion beside the legal framework. This study points out that the clandestinity usually associated with abortion is basically irrespective of the legality or otherwise of abortion; rather it is a result of the socio-cultural and ethno-moral corpus of the communities. The paper acknowledges the fact that criminalized and strict abortion law may actually be a determining factor for perpetuating the pandemic of unsafe abortion; however, it is the author's submission that liberalizing abortion law does not also ipso facto guarantee safe abortion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Chidzonga, M., Chiwerewa, D., & Njagu, J. 2010, *Lobola the movie*, The Decent Arthouse, Harare, (355053470).

Abstract: The Muzas are a Zimbabwean family running a granite import company from their home of 14 years in the United States. Sean Muza, the heir apparent to the Muza Granite empire, decides to spend this year's summer vacation in Zimbabwe with his brothers Curtis and T-Bone. This decision follows disagreements with his father Mr. Muza, which could not be resolved by his mother Mrs Muza. In Zimbabwe, Sean meets Christine Moyana and decides to marry her following a very brief courtship. Sean recruits his two metropolitan brothers and their uncle, Sekuru Magaya, as accomplices on his quest to marry Christine. The movie "Lobola" is an account of the day on which the Muza boys cross town to the Moyana residence in Chitungwiza to do everything necessary for the fulfilment of the cultural wedding process known as "lobola". The Moyanas are a Zimbabwean family living in Chitungwiza. Mr. Moyana lives with his wife Amai Christine and their two daughters Christine and Vimbai. Mr. Moyana's oldest son William is not generally considered a part of the family; he does not live at home, is not productively employed like everybody else, and he is not invited to family gatherings such as Christine's lobola ceremony (which has never stopped him from making his presence felt). [Abstract reproduced from video]

Ngcobo, M. 2013. Loan words classification in isiZulu: the need for a sociolinguistic approach. *Language Matters: (2013), vol.44, no.1, p.21-38 : tab.*, vol. 44, no. 1, p. 21-38.

Abstract: This paper addresses problems of loan words classification in isiZulu. Previous approaches have presented the classification as a neatly organized system, which classifies nouns according to their prescribed designated classes. The author argues that isiZulu speakers also classify new words by using their sociolinguistic background, and that this is in contrast with the previous views regarding the classification of new words that are borrowed mostly from English and Afrikaans. These borrowed words are lexicalized to conform to the grammatical system of isiZulu, whose noun class system consists of at least 15 of the 23 Bantu classes. The spoken corpus-based method is used in this paper to confirm that isiZulu loan words are classifiable and that there is a level of flexibility in this classification rather than rigid classification. The spoken corpus data is also compared with that of isiXhosa to measure some similarities between these two mutually related languages. The findings are that speakers of isiZulu classify most new words in class 9 and also significantly in other classes. Some words are classified in more than just one class as a result of the social status of the speakers of isiZulu. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ndlovu, M. 2013. Living in the Marikana world : the state, capital and society. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.46-58.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 46-58.

Abstract: In this article the author argues that the 'Marikana massacre' of 16 August 2012 at Lonmin mine near Rustenburg in the North-West province of South Africa, in which the South African police shot dead 34 mineworkers for protesting against low wages and other unbearable employment and/or living conditions, cannot be understood as merely an accidental event. This article is a decolonial critique on the Marikana massacre and seeks to explain how the modern world system, since its advent in 1492 as global power structure, has been producing a series of 'Marikana-like' conditions and events on the part of the non-Western subject that underlies its hierarchical arrangement. The article's point of departure is that rather than understand the Marikana massacre as a unique event or accident, it can better be characterized as a sign of the

non-Western subject's subjection to Western-centred modernity. The article explicates how the modern South African State and capital are part of the same 'colonial power matrix' (A. Quijano 2000), hence the two were bound to be on the same side against labour during the Marikana massacre. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Agbibo, D.E. 2013. Living in fear: religious identity, relative deprivation and the Boko Haram terrorism. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.153-170.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 153-170.
Abstract: Since 2009, a radical Islamist group in Nigeria called Boko Haram has been responsible for a string of violent attacks and bombings strategically directed at the government, security officials, churches, civilians, and the United Nations headquarters in the Nigerian capital Abuja. With the attacks getting increasingly coordinated and sophisticated, there are growing concerns, locally and globally, about not only the quickly deteriorating security situation in Nigeria but also the potential implications for Nigeria's unity. This article explores the relationship between religion as a force of mobilization as well as an identity marker in Nigeria and how its practice and perception are implicated in the current Boko Haram terrorism. The article further draws on the theory of relative deprivation to explain why Boko Haram rebels. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2013.788410>

Agbibo, D.E. 2013. Living in fear: religious identity, relative deprivation and the Boko Haram terrorism. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.153-170.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 153-170.
Abstract: Since 2009, a radical Islamist group in Nigeria called Boko Haram has been responsible for a string of violent attacks and bombings strategically directed at the government, security officials, churches, civilians, and the United Nations headquarters in the Nigerian capital Abuja. With the attacks getting increasingly coordinated and sophisticated, there are growing concerns, locally and globally, about not only the quickly deteriorating security situation in Nigeria but also the potential implications for Nigeria's unity. This article explores the relationship between religion as a force of mobilization as well as an identity marker in Nigeria and how its practice and perception are implicated in the current Boko Haram terrorism. The article further draws on the theory of relative deprivation to explain why Boko Haram rebels. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
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Long, S.A. 2004. *Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia : the findings of the WILD Project : final technical report of the Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification Project (WILD)*. Windhoek, Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification Project.

Steinberg, J. 2011. *Little Liberia : an African odyssey in New York City*. London, Jonathan Cape.

Jenkins, E. 2013. Little houses and other children's spaces in 'The child's day' by Olive Schreiner and 'The chronicles of Peach Grove Farm' by Nellie Fincher. *English Academy Review: (2013), vol.30, no.2, p.42-52.*, vol. 30, no. 2, p. 42-52.
Abstract: The play spaces that girls occupy direct the action in 'The Child's Day', the prelude to the adult novel *From Man to Man* by Olive Schreiner, and *The Chronicles of Peach Grove Farm*, a children's story by Nellie Fincher. Stories featuring children's play with doll's houses and other private places, both real and imaginary, form a venerable literary tradition. What these two early South African stories contribute to the tradition is the contrasting use to which colonial girls put their play spaces. The girls of Fincher's novel establish a miniature farm with a doll's house homestead in which they enact in miniature the routines of domestic and farm life that they will perpetuate as adults, learning at the same time lessons in the metaphysics of life and death and personal ethics. In 'The Child's Day', Rebekah escapes from adult supervision to private places, both real and imaginary, where she explores alternative modes of behaviour, anticipating the independent adult that she becomes later in the novel. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gbadoua Uetto, V. 2013. *Littérature féminine ivoirienne : une écriture plurielle*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Baumgardt, U. & Derive, J. 2013. *Littérature africaine et oralité*. Paris, Karthala.
Abstract: La relation entre les littératures africaines écrites et l'oralité est complexe et multiforme. L'un et l'autre sont structurés en genres qui leur sont propres et le glissement des uns aux autres ne va pas de soit. Ceci a motivé le thème des journées d'études de l'APELA (Association pour l'étude des littératures africaines) qui se sont tenues à Paris les 23 et 24 septembre 2010 et dont le présent volume publie les actes. La première partie explore les différents aspects du fonctionnement des sources orales dans la littérature écrite: Le cas du roman francophone (L'oralité, source de rénovation des techniques romanesques dans 'l'A-Fric' de Jacques Fame Ndongo, par Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin; Les 'nouveaux habits' de l'oralité chez les romanciers ouest-africains de la seconde génération, par Ehora Effoh Clément); Le cas du roman anglophone (Les leçons de Tortue, d'Achebe à Adichie, par Françoise Ugochukwu); Le cas du roman en langues africaines (Présence de l'oralité dans la production écrite: le proverbe dans la littérature contemporaine hausa, par Saoudé Ali et Jean Derive), Roman peul et oralité, par Mélanie Bourlet); le cas de la poésie francophone (Configurations et fonctionnements de l'oralité dans 'D.E.J.A V.U' de Noel X Ebony, par N'guettia Martin Kouadio). La seconde partie étudie littérarité et littérisation de la littérature orale aujourd'hui: Un exemple du Maghreb (L'oralité en Kabylie: une oralité de plus en plus médiatisée, par Amar Ameziane); Deux exemples d'Afrique centrale (La devise dans la société punu du Gabon: simple production verbale ou genre littéraire? par Serenah Tomba; Pierre-Claver Akendengué et l'art de chanter le conte (Gabon), par Kelly Marlène Milébou Ndjavé). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Phillipson, L. 2013. Lithic tools used in the manufacture of pre-Aksumite ceramics. *Azania: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.380-402 : foto's, tab.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 380-402.

Coulon, V. 1999. *LITAF : littérature africaine francophone*. Bordeaux, Centre d'études d'Afrique noire (CEAN).
<http://www.litaf.cean.org/index.html>

Baines, G. 2013. Lionising De la Rey : Afrikaner identity politics and performative nostalgia in post-apartheid South Africa. *African Identities: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.249-259 : foto's.*, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 249-259.

Baines, G. 2013. Lionising De la Rey : Afrikaner identity politics and performative nostalgia in post-apartheid South Africa. *African Identities: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.249-259 : foto's.*, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 249-259.

Muthoni, P. 2010. *Lilac uprising*. Nairobi, Aura Publishers.

Wele, P. 1993. *Likumbi Iya mize and other Luvale traditional ceremonies*. Lusaka, Zambia Educational Publishing House.

Oed, A. & Matzke, C. 2012. *Life is a thriller : investigating African crime fiction*. Köln, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.
Abstract: This book is an outcome of the 9th International Janheinz Jahn Symposium on African Literatures, held in 2008 at the Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany, and entitled "Beyond 'Murder by magic'". The volume investigates African crime fiction in its broadest possible scope, and from a multiplicity of perspectives. Contributions range from general national overviews to close readings of individual works; analyses include narratological, political, linguistic and cultural studies approaches. Together these papers cover crime narratives in seven languages - Afrikaans, English, Ewe, French, Portuguese, Swahili, and Yorùbá - by writers such as Muhammed Said Abdulla, Klá Akínládé, Boubacar Boris Diop, F. Kwasi Fiawoo, Monica Genya, Rodwell Musekiwa Machingauta, Tony Marinho, Deon Meyer, Ben R. Mtobwa, Pepetela, Aristabulus Elvis Musiba and Adaora Lily Ulasi. Also included are interviews with Deon Meyer, Ben

R. Mtobwa, Angela Makholwa, and Meshack Masondo. Contributors: Ranka Primorac, Matthias Krings, Geoffrey V. Davis, Doris Wieser, Matthew J. Christensen, James Gibbs, Susanne Gehrmann, Anja Oed, Katja Meintel, Manfred Loimeier, Mikhail D. Gromov, Said Khamis, Uta Reuster-Jahn, Alina N. Rinkanya, Karola Hoffmann and Christine Matzke. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kimani, J.K. 2007. *Life and times of a bank robber*. Nairobi, Spear Books.

Enwezor, O., Gelder, A.v., & Adjovi, B. 2005. *Life & afterlife in Benin*. Berlin, Phaidon Press Limited.

Kraaij, F.v.d. 2013. *Liberia : van vrijheidsideaal naar verloren paradijs*

Liberia : van vrijheidsideaal naar verloren paradijs. Leiden, Afrika-Studiecentrum.

Abstract: Als enthousiaste twintiger vertrekt de schrijver in de jaren zeventig van de 20e eeuw naar Liberia. Hij gaat er les geven aan de Universiteit van Liberia. Onder zijn studenten bevinden zich latere ministers; een van zijn studenten ontpopt zich als een gevreesde warlord. Een van zijn collegas wordt zelfs president. Tijdens zijn jarenlange verblijf in Liberia reist de schrijver naar alle uithoeken van het land, bezoekt er rubberplantages en ijzermijnen en spreekt met managers en arbeiders. In de hoofdstad Monrovia ontmoet hij politieke activisten, journalisten, ministers, ambtenaren en academici die hem veel over het land vertellen: Afrikas eerste onafhankelijke republiek, in 1847 gesticht door vrijgemaakte slaven uit de Verenigde Staten. Bijna veertig jaren later blik hij in dit persoonlijke relaas terug op het land waarvan hij is gaan houden. In 2012 gaat hij terug en treft een land aan dat bezig is op te krabbelen na twee gruwelijke burgeroorlogen die naar schatting 250.000 mensen het leven kostten en een onbekend groot aantal gewonden en getraumatiseerden tot gevolg hadden. Hoe kan een land dat als een van de meest stabiele in Afrika gold zo afglijden naar chaos en anarchie? Wat ging er mis? De schrijver doet dit vanuit eigen waarnemingen uit de doeken. Hij gaat daarbij kritisch in op de rol van de huidige president van Liberia, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Afrikas eerste democratisch gekozen vrouwelijke president en in 2011 medewinnares van de Nobelprijs voor de Vrede. [Samenvatting uit boek]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/21952>

Rampa, F., Bilal, S., & Sidiropoulos, E. 2012. Leveraging South-South cooperation for Africa's development. *South African Journal of International Affairs: (2012), vol.19, no.2, p.247-269 : graf., tab.*, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 247-269.

Abstract: Optimizing the development opportunities presented by emerging powers' growing interest in trade, investment and diplomatic engagement in Africa seems a priority for the continent in the context of a changing global system in which power is more diffuse. Taking into account a reconceptualization of aid effectiveness as development effectiveness, this paper

focuses on the manner in which African states understand and approach new opportunities for cooperation with emerging powers, especially China, India and Brazil, including the crucial issue of whether they seek joint development initiatives with both traditional partners and emerging powers. The central argument is that SouthSouth cooperation, which is value-neutral although rhetorically reflecting the principles of solidarity and mutual benefit, must be part of an effective strategy to draw emerging economies into the national or regional development objectives of African states and the continent at large. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Abstract: L'on a toujours déploré l'extrême centralisation de l'Administration dans les pays d'Afrique noire francophone, avec son corollaire la concentration des fonctionnaires de qualité dans les capitales, au détriment des collectivités locales sous-administrées. Les efforts sont faits afin de remédier à cet état de choses, et surtout au Cameroun, avec une panoplie des lois sur la décentralisation. Le décret no. 2000/694 du 13 septembre 2000 fixe les modalités d'exercice du droit à la participation des fonctionnaires. Mais l'absence de participation trouve sa source non seulement dans les textes prévus à cet effet, mais aussi dans les dédales du droit administratif et de la science administrative. Cet article étudie les limites juridico-administratives à la participation des citoyens à l'administration publique camerounaise, ainsi que les considérations sociopolitiques contre la participation des citoyens à l'administration publique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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Abstract: La présente étude a pour objet de révéler toutes les virtualités que recèlent la disposition de 'litiges intéressant le domaine public', énoncée par l'article 2 alinéa 3 de la loi camerounaise no. 2006/22 du 29 décembre 2006 fixant l'organisation et le fonctionnement des tribunaux administratifs. Les litiges intéressant le domaine public sont toutes les contestations qui sont liées à la présence des biens immobiliers appartenant aux personnes publiques, et affectés soit à l'usage direct, soit aux services publics. Ces contestations peuvent s'élever entre l'administration et les particuliers 1) au sujet de l'appartenance de ces biens au domaine public et à leur protection; 2) aux modalités de leur occupation privative; et 3) à leur mauvais entretien.

Malgré leur caractère potentiellement 'explosif', la plupart de ces litiges n'aboutissent pas devant le juge administratif: on dénombre à peine cinq décisions rendues en la matière. L'apathie de l'administration et des justiciables camerounais est la cause de l'indigence de la jurisprudence administrative camerounaise en la matière. Notes, réf., rés. (Résumé extrait de la revue]

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Abstract: The creation of forest protected areas and reserves, often by use of law, to address the increasing loss of the world's biodiversity raises a number of problematic issues. This approach has placed local community members at the periphery, denying them access to resources they have used and depended on for generations. A strategy called 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation' (REDD) has been formulated to address this problem as well as the rapid loss of the world's biodiversity. The REDD scheme aims at compensating governments for putting in place systems for conserving and protecting their forests and reducing emissions of greenhouse pollutants, especially carbon dioxide. Developed countries seek to purchase carbon credits from developing countries which have put in place mechanisms to conserve and manage forests in a sustainable manner in their jurisdictions, in accordance with agreed standards. The author analyses selected legislative enactments whose provisions have a close bearing on the implementation of REDD in Tanzania. The laws which have been selected for analysis are the Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2004, the Land Acts, 1999, the Local Government Acts, 1982, and the Forest Act, 2002. These legislative enactments have more emphasis on provisions that address conservation and management of forests, the key ingredient of REDD, due to the relationship between forest degradation and climate change. In addition, the author analyses some of the provisions and regulations which address management and governance issues at a local community level which were implemented in an effort to reach out to local communities living in proximity to natural resources. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Abstract: The capital market industry in Tanzania is one of the important sources of funding for large institutional borrowers who are seeking financing for expanding their ventures or for starting new ones. It has also been an important source of capital for daring entrepreneurs. The market has been growing steadily; however, it is facing a number of challenges along its path to growth. The paper examines some of these challenges from a legal perspective, particularly those related to participation of foreigners in the market. It explores the laws governing foreign participation and their application in Tanzania and examines the legal constraints provided therein. The research then analyses whether such legal constraints hinder the development of the local capital market in Tanzania. The author explores in detail the relationship between capital markets, a country's economy and foreign participation in capital markets. The third section analyses the legal framework that governs mainly the two aspects of foreign participation in capital markets, identified as cross-listing and cross-border portfolio investment, as well as a review of the laws regarding capital markets and in particular foreign participation in the Tanzanian context. In conclusion, the author recommends how these laws can be improved. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Abstract: Provides an overview of the need for social protection of women workers in the informal sector. Sketches some innovative approaches to social protection that have been undertaken by governments, community-based organizations and other non-governmental bodies; identifies gaps and priorities for future research, development programme and policy. Appendix: Case studies (Case 7: The South African Old Age Pension (SA-OAP))
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Yaqub, M.O. 2012. Learning Arabic language in Nigerian universities and beyond. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.121-137.*, vol. 21, p. 121-137.

Abstract: This paper discusses the motivations of Nigerian students for studying Arabic and the way Arabic is being taught in Nigerian universities and other institutions, such as traditional Arabic schools and military schools. It classifies the motivations of students as 'integrative' (i.e.,

the student has a general desire to become acquainted with the Arabic language, culture and/or people) or 'instrumental' (i.e., the language is considered useful for a specific purpose, such as a job). The author signals a mutual mistrust between Muslims and Christians with regard to the study of Arabic: Christians discourage their children to study the language, and some Muslims regard Christians studying Arabic with suspicion. The author addresses the issue of how Arabic could best be taught in Nigerian universities and other institutions. A main question is whether the teaching of Arabic should focus on religious and classical texts, on modern standard Arabic as used in the news media, or on spoken dialect. The author also discusses resources and methodologies for teaching Arabic and suggests improvements through teacher training, the use of internet (e-learning), and collaboration and coordination (particularly) between schools and universities. Finally, he points out what causes Arabic, and also German and English, to be perceived as 'difficult' languages in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Abstract: S'intéresser au grotesque dans les littératures africaines, y étudier sa présence, ses formes et son sens, trouve sa principale justification dans l'importance que celui-ci a prise depuis plusieurs décennies dans les textes. Mais c'est aussi parce que les littératures africaines offrent des exemples particulièrement remarquables et originaux de grotesque que l'étude de ces littératures devrait éclairer la compréhension du grotesque lui-même. Contributions: Du grotesque dans les littératures africaines (Rémi Astruc); Entre hybridité postcoloniale et néo-baroque: une voie pour le "grotesque" africain (Daniel-Henri Pageaux); La hernie comme paradigme du grotesque postcolonial? (Nicolas Martin-Granel); Littérature francophone africaine et grotesque satirique (Katrien Lievois); Dictatures grotesques et esthétique du vraisemblable dans le roman africain contemporain (Effoh Clément Ehora); Du "gimmick" au fantastique: la fonction du grotesque dans la littérature sud-africaine en anglais (Richard Samin); Some aspects of the oppositional discourse and the anglophone postcolonial African novel: a special reference to Ngugi and Armah (Hocine Maoui); Grotesque et politique dans les littératures angolaise et mozambicaine contemporaines: une poétique du "supplément sensible" (Maria-Benedita Basto); Vie et mort d'un poète grotesque et ventriloque, Tchicaya U Tam'si (Daniel Delas); Du grotesque pornographique à l'arabesque politique: le Zimbabwe de John Eppel (Xavier Garnier); Le grotesque dans le polar: carnavalesque ou clichés? (Christiane Ndiaye); Guerre, chaos, désastre sur la scène africaine contemporaine: le détour par le grotesque (Christine Ramat); Grotesque et autonomisation partielle des littératures africaines (en guise de postface) (Pierre Halen). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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Abstract: L'année 2004 fut, au Cameroun, une année de relance de la décentralisation où l'administration territoriale a été profondément modifiée par l'adoption de nouveaux textes. L'une des innovations apportées réside dans les rapports entre les collectivités territoriales décentralisées et l'État. La tutelle a été maintenue conformément à la Constitution pour jouer son rôle classique d'assistance et de contrôle. Mais il s'agit d'une tutelle allégée. Le système de contrôle de légalité prévu par la réforme de 2004 est une véritable révolution juridique dans les rapports entre l'État et ses collectivités territoriales décentralisées au Cameroun. Une lecture minutieuse des textes de 2004 et l'ancienne réglementation en ce qui concerne les volets non envisagés dans ceux-ci permet d'avancer que le système actuel de contrôle des actes des collectivités territoriales décentralisées bouleverse les principes de tutelle jusqu'ici en vigueur. Cela se traduit par le dispositif de contrôle institué par les textes de la décentralisation de 2004 et la mise en œuvre échelonnées du contrôle. Notes, réf. [Résumé AS Leiden]

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Abstract: The paper examines the pros and cons of the checkered nature of language use in the Tanzanian Parliament. It focuses on language policy, language choice and the practicality of language use in parliamentary discourse. Right from the eve of independence, the medium of communication in the Tanzanian parliament has been Swahili although the option is between Swahili and English; Swahili has been and still is the preferred choice among parliamentarians. Nevertheless, the author observes that language contact phenomena such as various forms of alternation between Swahili and English occur quite regularly in parliamentary debates and submissions. The paradox, however, is that various forms of documentation in parliament are drafted in English. From data extracted from a corpus drawn from issues of the Tanzanian parliamentary Hansard, the paper attempts an analysis of particular choices, the advantages and disadvantages of such choices and their impact on the Swahili language. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ans, A.M.d. 1995. *Langage et politique : les mots de la démocratie dans les pays du Sud de l'espace francophone*. [Paris], CIRELFA.

Abstract: Cet ouvrage collectif regroupe douze études issues d'un programme de recherche intitulé: 'La mise en mots de la démocratie. La vocabulaire du citoyen et de l'élu, dans le cadre du colinguisme entre le français et les langues vernaculaires dans les pays du Sud et de l'espace francophone'. Contributions portant sur l'Afrique: Marie-Louise Moreau: Reflets verbaux de deux univers politiques. Épreuves d'association verbale au Sénégal et au Zaïre - B.

Kadima-Tshimanga, L. Bakil Afukel et M. Muswaswa Makolo: De la démocratie au Zaïre: consensus lexicaux d'un peuple en délire - Romain Kasoro Tumbwe: Le français, langue de la politique au Zaïre? Observation du langage politique depuis le début du processus de transition vers la démocratie - Sophie Creteur: Les emprunts du diola au français dans le domaine de l'organisation politique - Solofo Randrianja: Réflexions sur le discours politique malgache contemporain, à travers l'analyse contrastive de discours prononcés par le président Ratsiraka entre 1975 et 1978, et de 'lettres de lecteurs' adressées à divers journaux en 1991-92 - Claudine Bavoux: Une caricature politique dans la presse malgache: 'Sans cible' d'Aimé Razafy - Foudil Chériguen: Quels mots pour dire 'démocratie' dans l'Algérie d'aujourd'hui? [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Van Leynseele, Y.P.B. 2013. *Landscapes of deracialization : power, brokerage and place-making on a South African frontier*. [S.l., s.n.].

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Boone, C. 2012. Land conflict and distributive politics in Kenya. *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.1, p.75-103 : krt.*, vol. 55.

Abstract: This paper argues that even with the incorporation of land policy provisions into Kenya's new constitution, there is every reason to believe that in the near future, highly politicized land conflict will continue. This is because land politics in Kenya is a redistributive game that creates winners and losers. Given the intensely redistributive potential of the impending changes in Kenya's land regime - and the implications of the downward shift in the locus of control over land allocation through decentralization of authority to county governments - there is no guarantee that legislators or citizens will be able to agree on concrete laws to realize the constitution's calls for equity and justice in land matters. This article traces the main ways in which state power has been used to distribute and redistribute land (and land rights) in the Rift Valley, focusing on post-1960 smallholder settlement schemes, land-buying companies, and settlement in the forest reserves, and it highlights the long-standing pattern of political contestation over the allocation of this resource. It then traces the National Land Policy debate from 2002 to 2010, focusing on the distributive overtones and undertones of the policy and of the debate over the new constitution that incorporated some of its main tenets. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

[Journal abstract]

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Rwegasira, A. 2012. *Land as a human right : a history of land law and practice in Tanzania.* Dar-es-Salaam, Mkuki na Nyota.

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Abstract: Kenya's current constitutional moment has included both the first popularly ratified constitution and its first postindependence comprehensive land reform policy. The roughly temporally parallel processes that brought about these two signal achievements have inserted the interests of ordinary Kenyans into this constitutional moment in a way that elections and constitutional ratification alone would not have, reflecting more than two decades of civil society pressure. The new democratized land tenure policy removes land allocation decisions from pervasive executive branch abuse and vests them in a democratically elected Parliament. In this fundamental respect, the Kenya constitutional implementation process appears to privilege procedural and deliberative democracy as the source of substantive democratic land tenure outcomes, and by extension, the terms on which Kenyans relate to each other and their leaders. Upon the outcomes of these deliberations may well hinge the future stability as well as the democratic quality of the Kenyan state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

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Direito, B. 2013. Land and colonialism in Mozambique : policies and Practice in Inhambane, c.1900 - c.1940. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.353-369.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 353-369.

Abstract: The land question has been one of the key topics in the historiography of colonial eastern and southern Africa. With a few exceptions, in relation to colonial Mozambique this topic has by and large been overlooked. Little is therefore known on how African use and access to land was progressively curtailed in the first decades of the twentieth century, or how Portuguese colonial land policies such as 'native' reserves and a growing settler presence impacted on the lives of rural dwellers. This article surveys the key land policies formulated both in Lisbon and in Mozambique between 1900 and 1940 and places them in their particular historical context, in the process unveiling the tensions and debates that helped shape them. It then evaluates the practice of such policies in the province of Inhambane, where different types of land struggles spanning contemporary Portuguese rule in the region have been documented. By examining these struggles alongside pivotal themes in the history of southern Mozambique, this article makes the case for a closer examination of the land question in the history of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.795812>

Direito, B. 2013. Land and colonialism in Mozambique : policies and Practice in Inhambane, c.1900 - c.1940. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.353-369.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 353-369.

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Hatzfeld, J. 2007. *La stratégie des antilopes : récits*. Paris, Seuil.

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N'Goran, E.Y. 2013. *La rumba congolaise : sa splendeur, ses effluves, ses profondeurs*. Abidjan, L'Encre Bleue.

Pahimi, P. 2010. La résistance à l'impôt dans la plaine du Diamaré de 1916 à 1995 : cas des Guiziga et des Moundang. *Kaliao: (2010), vol.2, no.4, p.81-102.*, vol. 2, no. 4, p. 81-102.

Mazigui Ngoue-Nzameyo, E. 2013. La réglementation du transport multimodal transroutier des marchandises en droit OHADA. *Revue africaine des affaires maritimes et des transports: (2013), no.5, p.26-32.* no. 5, p. 26-32.

Folquet, L. 2013. La réglementation de l'UEMOA en matière de transport maritime. *Revue africaine des affaires maritimes et des transports: (2013), no.5, p.18-25.* no. 5, p. 18-25.

Malki, T.E. 2014. *La responsabilité sociale des entreprises : le cas du Maroc.* Casablanca, Afrique orient.

Trichet, P. 2013. La relation mission-colonisation : une mise au point progressive dans la Dahomey des années 1860. *Outre-mers: revue d'histoire = ISSN 1631-0438: (2013), t.101, no.380/381, p.105-119.*, vol. 101, no. 380/381, p. 105-119.

Hibou, B. 1999. *La privatisation des États.* Paris, Éditions Karthala.

Abstract: Dans le monde entier, la privatisation se trouve au cur des programmes de gouvernement ou d'aide économique. Il s'agit de la privatisation des entreprises et des services publics, mais aussi des fonctions régaliennes traditionnelles de l'État: le fisc, les douanes, la sécurité intérieure, la défense nationale, les négociations de paix. À partir des exemples de la Russie, de la Pologne, de la Chine, de Taiwan, de l'Indonésie, du Maghreb et de l'Afrique sub-saharienne, cet ouvrage renouvelle l'analyse de cette tendance importante du monde contemporain. La deuxième partie intitulée 'La privatisation des relations internationales' contient deux chapitres concernant l'Afrique: La privatisation de la souveraineté et la survie des États faibles (William Reno) et, Le pouvoir n'est pas souverain: nouvelles autorités régulatrices et transformations des États dans le Bassin du Lac Tchad (Janet Roitman). Le livre a un avant-propos par Béatrice Hibou: De la privatisation des économies à la privatisation des États: une analyse de la formation continue de l'État, et un postface par Yves Chevrier: 'Tenants of the house': privatisation de l'État et construction politique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Mbonda, E.M. 2013. *La philosophie africaine, hier et aujourd'hui.* Paris, L'Harmattan.

Abstract: Collected essays

Les textes réunis dans cet ouvrage sont issus d'un colloque qui s'est tenu le 26 avril 2003 à l'Université catholique d'Afrique centrale, Yaoundé, Cameroun. Le thème de ce colloque 'La philosophie africaine, hier et aujourd'hui' est venu du souci de comprendre ce qu'il en est aujourd'hui de la philosophie africaine, qui pendant plusieurs décennies était restée focalisée sur les discussions à propos de son existence et sur son statut épistémologique. Pendant longtemps en effet, les travaux et débats de 'philosophie africaine' étaient centrés sur les mêmes interrogations: existe-t-il une philosophie africaine? Et si elle existe, se trouve-t-elle dans les sagesses ancestrales ou dans les textes des auteurs contemporains? Que valent les plaidoyers pour la reconnaissance d'une philosophie africaine propre? La question même de l'existence d'une philosophie africaine n'est elle pas oiseuse? Le colloque voulait remettre à l'ordre du jour la problématique de la philosophie africaine, pour faire une sorte de bilan de ce qu'elle est devenue, après le temps des controverses, et pour penser ce qu'elle peut apporter aujourd'hui, dans la culture intellectuelle africaine et mondiale. Contributions: Introduction: la philosophie africaine et l'interminable quête de son identité (Ernest-Marie Mbonda); La philosophie africaine d'hier à aujourd'hui (Hubert Mono Ndjana); La philosophie africaine comme contribution à la dialectique de la libération (Marcien Towa); La philosophie africaine comme particulier universel (Meinrad Hebga); Raconter la couleur du temps (Fabien Eboussi Boulaga); "Pensée" et "philosophie" (Ebénézer Njoh Mouelle). Les discussions qui ont suivi les communications ont également été reproduites dans ce livre. L'ouvrage se termine par une lecture prospective des différents débats (Lomomba Emongo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Manirakiza, P. 2012. La nouvelle institution d'ombudsman au Burundi: potentialités et défis. *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones: (2012), année 66, no.4, p.481-504.*, vol. 66, no. 4, p. 481-504.

Abstract: Fin 2009, le Parlement du Burundi adopte une loi qui crée l'Ombudsman; elle est promulguée au début de l'année 2010. Le présent article explore l'importance de cette institution et sa contribution potentielle au développement démocratique du pays. Il s'appuie sur la loi qui l'institue en tentant d'en décortiquer les lacunes et de suggérer comment on pourrait les combler afin de maximiser le potentiel de l'Ombudsman. Ainsi, après un bref historique de l'institution de

l'Ombudsman et une description du cadre théorique et l'importance de l'Ombudsman, l'article aborde les missions qui lui sont confiées (la mission d'enquête, la mission de médiation et de conciliation, la mission d'observateur, et des missions spéciales), ses pouvoirs et atouts, la saisine de l'Ombudsman et la procédure d'examen des plaintes, les relations de l'Ombudsman avec d'autres entités de même nature (le système judiciaire, la Commission nationale des droits de l'homme), ainsi que les principaux défis qu'il doit relever pour s'acquitter de ses missions. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ngono Tsimi, L. 2011. La modernisation de l'administration territoriale du Cameroun en vue de son adaptation à la décentralisation territoriale: regard sur les décrets du nos 2008/376 et 377 du 12 novembre 2008. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.21-45.* no. 77, p. 21-45.

Abstract: Deux importants décrets signés le 12 novembre par le Président de la République camerounaise, l'un no. 2008/376 portant organisation administrative du Cameroun, l'autre no. 2008/377 fixant les attributions des Chefs de circonscriptions administratives et portant organisation et fonctionnement de leurs services, introduisent des novations institutionnelles dans le système administratif connu jusqu'à cette date au Cameroun. Ces décrets ont eu pour principal objectif de moderniser l'administration territoriale de la République en vue de son adaptation à la décentralisation territoriale. On peut d'emblée dire que la mutation n'est pas une révolution; elle ne bouleverse pas profondément les piliers de l'organisation administrative. En revanche, elle s'articule davantage sur des aménagements managériaux, notamment l'organisation et le fonctionnement des services. C'est la déconcentration, c'est-à-dire une délégation de compétences de l'État à des représentants locaux, soumis hiérarchiquement au pouvoir central. L'auteur dresse l'économie de la modernisation de l'Administration territoriale du Cameroun, incarnée par les décrets de 2008, en vue de son adaptation au nouveau contexte de la décentralisation territoriale. Ensuite il démontre que cette réforme annoncée ne semble pas avoir couvert toutes les attentes générées en son temps, d'où l'intérêt de mettre en exergue des axes de mutation. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Zitouni, M. 2012. *La lutte des verts contre la dictature de Ben Ali.* Tunisie, Arabesques.

Diop, T. 2013. *La légende de Mali Sadio.* Dakar, Toto Diop.

Diop, E.H.O. 2013. *La justice constitutionnelle au Sénégal : essai sur l'évolution, les enjeux et les réformes d'un contre pouvoir juridictionnel.* [Dakar], CREDILA.

Pasquier, R. 2013. *La jeunesse ouvrière chrétienne en Afrique noire : 1930-1950.* Paris, Karthala.

Hollande, F. 2012. La Francophonie, porteuse de valeurs, de principes, d'exigences. *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.35-40.* no. 45, p. 35-40.

Faye, B., Ndiaye, P., & Ba, A. 2010. La forêt classée de Koutal (Kaolack) : une citadelle assiégée. *Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines / Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar: (2010), no.40B, p.23-36 : krt., tab.*

Diallo, A. 2011. *La fille du volcan : l'île de Ngor.* [Dakar], Nouvelles Éditions africaines du Sénégal.

Diffo Tchunkam, J. 2013. La dynamique du droit commercial général de l'OHADA issu de la réforme d 15 décembre 2010. *Recht in Afrika: (2013), Jg.16, H.2, S.123-147.*

Manes, G. 2009. *La culture réunionnaise : (y taque barreau).* La Montagne, La Varangue.

Manes, G. 2009. *La culture réunionnaise : (y taque barreau).* La Montagne, La Varangue.

Djamé, F.N. 2013. La coutume, source de droit administratif camerounais réflexions à partir d'un malentendu. *Recht in Afrika: (2013), Jg. 16, H.2, S. 149-167.*

Camara, A.M. 2010. La construction de l'identité territoriale dans les programmes d'histoire et de géographie : étude comparative entre les programmes dits de "Tananarive" et ceux en vigueur au Sénégal depuis 2004. *Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines / Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar: (2010), no.40B, p.95-107 : tab. no. 40B, p. 95-107.*

Pissang Keller, F. 2011. La compétitivité de l'environnement des affaires au Cameroun: quelques obstacles observés à la lumière de l'interprétation du rapport 'Doing Business' 2007 de la Banque Mondiale. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.133-150 : tab. no. 77, p. 133-150.*

Abstract: Dans une étude publiée en 2006, la Banque Mondiale soulignait que le climat des affaires dans les pays de l'Afrique centrale était le plus mauvais du monde. Soucieux de répondre favorablement aux attentes placées par les experts de la Banque Mondiale sur ces pays, le Cameroun a pris à bras-le-corps la question. Sous la supervision du Comité Interministériel Élargi au Secteur Privé (CIESP) le gouvernement a organisé un séminaire-atelier qui avait pour objectif global de contribuer à l'amélioration du climat des affaires et au développement du secteur privé. À la lumière du rapport 'Doing Business' 2007 de la Banque Mondiale, peut-on dire que le Cameroun a significativement amélioré sa position par rapport à celui de 2006? L'objectif de cet article est d'aborder dans un premier temps, l'état des lieux du climat des affaires du pays. Dans un second volet, il présente les obstacles majeurs à l'amélioration du climat des affaires. Premièrement, on constate que le Cameroun se singularise par une mauvaise qualité de son système légal. En plus le pays présente aujourd'hui un risque politique et financier pour les investissements étrangers. Un deuxième domaine où le Cameroun est en retard est l'absence du contrôle de la corruption. Troisièmement, l'attractivité du Cameroun auprès des investisseurs étrangers reste limitée par le manque d'infrastructures et du capital humain. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Moussa, I. 2010. La case soro chez les Dii dans l'Adamaoua au Cameroun : un patrimoine architectural en péril. *Kaliao: (2010), vol.2, no.4, p.29-40 : foto's, krt., tab., vol. 2.*

Ravéreau, A. & Roche, M. 2007. *La Casbah d'Alger, et le site créa la ville.* Arles, Sindbad-Actes Sud.

Diaboula, W. 2010. La carte peut-elle contribuer à la décentralisation? *Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines / Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar: (2010), no.40B, p.37-57 : krt.*

Kouzan, K. 2013. La Caisse de réserve, une stratégie financière de "mise en valeur" colonial du Togo (1896-1960). *Outre-mers: (2013), t.101, no.380/381, p.259-285 : tab., vol. 101, no. 380/381, p. 259-285.*

Makiela-Magambou, G. 2013. L'organisation des activités portuaires au Gabon : une logistique au fonctionnement éclaté. *Revue africaine des affaires maritimes et des transports: (2013), no.5, p.33-42 : fig., tab. no. 5, p. 33-42.*

Emmanuel, D.E. 2012. L'institutionnalisation de l'opposition dans les États d'Afrique francophone. *Nouvelles annales africaines: (2012), no.3, p.47-94. no. 3, p. 47-94.*

Strauss, M.J. 2012. L'Inde dans le nouveau << grand jeu >> africain. *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.97-108. no. 45, p. 97-108.*

Braeckman, C. 2012. *L'homme qui répare les femmes : violences sexuelles au Congo : le combat du docteur Mukwege.* Bruxelles, André Versaille.

Idohou-Affagnon, J. & Daavo, Z.C. 2002. *L'homme et son environnement*. Amsterdam [etc.], Institut Royal des Tropiques.

Cornet, A. 2013. L'ère du soupçon : missionnaires anglicans et fonctionnaires belges entre défiance et tensions (Ruanda, 1916-1940). *Outre-mers: (2013), t.101, no.380/381, p.143-162.*, vol. 101, no. 380/381, p. 143-162.

Schifano, E. 2003. *L'édition africaine en France : portraits*. Paris, l'Harmattan.

Abstract: Après avoir précisé une notion comme celle de littérature négro-africaine et rappelé les évolutions du monde des lettres en Afrique noire, l'auteur présente les principaux centres et circuits de production et de diffusion de la littérature africaine en France et en Afrique : éditeurs français spécialisés ou généralistes, éditeurs africains, librairies et bibliothèques, universités, institutions

Diagne, S.B. 2013. *L'encre des savants : réflexions sur la philosophie en Afrique*. Paris, Présence africaine.

Brusten, R. 2001. *L'emploi rural au Rwanda : une analyse de la politique de promotion et des interventions en faveur de l'emploi rural non-agricole au Rwanda jusque l'année 1994*. Louvain, ATOL.

Ondo, T. 2012. L'autorité des décisions des juridictions constitutionnelles en Afrique noire francophone. *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones: (2012), année 66, no.4, p.453-480.*, vol. 66, no. 4, p. 453-480.

Abstract: L'adoption de nouvelles Constitutions démocratiques en Afrique noire francophone à partir de 1990 allait mettre en valeur l'autorité des décisions des juges constitutionnels dès lors que l'on considérait la juridiction constitutionnelle comme la gardienne suprême de la Constitution. L'autorité juridictionnelle des décisions de la justice constitutionnelle est un principe constitutionnel fondamental qui renferme des caractéristiques précises et dont la violation peut être sanctionnée (première partie). L'incapacité des Lois fondamentales africaines à limiter le pouvoir présidentiel et l'instrumentalisation des révisions constitutionnelles par le Chef de l'État pour se maintenir au pouvoir mettent en exergue la problématique de la suprématie et de la rigidité de la Constitution, et partant celle de l'autorité des décisions de la juridiction constitutionnelle. Cette dernière subit autant de contraintes qui constituent des limites à la fois juridique et politico-institutionnelle à l'efficacité de ses décisions (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Morin, D. 2013. L'ascension du ras Tafari & la naissance de l'Éthiopie moderne (1916-1930). Abstract: Numéro spécial consacré à l'ascension du Tafari Makonnen, promu 'ras' en 1916 et couronné le 2 novembre 1930 sous le nom de Hailé Sélassié. Dans ce volume sont abordées ses actions qui marquent le début de l'Éthiopie moderne. Sommaire: Prise de parole, prise du pouvoir: la destitution du leg Iyasu (27 septembre 1916) - Didier Morin; Negus Mikaél and the destiny of the Ethiopian monarchy in 1916 - Irma Taddia; Le ras Tafari contre l'esclavage et l'admission de l'Éthiopie à la SDN (1923) - Alain Rouaud; Le ras Tafari à Paris (1924), un récit du blatta Heruy Wäldä-Sellassé - Katia Girma; La ras Tafari et le pacte italo-éthiopien de 1928 - Federica Guazzini; Le ras Tafari à la recherche d'un pays frère: les premiers contacts avec le Japon - Hideko Faerber Ishihara; Les "parrains" du ras Tafari, Léonce Lagarde et Mgr Jarousseau: protecteurs ou agents d'influence? - Lukian Prijac; Le ras Tafari, prince homme d'affaires - Alain Gascon; Le couronnement du ras Tafari et la délégation française - Lukian Prijac. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Joubert, H. 2006. *L'art africain*. Paris, Éditions Scala.

Essono, A.K.P. 2013. *L'annonce de l'évangile au Cameroun : l'oeuvre missionnaire des Pallottins de 1890 à 1916 et de 1964 à 2010*. Paris, Karthala.

Pambou, L. 2012. L'Afrique du Sud : une puissance émergente? *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.129-138. no. 45, p. 129-138.*

Lopes, C. 2012. L'Afrique dans le sillage des grands états émergents. *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.41-64. no. 45, p. 41-64.*

Carton, B. & Lahouel, B. 2001. *L'Afrique au futur : État contre mondialisation : pensées de résistance.* Bruxelles, Groupe de recherche pour une stratégie économique alternative (GRESEA).

Carton, B. & Lahouel, B. 2001. *L'Afrique au futur : État contre mondialisation : pensées de résistance.* Bruxelles, Groupe de recherche pour une stratégie économique alternative (GRESEA).

Carton, B. & Lahouel, B. 2001. *L'Afrique au futur : État contre mondialisation : pensées de résistance.* Bruxelles, Groupe de recherche pour une stratégie économique alternative (GRESEA).

Evang, S.P.A. 2013. L'administration et processus électoral au Cameroun : le désir étatique constant de l'administration. *Recht in Afrika: (2013), Jg.16, H.2, S.221-238.*

Babo, A. 2013. *L'"étranger" en Côte d'Ivoire : crises et controverses autour d'une catégorie sociale.* Paris, L'Harmattan.

Macpherson, F. 1977. *Kwacha Ngwee : how the Zambian nation was made.* Lusaka [etc.], Oxford University Press.

Hoelsing, P. 2012. Kusamira : singing rituals of wellness in Southern Uganda. *African Music: (2012), vol.9, no.2, p.94-127 : ill., krt., vol. 9.*

Piehl, M. 2008, *Kuchus of Uganda*, RFSL], [Stockholm, (332385213).
Abstract: 'Kuchu' translates as 'same' in Uganda. Its also a code word for 'same sex'. This documentary film follows members of Smug (Sexual Minorities of Uganda), a group of radical LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) activists who risk their lives in order to push for queer rights. In one scene, members of Smug are invited to a debate on homosexuality at the Makerere University College of Health Sciences. The Oedipal complex, the Bible, anal ulcerations and social ostracism overwhelm anything that Smug members have to say. Outside the school, Victor Mukasa, a 'lesbian and transgender' member and others speak about how colonialism it was English law that made homosexuality illegal and religion have created Ugandas homophobic culture. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Hatzky, C. 2012. *Kubaner in Angola : Süd-Süd-Kooperation und Bildungstransfer 1976-1991.* München, Oldenbourg Verlag.

Hargrove, J.L. 2011. Krumen and the suppression of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade from West-Africa. *Liberian Studies Journal: (2011), vol.36, no.2, p.72-98 : tab., vol. 36, no. 2, p. 72-98.*
Abstract: In the years between 1780 and 1808, Britain and the United States took the early steps to close the Trans-Atlantic slave-trade to its citizens. Experiencing some economic change-over, Parliament in March 1807 officially closed the slave trade, with Congress following suit in 1808. In order to combat illegal trade in Africans, both nations promoted the transition to trading legitimate goods. Liberia and Sierra Leone provided bases of operations for naval squadrons to patrol for illegal slavers. The key problem facing these squadrons was finding men to sail the coastline of Africa. Because of a lack of sailors, each nation turned to hiring the Kru people of Liberia's Kru coast. The involvement of the Kru (referred to as Krumen) aided in suppressing the slave trade and in spreading legitimate commerce to other areas of Africa. This work is an analysis of

Krumen and their impact on colonial history as workers on board anti-slaving naval vessels in the nineteenth century and later as migrant labourers for several different nations along the coastline of Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nkosi, D., Leach, A., & Hoskins, R. 2011. Knowledge and use of library resources by academic staff at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg (UKZNP) campus. *Innovation: (2011), no.42, p.54-78 : graf., tab. no. 42, p. 54-78.*

van Heerden, E. 2013. *Klimtol : 'n roman*. Capetown, Tafelberg.

Kagwanja, P. & Ringera, H. 2012. *Kiraitu Murungi : an odyssey in Kenyan politics*. Nairobi, Kenway Publications.

Wajnberg, M. H. 2012, *Kinshasa kids*, Wajnbrose Productions, Linkebeek, (356075109).
Abstract: Huit enfants des rues à Kinshasa, considérés comme sorciers, montent un groupe de rap pour déjouer leur sort. [Résumé extrait du dvd-video]

Mwangi, M. 2003. *Kill me quick*. Nairobi [etc.], East African Educational Publishers.
Abstract: A novel

Mwangi, M. 2003. *Kill me quick*. Nairobi [etc.], East African Educational Publishers.
Abstract: A novel

Mwangi, M. 2003. *Kill me quick*. Nairobi [etc.], East African Educational Publishers.
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Salkeld, A. 2002. *Kilimanjaro : to the roof of Africa*. Washington, DC, National Geographic Society.

Low, C. 2012. KhoeSan shamanistic relationships with snakes and rain. *Journal of Namibian Studies: (2012), vol. 12, p.71-96 : ill., vol. 12, p. 71-96.*
Abstract: In 1874 an article on Bushman rock art by colonial magistrate Joseph Orpen was published in the Cape Monthly Magazine. The article, which subsequently proved to be highly influential in Southern African rock art studies, contains intriguing references to charm medicine containing 'burnt snake powder'. Despite Orpens work being widely known and the highly unusual nature of his references, they have not, as yet, been examined in greater detail. In this paper the author looks at what makes these references so distinctive, how they might relate to a KhoeSan healing dance and whether they reveal a distinct later nineteenth century relationship between Bushmen, Khoekhoe, snakes and rain. Both historically and in more recent times there is evidence of people amongst the KhoeSan known as 'poison doctors' who profess immunity to snake-bites. The author explores connections between this immunity and snake charm medicine and asks whether poison doctors of the past may have been called upon to beseech the divine Water Snake to bring rain. Outlining the broader context of KhoeSan snake beliefs and snake relationships, he then goes on to examine the connections between snakes, rain and KhoeSan divinity, which place the snake, and particularly the python, at the heart of KhoeSan ontology and epistemology. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Omony, J.P. 2006. *Key issues in jurisprudence : an in-depth discourse on jurisprudence problems*. Kampala, LawAfrica.

Kahora, B., Chiba, Y., & Mwangi, B. 2009. *Kenya burning : mgogoro baada ya uchaguzi 2007/8*. Nairobi, GoDown Arts Centre.

Pavitt, N. 2008. *Kenya : a country in the making, 1880-1940*. New York, NY [etc.], W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

Werner, M.C.M., Otieno, V.A., & Wakhungu, J.W. 2011. *Kenya's urban development in the 21st century : the call for innovative initiatives from local authorities*. Nairobi, Development Trust Innovation Africa and African Centre for Technology Studies.

Kasaija, P.A. 2012. Kenya's provisional warrant of arrest for President Omar al Bashir of the Republic of Sudan. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.623-640.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 623-640.

Abstract: At the end of November 2011 a Kenyan High Court ordered that, if ever President Omar al Bashir of the Republic of Sudan steps on Kenyan territory, he should be arrested and transferred into the custody of the International Criminal Court (ICC). In pursuit of this ruling, the same court in January 2012 issued a provisional warrant of arrest for President Bashir. In issuing the ruling and the provisional arrest warrant, the Court observed that it was implementing the decision of the ICC, which issued warrants of arrest for Bashir in March 2009 and July 2010 for crimes against humanity and genocide, respectively, which he allegedly committed in the Darfur conflict. The contribution argues that, first, the Court missed an opportunity to clarify the issue of the tension existing between provisions of the Rome Statute, particularly article 27 relating to the irrelevance of official capacity, and article 98(1) relating to cooperation with respect to waiver of immunity and consent to surrender a head of State whose country is not a state party to the Rome Statute. Secondly, the Courts declaration that the principle of universal jurisdiction has acquired jus cogens status and its application to the Bashir case was not correct. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghai, Y.P. 2011. *Kenya's constitution : an instrument for change*. Nairobi, Clarion.

Njong, L. 2012. *KCSE revision in history & government : with reminder notes & reasoned out answers 2000-2013 form 1-4*. Nairobi, High Flyer Services.

Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Kenya

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Vol. 1: Dekolonisierung und Krieg als Staatsbildungsprozess. - 352 p. Felsberg, Edition Eins.

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Abstract: In the early 70s, in a country shattered into numerous ethnic groups and in the middle of a war for independence, José Carlos Schwarz gave birth to Guinea-Bissau's first musical group, the Cobia Djazz. José Carlos sang in creole and created a musical style that unified the Guinea people. This documentary tells us the story of the poet and founder of Guinea-Bissau's modern music, who died in a plane crash in 1977, at the age of 27. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

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Wiley, K.A. 2014. Joking market women : critiquing and negotiating gender and social hierarchy in Kankossa, Mauritania. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.101-118.*, vol. 84, no. 1, p. 101-118.

Abstract: The streets of Kankossa's busy daily market often ring with laughter as female vegetable vendors joke with each other and passersby. This joking comes at a time when gender roles are shifting in Mauritania since it has become challenging for many men to provide for their families, causing women to take on roles as significant income earners. Likewise, as slavery has diminished over the last century, an, a group consisting of ex-slaves or descendants of slaves, have been negotiating their places in the polity. To gain insight into the shifting social order, this article analyses examples of joking by an market women who in this way engage with issues of gender and the social hierarchy. The social space of the market is a critical setting for such practices since it both facilitates their occurrence and also gives women's words weight because they are spoken in the presence of an audience. While jokes are always ambiguous, women's joking in front of others in this space makes their jokes bite, thus enabling them to give voice to deeply personal anxieties and make sense of changes in the social order. Bibliogr., notes, ref.,

sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
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Kalumba, P.S. 2012. *Jabulani : means rejoice : a dictionary of South African names*. Athlone, Modjaji Books.

Abstract: "Jabulani Means Rejoice is a dictionary comprised of hundreds of African names in local South African languages, meticulously assembled and expounded upon for the curious reader. Names are listed in alphabetical order with gender indications, as well as information regarding their ethnographic origins and meanings. Yet, Jabulani Means Rejoice is so much more than simply a list of names and their meanings. The author skilfully interweaves cultural context and history, including issues surrounding naming rituals, domestic disputes and the curse of the evil eye. As a reference work, Jabulani Means Rejoice stands as an invaluable contribution to the growing interest in African cultural history. With its names ranging from the traditional to the unconventional, it will appeal to linguists, family historians and anyone with an interest in names"--Provided by publisher

Ngweni, H. & Dias, L. 2010, *J.M. Kariuki*, Kenya History & Biographies Co., Ltd [etc.], Nairobi, (372617476).

Abstract: This is the story of the life and times of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki, a former Mau Mau freedom fighter who served for a while as private secretary to Kenya's first president Jomo Kenyatta, before being elected Member of Parliament for Nyandarua North. Josiah Mwangi Kariuki had fallen foul of Kenyatta's powerful inner circle when in March 1975 his bullet-ridden body was found in the wilds of Ngong Hills near Nairobi. His assassination sparked waves of protests that the Kenyatta government managed to quell only through a series of arrests and detentions of political leaders and radical academics. Documentary film consisting mostly of a series of historical photographs with a voice-over telling the story. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Kelemba, P. 2012. *It's a madd, madd world! : the hot years 2007-2011*. Nairobi, Buni Media.

Norell, M. 2008. *Islamist networks in Somalia*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).

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Janson, M. 2014. *Islam, youth and modernity in the Gambia : the Tablighi Jamaat*. New York, Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: 1. 'Life is a test, the hereafter is the best' -- 2. 'Welcome to the smiling coast': Muslim politics in the Gambia -- 3. The global meeting the local: the Tablighi Jama'at contextualized -- 4. Back to the ghetto -- 5. A jihad for purity -- 6. Learning to be a good Muslim woman -- 7. Male

wives and female husbands -- 8. Hungry for knowledge -- 9. 'Muslims are sleeping and we have to wake them up'"This monograph deals with the sweeping emergence of the Tablighi Jama'at - a transnational Islamic missionary movement that has its origins in the reformist tradition that emerged in India in the mid-nineteenth century - in the Gambia in the past decade. It explores how a movement that originated in South Asia could appeal to the local Muslim population - youth and women in particular - in a West African setting. By recording the biographical narratives of five Gambian Tablighis, the book provides an understanding of the ambiguities and contradictions young people are confronted with in their (re)negotiation of Muslim identity. Together these narratives form a picture of how Gambian youth go about their lives within the framework of neo-liberal reforms and renegotiated parameters informed by the Tablighi model of how to be a "true" Muslim, which is interpreted as a believer who is able to reconcile his or her faith with a modern lifestyle"--

Tafira, K. 2011. Is xenophobia racism? *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2011), vol.34, no.3/4, p.114-121.*, vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 114-121.

Abstract: The outbreak of anti-immigrant violence in Alexandra, South Africa, in 2008 has prompted a number of theoretical questions. While the attacks have pervasively been presented as xenophobia, the present author argues that what is termed xenophobia is in fact racism, practised by people of the same (black) population group. The author carried out research in Alexandra in 2009, focusing on the construction of Otherness and the subsequent racialized identities and cultural racism. He describes the labels used in Alexandra for non-South African immigrants, all of which carry racial connotations. He argues that this kind of new racism is entrenched in cultural differences in nationality, ethnicity language, dress, customs, social origins, and speech patterns. The differences are deepened by social and economic inequalities. Frustrations among local people are expressed through economic grievances which, however, mask the preceding cultural contempt. Ironically, some current black on black practices are reminiscent of apartheid white anti-black racism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Bamidele, O. 2014. Is there space in between? Religion and armed conflict in African states. *African Security Review: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.34-52.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 34-52.

Abstract: The politicisation of religion in Africa is causing the international community growing concern, particularly the smouldering hatred between Muslims and Christians. The rising wave of religious violence across the continent has given rise to a proliferation of arms that has led to armed struggle in many African states. This paper sets out to examine the recurring issue of religion and armed conflicts in some African states. It will consider two monotheistic religions - Christianity and Islam - and the way they have interacted with each other in the region. And, finally, it examines the different ways in which religious activities are related to armed conflict in northern Nigeria, northern Uganda, Sudan, Somalia and Rwanda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Cassell, D.L. 2011. Is Africa rising? : Liberia as a microcosm of Africa's transformation. *Liberian Studies Journal: (2011), vol.36, no.1, p.53-100 : fig., graf., krt.*, vol. 36.

Abstract: This work reviews the recent discussion and scholarship surrounding Africa's economic growth during the last two decades. It considers the euphoria and hopeful exuberance during the period of independence in the 1960s and the subsequent failures and disappointments of the 1970s that lead to decades of despair. Primarily, it considers the recent improvement in society, governance, and the economy across the continent - trends that have ignited worldwide hope that Africa may be reviving. The paper considers the themes of governance, the development of better legal structures and regulations, as well as the growth of markets and technology in Africa over the last two decades and the presence of new ideas. The author reviews major investment opportunities in consumer markets, mineral extractions, technology, infrastructure, and people. The need for investment in people is, above all, central to the rise of Africa. Liberia is referenced as an example in the context of the larger themes mentioned above. The work then concludes on a hopeful but cautious note encouraging the continuous and intelligent participation of the

international community in Africa's development and growth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Cahen, M. 2013. Is "Portuguese-speaking" Africa comparable to "Latin" America? : voyaging in the midst of colonialities of power. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, p.5-44.*, vol. 40, p. 5-44.
Abstract: Establishing a comparison between so-called "Latin" America and "Portuguese-speaking" Africa may well prove useful in highlighting certain major differences between those countries of America and Africa having undergone early colonization. But the main difference will not concern the hundred and fifty years between the independences of the early nineteenth and those of the late (1974-1975) twentieth century. It will lie in the very nature of the states created, on the one hand, by independences without decolonization - the colonial (Latin) states - and, on the other hand, by independence with decolonization - the decolonized (African) states: states, that is, which are differently embedded into colonialities of power. But such a comparison will also help to bring out certain common features stemming from the "longue durée" of Iberian colonizations. One such feature, despite the distance involved, is the Creole issue: the persistence and political importance of social milieus stemming from the first age of colonization. Although those old colonial elites were pre-capitalist - in the sense of not accumulating via the capitalist mode of production - they were, however, fully integrated into the merchant capitalist world-system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
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MacEachern, S. 2013. Iron artefacts from the DGB-1 site, Northern Cameroon : conservation, metallurgical analysis and ethnoarchaeological analogies. *Journal of African Archaeology: (2013), vol.11, no.1, p.39-54 : ill., krt.*, vol. 11.

Matthias, C.R. & Zaal, F.N. 2011. Intrusive care and protection assessments : when should children have a right to say 'no'? *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.381-397.*, vol. 27, p. 381-397.
Abstract: In care and protection cases State representatives frequently require children to undergo physical, psychological or other examination. The purpose is usually to assess likelihood of future harm from causes such as abuse or neglect. Such assessments may derive useful evidence, and this may be particularly valuable where children's court litigation is envisaged. However, from a children's rights perspective there are some difficulties that have not been sufficiently addressed in South Africa. Children may in some cases experience assessment processes as highly demeaning and invasive forms of secondary systemic abuse. The international evidence also shows that inadequate or inappropriate forms of assessment are often utilized. Particularly where children are without proper legal representation, incorrect assessments may carry undue weight in court. The authors show that current South African legislation in the form of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 and regulations falls far short of what is required when measured against a children's rights standard. They recommend amendments that will support children's ability to participate meaningfully in decision-making about care and protection assessments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ngunga, A. 2004. *Introdução à linguística Bantu*. [Maputo], Imprensa Universitária, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane.

Gitonga, B.A. 2011. *Introduction to community development : with applied project management*. Nairobi, PSI consultants.

Topanou, P.V. 2013. *Introduction à la sociologie politique du Bénin*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Kebede, B., Tarazona, M., Munro, A., & Verschoor, A. 2014. Intra-household efficiency: an experimental study from Ethiopia. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.105-150 : graf., tab.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 105-150.
Abstract: A common feature of many intra-household models is the assumption of efficiency in resource allocation ('income pooling'). This paper uses an experimental design to directly test

this. Data from 1,200 married couples in Ethiopia were collected in 2009 using treatments that vary initial endowments of spouses, final allocation rules and information in a voluntary contribution mechanism (VCM). Efficiency is decisively rejected in all treatments. Information improves efficiency only in some treatments, suggesting that the role of information is context dependent. Husbands' expectations of their wives' contributions are higher than their wives' actual contributions, and wives' expectations of their husbands' contributions are lower than their husbands' actual contributions. These systematic errors in expected and actual behaviour imply that the attainment of equilibrium as in a game theoretic framework is unlikely. Statistical tests indicate that instead of efficiency, other considerations are likely important. Overall, most of the empirical results cast doubt on models of the household that assume Pareto efficiency. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
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Lemba, J. 2013. Intervention designs for household food security : lessons from Kenya. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.231-242 : graf., krt., tab., vol. 25.*
Abstract: The study in this paper identifies intervention design(s) which have had an impact on household food security in Kenya's drylands, and could be replicated in other places with similar conditions. Five different ex-post interventions in the drylands of Kenya were evaluated using descriptive statistics and econometric models. It was shown that the intervention project design which had integrated provision of irrigation water and access to markets for both farm inputs and produce in its development strategies had an impact through improvement in the levels and stability of household incomes. Access to markets included institutional organization and provision of transport. In conclusion, food security policy in the drylands should focus on creating an enabling environment for farmers in terms of market organization and provision of irrigation infrastructure. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ndiaye, M. 2010. Internet et bonne gouvernance au Sénégal : l'exemple du site des démarches administratives. *Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines / Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar: (2010), no.40B, p.221-237 : ill. no. 40B, p. 221-237.*

Kabai, M. 2012. International legal instruments and measures providing protection against illegal unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU) : South African milieu. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.509-535., vol. 5, no. 3, p. 509-535.*
Abstract: Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU fishing) is attributed to various factors, like a high demand for fish and a lack of control over fishing activities both by vessels' flag states and by the coastal states in whose waters they fish. IUU fishing undermines management efforts either by a country's fishery authorities within exclusive economic zones (EEZs), or the competent Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). Implementation of legal measures and legal instruments is needed to provide protection against IUU and to bring an end to it. Irrespective of all these measures, IUU has not significantly decreased. This paper examines the legal measures providing protection against IUU fishing within a South African context. The concept of IUU fishing is wide enough to include diverse issues, however, this paper restricts itself to IUU fishing within an EEZ of South Africa, and all unreported fishing in high seas subject to a RFMOs jurisdiction. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Hull, C. 2008. *Integrated missions : a Liberia case study.* Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/156/370156749.pdf>

Förster, T. 2013. Insurgent nationalism : political imagination and rupture in Côte d'Ivoire. *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.3-32.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 3-32.

Abstract: Non-separatist insurgents unable to overthrow a sitting government often face a problem successful rebellions can avoid: They are not the only players who can claim to be acting on behalf of the nation. They will have to imagine the nation in a new way that distinguishes them from the older, established nationalism usually promoted by the existing government. This new nationalism aims to legitimise their actions, but first and foremost it has to be attractive to the population in the region under insurgent control and later to others as well. Each camp, the government and the insurgent side, articulates its understanding of the nation to the other side. In the process, both sides often also adopt different forms of imagination to render the specifics of their nationalism more visible to their followers as well as to partisans in the other camp. This article analyses this political articulation by taking Côte d'Ivoire as an example. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Manda, D.K. 2013. Institutions and service delivery in Africa.

Abstract: The three papers in this supplement of the Journal of African Economies explore the role of various institutions, both public and private, in delivering efficient services to promote economic growth in Africa. The first paper, by Tessa Bold and Jakob Svensson, reviews evidence of recent trends and outcomes in the education and health sectors in sub-Saharan Africa, with a focus on the quality of service delivery. It views low and ineffective spending on service delivery sectors as a symptom of the underlying institutional environmental decay. It further argues that a microeconomic approach that explicitly takes political and bureaucratic incentives and constraints into account provides a fruitful way forward. The second paper, by Tessa Bold, Mwangi S. Kimenyi and Justin Sandefur, looks at public and private provision of education in Kenya. The authors examine the superior examination performance of private primary schools and elite public secondary schools and test whether this performance reflects causal returns to the school type. The third paper, by Moussa P. Blimpo, Robin Harding and Leonard Wantchekon, investigates the extent of the relationship between political marginalization, public investment in transport infrastructure, and food security in Benin, Ghana, Mali and Senegal. The authors' main finding is that political marginalization indirectly affects food security, via its impact on the quality of transport infrastructure. An introductory article by Damiano K. Manda and Samuel Mwakubo gives an overview of the issue. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Fosu, A. & Drine, I. 2013. Institutions and African economies.

Abstract: Understanding the role of institutions in fostering growth and development is important for all economies, but critical for developing countries where such institutions are often embryonic and the development challenge quite daunting. Nor has the requisite nature of such institutions been non-controversial historically. It is with this challenge in view that the current special issue Institutions and African Economies has been produced. It contains the following articles: (1) The new institutionalism and Africa, by Robert H. Bates, Steven A. Block, Ghada Fayad and Anke Hoeffler; (2) Growth of African economies: productivity, policy syndromes and the importance of institutions, by Augustin Kwasi Fosu; (3) Resource rents, democracy, corruption and conflict: evidence from sub-Saharan Africa, by Rabah Arzeki and Thorvaldur Gylfason; (4) Addressing the natural resource curse: an illustration from Nigeria, by Xavier Sala-i-Martin and Arvind Subramanian; and (5) Institutions and job growth in African manufacturing: does employment protection regulation matter? by Louise Fox and Ann Maria Oviedo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Prah , M. 2013. *Insights into gender equity, equality and power relations in Sub-Saharan Africa.* Kampala [etc.], Fountain Publishers [etc.].

Prah , M. 2013. *Insights into gender equity, equality and power relations in Sub-Saharan Africa.* Kampala [etc.], Fountain Publishers [etc.].

Abstract: Since gender entered the development discourse, African countries have increasingly taken the concept on board in policy and practice. Gender in the development discourse ought to transform power relations between men and women to social relations that reflect their equal access to productive resources, opportunities and social and material benefits. This book seeks

to examine in more depth, issues regarding the gender-power imbalance in sub-Saharan African countries, with a specific focus on the eastern and southern African regions. The chapters in this book present research that examines the effectiveness and efficiency of gender mainstreaming policies, strategies and projects developed and implemented by national and international actors. A theme that runs through all the chapters is the persistence of patriarchal values and attitudes in Africa and its constraining effect on the achievement of gender equity and equality. The contributions have been organized into three thematic parts. Part one "Power and participation, governance and gender mainstreaming", part two "Economic empowerment, gender equality and climate change" and part three "Gender differentiation in various aspects of life: sexuality, reproductive health, education, access to technology and gender ideologies". Country cases include Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and Lesotho. Contributors: Mansah Prah, Peter Wagula Wekesa, Esuruku Robert Senath, Juliet Ntawubona, Deribe Assefa, Hibret Nigussie, Terefe Zeleke, Judith Namabira, Adalbertus Kamanzi, Birhanu Megersa, Faisal Buyinaza, Hanifa Nakiroya, Tefferi Ghebraye, Yalemzewd Molla, Felix N. Kioli, Karen Anne Hollely, Amon Kabuli, M. Phiri, Grace Nthembi Thadzi, Viola Nilah Nyakato, Mesfin Getaneh, Dorothy Tukahabwa, Alfred Otara, Robert Sengarama, Ali Kaleeba, Sibongile Mpofo, Woldekidan Kifle, Fibian Kavulani Lukalo and Pholoho Morojele. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Holness, W. 2013. Informed consent for sterilisation of women and girls with disabilities in the light of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. *Agenda: (2013), no.98, p.35-54.* no. 98, p. 35-54.

Hide, J.M., Kimani, J., & Thuo, J.K. 2001. *Informal irrigation in the peri-urban zone of Nairobi, Kenya : an analysis of farmer activity and productivity.* Wallingford, HR Wallingford.

Hope, K.R. 2014. Informal economic activity in Kenya: benefits and drawbacks. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.67-80 : fig.,* vol. 33, no. 1, p. 67-80. Abstract: The informal economy now constitutes an important component in the economic activities and process of development in Kenya. Although its relative importance was minimized in the past, the informal economy continues to thrive in Kenya and the rest of Africa. In this work, the informal economy ('Jua Kali' sector) is defined as consisting of those economic activities, units, enterprises and workers (both professionals and non-professionals) who engage in commercial activities outside of the realm of the 'formally' established mechanisms for the conduct of such activities and are therefore not regulated or protected by the State. It includes all forms of unregistered or unincorporated small-scale productive, vending, financial and service activities, and is also comprised of all forms of employment without secure contracts, worker benefits or social protection both inside and outside informal enterprises. The article discusses and analyses the nature, impact, benefits and drawbacks of informal economic activity in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
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Hope, K.R. 2014. Informal economic activity in Kenya: benefits and drawbacks. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.67-80 : fig.,* vol. 33, no. 1, p. 67-80. Abstract: The informal economy now constitutes an important component in the economic activities and process of development in Kenya. Although its relative importance was minimized in the past, the informal economy continues to thrive in Kenya and the rest of Africa. In this work, the informal economy ('Jua Kali' sector) is defined as consisting of those economic activities, units, enterprises and workers (both professionals and non-professionals) who engage in commercial activities outside of the realm of the 'formally' established mechanisms for the conduct of such activities and are therefore not regulated or protected by the State. It includes all forms of unregistered or unincorporated small-scale productive, vending, financial and service activities, and is also comprised of all forms of employment without secure contracts, worker benefits or social protection both inside and outside informal enterprises. The article discusses and analyses the nature, impact, benefits and drawbacks of informal economic activity in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
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Olaleye, A., Ogwumike, F., & Olaniyan, O. 2013. Inequalities in access to healthcare services among people living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.2, p.85-94 : tab., vol. 12, no. 2, p. 85-94.*

Opitz, C., Fjelde, H., & Höglund, K. 2013. Including peace : the influence of electoral management bodies on electoral violence. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.713-731., vol. 7, no. 4, p. 713-731.*

Abstract: What accounts for the difference between peaceful and violent elections in semi-authoritarian countries? This article analyses the influence of electoral management bodies (EMBs) on the likelihood of widespread violence triggered by opposition protest during election times. It is argued that by establishing inclusive and collaborative relationships through which political actors can jointly negotiate important electoral issues, EMBs influence the incentive structure of the major stakeholders in favour of non-violent strategies. The relationship is explored by comparing elections in Malawi (2004), Ethiopia (2005) and Zanzibar (2005). The analysis supports the idea that inclusive EMBs, rather than legal independence, are critical to guarantee the influence of the opposition in order to address both their interests and their mistrust of electoral politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Odhiambo, M.O. 2012. *Inaugural lecture : the Kenyan maize sub-sector performance and its implications for food security policy dialogue.* Eldoret, Moi University Press.

Gutto, S.B.O. 2013. In search of real justice for Africa and Africans, and her/their descendants in a world of justice, injustices and impunity. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.30-45., vol. 8, no. 1, p. 30-45.*

Abstract: This article addresses the question of whether African peoples demand justice for the wrongs committed against Africa and its peoples over the last 500 years, or whether Africa and African peoples accept complicity in the global impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of those injustices. The author argues that acknowledging the wrongs of the past and making symbolic reparative actions for those wrongs are essential for ensuring that the pursuit for a better world of justice is not built on top of underlying sinkholes and on the waste dumps of past injustices. Critical breakthroughs, such as the commitment enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union (2000), on crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide and the prohibition of unconstitutional change of government, must be pursued to their logical conclusion. To do so requires an understanding of where Africans, in their relationship with peoples in the rest of the world, are coming from. Smaller parts of the world have experienced similar heinous injustices with impunity, and Africa's pursuit of real justice also applies to those States and their peoples. Corrective or reparative justice is needed to clear the path for the meaningful and honest promotion of real global justice in the making of the future. It is imperative that the making of the African Renaissance confront real global justice for the sake of the past, the present and the future. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Okoth, G. 2009. In search of African developmental States : challenges and missed opportunities. *Africa Insight: (2009/10)*, vol.39, no.2, p.60-76., vol. 39, no. 2, p. 60-76.

Yacoubi, N.E. 2013. Impediment and challenges of innovations in mathematics education in Africa. *Africa Education Review: (2013)*, vol.10, suppl.1, p.S75-S88., vol. 10, p. S75-S88.
Abstract: In the past, common people were expected to have skills in reading, writing and arithmetic to succeed to have a job. Philosophy and/or Science were required for reaching a high position and belonging to the national elite. In this new millennium, information, knowledge, science and technology constitute a real power, and an educated person is asked to be able to access, interpret and possess information, to understand science and use technology. The role of education has moved towards forging connections between knowledge development and its application to the workplace. So, critical thinking skills, problem-solving and creativity remained the key factors to be a successful worker. Therefore innovations and new trends were necessary to face the change from the industrial society to the current information society and to fulfil the high expectations of this new millennium. The implementation of ICT has then been in the forefront of education reforms in the developed countries. ICT stood to make the greatest impact on education as a whole and particularly on Science, Mathematics and Technology. This required some planned and systematic strategies to introduce and support ICT in education, as well as in the society as a whole, in terms of software, hardware, training and maintenance support. The integration of ICT aimed to offer a powerful teaching and learning resource, and interesting opportunities for self-learning, distance and modular. The introduced innovations in ICT implementation, focused first on the vision of using ICT as a teaching and learning aid

Lawanson, A.O. 2011. Impacts of external debt accumulation and capital flight on economic growth of West African countries. *Tanzanian economic review: (2011)*, vol.1, no. 1/2, p.44-75 : fig., tab., vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 44-75.

Djiofack, C.Z., Djimeu, E.W., & Boussichas, M. 2014. Impact of qualified worker emigration on poverty: a macro-micro-simulation approach for an African economy. *Journal of African Economies: (2014)*, vol.23, no.1, p.1-52 : graf., tab., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-52.

Abstract: This study assesses the effect of international emigration of skilled workers on poverty in an African economy. The empirical analysis relies on three main steps: (i) an econometric analysis based on a sample of developing countries shows that skilled migration has a significant negative impact on productivity in the country of origin, while unskilled migration has a significant positive effect on the same indicator; (ii) using these estimates within a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, calibrated on Cameroonian economy data, the authors simulate the impact of emigration on macroeconomic indicators and (iii) relying on the 2007 Cameroonian household survey, the CGE model maps consistent changes of commodity and factor prices across households for a micro-simulation analysis. The authors find that the current pattern of emigration from Cameroon has contributed to an increase in the number of the poor by 0.8 percentage points. The negative effect of skilled emigration on productivity turns out to be more important than the combined positive effects related to remittances transferred and productivity gains from unskilled emigration. This outcome strongly supports actions by developing countries to optimise contributions from their skilled workers living abroad. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/1/1.abstract>

Djiofack, C.Z., Djimeu, E.W., & Boussichas, M. 2014. Impact of qualified worker emigration on poverty: a macro-micro-simulation approach for an African economy. *Journal of African Economies: (2014)*, vol.23, no.1, p.1-52 : graf., tab., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-52.

Abstract: This study assesses the effect of international emigration of skilled workers on poverty in an African economy. The empirical analysis relies on three main steps: (i) an econometric analysis based on a sample of developing countries shows that skilled migration has a significant negative impact on productivity in the country of origin, while unskilled migration has a significant positive effect on the same indicator; (ii) using these estimates within a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, calibrated on Cameroonian economy data, the authors simulate the

impact of emigration on macroeconomic indicators and (iii) relying on the 2007 Cameroonian household survey, the CGE model maps consistent changes of commodity and factor prices across households for a micro-simulation analysis. The authors find that the current pattern of emigration from Cameroon has contributed to an increase in the number of the poor by 0.8 percentage points. The negative effect of skilled emigration on productivity turns out to be more important than the combined positive effects related to remittances transferred and productivity gains from unskilled emigration. This outcome strongly supports actions by developing countries to optimise contributions from their skilled workers living abroad. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/1/1.abstract>

Ngugi, M.W. 2007. *Impact of Christianity among the Kikuyu people : a study of Kikuyu people religion and belief*. Berlin, Viademica.

Ngugi, M.W. 2007. *Impact of Christianity among the Kikuyu people : a study of Kikuyu people religion and belief*. Berlin, Viademica.

Maart, B. & Bloch, J. 2013. *Imaginary fact : contemporary South African art and the archive : an exhibition presented in the South African Pavilion at the 55th La Biennale di Venezia*. Grahamstown, National Arts Festival.

Shaaban, M.J. 2010. *If tomorrow comes*. [Zanzibar?], s.n.

Shaaban, M.J. 2010. *If tomorrow comes*. [Zanzibar?], s.n.

Op de Coul, M. 2003. *ICT for development case studies : Southern Africa*. [London], Building Digital Opportunities (BDO), OneWorld International.

Op de Coul, M. 2003. *ICT for development case studies : Southern Africa*. [London], Building Digital Opportunities (BDO), OneWorld International.

Op de Coul, M. 2003. *ICT for development case studies : Southern Africa*. [London], Building Digital Opportunities (BDO), OneWorld International.

Iribemwangi, P.I., Muthee, M.W., & Ndohvu, J.B. 2011. *Human rights, African values and traditions : an inter-diciplinary approach*. Nairobi, Focus Publishers.
Abstract: This book originates from a workshop organized in Nairobi in October 2008, under the theme of 'Human rights, African values and traditions'. The book addresses the issue of human rights and its connection with African values and traditions from an interdisciplinary perspective. It interrogates various societal aspects and examines them in the light of the international human rights framework and instruments. At the core of the book are issues of human rights in regard to children, women and youth. The authors examine traditional practices that affect the development and well being of the communities that undertake them. They have also looked at some of the beliefs, attitudes and assumptions that are held by communities and their potential dangers in terms of curtailing the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms espoused in international and regional human rights instruments. Contributions: Human rights, African values and traditions (introduction by Lone Lindholt); The status of women in the traditional Swahili society (Mwenda Mbatiah); Abortion and State power in Kenya (Jane Wambui); Female genital mutilation, human rights and language: the meeting point (P.I. Iribemwangi); Contested child rights and Kenyan perceptions of parenthood and childhood (Wafula Muyila); Tensions between children's rights and culture: the case of child participation in Kenyan schools (Lillian Kaviti); Motherhood, childhood and human rights by the Tugen of Kenya (Prisca Jerono); Victims or villains: the search for identity by youth in Kenya (Margaret Wamuyu Muthee); Method for intercultural knowing: a foundational philosophy for the right to knowledge (Sango Mwanahewa); Linguistic rights are

human rights (Jayne Mutiga); The necessity and sufficiency of Kantian ethics (Joseph Situma). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Klose, F. 2013. *Human rights in the shadow of colonial violence : the wars of independence in Kenya and Algeria*. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press.
Abstract: Contents: Chapter 1. Introduction; Chapter 2. The New World Order, 1941-1948; Chapter 3. Contested decolonization, 1945-1962; Chapter 4. The legitimization of colonial violence; Chapter 5. The unleashing of colonial violence; Chapter 6. The international discourse on human rights as marked by the wars of decolonization; Chapter 7. Conclusion

Haring, L. 2013. *How to read a folktale : the Ibonia epic from Madagascar*. Cambridge, Open Book Publishers.

Fowkes, J. 2011. How to open the doors of the court : lessons on access to justice from Indian PIL. *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.434-465., vol. 27, p. 434-465.
Abstract: Indian Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a creative and widely-noted model for broadening access to justice and facilitating the proper hearing of important issues even if they are not backed by resources. The model holds obvious appeal for South Africa, where these are pressing concerns. PIL has, however, enjoyed distinctly mixed success in India. This article draws on the model and the Indian experience of it to propose a PIL model for South Africa, more modest than India's, but designed to be resistant to the problems India has experienced and to be a practical proposal that both the government and the judiciary could support. The paper seeks to show how such a model can expand the number and diversity of people who can access the courts, improve the ability of the courts to remedy constitutional violations, and potentially bolster judicial status and independence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Reid, G.C. 2013. *How to be a real gay : gay identities in small-town South Africa*. Scottsville, University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

De Groof, M. 2013. How text reflects context : representation of African film audiences in Aristotles Plot. *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.181-202 : fig., fotos., vol. 5, no. 2, p. 181-202.
Abstract: This article analyzes how Aristotles Plot (Le complot d'Aristote, 1996), a film directed by Jean-Pierre Bekolo (Cameroon), reflects on the context of filmmaking and film reception in Africa. Aristotles Plot represents the relation between an African filmmaker and African film audiences consuming foreign movies and disapproving African cinema. The problem of how the production and consumption of African cinema is affected by the importation of films crafted elsewhere cannot be reduced to the question how to make African films available for their audiences. Neither can the problem solely be posed in terms of the alienation of African audiences and filmmakers. In Aristotles Plot, Bekolo caricatures both the African filmmaker (E.T.) and African audiences (Cinema) and thereby translates two views on spectatorship. However, the film itself suggests a perspective on spectatorship and filmmaking beyond the opposition of appropriation on the one hand and alienation on the other. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Rutten, M. & Mwangi, M. 2014, "How natural is natural? : seeking conceptual clarity over natural resources and conflicts," *In Conflicts over natural resources in the Global South: conceptual approaches*, Leiden: CRC Press/Balkema, pp. 51-70.
Abstract: Several schools of thought across scientific disciplines have dealt with the phenomenon of conflicts over natural resources. This has enriched the debate but has also blurred the discussion, especially as a result of the generic use of concepts such as natural resources. This chapter seeks conceptual clarity on the use of the word natural resources. It gives examples of how the various understandings of the concept impact the way in which scholars include or exclude certain kinds of resources. Furthermore, it pays attention to work conducted by environmental scientists who experienced similar problems in the building of a model in their field of study. This framework is elaborated upon from a political economy angle in an attempt to widen it to the resource conflict context. The result is an analytical model that underlines attention

for history and different geographical scales of analysis. The importance of the role of politics in a globalized environment is also emphasized. Drawing on a case involving the Maasai and the East Africa Portland Cement Company (EAPCC) in Kenya, the authors show that political aspects are likely to come into play in resource conflicts and should be included in any analysis of conflicts over natural resources. [Book abstract, edited]

Green, C. 2002. *How do small firms in developing countries raise capital? : evidence from a large-scale survey of Kenyan micro and small scale enterprises (MSEs)*. Manchester, University of Manchester. Institute for Development Policy and Management.

Green, C. 2002. *How do small firms in developing countries raise capital? : evidence from a large-scale survey of Kenyan micro and small scale enterprises (MSEs)*. Manchester, University of Manchester. Institute for Development Policy and Management.

Baye, F.M. 2013. Household economic well-being: response to micro-credit access in Cameroon. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.447-467 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 447-467. Abstract: This paper evaluates the determinants of borrowing, effects of borrowing on economic well-being, and potential disparity in responses by sources of well-being, location and gender, while controlling for other correlates. The 2001 Cameroon household consumption survey and a range of survey-based econometric methods that purge parameter estimates of potential intra-cluster correlation, endogeneity and sample selection biases were used. Access to credit/borrowing is strongly associated with household economic well-being irrespective of source of well-being. Rural well-being is significantly more contingent on credit access than urban well-being. Male-headed households rely more significantly on credit access to enhance well-being than their female counterparts. Higher levels of education associate more significantly with well-being enhancement than lower levels, more so for female-headed households than their male counterparts. To sustain the impact of credit on well-being, accompanying measures availability of sufficient funds, quality services by lenders, physical infrastructures, healthcare and training are required. These findings are useful in the context of economic recovery and poverty reduction under the current situation in Cameroon, where financial intermediation is limited and penetration is shallow. To better serve the needs of the economically active poor, a microfinance delivery model is proposed. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Baye, F.M. 2013. Household economic well-being: response to micro-credit access in Cameroon. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.447-467 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 447-467. Abstract: This paper evaluates the determinants of borrowing, effects of borrowing on economic well-being, and potential disparity in responses by sources of well-being, location and gender, while controlling for other correlates. The 2001 Cameroon household consumption survey and a range of survey-based econometric methods that purge parameter estimates of potential intra-cluster correlation, endogeneity and sample selection biases were used. Access to credit/borrowing is strongly associated with household economic well-being irrespective of source of well-being. Rural well-being is significantly more contingent on credit access than urban well-being. Male-headed households rely more significantly on credit access to enhance well-being than their female counterparts. Higher levels of education associate more significantly with well-being enhancement than lower levels, more so for female-headed households than their male counterparts. To sustain the impact of credit on well-being, accompanying measures availability of sufficient funds, quality services by lenders, physical infrastructures, healthcare and training are required. These findings are useful in the context of economic recovery and poverty reduction under the current situation in Cameroon, where financial intermediation is limited and penetration is shallow. To better serve the needs of the economically active poor, a microfinance delivery model is proposed. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Shaaban, M.J. 2011. *Hope never decays : poetry*. [Zanzibar], M.J. Shaaban.

Namale, A. 1994. *Honourable criminals*. Nairobi, East African Educational Publishers.

De Vos, M. 2013. Homogeneity in subject-verb concord in South African English. *Language Matters: (2013), vol.44, no.1, p.58-77 : tab.*, vol. 44, no. 1, p. 58-77.

Abstract: This paper explores the strategies employed by speakers of South African English for subject-verb concord using a large-scale methodology. It is argued that there is a complex interplay between broad types of agreement (e.g., syntactic vs notional agreement) and specific strategies for agreement (e.g., agreement with head noun vs 'attraction' agreement with the linearly closest noun). It is demonstrated that a particular type of notional agreement, namely 'Atomic-Homogeneous' agreement, plays the largest role in South African English; although other types of agreements are also present in the data set. Since this type of agreement has not been widely reported on in the literature on American and British English, it may be that South African English represents a departure from agreement in these varieties. The paper also demonstrates the viability of large-scale methodologies for this type of research. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Vergunst, N. 2001. *Hoerikwaggo : images of Table mountain*. Cape Town, South African National Gallery.

Dawson , H. 2013. HIV/AIDS, the erosion of social capital and the collapse of rural livelihoods in the Nkomazi district of South Africa. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.185-194.*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 185-194.

Bidaurratzaga-Aurre, E. & Colom-Jaén, A. 2012. HIV/AIDS policies in Mozambique and the new aid architecture : successes, shortcomings and the way forward. *The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2012), vol.50, no.2, p.225-252 : graf., tab.*, vol. 50, no. 2, p. 225-252.

Abstract: HIV/AIDS policies have become a significant and controversial issue in Mozambique in recent years. The extent of the disease, along with a massive involvement of the donor community and a committed response by Mozambican authorities, are the main drivers of these policies. In the framework of the new aid architecture, donors are expected to encourage recipient country "ownership" of development policies through new aid instruments like budget support or sector-wide approaches. However, HIV/AIDS policies in Mozambique are highly influenced by donors, because an exceptionally high proportion of the financial resources and policy formation comes from them. In this article the authors assess the extent of HIV/AIDS and its effects in Mozambique, and analyse the successes and shortcomings of the policies to fight the disease, emphasizing the role of donors. They end by exploring possible ways to increase ownership and effectiveness. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Posse, M. & Baltussen, R. 2013. HIV/AIDS patient satisfaction with a food assistance programme in Sofala province, Mozambique. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.203-210 : graf., tab.*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 203-210.

Scott-Sheldon, L.A.J. 2013. HIV testing is associated with increased knowledge and reductions in sexual risk behaviours among men in Cape Town, South Africa. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.195-201 : graf., tab.*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 195-201.

Ndati, N. 2011. *HIV & AIDS, communication, and secondary education in Kenya*. Eldoret, Zapf Chancery.

Vansina, J. 2012. History in novels and memoirs: Alfons Vermeulen on rural Congo (1899-1904). *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.123-142.*, vol. 39, p. 123-142.

Abstract: The Dutchman Alfons Vermeulen (1877-1965), who worked as an agent for the Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handels Vennootschap in the two Congos, published a novel about his life as a trader in a Congo town, which was entitled 'De pioniersdagen van Chicongo: een verhaal uit het pioniersleven in den Congo' (1933). He also left drafts about the same subject for his memoirs when he died in 1965. This essay systematically compares both documents using the rules of evidence and concludes that although it does not appear to be so on the surface, the novel distorts the evidence he adduces considerably more than the memoirs. At the same time though,

both documents are equally deeply affected by the spirit of the time of their composition. Hence the author argues that the combined evidence of both documents together is not only richer but also more reliable than their separate use. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

2010. *History for secondary schools / Perazia Kaloly*
2: *Teacher's guide*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

2010. *History for secondary schools / Perazia Kaloly*
1: *Student's book*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Kaloly, P. & Kiruthu, F. 2010. *History for secondary schools / Perazia Kaloly*. 2: *Teacher's guide*
2: *Form two*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Kaloly, P. & Kiruthu, F. 2010. *History for secondary schools / Perazia Kaloly*. 2: *Teacher's guide*
1: *Form one*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Kaloly, P. & Kiruthu, F. 2013. *History for secondary schools / Perazia Kaloly*. 1: *Student's book*
4: *Form four*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Kaloly, P. & Kiruthu, F. 2013. *History for secondary schools / Perazia Kaloly*. 1: *Student's book*
3: *Form three*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Kaloly, P. & Kiruthu, F. 2013. *History for secondary schools / Perazia Kaloly*. 1: *Student's book*
2: *Form two*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Kaloly, P. & Kiruthu, F. 2013. *History for secondary schools / Perazia Kaloly*. 1: *Student's book*
1: *Form one*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Kaloly, P. & Kiruthu, F. 2010. *History for secondary schools*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Ochieng', W.R. 2002. *Historical studies and social change in western Kenya : essays in memory of Professor Gideon S. Were*. Nairobi, East African Educational Publishers.

Abstract: This book, compiled in memory of Professor Gideon S. Were, is a collection of articles on Western Kenya. The book consists of four parts. Part 1, about the region's history, culture and traditional life, contains contributions by George M. Onyango, Bethwell A. Ogot, E.S. Atieno Odhiambo, William R. Ochieng', Meshack Owino, Maurice Amutabi, John Odwar Agak and Hellen Atieno Odwar Agak. Part 2 comprises articles on colonization and social change, by Robert M. Maxon, Priscilla M. Shilaro, Thabita Kanogo, I.D. Talbott, Hannington Ochwada, William R. Ochieng', Richard T. Ogonda, George M. Onyango and Mildred Ndeda. Part 3, about interethnic relations, has articles by Paul A. Ogula and P. Godfrey Okoth. Part 4, by Robert M. Maxon, elaborates on contemporary issues in the region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sidibé, H. 2012. *Histoires politiques du syndicalisme malien, de ses origines à nos jours*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Miezan, F. 2006. *Histoire de la Banque africaine de développement et de sa contribution à l'essor de la Côte d'Ivoire de 1963 à 2005*. Lille, ANRT.

Plageman*, N. 2012. *Highlife Saturday night : popular music and social change in urban Ghana*. Bloomington, IN, Indiana University Press.

Grace, J. 2013. Heroes of the road : race, gender and the politics of mobility in twentieth century Tanzania. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.3, p.403-425 : foto's.*, vol. 83,

no. 3, p. 403-425.

Abstract: This article follows the careers of two African drivers in social environments that circumscribed their movement and access to technology. It begins with Vincent Njovu, whose memoir, 'The first driver of Tanganyika', describes the driver's ability to navigate racial hierarchies of movement and technology, including the unlikely circumstances in which he fell in love with an ideal colonial machine. It then explores post-colonial cultures of gender and modernization by using the unpublished memoirs of Hawa Ramadhani, a woman who used automotive skills learned among nuns in the 1940s to become Tanzania's most respected driver. Paired together, the life histories of these drivers challenge historical narratives in which movement and technology (roads and motor vehicles, in particular) are used to discuss Africa's marginalization and decline. Instead, they show how transgressive practices of mobility can be used to challenge social and political orders and inspire new ways to think and act at uncertain historical junctures. Roads in these narratives are defined less by their danger than by their potential to turn unlikely individuals into heroes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Limpricht, C. & Biesele, M. 2009. *Heritage and cultures in modern Namibia : in-depth views of the country : a TUCSIN Festschrift*. Göttingen [etc.], Klaus Hess Publishers.

Marx, C. 2013. Hendrik Verwoerd and the Leipzig School of Psychology in 1926. *Historia: (2013), vol.58, no.2, p.91-118.*, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 91-118.

Renwick, R. 2014. *Helen Suzman : bright star in a dark chamber*. Johannesburg [etc.], Jonathan Ball Publishers.

Desplat, P. & Bierschenk, T. 2010. *Heilige Stadt : Stadt der Heiligen : Ambivalenzen und Kontroversen islamischer Heiligkeit in Harar, Äthiopien*. Köln, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.

Thompson, E.E. & Yeboah, A.A. 2013. Health information from elite to popular media: are Ghanaian media creating more space for health information/education? *Critical Arts: (2013), vol.27, no.3, p.370-385 : tab.*, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 370-385.

Abstract: In countries where illiteracy levels are high, media platforms such as print have tended to be exclusive of certain segments of the population, and therefore not wholly effective in reaching the masses with information, such as that relating to health. In Ghana, this barrier between literacy, media and audiences is blurring, as radio 'converges' with print such that newspaper stories of the day form the basis for morning radio (local language) discussions. This article investigates the implications of this 'converged' platform for expanding the spaces for health communication. Further, it explores audience interest in health issues in a growing cacophony of politics-based discourse. A qualitative content analysis of selected editions of two leading Ghanaian newspapers (Daily Graphic and Daily Guide) and the most popular morning radio programme (Kokrokoo) was undertaken to examine the extent to which newspaper stories on three health conditions (malaria, HIV/AIDS and hepatitis) gain prominence or suffer neglect as they transit from print through morning radio to the listening public. The findings suggest that the 'converged' platform may not wholly be creating more space for health education/communication. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ogunleye, E.K. 2011. Health and economic growth in Sub-Saharan African countries : a production function approach. *Tanzanian economic review: (2011), vol.1, no.1/2, p.1-43 : fig., graf., tab.*, vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 1-43.

Jones, N. 2013. Have we learned from history? : a comparative critical assessment of the Independent Group's coverage of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in South Africa in 2004 and 2011. *Critical Arts: (2013), vol.27, no.3, p.311-331 : tab.*, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 311-331.

Abstract: Media reporting and analysis play important roles in developing public understanding of key elements of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and also promote understanding amongst professionals working in the field. However, this article simultaneously acknowledges that certain media may limit the ways in which understanding takes place, depending on their ideological position. The

aim here is to attempt to understand how the Independent Group of newspapers in South Africa reports on the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The article begins with a brief attempt to unravel the ideological and political construction of the pandemic, as represented on the Independent Group's website from 1 January 2004 to 12 February 2004, and 1 April to 31 May 2011. The article highlights trends during both periods, to help demonstrate the way in which certain events have been selected and depicted. The author briefly examines the ways in which the discourse of news was constructed and mediated through the online stories. The advocacy role of the media vis-à-vis HIV/AIDS reporting is briefly addressed. The author ultimately attempts to map out some ethical guidelines for the coverage of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, and the challenges this presents with regard to the relationship between the media and inequalities in the pandemic. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Agbibo, D.E. 2013. Have we heard the last? Oil, environmental insecurity, and the impact of the amnesty programme on the Niger Delta resistance movement. *Review of African Political Economy: (2013), vol.40, no.137, p.447-465 : fig., tab.*, vol. 40, no. 137, p. 447-465. Abstract: This article draws on the theories of relative deprivation (RD) and Edward Azar's protracted social conflicts (PSC) to explain how the twin woes of oil and environmental insecurity are implicated in the Niger Delta conflict. The article presents a new empirical angle on the existing Niger Delta narrative by assessing the impact of the 2009 amnesty programme on resistance movements in the oil-rich region, while focusing on the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND). The article argues that the amnesty programme stops short of addressing underlying issues that continue to nurture sustained grievances in the Niger Delta. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Gummerson, E. 2013. Have the educated changed HIV risk behaviours more in Africa? *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.3, p.161-172 : graf., tab.*, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 161-172.

Murithi, T. 2014. *Handbook of Africa's international relations*. New York, Routledge. Abstract: "Analyses current themes in Africa's international relations. Discusses the growing prominence of the African continent on the world stage, the evolution of Pan-Africanism and the emerging role of the African Union as an international actor" Africa's international relations have often been defined and framed by the dominant international and geopolitical agendas of the day. However, increasingly, Africa is emerging as a vocal, and in some respects, influential actor in international relations. This collective volume assesses a selection of institutional developments, issues and policy frameworks, as well as the impact of global governance on Africa. The book comprises five sections including contributions by 44 authors. The first section deals with theoretical frameworks relating to Africa's international relations. Section two illustrates how the African Union has adopted a range of policies and institutions to govern its continental and international relations. The third section assesses a range of policy issues that remain a challenge for the continent to address, notably the ownership of Africa's peace and security interventions, international trade policy, migration, and powersharing. The fourth section looks at a range of topics pertaining to global governance and how it impacts on Africa. These issues include international peace operations, the International Criminal Court, the refugee challenge, the emerging doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), and the protection of civilians, human rights, climate change, the global trade in illicit weapons, the role of the UN Peacebuilding Commission, the Bretton Woods institutions and development assistance, terrorism, and the increasing role of private military companies. The final section of the book looks at Africa's international partnerships with the EU, China, the US (notably the US Africa Command), India, Japan, Latin America, and Iran. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Peterson, D., Baalow, R., & Cox, J. 2013. *Hadzabe : by the light of a million fires*. Dar es Salaam, Mkuki na Nyota Publishers.

Rammelt, M. 2005. *Guide to the ELCT Northern Diocese Archive in Moshi, Tanzania 1906 - 1993*. Leipzig, Institut für Afrikanistik.

Rammelt, M. 2005. *Guide to the ELCT Northern Diocese Archive in Moshi, Tanzania 1906-1993*. Leipzig, Institut für Afrikanistik.

Bradt, H. 1988. *Guide to Madagascar*. Chalfont St Peter, Bradt Publications.

Teppo, A. & Houssay-Holzschuch, M. 2013. Gugulethu: revolution for neoliberalism in a South African township. *Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2013), vol.47, no.1, p.51-74 : foto's, tab.*, vol. 47, no. 1, p. 51-74.

Abstract: This paper analyses the impact of neoliberalization on post-apartheid spatial practices in a South African township, Gugulethu. In november 2009 a modern shopping mall opened its doors in Gugulethu. While other relatively upmarket malls have been opened in black townships since the end of apartheid, this was the first of its kind in Cape Town. The article studies the process via which the developers claimed to reveal, promote and market Gugulethu as a successful, global African metropolis, in other words, as Afropolis. It examines this process at two levels: first, from the perspective of neoliberal policies and their ability to adapt to the local township environment and, second, from the viewpoint of the township and its permeability to these ideas and practices, specifically emphasizing the role of local brokers. The authors study how revolutionary discourses, imagery, spatial design and social engineering were employed to promote the business, and how these attempts were received at the everyday level in the township. They argue that contemporary, ordinary townships such as Gugulethu tell a localized story of neoliberalization processes through which global capital is rooted within South African townships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

Owaye, J.F. 2012. *Guerre, histoire et mythologie africaine*. Paris, Mon petit éditeur.

Kallon, K.M. 2013. Growth empirics : evidence from Sierra Leone. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.215-230 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 215-230.

Abstract: In this paper, the author uses a novel approach to estimate Sierra Leone's aggregate capital stock from gross fixed investment and depreciation. Using Johanssen's maximum-likelihood cointegration methodology, he estimates the parameters of the country's long-run per capita aggregate production function. Thereafter, the sources of economic growth are calculated, the key finding being that economic growth in post-independence Sierra Leone has been propelled by mostly capital accumulation. The implications of this capital-driven growth on poverty reduction and income distribution are then discussed. Policy recommendations for how to simultaneously promote economic growth and improve the living standard of the average Sierra Leonean are also provided. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Dankyi, E.K. 2011. Growing up in a transnational household : a study of children of international migrants in Accra, Ghana. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.133-161.*, vol. 14, p. 133-161.

Abstract: This article examines the Ghanaian context of the phenomenon of transnational households. It looks in particular at the children's perspective about the social impact of parental migration, especially in the light of a parental arrangement (child fosterage). Even though child fosterage is not peculiar to Ghana, it has not been the focus in studies on transnational families. Juxtaposing the Ghanaian children's experience against their Filipino counterparts, the discussion highlights the role that kin and friends play in raising migrants's children. Further, the article addresses the economic consequences of migration, since the relationship between migrants, their children, and caregivers depends on thrives from remittances. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Naamane-Guessous, S. & Guessous, C. 2011. *Grossesses de la honte : étude sur les filles-mères et leurs enfants au Maroc*. Casablanca, Afrique orient.

Barnard, L. & Steenkamp, W. 2006. *Grensoorlog 1966-1989 = Border war 1966-1989*. [Bloemfontein], Department of History, University of the Free State.

Nhamo, G. 2013. Green economy readiness in South Africa : a focus on the national sphere of government. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.115-142* : fig., graf., tab., vol. 8, no. 1, p. 115-142.

Abstract: Following deliberations to and from Rio+20, the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, there is no doubt the world is set to undertake green economy as a means to attaining sustainable development, poverty eradication, job creation and equity. At the heart of the green economy is the need to address negative impacts associated with climate change. The question this article addresses is to what extent South Africa is green economy ready. Focusing on the national sphere of government, the article concludes that the country has moved swiftly in addressing key readiness parameters, including high-level commitment and stakeholder buy-in, enhancing institutional set-up, developing the necessary legislation, establishing funding mechanisms and having programmes running on the ground. However, more work is still needed in areas such as continued domestication of the understanding on green economy, addressing weak individual and institutional capacity, increasing funding, proliferation of policies, matching national to global interests on green economy, and the role of higher (including further) education. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Follér, M.L. 2013. Governing AIDS through aid to civil society : global solutions meet local problems in Mozambique. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.1, p.49-59.*, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 49-59.

2009. *Governance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2006-2010)*. [Zambia], Governance Secretariat.

Kankindi, A., Bubridge, D., & Odhiambo, T. 2011. *Governance challenges in East Africa*. Nairobi, Focus Publishers.

Abstract: This volume collects reflections on issues of governance in eastern Africa, based on papers presented at the conference 'Governance challenges in East Africa', organized by the Strathmore Governance Centre (SGC) in November 2010 in Nairobi (Kenya). Contributions: Good governance and eastern Africa integration (Helen Sambili); Governance reforms, productivism and social development (Paschal Mihyo); Some burning issues in elections and democracy in Africa (Mwesiga Baregu); Governance and the development of eastern Africa (Terrence Ryan); On citizenship, belonging and governance (Karuti Kanyinga); On the non-governmental sector and governance (Peter Ole Nkuraiya); Gender, land tenure and financial inclusion (Ambreena Manji); On decentralization and governance (Nicole Töpferwien); A view of State-citizen interaction in Kenya and Tanzania (Dominic Burbridge); Governance challenges in the water resources sector (John Rao Nyaoro); A commentary on the state of sports in Kenya (Kabando wa Kabondo); Conclusion (David Sperling). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Uzukwu, E.E. 2012. *God, spirit, and human wholeness : appropriating faith and culture in West African style*. Eugene, OR, Pickwick Publications.

Abstract: Pt. 1. General considerations -- Preliminary considerations: history, culture, context, and new methodology for interpreting Christianity in West Africa -- Impact of openness to duality or plurality on the African theology debate -- Pt. 2. God-Spirit in West Africa and the God of Jesus Christ -- African traditional religion rediscovered: reasserting the value of African religions -- Rediscovering the depth of God in the Old Testament through interaction with dynamic West African categories -- The economy of spirit in the dynamic access to the Trinitarian God: aspects of the theology of Origen of Alexandria -- The primacy of Spirit in the West African access to the God of Jesus Christ: a conversation with Origen of Alexandria -- God's power manifest in the Holy Spirit for human wholeness -- Conclusion: re-appropriating the God of wholeness in the Spirit: contribution to world theology

Leonard, E. & Ramsay, G. 2013. *Globalizing Somalia : multilateral, international and transnational repercussions of conflict*. New York [etc.], Bloomsbury Academic.

Abstract: This collection of essays demonstrates how chronic State failure and the inability of the international community to provide a solution to the conflict in Somalia has had transnational

repercussions. The book is divided into four sections. Section one elaborates on the failed humanitarian mission in 1992-93, after which most countries refrained from any direct involvement in Somalia. It contains contributions by Kate Seaman and Karl Sandstrom. Section two explains how international involvement re-emerged in the 2000s, with the growth of piracy and links to international terrorist organizations. It has contributions by Peter S. Henne; David Malet, Bryan Priest, and Sarah Staggs; and Peter Lehr. The conflict became increasingly transnational in nature. In part because Somalia lacked a government and was unable to work with the international community, it came to be seen as a "testing-ground" by many international actors. Section three demonstrates how China, Japan, and the EU, among others, have all used the conflict in Somalia to project power, test the bounds of the national constitution, and test their own military capabilities. Contributions in this section are by Michael J. Boyle, Monika Thakur, Yee-Kuang Heng, Stig Jarle Hansen and Maria-Luisa Sánchez-Barrueco. Section four offers recommendations for future peacebuilding initiatives, by Michael Walls and Steven Kibble, and an overall conclusion by the editors. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ninsin, K.A. 2012. *Globalized Africa : political, social and economic impact*. Accra, Napasvil Ventures.

Abstract: This book discusses the impact of globalization on Africa, concentrating on opportunities for economic growth, development and social transformation. Contributions to this collection assert that for Africa, globalization is a counter-revolutionary movement that is stalling the drive of the continent's societies to transform themselves into developed and prosperous entities. The book consists of three parts, each linking globalization to specific themes: Part I, Africa in world history, has contributions by Samir Amin (on Africa's political economy), Thandika Mkandawire (on Africa's unfinished agenda), Severine M. Rugumamu (on regional cooperation) and B.I. Logan (on State and resource exploitation). Part II, Trade and development issues, includes contributions by Trudi Hartzenberg (on regionalism and the SADC) and Moses Tekere (on ACP/Africa - EU trade agreements). Part III, Identity and liberation politics, contains contributions by Patricia McFadden (on power, sexuality and patriarchy), Cyril I. Obi (on identity, rights and power in Nigeria's Niger Delta), Kwame Boafo-Arthur (on NEPAD, neo-liberalism and human security) and Horace Campbell (on Africa's search for renewal). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Baller, S., Miescher, G., & Rassool, C. 2013. *Global perspectives on football in Africa : visualising the game*. London [etc.], Routledge.

Abstract: This collective volume, which is based on a conference held in Basel in January 2010, explores the visual worlds of football in Africa. It considers pictures and images of football, football players and fans, as well as their social, cultural and political roles in society. The chapters were originally published in 'Soccer and Society', volume 13, issue 2 (March 2012). Chapters: Visualizing the game: global perspectives on football in Africa (Susann Baller, Giorgio Miescher and Ciraj Rassool); Representation in the first African World Cup: 'world-class', Pan-Africanism, and exclusion (Chris Bolsmann); Visualising modernity: development hopes and the 2010 FIFA World Cup (Kate Manzo); 'Fields of play': the District Six Museum and the history of football in Cape Town (Ciraj Rassool and Virgil Slade); The African footballer as visual object and figure of success: Didier Drogba and social meaning (Daniel Künzler and Raffaele Poli); Football imagery and colonial legacy: Zaire's disastrous campaign during the 1974 World Cup (Paul Dietschy); Envisioning and visualizing English football in East Africa: the case of a Kenyan radio football commentator (Solomon Waliaula); Visualising politics in African sport: political and cultural constructions in Zimbabwean soccer (Praise Zenenga); Black chicken, white chicken: patriotism, morality and the aesthetics of fandom in the 2008 African Cup of Nations in Ghana (Mattia Fumanti); Visualizing African football in apartheid Namibia: photography, posters and constructions of consumers and nationalism (Giorgio Miescher and Dag Henrichsen); Visualizing the game: the iconography of football on African postage stamps (Agbenyega Adedze); Football and the representation of history: the Senegalese 2002 'success story' in football cartoons and advertisements (Susann Baller). [ASC Leiden abstract]

2008. *Ghana statistics development plan, 2009-2013*. Accra, Ghana Statistical Service.

Collas de Chatelperron, P. 2001. *Gestion durable des forêts au Cameroun : vers une foresterie responsable : contributions du projet forêts et terroirs : actes de l'atelier d'échanges 4-6 juillet 2000, Yaoundé, Cameroun*. Montpellier [etc.], [CIRAD [etc.].

Collas de Chatelperron, P. 2001. *Gestion durable des forêts au Cameroun : vers une foresterie responsable : contributions du projet forêts et terroirs : actes de l'atelier d'échanges 4-6 juillet 2000, Yaoundé, Cameroun*. Montpellier [etc.], [CIRAD [etc.].

Abstract: Actes de l'atelier 'Gestion durable des forêts au Cameroun', qui s'est tenu à Yaoundé les 4-6 juillet, 2000. Ont été présentés et discutés des outils et méthodes pour la délimitation concertée des massifs forestiers capables de prendre en compte les relations fonctionnelles entre les populations riverains et les ressources forestières. Différentes approches de l'aménagement forestier sous l'angle de la reconstitution forestière après exploitation ont pu être comparées, permettant ainsi à l'administration forestière de structurer sa capacité d'approbation et de suivi des plans d'aménagement forestier. L'implication des acteurs locaux à la gestion des forêts a été illustrée au travers de l'exemple de la forêt communale de Dimako. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Fleisher, J. 2012. Geophysical survey at Kilwa Kisiwani, Tanzania. *Journal of African Archaeology: (2012), vol.10, no.2, p.207-220 : ill., krt., vol. 10.*

Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries : disbursements, commitments, country indicators ..

Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries : disbursements, commitments, country indicators ... = Répartition géographique des ressources financières allouées aux pays bénéficiaires de l'aide : versements, engagements, indicateurs par pays ..., ISSN 1026-1869. Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries : disbursements, commitments, country indicators ... 2008. 24-3-2014.

Ref Type: Journal

Abstract: This publication provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows to around 150 developing countries. The data show each country's intake of official development assistance and well as other official and private funds from members of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, multilateral agencies and other key donors. Key development indicators are given for reference

Geographical distribution of financial flows to aid recipients : disbursements, commitments, country indicators ..

Geographical distribution of financial flows to aid recipients : disbursements, commitments, country indicators ... = Répartition géographique des ressources financières allouées aux pays bénéficiaires de l'aide : versements, engagements, indicateurs par pays ..., ISSN 1026-1869. Geographical distribution of financial flows to aid recipients : disbursements, commitments, country indicators ... 1996. 24-3-2014.

Ref Type: Journal

Totten, S. 2012. *Genocide by attrition : the Nuba mountains of Sudan*. New Brunswick, NJ [etc.], Transaction Publishers.

Bhana, D. & Anderson, B. 2013. Gender, relationship dynamics and South African girls' vulnerability to sexual risk. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.1, p.25-31., vol. 12, no. 1, p. 25-31.*

Anyanwu, J.C. & Augustine, D. 2013. Gender equality in employment in Africa: empirical analysis and policy implications. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.400-420 : fig., tab., vol. 25, no. 4, p. 400-420.*

Abstract: Gender equality in employment is currently one of the greatest development challenges facing countries globally, including those in Africa. In 2011, the male employment-to-population ratio, globally, was estimated at about 72.7 per cent compared to the female

employment-to-population ratio of only 47.9 per cent. For Africa as a whole, the male employment-to-population ratio was estimated at about 69.2 per cent compared to the female employment-to-population ratio of only 39.2 per cent. In addition to analysing the characteristics of gender equality in employment in Africa, this paper empirically studies the key drivers of gender equality in employment (proxied by the ratio of female employment rate to male employment rate for the age group 15-64 over the period, 1991 and 2009), using cross-sectional data. Our results suggest that for the all-Africa and sub-Saharan African samples, increased democracy (and its quadratic form), higher gross domestic investment, more primary education, and higher urban share of the population increase gender equality in employment while higher level of real GDP per capita, higher foreign direct investment, sex population ratio, and being a net oil-exporting country tend to lower it. However, North Africa is different. Apart from a negative and highly significant North African dummy in the overall results, the North African specific sample result indicates that while the quadratic element of real GDP per capita, higher gross domestic investment, higher urban share of the population, more secondary education, and being an oil-exporting country increase gender equality in employment, higher levels of real GDP per capita, more primary education, and sex population ratio tend to lower gender equality in employment in the sub-region. The policy implications and lessons of these results are discussed. These policies are directed at making the African labour market more inclusive and hence enhancing women's employment for the purpose of greater economic empowerment, household welfare and poverty reduction, in particular. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Anyanwu, J.C. & Augustine, D. 2013. Gender equality in employment in Africa: empirical analysis and policy implications. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.400-420 : fig., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 400-420.

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Bonthuys, E. 2013. Gender and the Chief Justice : principle or pretext? *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.59-76.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 59-76.

Abstract: The post-apartheid South African Constitution requires that the judiciary be transformed 'to reflect broadly the racial and gender composition of South Africa'. Because the legal system and the judiciary are the least 'transformed' organs of government and because of their social and political significance, the appointment of judges has become an important avenue for South Africans to continue to contest issues of race and power, usually using codes such as 'merit' or 'transformation' but sometimes descending into more open racial hostility. This article examines

the debate around the appointment in 2011 of Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng in which his views and judgments on gender and sexual orientation have been widely used to bolster the argument that he was not fit to be appointed. While gender and sexual orientation was raised almost universally, certain of these criticisms used gender in ways which echoed and amplified historical stereotypes of black men in general, and African male sexuality in particular. In these debates gender became a proxy for race because of the way in which discourses around gender echoed racial themes and stereotypes which have predominated in popular debates around the judiciary. In addition, 'gender arguments' were used to strengthen claims that professional seniority should be the main criterion in judicial appointments a factor which would clearly favour white men in a profession in which black people and women remain a minority This placed feminists in an invidious position by using feminist arguments to justify racial privilege while subverting or ignoring more systemic gender and racial inequalities within the largely untransformed legal profession. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Salo, E. & Moolman, B. 2013. *Gender and human rights : biology and bodies*.

Rizzo, L. 2012. *Gender and colonialism : a history of Kaoko in north-western Namibia 1870s-1950s*. Basel, Basler Afrika Bibliographien.

Haspels, A.A. 1967. *Geboorteregeling Kenia II : rapport van een bezoek aan Kenia en Ethiopie, 3 november - 24 december 1967*. Amsterdam, Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen.

Gathara, P. 2009. *Gathara will draw for food*. Nairobi, P. Gathara.

Abstract: This book features a sampling of cartoons and blog posts from one of Kenya's top bloggers and cartoonists, Patrick Gathara, author of *Gathara's World* and cartoon editor for *Kenya Imagine*. A self-taught cartoonist, Gathara regularly covers local and international politics and current affairs, and distills pointed dissent into scathing images and commentary. His cartoons have been published in leading Kenyan newspapers, exhibited in Europe and Asia. In 2004, he received a Special Award for Caricature during the 6th World Cartoon Conference held in Beijing, China and was also recognized for his contribution to Kenyan cartooning during the National Youth Convention in 2008. Gathara is currently the General Secretary of the Association of East African Cartoonists

Kagoda, A.M. & Katabaro, J. 2013. Funding teaching practice in two East African universities : its influence on the behaviour and practices of a supervisor. *Africa Education Review: (2013), vol. 10, suppl. 1, p.S117-S133 : tab.*, vol. 10, p. S117-S133.

Abstract: Teaching Practice is a learning process through which teacher trainees are exposed to a school environment during their internship. Time spent in the field in East African countries ranges between eight and ten weeks and students are posted to different parts of the respective countries under study. The teacher trainers referred to as supervisors assume the role of mentors, facilitators of teacher trainees learning experiences through evaluation and reflection and fostering classroom performance. Today, the faculties of education of Makerere University (Uganda) and the University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) are overwhelmed by the ever increasing number of teacher trainees with disproportionate increases in human, financial and other resources essential in teacher training. The number of teacher trainees going for school practice ranges between 2500 and 3000 for each university each year. Funding Teaching Practice has not only been limited but has also not matched the current inflation rates in the two countries. The main purpose of this study was to identify how funding affects the practices and behaviour of supervisors as well as their competence in handling the expected pedagogical/education tasks during school practice. The methods used for data collection were qualitative, using participant observation and interviews. Quantitative data were gathered as complementary information. Results show that supervisors are always in a hurry to move to the next school which might be between 10 and 30 kilometres apart. Teacher trainees are inadequately supervised mentored and have limited time for feedback from supervisors. The researchers recommend adequate orientation of supervisors, as well as a Diploma Course in the

Theory and Practices in Teacher Education. Government needs to increase the funding for school practice if proper and adequate orientation of trainee has to bear meaningful results

2014. *Fulfilling the promise of the liberation struggle : the 2014 manifesto*. [Johannesburg], AZAPO.
<https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B8oMa8fmoEUGMWs0dkNjdzlJY1E/edit?usp=sharing&pli=1>

<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/374326053.pdf>

LLiteras, S.M. 2013. From Toledo to Timbuktu : the case for a biography of the Ka'ti archive, and its sources. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.105-124.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 105-124.

Abstract: Timbuktu has recently become an 'iconic' symbol of the precolonial written tradition in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, scholars have often only focused their research on the content of the manuscripts and the scholarly traditions they represent. In this article the author examines the 'life' of the Fondo Ka'ti archive in Timbuktu, Mali, one of the many private libraries that have surfaced in the town in recent years, and that has positioned itself apart from other libraries due to its unique historical construction. The author argues that archival biography is the most relevant approach when analysing this topic and offer an assessment of the sources for such a biography. Therefore, she treats the Fondo Ka'ti archive itself as an historical artefact, looking both at its conditions of production as well as at how its own being has in turn affected the context it finds itself in. Such a perspective enables fresh insights into the entangled processes that produce history, it can point to the hybridities embedded in both archives and identities and set up alternative sources for histories. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Frost, D. 2012. *From the pit to the market : politics & the diamond economy in Sierra Leone*. Woodbridge [etc.], James Currey.

Kok, N. 2013. From the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region-led negotiation to the Intervention Brigade. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.175-180.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 175-180.

Abstract: The eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been characterised by chaos and insecurity for a number of years, but the rise of the M23 rebellion in 2012 once again highlighted just how dire the humanitarian and security situation is. For most of 2012, the crisis was addressed through negotiations between M23 and Kinshasa, mediated by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). However, 2013 marked the signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement (PSC Framework), and the United Nations Security Council's adoption of Resolution 2098, which contains the mandate of the long-awaited Intervention Brigade (IB). The PSC Framework calls on Kinshasa to implement substantial political reforms while also urging the neighbours of the DRC to stop interfering in its internal affairs. The IB is mandated to carry out targeted operations against the so-called 'negative forces' that operate in the eastern DRC. For now, hope of resolving this ongoing crisis hinges on the continuing ICGLR negotiations, the implementation of the PSC Framework and the success of the IB. However, there are critical questions about all of these processes that need to be answered and understood, as the expectations for these processes - especially in the case of the IB - are extremely high. Will the ICGLR manage to negotiate a peace agreement and will the IB succeed, or will they go down in history as yet another failure to save the eastern DRC? Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823793>

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Abstract: The eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been characterised by chaos and insecurity for a number of years, but the rise of the M23 rebellion in 2012 once again highlighted just how dire the humanitarian and security situation is. For most of 2012, the crisis

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823793>

Scholvin, S. 2013. From rejection to acceptance : the conditions of regional contestation and followership to post-apartheid South Africa. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.133-152.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 133-152.

Abstract: The relations of post-apartheid South Africa with its neighboring states in Southern Africa have been marked by contestation and followership to the regional hegemon, shifting from the former to the latter at the beginning of this millennium. Analyzing the most important cases of regional security policy from the 1990s and 2000s, the author shows that four conditions explain whether the other regional states contest or follow South Africa: a demand for South African leadership, South Africa's general vision for distribution of power and guiding principles in international relations, the compatibility of policy-specific interests, and the interpretation of the past behavior of the hegemon. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2013.788409>

Scholvin, S. 2013. From rejection to acceptance : the conditions of regional contestation and followership to post-apartheid South Africa. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.133-152.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 133-152.

Abstract: The relations of post-apartheid South Africa with its neighbouring States in Southern Africa have been marked by contestation and followership to the regional hegemon, shifting from the former to the latter at the beginning of this millennium. This article analyses the most important cases of regional security policy in the region from the 1990s and 2000s: South Africa's intervention in Lesotho, the intervention in the DRC by Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe, South Africa's intervention in Burundi, and South Africa as a mediator in Zimbabwe. It shows that four conditions explain whether the other regional States contest or follow South Africa: a demand for South African leadership, South Africa's general vision for distribution of power and guiding principles in international relations, the compatibility of policy-specific interests, and the interpretation of the past behaviour of the hegemon. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2013.788409>

Ingelaere, B. 2012. From model to practice: researching and representing Rwanda's 'modernized' gacaca courts. *Critique of Anthropology: (2012), vol.32, no.4, p.388-414.*, vol. 32, no. 4, p. 388-414.
<http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1177/0308275X12456218>

Hayem, J. 2013. From May 2008 to 2011 : xenophobic violence and national subjectivity in South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.77-97.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 77-97.
Abstract: This article examines the recurrence of xenophobic attacks in South Africa in 2011 in the light of the events of May 2008. Using archives and secondary data, examining slogans and discourses heard at the time and reflecting on the author's own involvement as an activist alongside foreign residents displaced by the 2008 attacks, it is argued that the xenophobic attacks demonstrated a shift in the national subjectivity or conception of citizenship, from an

inclusive notion implying participation in the future South African society to a dialectical representation of nationals against foreigners. It is further argued that, in its mismanagement of the 2008 crisis, the South African government contributed to the emergence of such attitudes and did nothing to stop the violence; hence its repetition. The notion of human rights that has emerged in South Africa is one of the keys to an understanding of the representations at stake: whereas human rights used to be a universal and founding notion in post-apartheid South Africa, they are now seen as a national privilege regarding access to basic needs. The article shows that the humanitarian management of the May 2008 crisis by the South African Government contributed considerably to obscuring the notion of 'human rights'. In order to oppose such a dangerous policy, there is an urgent need to revive the political debate in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Blignaut, C. 2013. From fund-raising to freedom day : the nature of women's general activities in the Ossewa-Brandwag, 1939-1943. *New Contree: (2013), no.66, p.121-150 : foto's, ill., tab. no. 66, p. 121-150.*

Abstract: The Ossewa-Brandwag (OB) was a mass-movement that originated as a result of the euphoria created by the 1938 Centenary Celebrations of the Great Trek in South Africa. With far-reaching and very ambitious aims the OB was in essence a multi-layered organisation that had an impact on the lives of hundreds of thousands of Afrikaners. It existed for more than ten years, from 1939 to 1954. Despite the evident Afrikaner nationalist and republican ideals for which the movement stood, the OB was also swept by the tide of the ideological zeitgeist between the two World Wars. It was outspokenly National-Socialist, anti-British and with the outbreak of the Second World War it openly sided with Germany and was involved in several attempts to sabotage South Africa's participation in the war. Despite these more radical aspects, the OB also had a cultural and social side in which most of its members participated including women. Until recently the role of women in the OB has not been dealt with in any detailed way. Women formed a dynamic, vibrant and outspoken group in the OB that not only participated in the cultural and social aspects of the movement, but also the more violent resistance towards the governments pro-British sentiments. This article focuses on the nature of women's more general activities in the OB during the movement's early years from 1939 to 1943. These general activities include women's agency in the cultural, social and financial spheres of the OB as well as their indispensable role as organisers. As mainly a descriptive historical study, this article aims to introduce readers to the women of the OB, whose role in the movement has been shamefully neglected in South African historiography

Ibidapo-Obe, O., Olanlokun, S.O., & Oladipo Adediji, O. 2012. *From excellence to distinction : the University of Lagos on world's intellectual map : speeches.* Ibadan, Safari Books.

Abstract: [A] collection of the various presentations made by Professor Oyewusi Ibidapo-Obe during his tenure as the Vice Chancellor (2000-2007) at the University of Lagos

Odhiambo, T. & Nyamogo, E. 2012. *Fresh paint : literary vignettes by Kenyan women.* [Nairobi], Goethe-Institut.

Odhiambo, T. & Nyamogo, E. 2012. *Fresh paint : literary vignettes by Kenyan women.* [Nairobi], Goethe-Institut.

Settler, F. 2012. Frantz Fanon's ambivalence towards religion. *Journal for the Study of Religion: (2012), vol.25, no.2, p.5-21.*, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 5-21.

Abstract: Frantz Fanon has for more than fifty years been a celebrated theorist, intellectual and activist of the black struggle for recognition, to the degree that he has assumed the status of a "sacred cow" in African nationalist discourse. Without seeking to raise the significance of religion in Fanon's thinking, the author uses a critical, postcolonial literary reading of Fanon texts to critique his conception of religion. Although Fanon regarded Catholicism and Islam as orthodox religions that deprived the colonized of their dignity, he referred to them as the "great revealed religions." Fanon's writing reflects a particular ambivalence towards indigenous religions, in the Caribbean and Africa, which he regarded as primitive, terrifying and pre-modern always depriving

the colonized of the gains of modernity. His reflections on indigenous religion are less considered and more visceral. He describes these traditions as irrational and more terrifying than the colonial settler. Ultimately his ambivalence towards religions leaves Fanon unable to expel colonial representations of the black as superstitious, primitive and child-like from his theories of transformation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kamau, M. 2009. *Francis M. Ng'ang'a : battles and triumphs : a portrait of a modern trade unionist*. Nairobi, Transafrica Press.

Portner, B. 2013. Frames in the Ethiopian debate on biofuels. *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.33-54.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 33-54.

Abstract: Biofuel production, while highly contested, is supported by a number of policies worldwide. Ethiopia was among the first sub-Saharan countries to devise a biofuel policy strategy to guide the associated demand toward sustainable development. In this paper, the author discusses Ethiopia's biofuel policy from an interpretative research position using a frames approach and argues that useful insights can be obtained by paying more attention to national contexts and values represented in the debates on whether biofuel production can or will contribute to sustainable development. To this end, the author was able to distinguish three major frames used in the Ethiopian debate on biofuels: an environmental rehabilitation frame, a green revolution frame and a legitimacy frame. The article concludes that actors advocating for frames related to social and human issues have difficulties entering the debate and forming alliances, and that those voices need to be included in order for Ethiopia to develop a sustainable biofuel sector. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Rautenbach, C. & Du Plessis, A. 2009. Fragmentation : friend or foe in the effective implementation of the cultural diversity convention in South Africa? *South African Yearbook of International Law: (2009), vol.34, p.132-158.*, vol. 34, p. 132-158.

Louw, R. 1989. *Four days in Lusaka : whites in a changing society : Five Freedoms Forum-African National Congress Conference, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia, June 29-July 2, 1989*. Excom, Five Freedoms Forum.

Hamilton, C. 2013. Forged and continually refashioned in the crucible of ongoing social and political life : archives and custodial practices as subjects of enquiry. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.1-22.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 1-22.

Abstract: Shaped as much by fractures, uncertainties and changes in contemporary social and political life, the current dilapidation of the South African national archival system is a more complex problem than simply a matter of inefficiency and bias. The paper argues that any attempts to analyse its current situation with a view to changing it, or indeed to understand in any situation why some things are preserved in certain forms, others in other forms, and some things not at all, requires us to recognise that archives, and other preservatory forms, are artefacts, with linked practices and processes, forged and continually refashioned in the crucible of ongoing social and political life. In mapping out something of the range and form of contemporary engagements with inherited and newly collected materials about the past, looking at how they were, and are, entered into the record, and how those records change over time, the essay raises questions about the roles of archives and archive-like activities in contemporary, and past, social life. Making and maintaining archives, and the host of practices with similar features, are things that people do, for complex reasons, and in a variety of ways. In refiguring archive-as-source as archive-as-subject, the essay recognises archives as simultaneously sites of storage and as practices in social life. The paper goes on to examine the range of methods which researchers from a variety of disciplines mobilize historical, ethnographic, literary and biographical in order to examine records as historical and contemporary subjects of investigation in their own right rather than simply as the storehouses of sources used by historians. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Adjaye, D. & Allison, P. 2011. *Forest*. London, Thames & Hudson.

2011. *Forced labour and human trafficking : a toolkit for employers in Zambia*. [S.l., s.n.].
Abstract: Provides background information on the problem of forced labour and trafficking in Zambia and offers guidance that will allow employers' organizations to detect possible forced labour and trafficking cases, to take preventive action and to combat the scourges in their business and supply chains

Hull, K. 2012. *For my love of Africa*. [Milton Keynes, Lighting Source].

Goode, R., Bottanelli, M., & Javier, K. 2010. *Football muti*. Auckland Park, Jacana Media.

Akinyoade, A. 2012. *Food security in sub-Saharan Africa : an explorative study*. The Hague, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/23444>

Vink, N. 2012. Food security and African agriculture. *South African Journal of International Affairs: (2012), vol.19, no.2, p.157-177 : graf., tab.*, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 157-177.
Abstract: Food security has become an important indicator of progress in agricultural development, but it is a concept that is hard to measure and that is context-specific. In this article an attempt is made to understand the four main pillars of food security namely food availability, access to food, the utilisation of food and stability in the context of African agriculture. The analysis leads to the conclusion that at least four aspects of the concept need specific attention in the African context: (1) the open-ended nature of the definition of food security; (2) the security aspects of the definition; (3) the effect of instability; and (4) the 'missing middle' that lies between the production of farm commodities and the consumption of food products. Future research should concentrate on these aspects in order to better address the challenge of food security in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bojang, S.M. 2012. *Folk tales and fables from the Gambia / Sukai Mbye Bojang Vol. 4*. [Kotu], Educational Services Gambia.

Bojang, S.M. 2012. *Folk tales and fables from the Gambia*. [Kotu], Educational Services Gambia.

Toh, K.N. 2013. *Fointama : a play*. Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Kleist, N. 2013. Flexible politics of belonging : diaspora mobilisation in Ghana. *African Studies: (2013), vol.72, no.2, p.285-306.*, vol. 72, no. 2, p. 285-306.
Abstract: This article analyses how the Ghanaian state has been involved in diaspora mobilisation since independence, including both the so-called African and Ghanaian diasporas. It presents two overall arguments. Firstly, the article shows that Ghanaian diaspora mobilisation draws upon the legacy of mid-century political Pan-Africanism, though with a neoliberal focus from the 1990s. From the 2000s, this legacy merges with the global trend of diaspora-development policies and their emphasis on contributions to national development, both in relation to African and Ghanaian diaspora mobilisation. Secondly, the article argues that while the various diaspora mobilisation efforts have resulted in limited policy changes and rights, they have value as political spectacles where the state demonstrates its interest in diaspora groups. Likewise, they are expressions of bio-politics and constitute opportunities for the state to assert its sovereignty. Finally, the article claims that diaspora mobilisation efforts constitute flexible and ambivalent politics of belonging, based on an inherent tension between long-distance autochthony claims and the state's focus on (mainly) economic resource mobilisation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2013.812883>

Bergh, M.v.d. 2012. *First record of Blackstart 'Cercomela melanura' for Burkina Faso*. Cambridge, African Bird Club.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/22972>

Okauru, I.O. 2012. *FIRS handbook on reforms in the tax system 2004-2011*. Ibadan.

2012. *Financing the food security budget in the national agricultural advisory services : adequacy and impacts in a decentralized system*. Kampala, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Mbowe, W.E.N. 2010. *Financial sector reforms and development, and their macroeconomic implications in Tanzania*. Dar es Salaam, W.E.N. Mbowe.

Sabri, N.R. 2008. *Financial markets and institutions in the Arab economy*. New York, NY, Nova science.

Sabri, N.R. 2008. *Financial markets and institutions in the Arab economy*. New York, NY, Nova Science Publishers.

Sabri, N.R. 2008. *Financial markets and institutions in the Arab economy*. New York, NY, Nova Science Publishers.

Kouki, I. 2013. Financial development and economic growth in the North African region. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.551-562 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 551-562. Abstract: This paper empirically investigates the relationship between financial development and economic growth in the North Africa region, using a panel regression and different indicators of financial development. The author finds that the relation depends on the type of indicator of financial development. In fact, while both financial institutions and markets have a positive effect on economic growth in Morocco and Tunisia, in Egypt only the financial markets improve economic growth by increasing the supply of financial services. For Algeria, the banking system has a positive effect on economic growth. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Clarke, S. 1981. *Financial aspects of economic sanctions on South Africa*. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund.

Tomaselli, K.G. 2013. Film cities and competitive advantage : development factors in South African film. *Journal of African Cinemas: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.237-252 : fig.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 237-252.

Abstract: The post-apartheid film industry is a contested space. This article examines the nature of competitiveness, the idea of film precincts and film and media cities, through the prism of Michael Porters Diamond Model for Competitive Advantage. Issues of globalization, cultural policy and sector development are discussed with regard to linking micro with macro developments in production, distribution and audience development in South Africa. The article examines micro-macro relations within holistic value chain circuits that connect production (small and large scale) with exhibition (in the form of an employment-generating, national roll out of modular-based mini-cinema complexes). Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Brehl, M. 2012. Figures of disintegration : 'half-castes' and 'frontiersmen' in German colonial literature on South West Africa. *Journal of Namibian Studies: (2012), vol.12, p.7-27.*, vol. 12, p. 7-27.

Abstract: Processes of collective identity formation, its establishment, endangerment and possible destruction can not only be described as a common pattern of German colonial literature on South West Africa (Namibia), but rather must be seen as one of its main subjects. As a precondition for community and identity a radical discretion or exclusivity is drawn up between antagonists in colonial literature whereby any comprehension, any mutual understanding is impossible. All contact between 'black' and 'white' is presented as an existential and fatal indiscretion, which for both sides leads to bastardization, identity loss, 'Verkafferung' and, ultimately, to decline. In the context of these problems of construction of, threats to and preservation of collective identity in an environment coded fundamentally as alien, which afflict

colonial discourse projections, the marking of a border as the demarcation line, as the point of no return, but also the crossing of that border as a challenge or threat, constitute only apparently diametrically opposed forms, which are compressed into the figures of the 'border runner' on the one hand and the 'hybrid' on the other. This essay traces back these constructions through a broad range of material and by means of examples of German colonial literature on South West Africa and locates them in the literary historical, historical discourse and historically-epistemologically contexts of the 19th to early 20th centuries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Likimani, M.G. 2005. *Fighting without ceasing*. Nairobi, Noni's Publicity.

Mude, M.D. 2009. *Fighting for Bomas : in search of the Kenya I want*. Nairobi, MvuleAfrica Publishers.

Bähre, E. 2009, *Fictive birthday and real debts*, Department of Cultural Anthropology and Development Sociology, Leiden University, Leiden, (369223500).
Abstract: Short documentary film about the Zolani club, a self-help group of Xhosa neighbours and friends in the township of Khayelitsha, Cape Town, South Africa. They celebrate a fictive birthday of a female member, who gets presents and money from the other members. Shot in 1998. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Naramé, Z. 2014. *Ferme ta bouche !* Montmoreau, Les deux encres.

Tallis, V. 2012. *Feminisms, HIV and AIDS : subverting power, reducing vulnerability*. Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan.

Abstract: Women are disproportionately affected by HIV and AIDS. By focusing on the pandemic at its epicenter in Southern Africa, this book explores the gendered power inequalities driving women's vulnerability to HIV and provides suggestions of how to individually and collectively address women's oppression

Adjidahun, C.O. 2013. Femi Osofisan tackles graft and corruption : a reading of his socially committed plays. *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde: (2013), jg.50, nr.2, p.111-123.* p. 111-123.

Okauru, I.O. 2012. *Federal inland revenue service and taxation reforms in democratic Nigeria*. Ibadan, Safari Books Ltd.

Nkwoma Inekwe, J. 2013. FDI, employment and economic growth in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.421-433 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 421-433.
Abstract: The study examines the links between Nigerian economic growth, employment and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the manufacturing and servicing sectors between 1990 and 2009. The significant results of the Johansen cointegration technique and the vector error correction model reveal that FDI in the servicing sector has a positive relationship with economic growth while FDI in the manufacturing sector has a negative relationship. FDI in the manufacturing sector has a positive relationship with employment rate while FDI in the servicing sector has a negative relationship with employment rate. Granger causal relationships among these variables exist. In the growth equation, causality runs from growth to FDI in the service sector while growth and FDI in the manufacturing sector have bidirectional causal effect. For the employment equation, unidirectional causality runs from FDI in the service and manufacturing sectors to employment rate. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nkwoma Inekwe, J. 2013. FDI, employment and economic growth in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.421-433 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 421-433.
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correction model reveal that FDI in the servicing sector has a positive relationship with economic growth while FDI in the manufacturing sector has a negative relationship. FDI in the manufacturing sector has a positive relationship with employment rate while FDI in the servicing sector has a negative relationship with employment rate. Granger causal relationships among these variables exist. In the growth equation, causality runs from growth to FDI in the service sector while growth and FDI in the manufacturing sector have bidirectional causal effect. For the employment equation, unidirectional causality runs from FDI in the service and manufacturing sectors to employment rate. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Le Roux, A. 2013. Faunal remains from the 1854 siege of Mugombane, Makapans Valley, South Africa. *Journal of African Archaeology: (2013), vol.11, no.1, p.97-110 : ill., krt., vol. 11.*

Ali, K.D. & Tsamenyi, M. 2013. Fault lines in maritime security. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.95-110 : krt., tab., vol. 22.*

Abstract: The maritime domain of the Gulf of Guinea presents enormous opportunities for enhancing socio-economic development and human security in the region. However, there are increasing maritime security threats that affect the exploitation of coastal resources, the peaceful use of sea lines of communication as well as the stability of littoral states along the Gulf of Guinea. Dealing with these threats requires maritime security cooperation. This article argues that recent events show deepening boundary uncertainties that have the potential of inhibiting maritime security cooperation and causing regional instability. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.815118>

Ali, K.D. & Tsamenyi, M. 2013. Fault lines in maritime security. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.95-110 : krt., tab., vol. 22.*

Abstract: The maritime domain of the Gulf of Guinea presents enormous opportunities for enhancing socio-economic development and human security in the region. However, there are increasing maritime security threats that affect the exploitation of coastal resources, the peaceful use of sea lines of communication as well as the stability of littoral states along the Gulf of Guinea. Dealing with these threats requires maritime security cooperation. This article argues that recent events show deepening boundary uncertainties that have the potential of inhibiting maritime security cooperation and causing regional instability. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.815118>

Mendelsohn, J., El Obeid, S., Klerk, N.d., & Vigne, P. 2006. *Farming systems in Namibia*. Windhoek, Research & Information Services of Namibia (RAISON).

Mendelsohn, J., El Obeid, S., Klerk, N.d., & Vigne, P. 2006. *Farming systems in Namibia*. Windhoek, Research & Information Services of Namibia (RAISON).

Mendelsohn, J., El Obeid, S., Klerk, N.d., & Vigne, P. 2006. *Farming systems in Namibia*. Windhoek, Research & Information Services of Namibia (RAISON).

Opabode, J.T. 2013. *Farming in Nigeria : agricultural development and applicable technology in Africa*. Hangzhou, Zhejiang Science and Technology Publishing House.

Oparinde, A. & Birol , E. 2012. Farm households' preferences for cash-based compensation versus livelihood-enhancing programmes : a choice experiment to inform avian flu (HPAI H5N1) compensation policy in Nigeria. *Journal of African Economies: (2012), vol.21, no.4, p.637-668 : fig., graf., tab., vol. 21, no. 4, p. 637-668.*

Abstract: In this paper, the authors attempt to bridge the resilience school of thought and incentive compatibility in livestock disease-control policies through a choice experiment study designed to estimate households' preferences for various compensation plan attributes. They define compensation plan broadly to include not just the traditional attributes, such as the number of days it takes to receive the payment and the compensation rate, but also more diverse interventions, such as training in biosecurity measures and access to bank loans, which are

expected to have longer-term livelihood impacts. The study was conducted in Nigeria, where avian flu is considered to be endemic and two different compensation plans have been in place since 2006. The results reveal that, overall, study households preferred compensation plans that made payment in fewer days, provided facilitated credit access and offered biosecurity training, though there was considerable heterogeneity across households. Although agricultural compensation schemes across developing countries have been monetary-based, these results are indicative of the potential acceptability of alternative non-monetary compensations in rural areas. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kyaruzi, I.S. & Nkamnebe, A.D. 2011. *Family-owned businesses in Africa : texts and cases*. Dar es Salaam, Mkuki na Nyota Publishers.

Abstract: This volume brings together research papers that examine how in the African context family-owned businesses are developed and managed, and what forces are inimical to or supportive of this type of enterprise. Contributions: Introduction: family-owned businesses in Africa (Imani Silver Kyaruzi); Entrepreneurial factors and entrepreneurial development policy in Africa (Muhammad Mainoma and Suleiman Aruwa); Social capital and its entrepreneurial values in the development of family-owned businesses among Igbos of Eastern Nigeria (Okechukwu D. Nwankwo, O.S.A. Obikeze and C.C. Nweke); Family-owned business in the South East of Nigeria: growth, sustainability and inhibiting factors (Nkiruka Ifekwem and I. Achumba); Development of women entrepreneurs in Nigeria: a conceptual approach (Ifekwem Nkiruka and Iheanyi Achumba); The role of women in family-owned business: the Senegalese experience (Ahoefa Chantal Hales and Imani Silver Kyaruzi); Ethical considerations in Nigerian family-owned businesses (Mary Chiekezie et al.); Copreneurship in Nigeria's family businesses (E.K.N. Nnabuife, A.D. Nkamnebe and H.N. Nzewi); Entrepreneurial succession problems in Nigeria's family businesses: a threat to sustainability (Ogundele, O.J.K., Idris, A.A. and Ahmed-Ogundipe, K.A.); Cultures, poverty alleviation and small business development in Africa: a research paradigm shift (Osarumwense Iguisi); Strategic thinking among Nigerian family-owned businesses: challenges and options (Francis Udeh); Industrial relations practices in small scale businesses in Nigeria (O.J.K. Ogundele et al.); Entrepreneurship education and business success: an empirical investigation (Muhammad Mainoma and Suleiman A.S. Aruwa); The Nautos case; keepin' sailing is fundamental (Dorion E. et al.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Maragia, I. 2008. *Factors that determine entrepreneurial behaviour in micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in Kenya*. [Nairobi], [I. Maragia].

Karabo, M. & Natal, A. 2013, "Factors influencing high dropout rates of girl child from education : a case study of black women in North West Province, South Africa," pp. 111-138.

Abstract: Progress in education of the girl child in sub-Saharan Africa in general and South Africa in particular has been impeded by the high rates of school dropout. The objectives of the study were to assess the magnitude of school dropout and identify factors influencing this tendency in the North West province (SouthAfrica). The study used event history data on 582 women collected by use of the cross-sectional research design. It found that school dropout rates are significantly influenced by factors that include high rates of school pregnancies, low grades at a high age, low educational attainment of mothers and a young age at first sexual intercourse. The paper recommends greater emphasis of sexual abstinence through school based programmes, zero tolerance to sexual crimes involving minors by raising the age threshold for such crimes, reducing over-age enrolments and adoption of flexible schooling systems to accommodate pregnant and student mothers. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ndlovu, M. & Mbenga, C. 2013. Facebook, the public sphere and political youth leagues in South Africa. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.169-186.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 169-186.

Abstract: Focusing on the Facebook presence of the African National Congress Youth League, Democratic Alliance Youth and Congress of the People Youth Movement as a collective case study, this article explores the following questions: is the Facebook presence created by youth leagues of the largest political parties an extension of South Africa's public sphere? Can a citizen whose views are circumscribed by ideological auspices of a particular political party enhance the

quality of the public sphere? What is the discourse of youth's political deliberations in these forums? In answering the questions, the article argues that Facebook pages and groups are an extension of the public sphere as they attempt to get youth involved in politics in a technologically and socially transforming society; that as much as political party communication is propaganda and people tend to gravitate towards ideologies that conform to their world-view, party supporters on Facebook do challenge their political parties' views; and that some arguments on Facebook enrich the public sphere discourse. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hyde-Clarke, N. 2013. Facebook and public debate : an informal learning tool for the youth. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.131-148.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 131-148. Abstract: The purpose of this article is to introduce and assess the effectiveness of Facebook as an informal learning tool in a postgraduate Communication Studies course, and whether it may be used to facilitate greater public debate around the role of the media and democracy in South Africa. A group of postgraduate students at the University of Johannesburg were encouraged to engage in online discussions using Media Works, a Facebook group designed by Media Monitoring Africa. The duration of the assignment was six weeks and was run from 13 August to 21 September 2012. Each week new topics related to the role of the media in society were identified for discussion. Although all were familiar with Facebook, students adopted a more academic approach and thereby unintentionally worked contrary to the more informal conversational mechanisms associated with this social network site. This article considers the comments posted during this period and the students' perceptions of the experience, and thus explores the potential offered and challenges posed by using Facebook as an informal learning tool to encourage public debate at the postgraduate level. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Benítez Fernández, M. 2013. *Évolution des pratiques et représentations langagières dans le Maroc du XXI^e siècle / Montserrat Benítez Fernández*
2. Paris, L'Harmattan.

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Estève, J. 2001. *Étude sur le plan pratique d'aménagement des forêts naturelles de production tropicales africaines : application au cas de l'Afrique centrale : premier volet: production forestière*. Paris, Association Technique internationale des Bois Tropicaux (ATIBT).

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Hamami, A. 2012. Éducation et cohésion sociale en Tunisie. *African Sociological Review: (2012), vol. 16, no.2, p.56-80.*, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 56-80.

Dawood, Y.K. 2010. *Eye of the storm*. Nairobi, East African Educational Publishers.

Abstract: "Eye of the storm is a fast-paced mystery thriller written with a hospital background. It is the story of a surgeon ... a study of a genius bordering on lunacy ..."--P. [4] of cover

Ellis, S. 2012. *External Mission : the ANC in exile, 1960-1990*. London, Hurst & Company.

Abstract: When the South African National Congress was outlawed in 1960, it transferred its headquarters abroad and opened what it termed an External Mission. Voted into office in 1994, the ANC today regards its armed struggle as the central plank of its legitimacy. This study of the ANC in exile reveals that the decision to create a guerrilla army known as Umkhonto we Sizwe, which later became the ANC's armed wing, was made not by the ANC but by its allies in the South African Communist Party, after negotiations with Chinese leader Mao Zedong. Many of the strategic decisions made and many of the political issues that arose during the course of the armed struggle had a lasting effect on South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ogen, O.L. 2012. Exploring the potential of praise poems for historical reconstruction among the Idepe-Ikale in southeastern Yorubaland. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.77-96.*, vol. 39, p. 77-96.

Abstract: The existing body of literature on the origin of the Idepe-Ikale suggests a Benin provenance and an ethno-cultural identity for the generality of the Idepe-Ikale, a major Ikale subgroup in southeastern Yorubaland in Nigeria. This paper argues that this claim has largely been sustained by the excessive reliance on archival sources for the reconstruction of Ikale precolonial history. In order to demonstrate this, the paper draws primarily on evidence from praise poems and partly from historical linguistics and ethnography. It finds that the historical significance of 'oriki' (praise poems) is diametrically opposed to the prevailing story of the origin and ethnicity of the people of Idepe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Grunau, J. 2013. *Exploring people's motivation to join or not to join the community-based health insurance 'Sina Passenang' in Sotouboua, Togo.* [S.l., s.n.].
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/24170>

Keneni, T. 2013. Exploring Gumaa as an indispensable psycho-social method of conflict resolution and justice administration. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 37-58.

Abstract: Oromo as a society, like many African societies, is rich in indigenous institutions of conflict resolution and justice administration. Gumaa is one of the multitude of Oromo indigenous institutions that has exclusively been used to settle blood feuds of various types. In spite of its wider utilisation and its multi-disciplinary nature, psycho-social analysis of gumaa is lacking in literature. With an aim of helping to fill this gap and of maximising gumaa's potential contributions to conflict resolution, justice administration and peacebuilding, this article offers a psycho-social perspective on gumaa. Having analysed combined data from multiple sources regarding gumaa within psychological and social frameworks, the author identifies and highlights six interrelated theses (themes) about the key roles gumaa plays in conflict resolution, justice administration and peacebuilding (in cases of homicide). Finally, based on the themes identified and highlighted and other pertinent elaborations and case material, the author theorises gumaa as a vital psycho-social method of conflict resolution, justice administration and peacebuilding and calls for its official recognition and revitalisation as per article 78(5) of the Constitution of Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ramathuba, D.U. 2012. Exploring gender and cultural factors associated with sexual health communication in the era of HIV/AIDS : implications for sexual health interventions. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.73-82 : tab.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 73-82.

Abstract: Societal orientation places expectations about what it means to be a man and a woman, thus gender has a powerful influence on sexual behaviour. Gender stereotypes of submissive females and powerful males can hinder communication and encourage risky behaviour and increase vulnerability to sexual health threats such as STIs including HIV. Sexual communication within unions is a crucial issue. Many African women face inequitable sexual relations, the nature of their sexual bond with a partner seems to affect their sexual decisionmaking. Power inequity, emotional and financial dependence seem to present significant obstacles to sexual decisionmaking. The study explores the extent to which culture and gender influence communication relating to sexual health and health seeking behaviours within communities in Thulamela B municipality in Vhembe district, Limpopo Province, South Africa. A qualitative, explorative, descriptive and contextual research approach was used. Data was collected by means of in-depth individual interviews and focus group discussions. Attention was paid to the relationship between sexual health communication and male identity, level of sexual education, marital status, and economic vulnerability. The findings revealed that communication about sexuality can be engendered and that this can lead to communication difficulties between men and women or partners. The author recommends that women should be empowered to be able to negotiate safe sex practices, while men need to be co-opted into reproductive health

programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC126063>

Malik, S.I. 2003. *Exploring Aghani Al-Banat : a postcolonial ethnographic approach to Sudanese women's songs, culture, and performance*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI Dissertation Services.

Keneni, T. Exploring 'Gumaa' as an indispensable psycho-social method of conflict resolution and justice administration. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.37-58 13[1], 37-58. 2013. 2-3-2014.

Ref Type: Journal

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Voortman, R.L. 2010. *Explorations into African land resource ecology : on the chemistry between soils, plants and fertilizers*. [S.l., s.n.].

Hershey, M. 2013. Explaining the non-governmental organization (NGO) boom : the case of HIV/AIDS NGOs in Kenya. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.671-690 : fig., vol. 7, no. 4, p. 671-690.

Abstract: In the past two decades, Kenya has witnessed the rapid and unprecedented growth of local, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within its borders. This trend reflects similar NGO sector growth throughout the developing world. Scholars have attributed the growth of these key civil society actors to an increasingly neoliberal orientation among international donors, an ideology which favors non-state service providers. Yet less research has been done on the state-level reasons for NGO sector growth. This article asks why the NGO sector has grown so rapidly in Kenya. Drawing on the example of HIV/AIDS-focused NGOs, an historical analysis of the proliferation of these organizations is offered. It is found that donor pressures to democratize helped lead to an environment that prompted NGO growth. It is then argued that the Kenyan government's failure to respond quickly to the HIV/AIDS crisis created the political space necessary for local NGOs to establish and grow. Also, democratic reforms increased civil liberties and reduced state harassment of NGOs. At the same time, the New Policy Agenda (NPA) adopted by major international donors led to increased funding opportunities for NGOs. The article contributes to the understanding of civil society development in Kenya by demonstrating that both international and domestic factors worked together to lay the groundwork for Kenya's active community of HIV/AIDS NGOs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Murias, R.L. & Wang, V. 2012. Executive dominance and the politics of quota representation in Uganda. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol.50, no.2, p.309-338 : tab., vol. 50, no. 2, p. 309-338.

Abstract: Quota policies securing the presence of marginalized groups in decisionmaking bodies have been adopted across sub-Saharan Africa. These policies are frequently understood through the lens of a pluralist perspective. This stance is not appropriate in African regimes characterized by executive dominance. Through a qualitative study of official documents, newspaper articles and interviews conducted during two field studies in Uganda in 2005 and 2010, this article shows

how the understanding of quota policies in Africa may gain from the corporatist debate on interest representation. The analysis reveals that the incumbent National Resistance Movement has employed the reserved seat policy strategically to maintain its dominant position, and that strategies for using the quota system have evolved gradually over time in response to key political events, and the interests of group activists at the local and national levels with vested interests in its survival. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Cissé, M. 2013. Excavations at Gao Saney : new evidence for settlement growth, trade, and interaction on the Niger bend in the first millennium CE. *Journal of African Archaeology: (2013), vol.11, no.1, p.9-37 : ill., krt., vol. 11.*

Boateng, G.O. 2014. Examining the correlates of gender equality and the empowerment of married women in Zambia. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.1-18 : tab., vol. 33, no. 1, p. 1-18.*

Abstract: This paper is an analysis of the factors that predict the involvement of women in decision-making within households in Zambia. It is a study at the micro-level of some of the indicators used in calculating the Gender Status Index, which reflects women empowerment and gender equality. Using the 2007 Zambia Demographic Health Survey and complementary log-log models, the study investigates the determinants of women empowerment and gender equality. At the multivariate level, wealth, education, and employment significantly influence women's involvement in household decision-making. Older women were however, more likely to be involved in decision-making concerning daily household purchases. Interestingly, married women from the Northwestern and Western parts of the country were more likely to engage in a patriarchal bargain and negotiate spaces of power and decision-making than those from the Lusaka province (the capital). These findings will be beneficial for programme and policy formulation with regard to women empowerment and gender equality in Zambia. Women's involvement in decision-making with their partners and within the household will spill over into their integration and representation on civil-political platforms, with a potential to increase productivity and improve development outcomes in context. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.814188>

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Titus, Z.D. 2013. Examining transparency in Liberia's Pre- and Post-Civil War electoral process. *The Australasian Review of African Studies: (2013), vol.34, no.1, p.10-39 : graf., tab., vol. 34, no. 1, p. 10-39.*

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Neajai Pailey, R. 2011. Evaluating the dual citizenship - state building - nation building nexus in Liberia. *Liberian Studies Journal: (2011), vol.36, no.1, p.1-24.*, vol. 36, no. 1, p. 1-24.
Abstract: State-building and nation-building in Liberia cannot be fully operationalized without an interrogation of the meaning of citizenship, given that the nation-state of Liberia is fundamentally de-territorialized, with a sizeable number of Liberians scattered throughout the globe, yet still fully engaged as transnational beings. This article scrutinizes the markers of citizenship, narrowly defined in Liberia's current 'Aliens and Nationality Law'. The extent to which state-building and nation-building initiatives in Liberia must contend with the question of citizenship is evaluated, as many Liberians abroad have naturalized elsewhere and, therefore, have 'formally' relinquished their citizenship. The article is also a discussion of the proposed dual citizenship bill which is currently before the Legislature, as well as how this legislation could harness or hinder Liberia's postconflict reconstruction efforts. The major point of contention herein is that in the spirit of nation-building, the proposed dual citizenship legislation cannot be legitimized by a small group of lawmakers, but must undergo national deliberations and scrutiny before being subject to a referendum once those deliberations are finally exhausted. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Melly, C. 2013. Ethnography on the road: infrastructural vision and the unruly present in contemporary Dakar. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.3, p.385-402.*, vol. 83, no. 3, p. 385-402.
Abstract: During his term as President, Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal sought to make tangible and proximal his 'vision' for the country's future through the construction and rehabilitation of vital arteries in the capital, Dakar. Drawing on extensive ethnographic research, this essay takes as its focus these ambitious road projects and their local interpretations and everyday effects. The author argues that Dakar's infrastructural transformation made spectacularly visible not only distant and implausible futures but also a very particular vision of the present that rationalized, emphasized, and even celebrated the everyday hardships wrought by infrastructural change. Avowedly ahistorical and centred squarely on the individual, these discourses of hardship cast infrastructural change as a future-focused project brought about through 'temporary' inconveniences and disruptions endured for the sake of the nation. What emerges from this analysis is a more complex view of neo-liberal reform and urban change in contemporary Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Asante, R. 2011. Ethnicity, religion, and conflict in Ghana : the roots of Ga nativism. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.81-131 : fig., tab.*, vol. 14, p. 81-131.
Abstract: There have been frequent disputes and conflicts in Ghana between adherents of Ga traditional religion and some Christian churches over the annual ban on drumming and noise-making which is traditional to the annual harvest festival celebrated by various Ga communities to usher in the farming season. This article explores the underlying causes of the conflict within the broader framework of horizontal inequalities - that is inequalities between culturally defined groups. It argues that the sporadic clashes and conflicts between adherents of Ga traditional religion and some Christian churches in Accra is not only about religious or cultural differences per se, but that religion and culture are used as avenues for expressing a deeply rooted feeling of marginalization of the Gas in their own land. Beneath the issue of the ban are profound grievances nurtured over time by the Ga people of Ghana. The first and second

sections of the article focus on the methodology used and a review on some of the key perspectives and frameworks for analyzing conflicts in Africa. Next follows an examination of the importance of cultural and religious issues in Ghana. Section four provides an overview of the ethnic and religious structure of Ghana and Accra and the fifth section highlights the incidence of violent clashes between Ga traditionalists and their supporters and a section of the Christian community in Accra. The author also explores and analyzes perceptions of inequalities and underlying causes of the conflict. The last section draws some conclusions on the linkages between culture, religion and horizontal inequalities, and conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Njogu, K., Ngeta, K., & Wanjau, M. 2010. *Ethnic diversity in Eastern Africa : opportunities and challenges*. Nairobi, Twaweza Communications. Abstract: A prologue to ethnic diversity in Eastern Africa /Kimani Njogu --Ethnic pluralism and national governance in Africa : a survey /Michael Chege --What do we share? : from the local to the global, and back again /Mineke Schipper --Production of ethnic identity in Kenya /Karega-Munene --Links between African proverbs and sayings and ethnic diversity /Joseph G. Healey --(Over)riding the rainbow : ethnic diversity and the Kenyan creative economy /Joy Mboya --Leveraging Africa's diversity for an improved image and branding /Mary W. Kimanye --Ethnic diversity, democratization, and nation-building in Canada /Kenneth Agyemong Attafua --Ethnic diversity in East Africa : the Tanzanian case and the role of Kiswahili language as a unifying factor /Huruma Luhovilo Sigalla --Critical reflections on the challenges and prospects of ethnic diversity management in democratization /Eric Aseka --Media and national identity : should national media be relegated to the backseat? /Nassanga Goretti Linda --Ethnic diversity background and issues : the case of Rwanda /James Vuningoma --The challenges of ethnicity, multiparty democracy and state building in multiethnic states in Africa : experiences from Kenya /Paul N. Mbatia, Kennedy Bikuri & Peter Nderitu --A political economy of land reform in Kenya : the limits and possibilities of resolving persistent ethnic conflicts /Nicholas O. Odoyo --Epilogue --emerging issues in managing the challenges and opportunities of ethnic diversity in East Africa : is good governance the destiny? /Ngeta Kabiri

Njogu, K., Ngeta, K., & Wanjau, M. 2010. *Ethnic diversity in Eastern Africa : opportunities and challenges*. Nairobi, Twaweza Communications. Abstract: A prologue to ethnic diversity in Eastern Africa /Kimani Njogu --Ethnic pluralism and national governance in Africa : a survey /Michael Chege --What do we share? : from the local to the global, and back again /Mineke Schipper --Production of ethnic identity in Kenya /Karega-Munene --Links between African proverbs and sayings and ethnic diversity /Joseph G. Healey --(Over)riding the rainbow : ethnic diversity and the Kenyan creative economy /Joy Mboya --Leveraging Africa's diversity for an improved image and branding /Mary W. Kimanye --Ethnic diversity, democratization, and nation-building in Ghana /Kenneth Agyemong Attafua --Ethnic diversity in East Africa : the Tanzanian case and the role of Kiswahili language as a unifying

factor /Huruma Luhovilo Sigalla --Critical reflections on the challenges and prospects of ethnic diversity management in democratization /Eric Aseka --Media and national identity : should national media be relegated to the backseat? /Nassanga Goretti Linda --Ethnic diversity background and issues : the case of Rwanda /James Vuningoma --The challenges of ethnicity, multiparty democracy and state building in multiethnic states in Africa : experiences from Kenya /Paul N. Mbatia, Kennedy Bikuri & Peter Nderitu --A political economy of land reform in Kenya : the limits and possibilities of resolving persistent ethnic conflicts /Nicholas O. Odoyo --Epilogue --emerging issues in managing the challenges and opportunities of ethnic diversity in East Africa : is good governance the destiny? /Ngeta Kabiri

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Abstract: Focusing on politician-businessperson-owned (PBO) newspapers, the study examined how loyalty to the owners' multiple interests has reduced the professional elbowroom of the Nigerian journalist. Through in-depth interviews and textual analysis, the study found that journalists in PBO newspapers are extremely constrained on the kind of stories they write and how. Caught in the conflict between professionalism and pandering to the owners' layers of political and economic interests, many journalists submit, while some rebel. The narrowed elbowroom is a reason for many of the ethical violations among Nigerian journalists. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

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Iwasaki, E. & Laithy, H.E. 2013. Estimation of poverty in Greater Cairo : case study of three 'unplanned' areas. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.173-188 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 173-188.

Abstract: This paper evaluates the poverty situation in three unplanned areas in Cairo, Egypt. The unplanned areas, which are considered low-income areas, make up the majority of Cairo, and they have attracted the interest of policymakers and researchers because of their huge size and the political upheavals that have occurred since the 1990s. However, there have been no studies on poverty in these areas owing to a lack of data. The originality of this paper lies in the use of three concepts of poverty: consumption-based poverty, a multidimensional poverty index (MPI), and subjective poverty. The main finding of the study is that the three types of poverty are different in the three areas. Households can be poor according to the MPI measure or can consider themselves to be poor, even though they are not objectively poor on the consumption-based measure. This implies that policies aiming at improving living standards in these areas should address and design strategies according to the types of poverty that are prevalent. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

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Abstract: The history of the world has always been punctuated by cycles of violence, regardless of time, region or race. Genocide, which is one of the worst forms of violence, has always led to horrific socio-economic and environmental impacts. The last decade of the 20th century was the most turbulent Rwanda has ever experienced in its history. The country was ravaged by civil war, genocide, mass migrations, economic crisis, diseases, return of refugees and environmental destruction. Rwandan families were affected by and are still dealing with impacts such as death, disease, disability, poverty, loss of dignity and imprisonment. This paper uses a geographical perspective, more specifically the geography of conflict, to assess the environmental causes and impacts of the genocide in Rwanda, more than a decade after the genocide. Primary data used in this article were obtained from fieldwork undertaken in Cyangugu and Butare Towns, case studies chosen not only because of their particular history before, during and after the genocide but also because of their heterogeneous population and physical landscapes. Empirical evidence obtained and secondary data sources indicate that the genocide in Rwanda destroyed not only human resources and social and cultural structures but also infrastructure, development facilities and natural resources which had serious negative consequences on the total environment.

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Wandiga, S.O. 2001. *Environment and development in Kenya : research papers presented at the 1997/98 Academy Public Lecture Series on water and desertification*. [Nairobi], Kenya National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract: This volume contains the texts of public lectures on environment and development in Kenya delivered in 1997/1998 at the Kenya National Academy of Sciences. The contributions in the first part deal with water, those in the second part with drought and desertification: I. Policies, programmes and institutions of water sector management in sub-Saharan Africa (George O. Krhoda); Local and transboundary sharing of water resources: legal and equity issues (Albert Mumma); Maintenance of water quality standards in Kenya for the 21st century (Maurice M. Ndege); Management of water resources into the 21st century (John Rao Nyaoro). II. Legal and institutional regimes for the management of arid and semi-arid ecosystems in the IGAD member countries, with special reference to Kenya (J.B. Ojwang); The climate-desertification nexus: measures for combating desertification in Kenya in the 21st century (Alexander L. Alusa); Combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought (C. Odegi Awuondo); Status of drought and desertification in Kenya (Samuel K. Mutiso). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Brüntrup-Seidemann, S. & Bierschenk, T. 2010. *Entwicklungsmakler, Kleinunternehmer, Dienstleister? : Nichtregierungsorganisationen in Benin*. Köln, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.

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Abstract: Within development communication, gaps remain in theory and practice: communication innovations are taking place which either do not incorporate theory or fail to challenge the assumptions of development communication and HIV/AIDS theory. This can lead to the implementation of unsuccessful interventions that lack theoretical frameworks or to uninformed

practice, making it difficult to replicate. Further, research has demonstrated that entertainment education (EE) interventions have a measurable impact on behaviour in areas such as HIV/AIDS prevention. Given the transitions in EE practice and evidence of its impact, EE theory and practice can contribute insight into these challenges. A pilot study investigated these dilemmas within the context of the monitoring and evaluation of development communication. Framing this discussion is the concept of SouthNorth dialogue, using comparative analysis of EE interventions. It holds as a principle that lessons from the experience of EE in the southern context can inform lessons for the North. The authors present four case studies of EE interventions in the United Kingdom (EastEnders, 500 Ways to Love) and South Africa (the mass media intervention Isidingo and the participatory communication case DramAidE). They address how communication is defined in planning, implementation and evaluation, highlighting how it often misses the importance of 'listening'. The case studies show that HIV/AIDS communication has not internalized ideas of evaluation and listening in communication. Successes in the case studies can be partially attributed to responsiveness and context-specificity, rather than following rigid planning templates, such as those found in some development communication literature. This indicates the importance of flexibility and responsiveness to context for both development communication and HIV/AIDS communication. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Fendler, U. & Wehrheim, M. 2007. *Entdeckung, Eroberung, Inszenierung : Filmische versionen der Kolonialgeschichte Lateinamerikas und Afrikas*. München, Martin Meidenbauer.

Fendler, U. & Wehrheim, M. 2007. *Entdeckung, Eroberung, Inszenierung : filmische Versionen der Kolonialgeschichte Lateinamerikas und Afrikas*. München, Martin Meidenbauer.

Abstract: Die Geschichte von Entdeckung und Eroberung, von Expansion und Kolonialismus ist in einer Vielzahl von sehr heterogenen Texten erzählt worden. Dieses Buch untersucht welche Transformationen oder Konstanten sich durch eine mediale Inszenierung von Entdeckung und Eroberung im Film ergeben. Es arbeitet dabei nicht nur ein 'Fortschreiben' bekannter kolonialer Muster im Film heraus, sondern zeigt auch mögliche Alternativen in der Art eines 'Filming Back', das über die Dekonstruktion kolonialer Mythen hinaus neue Formen der medialen Inszenierung und Theatralität sucht. Beiträge über Afrika: Histoires coloniales du Mexique, du Québec et du Sénégal: la mise en scène entre palimpseste et simultanéité (Ute Fendler, u.a. über Ousmane Sembènes 'Ceddo', 1976); Zwischen Kolonialnostalgie und Aufarbeitung der Vergangenheit: Louis Gardels Roman 'Fort Saganne' (1980) und seine Verfilmung durch Alain Corneau (1984) (Helmut Schwartz, über die Eroberung des algerischen Südens); 'Napoléon vu par les Égyptiens' - Youssef Chahines 'Adieu Bonaparte' (Susanne Greilich); 'Femmes d'Alger dans leur appartement' zwischen Projektion und Realität (Mechtild Gilzmer, über Assia Djebars Novellensammlung, die sich kritisch auseinandersetzt mit dem Gemälde gleichen Titels von Eugène Delacroix); La ré-écriture filmique des 'Mille et une nuits' dans le court-métrage 'Il était une fois Donyazad' (1996) de Merzak Allouache: intertextualité - genres-éthique (Pascale Solon, l'Algérie). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Léonard, E., Chaveau, J.P., & Kaboré, R. 2012. Enjeux fonciers et dynamiques des rapports sociaux en milieu rural ouest-africain. *Territoires d'Afrique, ISSN 2230-0023 ; no.4*.

Abstract: Les articles dans ce numéro explorent les formes quotidiennes de l'accès au foncier en milieu rural ouest africain, notamment au Burkina Faso et en Côte d'Ivoire, et la façon dont cet accès est indexé à des positions sociales précises. Sommaire: Éditorial: Les formes quotidiennes de l'accès au foncier en milieu rural ouest-africain (Eric Léonard, Jean-Pierre Chauveau, Ramané Kaboré); Rapports fonciers intrafamiliaux et intergénérationnels: accès à l'héritage et émergence des conflits dans un village Gbã (centre-ouest ivoirien) (Samuel K. Bobo); Les migrants entre pouvoir des hommes et pouvoir des 'dieux': le tutorat foncier à Bougnounou (Province du Ziro, Burkina Faso) (Sita Zougouri); "Lorsque ma femme cultive un champ, je suis honoré dehors": contribution à l'économie familiale en milieu rural ivoirien (Marcelline Débégoun Soro); Dynamique du système agricole et pratique de contrats "plante-partage", en pays Agni-Sanwi (Côte d'Ivoire) (Georges Kouamé); Analyse de conflits fonciers et logiques des acteurs dans le cadre d'opérations d'aménagement dans les régions du Bam et du Yatenga (Burkina Faso)

(Ramané Kaboré); Côte d'Ivoire: la question foncière à l'épreuve de la paix (Jean-Pierre Chauveau et al.). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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Abstract: Small and medium scale enterprises and the economy / Francis A. S. T Matambalya (p.1-14). --Education and training of entrepreneurs in South Africa : a situational analysis / Gideon Nieman (p. 15-32). --Adoption of information technology by Tanzanian entrepreneurs in the service industries : a business process re-engineering emphasis / Ullingera O Mbamba (p. 33-52). --Institutionalisation of the public-private sector dialogue in Tanzania : are SMEs left out? / Erasmus S Kaijage (p. 53-82). --The influence of national policies, laws, and regulations of employment in macro and small enterprises / M.M. Chijoriga, L.J.Mwaipopo and D.R. Olomi (p. 83-114). --Culture, poverty alleviation and small business development in sub-Saharan Africa : a research-paradigm approach / Osarumwenze Iguisi (p. 115-139). --An empirical study of the Botswana crafts market / S.K. Massimo, P.T. Mburu and K. Mutua (p. 141-168). --The role of the Internet : how are Botswana SMEs using the Internet? / B.A.S. Magembe and A.P. Shemi (p. 169-189). --The development of export trade in Tanzania : an export vision / Enos S. Bukuku (p. 191-208). --Exploring the potentialities of export processing free zones (EPZ) for SME development in sub-Saharan Africa: lessons from Mauritius / Lettice Kinunda-Rutashobya (p. 209-226). --The national micro-finance polity / Grace Rubambey (p. 227-233). --Reflections on the economic value of EPZs creating a supply side foundation for international competitiveness / J.L. Simbakalia (p. 235-241). --Making market knowledge competence a strategic source of entrepreneurship / K. Okoso-Amaa (p. 241-249)

Collier, G. 2012. *Engaging with literature of commitment / Gordon Collier Vol. 1: Africa in the world*. Amsterdam [etc.], Rodopi.

Abstract: This volume on African literature of commitment is dedicated to German studies and exile literature scholar Geoffrey V. Davis. It was published on the occasion of his retirement from the University of Aachen. Themes covered include publishing in Africa, charisma in African drama, the rediscovery of apartheid-era literature, Truth and Reconciliation commissions, South African cinema, children's theatre in Eritrea, and the Third Chimurenga in literary anthologies. Surveyed are texts from Botswana, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. Writers discussed (or interviewed: Angela Makholwa) include Ayi Kwei Armah, Seydou Badian, J.M. Coetzee, Chielo Zona Eze, Ruth First, Abdulrazak Gurnah, Bessie Head, Ian Holding, Kavevangua Kahengua, Njabulo Ndebele, Lara Foot Newton, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Sol Plaatje, Ken Saro-Wiwa, Mongane Wally Serote, Wole Soyinka, and Edgar Wallace, together with essays on the artist Sokari Douglas Camp and the filmmaker Rayda Jacobs. The book closes with a selection of poems and a travelogue/memoir. Contributors: Jacques Alvarez-Péreyre, Stella Borg Barthet, Marcia Blumberg, Shirley Chew, Brian Crow, M.J. Daymond, Holger Ehling, Anne Fuchs, James Gibbs, Stephen Gray, Gareth Griffiths, Jürgen Jansen, Karen King-Aribisala, Elmar Lehmann, Bernt Lindfors, Mbongeni Malaba, Andrew Martin, Richard Martin, Jürgen Martini, Christine Matzke, Jane Plastow, Monika Reif-Hülser, Christiane Schlote, Frank Schulze-Engler, Jamie S. Scott, Michael Senior, John A. Stotesbury, Peter Stummer, Hamish Walker, and Brian Worsfold. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Abstract: About this report -- Background -- Overview of key findings -- What are Kenya's obligations to victims and survivors? -- What is the status of victims and survivors four years later? -- Conclusion -- Recommendations

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Abstract: The participation of actors at the grassroots in identifying, designing, planning, budgeting, implementing, supervising and monitoring of development interventions is a critical component of local governance. Effective grassroots participation in local governance ensures that decisions made on development interventions are culturally agreeable, socially acceptable, economically viable, politically neutral, and environmentally sustainable to the target beneficiaries. However, the question is, how effective is the participation of grassroots agents in local governance? The paper examines the effectiveness of grassroots participation in local governance in the Bawku area (BA) of the Upper East Region (UER) of Ghana. Semi-structured questionnaires were used for data collection. The respondents included frontline officers of the BA and heads of selected decentralized departments, Area/Town Councils' and Unit Committees' executives, as well as opinion leaders. The study results revealed that beneficiaries of development interventions are in few cases only consulted at the project identification stage and are left out during the designing, planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and supervision stages of such projects. Therefore, it is concluded that the participation of grassroots agents in

local level governance in the BA is not effective. This has negative implications on grassroots - local officials' accountability relations. As such, it is recommended that capacities of grassroots change agents such as Unit Committees and Area Councils be built and well resourced to enable them to perform their expected roles effectively. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Doppler, W., Majdalawi, M., & Almohamed, S. 2009. *Economics of resources use and farming systems development in the Middle East and East Africa*. Weikersheim, Margraf Publishers. Abstract: This book discusses food security, resources use and living standards in the Middle East and East Africa. Of the fifteen chapters, eight focus on African countries: Food aid and trade under WTO: a Sudan's perspective (Hamid Faki, Eltigani Elamin, and Mohamed A. Dingle); Reconciling the trade-offs between domestic demand and export market: the case of Sudan dryland agriculture (Eltighani M. Elamin, Hamid Musa and Ismail Er Rahil); Household livelihoods and markets of dairy smallholder farmers in Marakwet and West Pokot districts of Kenya (Timothy Sulo); The application of agri-environmental indicators to assess the impacts of the farming settlement and land reclamation activities in Lake Nasser region, Egypt (Mohamed A. Awad); Socio-economic impact of adopting conservation agriculture and sustainable land management among small-scale farmer in Uganda (Apolo K. Kasharu, Drake N. Mubiru and Paul Nyende); Determinants of on-farm tree planting decisions by smallholders in River Njoro watershed, Kenya (E.K. Bett et al.); A socioeconomic analysis of resources and living standards of tea and coffee smallholders in Murang'a district, Kenya (Elisabeth Kabura Nyaga); Dowry payment under changing state of cattle rustling: some insight from pastoral Baringo communities (G.K. Kaimba et al.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Pérez de Mendiguren, J.C. & Mabelane, M. 2001. *Economics of productive uses for domestic water in rural areas : a case study from Bushbuckridge South Africa*. Acornhoek, Association for Water and Rural Development (AWARD).

Negatu, W. 2011. *Economic interactions of pastoral lowland and highland systems and implications for sustainable livelihoods : a case study in northeastern Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa, Forum for Social Studies.

Maré, J.H.E. 2011. *Economic diversification in Africa : a review of selected countries*. Paris, OECD.

Kenyon, C. 2013. Ecological association between HIV and concurrency point-prevalence in South Africa's ethnic groups. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.2, p.79-84 : graf., tab.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 79-84.

Kettunen, M. 2002. *Ecological and socio-economic impacts of the invasion of *Salvinia molesta* in Senegal, West Africa*. [S.l., s.n.].

Kettunen, M. 2002. *Ecological and socio-economic impacts of the invasion of 'Salvinia molesta' in Senegal, West Africa*. [S.l., s.n.].

Amborn, H. 2012. Ecocultural control of natural energy resources in Southern Ethiopia.

Aethiopia / Asien-Afrika-Institut: (2012), vol. 15, p.118-135 : krt., vol. 15.

Abstract: Dealing with resource problems, energy balance, and sustainable climate protection have become subjects of public interest. Indigenous knowledge and concepts, however, are seldom dealt with by Western scientists. On the basis of exemplary cases from South-Western Ethiopia, the interdependence of technical, social, and symbolic knowledge and experiences is demonstrated, from which a model can be derived. With the aid of this model, it can be shown, under certain cultural conditions and through controlled mastery of vital resources, how a symbiotic relationship between humans and their environment can be developed which does not endanger the habitat in question. The decisive factor in this case is an ethos that places man in a context of space and time which goes beyond his own lifetime and provides a link to past and future generations. Counterexamples show the fragile character of the presented system of relationships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Brereton, P. 2013. Eco-cinema, sustainability and Africa : a reading of *Out of Africa* (1985), *The Constant Gardener* (2005) and *District 9* (2010). *Journal of African Cinemas: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.219-235.* , vol. 5, no. 2, p. 219-235.

Abstract: The language of eco-sustainability is beginning to become accepted as part of the common global culture. The long established tradition of Hollywood films set in Africa appears to use the continent to tell a white and western story, while also reaffirming the Western archetype of Africans not being able to live peacefully and wallowing in internecine wars. In this article the author signals how an ecological, revisionist reading of three seminal (Hollywood) African films might be made. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Fabian, S. 2013. East Africa's Gorée: slave trade and slave tourism in Bagamoyo, Tanzania.

Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2013), vol.47, no.1, p.95-114 : foto's, krt., vol. 47.

Abstract: A tourist visiting Bagamoyo, Tanzania, today would be hard pressed not to come away with the impression that this idyllic, seaside port was once the centre of the East African slave trade. Local museums, interpretive signposts, and amateur tour guides throughout the town claim that tens of thousands of enslaved Africans were brought to Bagamoyo each year before being shipped off across the Indian Ocean. In 2006, the Tanzanian government applied to UNESCO to have Bagamoyo recognized as the exit point of the Central Slave and Ivory Trade Route that reached as far west as Lake Victoria. This paper investigates this application by assessing claims made to prove Bagamoyo's reputation as a major slave entrepôt against archival evidence. Similar to the case made by Phil Curtin in 1995 on H-Net regarding the memorialization of the West African island of Gorée, the author demonstrates that enslaved Africans did not constitute a significant portion of local exports and that numbers have been highly exaggerated; instead, the trade in ivory is what placed Bagamoyo on the map. The paper also considers the implications of this case study for the controversial debate between tourism and historical context; between symbolic representation and academic integrity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Babaud, S. & Ndung'u, J. 2012. *Early warning and conflict prevention by the EU : learning lessons from the 2008 post-election violence in Kenya*. Brussel, Initiative for Peacebuilding.

Mufuka, K.N., Muzvidzwa, K., & Nemerai, J. 1983. *Dzimbahwe : life and politics in the Golden Age, 1100-1500 A.D.* Harare, Harare Publishing House.

Adeogun, M. 2013. Dynamic library leadership for sub-Saharan Africa: investing in what works. *African Research and Documentation: (2013), no. 121, p.55-65.* no. 121, p. 55-65.

Abstract: Developments in the current information age pose considerable challenges to library leadership, notably in sub-Saharan Africa. Libraries can no longer be unilateral in their actions; rather, library leadership must work in partnership with networks, consortia, political organizations and other institutions in society. In the spirit of NEPAD's Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF), library leadership must value more than before, its human resources, focus on enhancing their skills, become more resourceful and innovative in the development of information services. It is therefore important to rethink leadership styles for the library in sub-Saharan Africa. The author argues for a participative leadership style, characterized by a multi-tasked and multi-skilled approach. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Klaeger, G. 2013. Dwelling on the road: routines, rituals and roadblocks in Southern Ghana. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.3, p.446-469 : foto's.*, vol. 83, no. 3, p. 446-469.

Abstract: The Accra-Kumasi road, one of Ghana's most important trunk roads, traverses numerous towns and settlements whose residents at times engage intimately with the road on their doorstep. In this article, the author provides ethnographic insights into the ways in which roadside dwellers conceptualize - and spatialize - the road and its roadside through distinct repertoires of movement (performed and encountered), through localized storytelling and narratives, through self-reflection, and also through disruptive and vigilante actions. He describes the spatial practices that are at the core of the dwellers' 'anthropological' experience of the road and its roadside, a space that is continuously domesticated, appropriated and, thus, implicated in the mundane and everyday. The dwellers' everyday practices, as well as the exceptional performances oriented to the road, appear as closely intertwined both with the liveliness, socialities and opportunities the road affords, as well as with its dangers and potential for destruction and death. Thus the 'ambivalent nature of road experiences', in Masquelier's phrase - namely the experience of the road as a space of both perils and possibilities - is crucial to how roadside dwellers socially produce the Accra-Kumasi road. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Boscolo, C. 2009. *dún : discourses, strategies, and power in Yorùbá play of transformation*. Amsterdam [etc.], Rodopi.

Owuor, Y.A. 2014. *Dust*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf.

Abstract: "A novel that opens with a young man's murder on the day of the tumultuous 2007 election in Kenya, but then goes into the history of his family and of the splintered African nation around them--in scenes stretching back to a shocking political assassination in 1969 and the Mau Mau uprisings against British colonial rule in the 1950s"--

Folefac, E. 2013. *Duce kingdom*. Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Manga Zambo Eleuthere, J. 2011. Du devenir des administrations et des fonctions publiques africaines. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.151-165*. no. 77, p. 151-165.

Abstract: La présente contribution est ordonnée autour de deux idées complémentaires: une analyse de l'état des lieux des fonctions publiques africaines précède une démarche suggestive sur les réformes à analyser. L'inflation mal contrôlée des effectifs des fonctions publiques en Afrique au cours des dernières décennies a engendré des phénomènes de surfonctionnalisation et de maladministration. Un véritable administration du développement devrait être, dans le cadre africain, une administration fondamentalement rénovée, c'est-à-dire à la fois financièrement assainie et juridiquement réformée. Plus spécifiquement, on peut estimer qu'elle devrait répondre à un triple objectif. Celui-ci s'inscrirait conjointement dans le sens d'une meilleure intégration à son environnement, de la recherche d'une efficacité réelle et d'une productivité accrue, et de la satisfaction des exigences d'égalité et de réalisme devant fonder et justifier ses interventions. Dans plusieurs États, un important mouvement de réformes administratives a été lancé depuis quelques années. Cependant, la place de la fonction publique dans la problématique de la réforme administrative reste marginale. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Callaway, A. 1981. *Dropouts from Nigeria's schools, 1961-71*. Ibadan, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), University of Ibadan.

Hoare, A.L. 2007. *Droits aux ressources et concessions forestières : intégration des pratiques foncières des communautés locales aux stratégies d'aménagement forestier en Afrique Centrale*. London, Rainforest Foundation.

Martin, G. 2013. Dream of unity: from the United States of Africa to the Federation of African States. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol.12, no.3, p.169-188 : krt.*, vol. 12.
Abstract: The Pan-Africanists leaders dream of unity was deferred in favour of the gradualist/functionalist perspective embodied in a weak and loosely-structured Organization of African Unity (OAU) created on 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). This article analyses the reasons for this failure, namely: the reluctance of newly-independent African leaders to abandon their newly-won sovereignty in favour of a broader political unity; suspicion on the part of many African leaders that Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana intended to become the super-president of a united Africa; and divide and rule strategies on the part of major Western powers (including the United States and France) meant to sabotage any attempt at African unity. The African Union which, on 26 May 2001, formally replaced the OAU, is also bound to fail because it is modeled on the European Union. The article then briefly surveys proposals for a re-configuration of the African States and a revision of the political map of Africa put forth by various authors, namely: Cheikh Anta Diops Federal African State; Marc-Louis Ropivias geopolitics of African regional integration; Makau wa Mutuas and Arthur Gakwandis new political maps of Africa; Joseph Ki-Zerbo's Federal African State; Daniel Osabu-Kles United States of Africa; Godfrey Mwakikagile's African Federal Government; and Pelle Danabos pan-African Federal State. The article concludes with an overview of Mueni wa Muius Fundi wa Afrika paradigm advocating the creation of a Federation of African States (FAS) based on five sub-regional states with a federal capital (Napata) and a rotating presidency, eventually leading to total political and economic integration. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

2002. *Down to Earth : geographic information for sustainable development in Africa*. Washington, D.C, National Academies Press.

Mbate, M. 2013. Domestic debt, private sector credit and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.434-446 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 434-446.

Abstract: Exercising fiscal prudence in periods of deteriorating fiscal balance requires sound policies which promote debt sustainability. This paper estimates a dynamic cross-country model and investigates the impact of domestic debt on economic growth and private sector credit in a panel of 21 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries over the period 1985 to 2010. System-GMM (generalized method of moments) results reveal a non-linear relationship between domestic debt and economic growth, characterized by a maximum turning point of 11.4 per cent of GDP. In addition, domestic debt is found to crowd out private sector credit by an elasticity of negative 0.3 per cent of GDP, deterring capital accumulation and private sector growth. These findings underscore the need for effective debt management strategies which incorporate debt ceiling to limit domestic indebtedness, as well as the design of financial policies which enhance credit availability, promote fiscal discipline and deepen domestic debt markets on the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mbate, M. 2013. Domestic debt, private sector credit and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.434-446 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 434-446.

Abstract: Exercising fiscal prudence in periods of deteriorating fiscal balance requires sound policies which promote debt sustainability. This paper estimates a dynamic cross-country model and investigates the impact of domestic debt on economic growth and private sector credit in a panel of 21 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries over the period 1985 to 2010. System-GMM (generalized method of moments) results reveal a non-linear relationship between domestic debt

and economic growth, characterized by a maximum turning point of 11.4 per cent of GDP. In addition, domestic debt is found to crowd out private sector credit by an elasticity of negative 0.3 per cent of GDP, deterring capital accumulation and private sector growth. These findings underscore the need for effective debt management strategies which incorporate debt ceiling to limit domestic indebtedness, as well as the design of financial policies which enhance credit availability, promote fiscal discipline and deepen domestic debt markets on the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Blignaut, C. 2013. Doing gender is unavoidable : women's participation in the core activities of the Ossewa-Brandwag, 1938-1943. *Historia: (2013), vol.58, no.2, p.1-18 : fig.*, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 1-18.

Henry, L.W. 2001. *Doing development and being Gurage : the embeddedness of development in Sebat Bet Gurage identities*. Boston Spa, British thesis service.

2002. *Documentation from the "Working seminar on methods for measuring women's empowerment in a Southern African context", October 17-18, 2001 Windhoek, Namibia*. Stockholm, Kvinnoforum.

Abate, F. 2014. Documentation and description of unheard voices: k'aannie and enke of the Ganjule. *Journal of African Cultural Studies: (2014), vol.26, no.1, p.116-125 : foto's.*, vol. 26, no. 1, p. 116-125.

Abstract: In documentary linguistics and related disciplines, documenting linguistic and cultural communicative practices of speech communities with little-known and unwritten languages involves, among other things, digital tools, collection, analysis, archiving, and dissemination of such assets as genres of oral literature which at times tend to be sources of data about indigenous domains of knowledge and skill of communities around the world. The Ganjule of south Ethiopia are a little-known community with a rich but highly endangered oral literature and unwritten language. The salvage of these assets of humanity is worth considering in this age of globalization, seeing that the gradual loss of genres of oral literature as a result of, for instance, socio-economic contact among nations, inevitably entails often irreversible loss of linguistic expressions that mirror cultural abstractions of members of a speech community. This article deals with the literary significance of k'aannie and enke of the Ganjule oral literature together with some sociolinguistic issues. The study draws on interdisciplinary qualitative research methods of data collection and analysis, and provides researchers with original research findings that pave the way for further study on Ganjule oral literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.824818>

Mahunnah, R.L.A., Uiso, F.C., & Kayombo, E.J. 2012. *Documentary of traditional medicine in Tanzania : a traditional medicine resource book*. Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam University Press.

Fubah, M.A. 2013. Do we need museums in the Western Grassfields? *African Research and Documentation: (2013), no.121, p.35-54 : foto's, tab.* no. 121, p. 35-54.

Abstract: This article was provoked by the recent creation of two state of the art modern museums in the western Grassfields of Cameroon, the Mankon museum, located at the fon's palace, and the Babungo museum, also located at the Babungo fon's palace. The museums were part of an initiative by an Italian NGO to establish five museums in some regions of Cameroon. Public reaction after the completion of the project has left everyone wondering if the new museums are actually what the fondoms wanted or, better still, a solution to the problem of the protection and enhancement of the artistic and cultural heritage of the fondoms. This paper presents findings from a survey conducted in the museums in 2005 and 2006, and during intermittent visits in 2009, 2010 and 2012. The purpose of the study was to determine the attitudes of the Grassfields population towards the new museums, in an attempt to guide other fondoms in the region as they work out details of a similar museum. The findings reveal that the museums are needed in the Grassfields, regardless of the fact that they are seen as a threat to secret objects. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Osuafor, G.N. & Mturi, A.J. 2013. Do religious beliefs influence use of contraception among currently married women in Nigeria? *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.187-212 : tab.* , vol. 28, no. 1, p. 187-212.

Abstract: The relationship between religious beliefs and use of contraception may vary from one country to another depending on how homogenous a country is or whether different religious groups do exist and are well represented. The paper examines the effect of religious groups on the use of contraception among currently married women in Nigeria. Data from four Nigerian DHSs were used for this purpose. Use of contraception is still very low in Nigeria and the trend has not been very encouraging. By 2008, the contraceptive prevalence rate was only 15 percent. The bivariate analysis indicates a strong effect of religion on the use of contraception over time which was confirmed by the introduction of control variables in the multivariate analysis. It can be concluded therefore that there is sufficient evidence that religious beliefs have an influence on contraceptive use in Nigeria. Christians are more likely to use contraception than their Muslim counterparts. The study also shows that other factors that influence use of contraception include education and occupation of women, number of living children, rural-urban and region of residence. Efforts to increase contraceptive usage in Nigeria should target religious leaders and put more emphasis on raising the status of women and promoting region specific programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

De Brauw, A. & Mueller, V. 2012. Do limitations in land rights transferability influence mobility rates in Ethiopia? *Journal of African Economies: (2012), vol.21, no.4, p.548-579 : graf., tab.*, vol. 21, no. 4, p. 548-579.

Abstract: Migration is considered a pathway out of poverty for many rural households in developing countries. National policies can discourage households from exploiting external employment opportunities through the distortion of capital markets. In this paper, the authors study whether a specific distortion, restrictions on land transferability, affects migration in Ethiopia. They find that, when migration is broadly defined to include anyone who left the household between survey rounds (as opposed to those who left to find work), households with better land rights are slightly less likely to send out migrants. However, this finding does not hold when restricting the focus to employment migration. Although improved land transferability rights have a modest negative effect on migration, understanding the barriers to migration is of utmost importance given recent work that highlights the high earning potential in the non-agricultural sector in Ethiopia. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kindermann, K. & Classen, E. 2010. *Djara : zur mittelholozänen Besiedlungsgeschichte zwischen Niltal und Oasen (Abu-Muharik-Plateau, Ägypten)*. Köln, Heinrich-Barth-Institut.

Abstract: Part 1: Djara: zur mittelholozänen Besiedlungsgeschichte zwischen Niltal und Oasen (Abu-Muharik-Plateau, Ägypten), Karin Kindermann. Part 2: Archäologischer Survey auf dem südlichen Abu-Muharik-Plateau (Heiko Riemer); The prehistoric pottery of the Abu Muhariq Plateau (Heiko Riemer & Peter Schönfeld); Djara: Höhlenbilder in der Westwüste Ägyptens (Erich Classen, Karin Kindermann, Andreas Pastoors & Heiko Riemer); The archaeobotanical evidence of Djara and its environmental interpretation (Stefanie Nussbaum & Frank Darius); Prähistorische und rezente Fauneninventare vom Abu-Muharik-Plateau (Nadja Pöllath). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Smith, N. 2013. Divided personas in the early poetry of Arthur Nortje. *Current Writing: (2013), vol.25, no.1, p.20-29.*, vol. 25, no. 1, p. 20-29.

Abstract: This article explores the idea that by writing poems depicting a fragmented identity prior to 1965, Arthur Nortje represented the horror of South African apartheid by using his body as a warzone. It argues that Nortje uses schizophrenia as a trope for registering the destructive psychological impact of racial segregation in the 1960s. The article examines several of Nortje's poems before his departure into exile which describe a haunting fear of implosion by linking the dissociated gaze of the observer to a devastating socio-political topography. It also scrutinises Nortje's use of the constantly shifting and unfolding condition of an ontologically insecure persona as a poetic device, and suggests that he appears to consciously register schizoid symptoms in constructing a flâneur-type observer to record experiences of fragmentation at a psychic level. Nortje assumes the mask of a dislocated self to voice his inner torment as a young man growing

up in displaced communities within segregated cities like Port Elizabeth and Cape Town under apartheid. The focus is on how this works as a stylistic technique in the early poems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Anderson, K. & Masters, W.A. 2009. *Distortions to agricultural incentives in Africa*. Washington, DC, World Bank.

Abstract: The vast majority of the world's poorest households depend on farming for their livelihoods. During the 1960s and 1970s, many African and other developing countries imposed pro-urban and anti-agricultural policies, while many high-income countries restricted agricultural imports and subsidized their farmers. Both sets of policies harmed African farmers. Although progress has been made over the past two decades to reduce those policy biases, the extent of reform has not been systematically quantified. To help fill this lacuna, the World Bank launched a major research project in 2006 aimed at quantifying the changing extent of distortions to agricultural incentives since the 1950s. This volume is one of a series of four regional books that summarize the findings. It provides overviews, by different authors, of the evolution of distortions to agricultural incentives caused by price and trade policies in twenty-one African countries from North Africa (Egypt), southern Africa (Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe), eastern Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda), and western Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo). The country studies provide an evidence-based foundation for assessing the successes and failures of the past and for evaluating policy options for the years ahead. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Makgala, C.J. 2013. Discourses of poor work ethic in Botswana : a historical perspective, 1930-2010. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no. 1, p.45-57., vol. 39, no. 1, p. 45-57.

Abstract: This article analyses discourses of poor work ethic in Botswana from the colonial 1930s to the first decade of the new millennium. The traditional Batswana ethos stressed the importance of hard work, but in the early 1930s British colonial administrators had begun to complain about the Batswana chiefs, leading to colonial policy changes intended to address attitudes to work. Despite these changes, the issue of poor work ethic remained a critical topic of discussion by the colonial hierarchy in the mid-1940s, and a long-running debate has continued ever since, targeted today at the post-colonial public service. This article shows how debates about poor work ethic intensified in the post-colony owing to political patronage, corruption and politicization of the public service by Botswana's ruling élite. This discourse describes the erosion of a traditional ethos of self-help and self-reliance and decries its replacement by a syndrome of over-dependence on the State by the people. Meanwhile, numerous attempts by the government to address poor work ethic have produced unimpressive results. Although a meaningful quantitative comparison of colonial and post-colonial work productivity would be difficult to achieve, an analysis of the evolution of discourses surrounding work ethic in Botswana can yield insights into changes in attitudes of people and the State toward work and social welfare from the colonial period to the present. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ancel, S. 2012. Discourse against Catholic doctrine in Tgray (Ethiopia) : a nineteenth century text. *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2012), vol. 15, p.92-104 : foto's., vol. 15, p. 92-104.

Abstract: The article deals with a peculiar document that was found during a field study, conducted by the team of the Ethio-SPARE project during the Spring of 2010 in church libraries of Gulo Määdä wäräda, north-east Tgray (historical Agame). The document is a Gz text written in the 19th century and dedicated to the refutation of Catholic doctrine. Because of its apparent historical significance, the text and its translation are presented here. Taking into consideration the literary form (discourse) of the work and the place where it was found (an area of active Catholic preaching), the author assumes that the text is a summary of anti-Catholic argumentation, possibly used by Orthodox priests, and is proof of the local attitude towards Catholic missionary activities. The treatise does not provide any hint of the political issues of the Catholic settlement in Ethiopia. However, it does highlight some elements of the discourse against Catholic faith in the context of the emergence of a strong religious Tāwado identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kabue, S. 2011. *Disability, society, and theology : voices from Africa*. Limuru, Zapf Chancery Publishers Africa.

Abstract: Persons with disabilities in Church and society : a historical and sociological perspective /Samuel Kabue --Claiming and developing a disability hermeneutics : towards a liberating theology of disability /Arne Fritzson --Perfect God and imperfect creation : in the image of God and disabled /Joseph D. Galgalo --Sin, suffering, and disability in God's world /A. Wati Longchar --One in Christ : priesthood of the disabled and the exercising of gifts /C.B. Peter --Biblical perspectives on disability /Sammy Githuku --Lazarus, come out! : how contextual Bible study can empower the disabled /Janet Lees --The Church, public policy, and disability concerns in Kenya /Phitalis Were Masakhwe --Cultural barriers to the disabled people's participation in Church life /Reuben Kigame --Education, employment, and health : a disability perspective /Anjeline Okola --Society and leadership : challenges and opportunities for people with disabilities /Esther Mombo --Disability : social challenges and family responses /Joseph Shiriko --Disability and sexuality /Salome Wairimu Muigai --Gender and disability challenges within the Church /Joseph Sinyo --Combating HIV & Aids among persons with disability : a disability perspective /Paul Chappell --Persons with disabilities and psychological perspectives /Ndung'u J.B. Ikenye --Psychosocial disability : attitudes and barriers to social integration in Church and society /Janet Amegatcher --The Church and pastoral counseling for disability /David Kiarie --Persons with disabilities in Madagascar /Ralphine Razaka --Persons with disabilities in Malawi : what are the issues? /Rachel Kamchacha Kachaje --A profile of Tanzanians with disabilities /Kaganzi Rutachwamagyo --Persons with disabilities in Uganda /Gidudu Balayo N. Seezi --Persons with disability in South Africa /Joy Sebenzile P. Matsebula

Maguru, J. M. 2008, "Disability and income generation: reflections on affirmative action in Kampala district," pp. 15-52.

2006. *Directorate of postgraduate studies : theses and dissertations abstracts 2002-2003 Vol. 2*. Dar es Salaam, University of Dar es Salaam.

Thompson, P.S. 2013. Dinizulu and Bhambatha, 1906 : an invasion of Natal and an uprising in Zululand that almost took place. *Historia: (2013), vol.58, no.2, p.40-69.*, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 40-69.

Guittar, M. & Easterbrook, D.L. 2012. Digitisation at the Melville J. Herskovits library of African Studies: a consideration of processes and outcomes. *African Research and Documentation: (2012), no. 120, p.3-15.* no. 120, p. 3-15.

Abstract: Due to its comprehensive collection policy, the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies at Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) contains many materials that are not readily available at other institutions in the US, Europe or Africa. Starting in the mid-1990s, the Herskovits Library began to consider digitizing portions of its unique resources. By 2012, several digitization projects had been completed, with others in process, for formats including books, audio-tapes, maps, photographs, and posters. This paper reviews the processes that have made digital content of Herskovits Library collections accessible, providing specific examples drawn from several digitization projects leading up to the development of Northwestern's institutional repository. It also comments on examples of digital projects in which the digital format of Herskovits Library holdings are made accessible from a source other than Northwestern University. Finally, it offers examples of the impact of Herskovits Library digital projects, through both use statistics and anecdotal evidence, on research, teaching, and publishing output, and summarizes plans for future digitization. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Perks, R. 2013. Digging into the past : critical reflections on Rwanda's pursuit for a domestic mineral economy. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.732-750.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 732-750.

Abstract: Since 2009, mineral development and trade strategies in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa have been tied more closely to security than to economic development agendas. This shift has resulted largely from the emergence in 2009 of a "conflict minerals" label coined by Western advocacy organizations, aimed at limiting armed groups access to mineral resources.

The "conflict minerals" debate perpetuates a dual single-story narrative to do with mining, namely: firstly, the single story of the region, one in which minerals, particularly those from artisanal and small-scale mining, are a source of capital for armed conflict and outside state building; and secondly, the single story of Rwanda, one in which the country compensates for its lack of significant mineral wealth by sourcing from neighbouring countries. This article looks at Rwandan mining history prior to the genocide, and reforms since 2000, challenging the dual single-story narrative, and showing how a focus on the security imperative to delink mining from conflict poses severe limitations to the long-term growth of these economies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Peron, J. 1999. *Die, the beloved country?* Johannesburg [etc.].

Thubauville, S. 2010. *Die Wandernde ist eine Kuh : Lebenswege von Frauen in Maale, Südäthiopien*. Köln, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.

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Die südafrikanische Befreiungsbewegung : wurden ihre Ideen verraten oder das Ziel erreicht?
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Kessel, I.v. 2014. Die südafrikanische Befreiungsbewegung : wurden ihre Ideen verraten oder das Ziel erreicht?
Die südafrikanische Befreiungsbewegung : wurden ihre Ideen verraten oder das Ziel erreicht?
Afrika-bulletin: (2014), no.153, p.6-7. no. 153, p. 6-7.
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Abstract: This article analyses a war memorial established on a website (awate.com) by Eritreans in diaspora as an example of how diasporas are transforming the ways national politics are conducted and understood. Establishing a war memorial is normally the prerogative and responsibility of the state. In performing this task the Eritrean diaspora makes visible the failure of the state to make public important national information and to hold itself accountable to the Eritrean people. The establishment of the memorial online by the diaspora, furthermore, works to de-centre the state, symbolically at least, as the embodiment of the nation and creates an opening for alternative visions of the nation and state-citizen relations. The Internet is making possible innovative forms of diaspora political engagement and activism that challenge conventional relations of citizenship and sovereignty. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
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<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/23445>

Chepkwony, A.K. & Mabururu, M.N. 2009. *Dialogue in religion and science : an African perspective*. Eldoret, Moi University Press.
Abstract: The papers in this book were presented at an international conference organized on

26-28 May 2006 by the Dialogue in Religion and Science Group of Moi University (Kenya). The papers address the diversity in contemporary views of the relationship between religion and science in Africa. They are arranged into two parts: 1. The relationship between religion and science (papers on, amongst others, traditional religion and empirical science, the role of university education, the relevance of the relationship between religion and science to development, disasters as acts of God or acts of humanity, and population control and development); 2. Religion and health care in Africa (papers on indigenous medicine, AIDS, communication of health issues, promotion of pregnancy among childless couples, biotechnology and values, and counselling and health care of children). [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Ferraton, N., Cochet, H., & Ouattara, Z. 2002. *Démarche d'étude des systèmes de production de deux villages au nord de Man (Gbatongouin et Mélapleu) en Côte d'Ivoire*. Paris, Les Éditions du Gret.

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Chikulo, B.C. 2013. Developmental local governance and service delivery in South Africa : progress, achievements and challenges. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.35-64 : graf., tab.*, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 35-64.

Abstract: With the advent of a political democratic dispensation in 1994, the South African Government faced a host of daunting developmental challenges inherited from the apartheid regime. Local government, which constitutes the third sphere of governance in South Africa, has been mandated by the Constitution to address Apartheid era-induced inequalities and facilitate local socioeconomic development amongst the previously disadvantaged black majority. This paper reviews the progress, achievements and challenges faced by the South African regime in its attempt to facilitate access to basic social services and to reduce poverty among the previously disadvantaged majority. It outlines the socioeconomic profile and local governance legislative policy frameworks, and explains the institutional arrangements established to facilitate and anchor effective service delivery, as well as to integrate the voice of local communities. The paper also considers the issue of basic social service delivery and analyses reasons for the widespread municipal service delivery protests. The paper makes the conclusion that the recurrent widespread, violent and increasingly xenophobic municipal service delivery protests, are indicative of the fact that, despite the progress made in the past seventeen years in terms of establishing the policy framework and institutional structures to effectively facilitate

socioeconomic development and address bottlenecks to accessing basic social services and fighting poverty, enormous challenges still remain at local governance level. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Leno, N.D. 2013. Development of a uniform insolvency law in SADC : lessons from OHADA. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.2, p.259-282.*, vol. 57, no. 2, p. 259-282.

Abstract: This article argues that, with the global or cross-border nature of many corporate activities, there is an increasing need for a uniform insolvency law approach to the financial distress of a corporation in the Southern African Development Community. In doing so, the article highlights lessons the community may learn from the Insolvency Act of the Organisation for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA). Emphasis is given to that organization's success in developing a uniform insolvency act which is directly applicable in its contracting States. The article also proposes a number of recommendations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Baah-Boateng, W. 2013. Determinants of unemployment in Ghana. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.385-399 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 385-399.

Abstract: Unemployment is often cited as a measure of the low employment content of Ghana's strong growth performance over the past three decades. The paper presents evidence to suggest that employment growth in Ghana continues to trail economic growth due to high growth of low employment generating sectors against sluggish growth of high labour absorption sectors. A cross-sectional estimation of a probit regression model also indicates a strong effect of demand factors on unemployment, indicating a weak employment generating impact of economic growth. Empirical analysis also confirms higher vulnerability of youth and urban dwellers to unemployment with education and gender explaining unemployment in some instances. Reservation wage is also observed to have an increasing effect of unemployment. The paper recommends policies that promote investment in agriculture and manufacturing which is associated with higher employment elasticity of output. High incidence of unemployment among the youth and secondary school leavers in the most recent period requires targeted intervention including support for entrepreneurial training and start-up capital to attract young school leavers to become 'creators' rather than 'seekers' of jobs. A downward review of expectations on the part of jobseekers in terms of their reservation wage could help reduce unemployment in Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Baah-Boateng, W. 2013. Determinants of unemployment in Ghana. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.385-399 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 385-399.

Abstract: Unemployment is often cited as a measure of the low employment content of Ghana's strong growth performance over the past three decades. The paper presents evidence to suggest that employment growth in Ghana continues to trail economic growth due to high growth of low employment generating sectors against sluggish growth of high labour absorption sectors. A cross-sectional estimation of a probit regression model also indicates a strong effect of demand factors on unemployment, indicating a weak employment generating impact of economic growth. Empirical analysis also confirms higher vulnerability of youth and urban dwellers to unemployment with education and gender explaining unemployment in some instances. Reservation wage is also observed to have an increasing effect of unemployment. The paper

recommends policies that promote investment in agriculture and manufacturing which is associated with higher employment elasticity of output. High incidence of unemployment among the youth and secondary school leavers in the most recent period requires targeted intervention including support for entrepreneurial training and start-up capital to attract young school leavers to become 'creators' rather than 'seekers' of jobs. A downward review of expectations on the part of jobseekers in terms of their reservation wage could help reduce unemployment in Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Abstract: The authors examine the determinants of current enrolment status and relative grade attainment among primary school children in rural Ethiopia. The authors use repeated cross-sectional data from 15 rural villages in Ethiopia to capture the impact of changing household and child characteristics on enrolment status and relative grade attainment between 1994 and 2004. Using instrument variable (IV) estimation, the authors find, first, a positive income effect for schooling enrolments and an even stronger effect for relative grade attainment. Second, the effect of income is larger for girls compared to boys. Third, OLS estimates of the impact of household income are biased downwards relative to IV results. Finally, observable community characteristics have little role in explaining schooling. These findings suggest that policies that address the demand-side constraints with a special focus on girls will have the potential to improve schooling attainments as well as to reduce gender differences in schooling attainments found in Ethiopia and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Ayiga, N. & Rampagane, V. 2013. Determinants of age at first marriage in sub-Saharan Africa : a comparative study of Uganda and South Africa. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.9-34 : graf., tab., vol. 28, no. 1, p. 9-34.*

Abstract: Marriage has traditionally been early and universal in sub-Saharan Africa and this has been blamed for high fertility and the failure to achieve most MDGs. This paper used the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey and the 2003 South African Demographic and Health Survey data to investigate the hypothesis that ethnicity has a significant effect on age at first marriage even after controlling for the effects of other socio-demographic covariates. The Cox proportional hazard model was used to analyze the data. The study found that the Median Age at First Marriage (MAFM) was 19 years in Uganda and 29 years in South Africa, and that ethnicity had a significant effect on age at first marriage in both countries. Other factors with significant effects, through which ethnicity may have influenced age at first marriage were region, level of education and age at sexual debut. The paper concludes that marriage is early and universal in Uganda, while it is delayed in South Africa, suggesting that the two countries belong to different nuptiality regimes, this is arising from apparent differences in education and empowerment of women. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gurmu, E. & Mace, R. 2013. Determinants of age at first marriage in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol.28, no.1, p.87-109 : graf., tab.*, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 87-109.

Abstract: Timing of marriage has various socioeconomic and demographic implications. In a non-contraceptive society entry into marriage at an early age increases the number of children a woman would have at the end of her reproductive life while the reverse is true for those entering late. Evolutionary theory supposes that women are ultimately attracted into a conjugal union for purposes of reproducing, whilst modernization theory argues that education and employment opportunities for women cause them to delay the timing of marriage. The objective of this study was to identify determinants of age at first marriage in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It is based on socioeconomic and demographic data obtained from 2976 women of reproductive age (i.e. 1549 years) residing in the city of Addis Ababa in 2003. The findings of the study revealed that, engaging in marital life in this city was mainly a function of the economic situation of couples. There is shortage of economically attractive men to satisfy the demand of women looking for marriage partners. The high unemployment rate and increased cost of living in the city had tended to delay the timing of family formation in Addis Ababa. However, educated women, though delaying their marriage for the purposes of pursuing their education goal, had a better chance of getting married. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kingah, S. & Van Langenhove, L. 2012. Determinants of a regional organisation's role in peace and security : the African Union and the European Union compared. *South African Journal of International Affairs: (2012), vol.19, no.2, p.201-222 : tab.*, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 201-222.

Abstract: This article examines the determinants of the influence of regional organizations in the area of international peace and security. It is aimed at initiating and provoking debate on the preponderant factors shaping that influence. The factors or determinants treated include (1) the willingness of the regional organization to act, (2) the acceptance of its actions and (3) its capacity to discharge such peace-related tasks. The determinants are contingent on nine sub-determinants. The article uses a comparative approach, focusing on the African Union and the European Union after placing the discussion in the context of the relationship between regional organizations and the United Nations in international peace and security efforts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Yansané, A. 2010. *Destinée : le récit personnel d'un voyage forcé*. [Washington], Les Éditions Phoenix.

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Debos, M. 2009. *Des combattants entre deux guerres : sociologie politique du métier des armes au Tchad*. [S.l., s.n.].

Abstract: Comment les armes deviennent-elles une forme ordinaire de la contestation et un mode de vie? Fondée sur une enquête de terrain de dix mois au Tchad, la présente thèse a pour objectif de comprendre pourquoi et comment les armes sont devenues un métier, exercé alternativement ou simultanément dans les forces régulières, les mouvements rebelles et le banditisme de grand chemin. La démarche proposée consiste à resituer les conflits dans une temporalité plus large pour étudier ce qui se joue hors des temps et des espaces de guerre. L'auteur montre d'abord que si ce métier a été réinventé au fil des décennies sans jamais disparaître, c'est qu'il n'est pas uniquement lié à la guerre, mais aussi à une économie politique et à un mode de gouvernement marqués par la violence. Il apparaît ensuite que ce métier est régi par des règles et structuré par des frontières: la fongibilité des statuts de militaire, combattant et bandit de grand chemin n'empêche pas l'existence de puissantes hiérarchies sociales et politiques. Enfin, la recherche amène l'auteur à considérer les modes de gouvernement à l'œuvre au sein d'une armée paradoxalement non disciplinaire et d'un État façonné par une trajectoire

historique violente. La sociologie politique du métier des armes souligne l'importance des éléments non directement articulés à la guerre pour analyser les conflits et les sorties de crise

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Goodman, R.D. 2012. Demystifying "Islamic slavery": using legal practices to reconstruct the end of slavery in Fes, Morocco. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.143-174 : graf.*, vol. 39, p. 143-174.

Ndze, D. 2012. Demographic characteristics associated with Isinuka traditional spa near Port St Johns in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. *Indilinga: (2012), vol.11, no.1, p.20-31 : foto's, graf.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 20-31.

Abstract: Curortology - the science of natural therapy that combines the effects of climate, water and mud treatment and other forms of traditional healing practices - is enjoying a phenomenal comeback. Behind the re-emergence of curortology lies the current popular revolt against synthetic products and the demand for more natural ways of treatment. In its current form, curortology has evolved to encompass holiday spas, day spas, hotel spas, all of which are seen as European. At the same time, indigenous African approaches, though widespread, have not evolved and have largely remained underdeveloped and undocumented. This has far-reaching economic consequences, as exemplified by the traditional spa at Isinuka, 20 km from Port St. Johns, in the Transkei region of South Africa. Though in existence for hundreds of years, this spa has little infrastructure and remains very poor. This study investigates the demographic characteristics of the Isinuka traditional healing spa. The requested demographic information included age, ethnic group, marital status, level of education, gender, monthly income, occupation, frequency and type of treatment. It was found that the Isinuka site is frequented by local Africans from different walks of life. The majority of visitors are single and between the ages of 21 and 40, indicating a young population concerned about health and well-being. The current off-sales of Isinuka clay are about R7,00 per bag of approximately 2kg, while retail price of cleansing mud masks in pharmacies reaches R16,00 per 25g packet. Monthly returns from Isinuka sales range from only R350,00 to R500,00. Nevertheless, the inhabitants of Isinuka and locals from Port St. Johns, and villages and towns beyond, revere this healing system as holistic and handed down by their ancestors. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC126067>

Hearst, N. 2013. Demographic and health surveys indicate limited impact of condoms and HIV testing in four African countries. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.1, p.9-15 : tab.*, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 9-15.

Emmanuel, N.G. 2013. Democratization in Malawi : responding to international and domestic pressures. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.415-434 : fig., graf., tab.*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 415-434.

Abstract: Donors hope that their foreign aid can be influential, far beyond the development projects that they fund. Frequently, aid providers attach political conditions to their monies in the hope that these demands can serve as catalysts to improve the governance in the recipient. This is called a political conditionality approach. Few countries have felt the weight of conditionality as much as Malawi did in the 1990s. Here, donors were able to use aid sanctions to successfully encourage democratization, while strengthening the demands of domestic opposition forces. This paper argues that three factors were critical in this process: 1) aid dependency, 2) donor coordination, and 3) a strong and persistent domestic opposition. With their combined weight, foreign donors and Malawian civil society were able to change the tide in this once highly authoritarian country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tadesse, M., Kibwana, K., & Owasanoye, B. 2002. *Democratization and stability in transforming societies under difficult conditions : chances and risks of constitutional reforms : the cases of Ethiopia, Kenia and Nigeria : [conference held at] University of Hannover, 25-27. October 2000*. Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.

Tadesse, M., Kibwana, K., & Owasanoye, B. 2002. *Democratization and stability in transforming societies under difficult conditions : chances and risks of constitutional reforms : the cases of Ethiopia, Kenia and Nigeria : [conference held at] University of Hannover, 25-27. October 2000.* Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.

Tadesse, M., Kibwana, K., & Owasanoye, B. 2002. *Democratization and stability in transforming societies under difficult conditions : chances and risks of constitutional reforms : the cases of Ethiopia, Kenia and Nigeria : [conference held at] University of Hannover, 25-27. October 2000.* Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.

Moluh, Y. 2013. Democratization and accommodation of political representation in Cameroon : the case study of the Sawa and Beti People. *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee: (2013), Jg.46, Quart.3, S.263-284 : tab.*, vol. 3.

Riutta, S. 2009. *Democratic participation in rural Tanzania and Zambia : the impact of civic education.* Boulder, CO [etc.], FirstForumPress.

Yanou, M.A. 2013. Democracy in Cameroon : a socio-legal appraisal. *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee: (2013), Jg.46, Quart.3, S.303-320.*, vol. 3.

Ahmed, I. 2012. Democracy and democratisation.

Abstract: Contents: State, civil society and democratization: challenges for Bangladesh (Imtiaz Ahmed); The public sphere, inclusivity and the issue of democratic governance in Africa (John Gasu); Governance policy orientation and civil society organizations: reflections on global governance and CSOs in Bangladesh); Rethinking civil society contribution to socio-economic development: what future for ECOWAS? (Henry Kamkah); South Africa and Zimbabwe as forms of transformative leadership: transcending modern conceptualizations of African democracy (Levar Lamar Smith and Brent Johnson); Is freedom a click away? New media, democracy and the Arab Spring (Saimum Parvez and Saima Ahmed); Rethinking popular culture and identity for the youth in the 21st century East Africa (F.E.M.K. Senkoro) [ASC Leiden abstract]

Njogu, K. 2011. *Defining moments : reflections on citizenship, violence, and the 2007 general elections in Kenya.* Nairobi, Twaweza Communications.

Abstract: The essays in this volume capture some of the transformative moments during the crisis that rocked Kenya in 2007/2008. They reflect on the relationship between elections, citizenship and violence. The essays in the first part revisit the various tensions and ruptures in Nairobi, Rift Valley and Nyanza after the 2007 elections, while the papers in the second part deal with the efforts made to resolve the crisis. Contributions: Reflections about the events at Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC) on 27th-31st December 2007 (Koki Muli); Violence in Kibera: a reflection of the country's ailments (Simiyu Barasa); Sanctuary and mayhem in Naivasha (Gakiha Weru); Anger and violence in Kisumu (William Oloo); Lest we forget (Gitau Warigi); Putting out the flames: the Kenya national dialogue and reconciliation process (Kimani Njogu); Electoral justice: the antidote for post election violence in Kenya (P.L.O. Lumumba); Post election violence and crimes against humanity in 2007 (Mbuti Gathenji). [ASC Leiden abstract]

2004. *Deepening Ghana's democracy : joint symposia of the registered political parties of Ghana [2003].* Accra, IEA.

Sy, O. 1998. *Decentralization and institutional reforms in Mali : framework of a new dynamism of democratization and development.* Bamako, Mission of Decentralization and Institutional Reforms.

Kibua, T.N. & Mwabu, G. 2008. *Decentralization and devolution in Kenya : new approaches.* Nairobi, University of Nairobi Press.

Abstract: Underlying the new decentralized nature of Kenya's public administration are issues of

physical structures and institutions (districts, rural trade and production centres), development principles and processes (devolution and democratization, fiscal decentralization), and service delivery and financing (planning and budgeting at the local level, impact on informal settlements, district health systems, water services, constituency development). Over the past five years the research conducted by the Kenyan Institute of Policy Analysis and research (IPAR) has been organized around this cluster of issues. This volume presents the findings of the research conducted in 12 chapters. Contributors: Adams Oloo, Benson M. Mapesa, Daniel M. Muia, Germano Mwabu, Lineth N. Oyugi, Mariana Cifuentes, Onesmus N. Ireri, Preston O. Chitere, Samuel K. Gitau, Thomas M. Maina, and Thomas N. Kibua. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ngabirano, M., Asiimwe, E., & Omaada, E. 2011. *Decentralisation and efficient service delivery in local governments*. Kampala, Uganda Martyrs Book Series.

Abstract: This collective volume on decentralization and service delivery in local governments, notably in Uganda, is the outcome of a conference organized in Kampala in 2009 by Uganda Martyrs University and University of Groningen. The volume highlights the importance of citizen participation in local governance as a foundation for efficient service delivery. Contributions: Decentralisation and efficient service delivery in local governments: special reference to Uganda (Ephraim Kamuntu); Participatory service delivery: processes, opportunities and challenges for local government in South Africa with respect to the urban-rural divide (Betty Claire Mubangizi); Politics of decentralization and local governance in Uganda - 1986 to 2010 (Bidandi-Ssali Jaber); Civil society organizations in public accountability and democratisation in local governments of Uganda: case study of CSOs in Kabale District (Maximiano Ngabirano); Mobilisation and utilization of financial resources and effective service delivery in a decentralised system: a case of Mbale District local government of Uganda (Jacinta Bwegyeme); Rural poverty eradication and sustainability consciousness in Kyanamukaaka sub-county's decentralised framework (Jimmy Spire Ssentongo); Procurement management and its implications on service delivery in decentralized urban local government systems in Uganda: empirical findings from Kampala City Council (Olive Nantume and Benon C. Basheka); Partnerships in decentralised health services delivery: the utility of stakeholder theory in a three sector development model (Josephat Itika); Exploring behavioural patterns: provision of and access to healthcare services in Bushenyi District (Elizabeth Asiimwe); Mobilising rural community participation in education: community development and decentralisation in South Africa - 2003 to the present (Michael Gardiner); Towards a fully decentralised education system in Uganda: lessons from Abek in Karamoja (Mary Cecilia Draru); Challenges and prospects of decentralised agriculture system of service delivery: a case of Kiboga District (Tabitha Naisiko). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ngabirano, M., Asiimwe, E., & Omaada, E. 2011. *Decentralisation and efficient service delivery in local governments*. Kampala, Uganda Martyrs Book Series.

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District (Elizabeth Asimwe); Mobilising rural community participation in education: community development and decentralisation in South Africa - 2003 to the present (Michael Gardiner); Towards a fully decentralised education system in Uganda: lessons from Abek in Karamoja (Mary Cecilia Draru); Challenges and prospects of decentralised agriculture system of service delivery: a case of Kiboga District (Tabitha Naisiko). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Hugo, N.M. 2012. Decency and exclusion: a symbolic interpretation of post-displacement discriminatory discourse in De Doorns, South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012), vol.35, no.1/2, p.12-19.*, vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 12-19.

Abstract: From 14-17 November 2009 an estimated 3000 Zimbabweans were violently and forcefully displaced from their dwellings in a rural farming area, De Doorns, in the Western Cape, South Africa. This paper looks at a discourse of decency used by residents of Stofland, a shack settlement in De Doorns, to contribute, through symbolic interpretation, to an understanding of discriminatory motives behind the expulsion. Based on field research between March and July 2010 among both victims and perpetrators of displacement in De Doorns, the analysis reveals the logic behind discrimination and the ways in which discrimination manifests and is perpetuated through language and action. In Stofland, Zimbabweans are attributed the characteristics of being unclean, indecent and diseased, i.e. they represent disorder, dirt and danger. This discourse of decency is discussed in relation to findings that suggest that, far from being the result of a common identity, displacement motives are based on perceived difference and constructed entitlement identities. The latter need to be understood in relation to desires for material emancipation in postapartheid South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Hugo, N.M. 2012. Decency and exclusion: a symbolic interpretation of post-displacement discriminatory discourse in De Doorns, South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012), vol.35, no.1/2, p.12-19.*, vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 12-19.

Abstract: From 14-17 November 2009 an estimated 3000 Zimbabweans were violently and forcefully displaced from their dwellings in a rural farming area, De Doorns, in the Western Cape, South Africa. This paper looks at a discourse of decency used by residents of Stofland, a shack settlement in De Doorns, to contribute, through symbolic interpretation, to an understanding of discriminatory motives behind the expulsion. Based on field research between March and July 2010 among both victims and perpetrators of displacement in De Doorns, the analysis reveals the logic behind discrimination and the ways in which discrimination manifests and is perpetuated through language and action. In Stofland, Zimbabweans are attributed the characteristics of being unclean, indecent and diseased, i.e. they represent disorder, dirt and danger. This discourse of decency is discussed in relation to findings that suggest that, far from being the result of a common identity, displacement motives are based on perceived difference and constructed entitlement identities. The latter need to be understood in relation to desires for material emancipation in postapartheid South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

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Slavov, S.T. 2013. De jure versus de facto exchange rate regimes in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Economies: (2013), vol.22, no.5, p.732-756 : graf., tab.*, vol. 22, no. 5, p. 732-756. Abstract: There are 22 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) with floating exchange rate regimes, de jure. Statistical analysis on monthly data for the past decade reveals that in most cases these exchange rate regimes can be approximated surprisingly well by a soft peg to a basket dominated by the US dollar. The weight on the dollar appears to have fallen somewhat across the continent in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. Replicating the model with weekly data suggests that the focus on the dollar might be even more pronounced at higher data frequencies. While there might be strong arguments in favour of limiting exchange rate volatility in SSA countries, soft-pegging to the dollar does not appear to be the best fit for them, given the currency structure of their external trade and finance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/22/5/732.abstract>

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Abstract: The British Vice-Consulate for the kingdom of Dahomey was established to suppress the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The documents collected here comprise principally the journals of the Vice-Consul, Louis Fraser, which provide valuable insights into British policy on the slave trade

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Onuoha, G. 2013. Cultural interfaces of self-determination and the rise of the neo-Biafran movement in Nigeria. *Review of African Political Economy: (2013), vol.40, no. 137, p.428-446.*, vol. 40, no. 137, p. 428-446.

Abstract: This article examines the "cultural repertoires" of neo-Biafran separatist Igbo groups in south-eastern Nigeria, pointing to the ways in which cultural repertoires, narratives and emblems are deployed to forge a separatist ethno-political project in a multi-ethnic state. The neo-Biafran movement reveals the robustness of political resistance and the existence of multiple frameworks through which ethno-nationalist groups resist and challenge extant power structures of the State in the quest for self-determination. The article argues that ethnic groups have the capacity to initiate their own "cultural repertoires" in order to construct group identity, identify forms of external identity (the "other") and shore up the boundaries of their own collective group identity. Myths of origin, narratives of the past, images and symbols are rooted in certain cultural repertoires, and are elaborated, interpreted, invented and reinvented to produce political identities that are complex and fluid in the struggle for political power. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Mann, S. 2011. *Cry havoc : 'when I set out to overthrow an African tyrant, I knew I would either make billions or end up getting shot.*. Johannesburg [etc.], Jonathan Ball Publishers.

Maitseo, M.M. 2013. Cross-border lives, warfare and rape in independence-era Botswana. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.557-576 : krt.*, vol. 39.

Abstract: During the 1970s, the violence in neighbouring states spilled over into Botswana, making untenable its previous policy of having no army. This article examines the experiences of women in the north-east border regions who suffered violence from South African and Rhodesian soldiers crossing illegally and yet routinely into Botswana. As these incidents show, rape as a weapon of war has a long history in the region, although world attention is more recent. The author suggests that a key underlying factor in the cross-border violence was the difficult and incomplete transition from permeable boundaries within a wider colonial space to hard international borders between fully independent and hostile states. As a result, the role of Botswana in the liberation struggle of southern Africa served as the main reason for the regular violations of its sovereignty during that period. The lives of ordinary people straddled the border, and so did the violence of armies, making it crucial to consider the reactions of the people of Botswana to cross-border warfare. The author also compares other notable contemporary incidents of cross-border violence and cross-border ambiguity, including one incident that took place, paradoxically, in the middle of the country, involving travel on the Rhodesian-owned railway. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.823319>

Eyoh, H.N., Lyonga, N., & Azeyeh, A. 2013. *Critical perspectives on Cameroon writing.* Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Abstract: This collective volume is the result of the Second Conference on Cameroon Literature which took place at the University of Buea in 1994. Subjects dealt with ranged from general topics such as literature, survival and national identity, through specialized issues such as folklore and oral tradition, prose, drama, children's literature, and translation, to topics such as language usage, history and journalism. Introductory speeches and the keynote address by Bole Butake on the writer as visionary, are followed by 37 contributions in English and French. Contributors: Ambroise Kom (la critique littéraire camerounaise), Bame Nsamenang (indigenous and alien in Cameroonian writing), Hubert Mono Ndjana (le dépassement ethnique), Sylvestre Bouelet (la ville et la création littéraire), Paul Mbangwana (female names), André Ntonfo (littérature camerounaise en français), Tatah Mbui (moral obligations of Africa's intellectuals), Emmanuel Yenshu (Cameroon anglophone writing), Albert Azeyeh, Grace Etonde Ekoto (l'épopée 'Les merveilleux exploits de Djèki'), Nol Alembong (folklore and identity), Florence Dakam-Wanko (folk tale and the modern short story), M.P. Meto'o (Albert Mukong's 'Prisoner without a crime'), Abimne Njinjoh (Remy-Gilbert Medou-Mvomo's 'Le Journal de Faliou'), Emmanuel Chia and Charles Atangana Nama (L.T. Asong's 'The crown of thorns'), Jeanne N. Dingomo (the feminism of Were Were Liking and Calixthe Beyala), Pierre Fandio (l'image de l'homme chez Were Were Liking et

Evelyne Mpoudi-Ngolle), Charles Atangana Nama, Kashim Ibrahim Tala (Linus Asong), S.A. Ambanasom (Victor Epie Ngome's plays), George Nyamndi (Bole Butake), Polycarpe Oyie Ndizie (Guillaume Oyono Mbia's 'Trois prétendants.. un mari'), Gilbert Doho (théâtre universitaire). Peter Abety (anglophone drama), Etienne Ze Amvela (English language), George Echu (influence française), Mathieu François Minyono-Nkodo (itinéraire linguistique des écrivains), Thomas Tenjo-Okwen, Edward Ako (children's literature), Thaddeus Menang (English language newspaper), Paul Ntungwe Ndue (democratic pluralism), Victor Julius Ngoh (John Ngu Foncha), Francis Nyamnjoh (protest journalism), Tatah Mentan (press and national liberation), Oscar Tanifum, Moses Nyunai Nintai, Joseph Che Sub (on translation). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gado 2012. *Crisis...? What crisis?! : a collection of Gado's editorial cartoons, published in the Daily Nation, the Sunday Nation and the EastAfrican from 2005 to 2011*. Nairobi, Buni Media.

Gajigo, O. 2013. Credit constraints and agricultural risk for non-farm enterprises. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.648-662 : graf, tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 648-662. Abstract: This paper uses two nationally representative datasets collected in 1992 and 2003 in Gambia to analyse small, non-farm enterprises. The results reveal evidence of significant credit constraint among these non-farm enterprises. Specifically, household wealth is a significant determinant not only of entry into the enterprise sector but also determines investment levels conditional upon entry. Furthermore, the marginal returns to investments in enterprises are very high and significantly exceed the prevailing lending rates of banks in the country. Besides being credit constrained, these enterprises are also affected by farm-related variables. Agricultural risk adversely affects enterprise investment. This latter result underscores the importance of livelihood diversification. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Ahiamadu, A.E. 2012. Creation theories and pseudo-dionysian dialectics : a panacea to insecurity in Africa. *African Journal of Biblical Studies: (2012), vol.30, no. 1/2, p.40-60.*, vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 40-60.

Hove, G. 2013. Creating order and stability : the Dairy Marketing Board, milk (over)production and the politics of marketing in colonial Zimbabwe, 1952-1970s. *Historia: (2013), vol.58, no.2, p.119-156 : tab.* , vol. 58, no. 2, p. 119-156.

Sieveking, N. 2014. Create your space! : locating contemporary dance in Ouagadougou. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.55-77.*, vol. 84, no. 1, p. 55-77. Abstract: Since the turn of the century contemporary dance has been gaining momentum as a pan-African artistic movement in which a new generation of performers is engaging. In contrast to more popular forms of 'traditional' or 'modern' performance genres, this new movement has evolved within the cosmopolitan urban elite and is driven by processes of professionalization that lead to the creation of new, border-crossing artistic spaces. These spaces are characterized by new boundaries and inequalities, related to various modes of distinction reflecting the shifting grounds of social status - gendered, generational, knowledge-based and economic. Taking an artistic 'capacity-building' project targeting female dancers in West Africa as an entry point, the article analyses how the practice of contemporary dance in Ouagadougou leads to the emergence of a translocal social space embedded in a dense network of transnational relations and connected to global art worlds. It is argued that the unequal power relations characterizing the professional art world of contemporary dance reflect the tensions and contradictions of local urban societies in the making and at the same time contribute to a reconfiguration of urban spaces where new forms of rooted cosmopolitanism can be invented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972013000661>

Sendín, J.C. 2013. Côte d'Ivoire 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis : an approach from the media. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.187-201.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 187-201. Abstract: The objective of this article is to approach the political crisis which occurred in Côte d'Ivoire after the contested elections of 2010, through the perspective of the Ivorian media and

media professionals. The study draws theoretically on the political economy of the media and a critical understanding of the relationship between democracy and the media. After a brief description of Côte d'Ivoire's political history, as well as the political economy of the Ivorian media, perceptions from foreign correspondents and Ivorian journalists are outlined. The results show the complexity of the role played by the media, which goes beyond its responsibility as an information provider, to being a platform for the political struggle in a highly politically polarized environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Cook, C.R. 2013. Coverage of African conflicts in the American media : filtering out the logic of plunder. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.373-390.*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 373-390. Abstract: Through an analysis of the Liberian Civil War the author argues that elite media and foreign policy decision makers share a classical set of assumptions about conflicts in the developing world that he calls Westphalian. This paradigm privileges the Eurocentric nation state and its notions of power, ideology, and violence while intentionally or not, falsely reinforcing the rigid separation of government from the private economic sphere. In the end, this Westphalian lens of power obscures the new faces of transnational conflict networks and the importance of economic sub-State actors in creating violence based purely on economic motivations and greed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Ingle, M. 2013. Counterurbanisation and the emergence of a post-productivist economy in South Africa's arid Karoo region, 1994-2010. *New Contree: (2013), no.66, p.55-69 : krt.* Abstract: This review article serves to broach the concept of the post-productivist countryside where the primacy of agricultural production is supplanted by tertiary industries such as tourism, recreational farming, and arts and crafts production. The essay maintains that advances in communications technology have facilitated the phenomenon of counterurbanisation whereby a new breed of well-qualified, highly mobile professionals (a creative class) opt for rural living, all the while continuing to derive urban-denominated incomes. In recent years South Africa's arid Karoo hinterland has enjoyed something of a renaissance occasioned by an influx of human capital from the cities. Although the onset of post-productivism inevitably entails costs it is argued that these are more than compensated for by the beneficial cultural and economic impacts of the new rural creative class in the Karoo

Bruijn, P. & Eigner, U. 2012. *Count me in : include people with disabilities in development projects : a practical guide for organisations in north and south.* Veenendaal, Stichting Light for the World.

http://www.enablement.nl/file.php/areas/enablement.nl/Library/Count_me_in.pdf

Schnurr, M.A. 2013. Cotton as calamitous commodity: the politics of agricultural failure in Natal and Zululand, 1844-1933. *Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2013), vol.47, no.1, p.115-132 : krt.*, vol. 47.

Abstract: This article follows the efforts of white settlers to impose cotton as an export crop in Natal and Zululand, South Africa. Touted as a commodity capable of remaking land and life in the region in the 1850s, the 1860s, and again in the 1910s and 1920s, cotton never achieved more than marginal status in the region's agricultural economy. Its story is one of historical amnesia: although faith in the region's cotton prospects dipped following each spectacular failure, it was routinely resurrected once previous failures had been accounted for, or memories of them had faded. Two crucial issues are at the centre of this episodic history. First, the author explores the logistics of planned expansion, and the reasons for the repeated collapse of cotton-growing schemes. Second, he unravels the side effects of these difficult and disappointing efforts and argues that, despite repeated failure, cotton facilitated important structural changes to the

region's agricultural, political and economic landscape. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Maredza, M. 2013. Cost-effectiveness analysis of infant feeding strategies to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV in South Africa. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.3, p.151-160 : fig., graf., tab., vol. 12, no. 3, p. 151-160.*

Nguemegne, J.P. 2011. Corruption and human development in Africa : an empirical analysis. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique: (2011), no.77, p.167-203 : tab. no. 77, p. 167-203.* Abstract: In Africa corruption, defined as 'the misuse of public office for selfish gains', is likely to become a serious threat to human development, conceived as 'the development of the people by the people for the people'. This article empirically examines the nature of the relationship between corruption and human development in Africa on the basis of a sample of forty African countries for a period of five years (2003-2007). Using a pooled-cross-country-across-time analysis, the study shows that corruption adversely affects human development in Africa. However, the relationship between corruption and human development is non-linear. The study also shows, unexpectedly, that the adverse effect of corruption on human development is higher in countries with a democratic system. Although domestic investment does not affect human development, capital formation and income were proved to have a positive effect on human development. Finally, the study shows that official development aid negatively affects human development. In conclusion, the article offers suggestions for policy reform. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Bishop, J. & Binns, T. 2013. Corporate responsibility and development in post-apartheid South Africa. *The Australasian Review of African Studies: (2013), vol.34, no.2, p.9-34 : krt., tab., vol. 34.*

Ntim, C.G. 2013. Corporate governance, affirmative action and firm value in post-apartheid South Africa : a simultaneous equation approach. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.148-172 : tab., vol. 25, no. 2, p. 148-172.*

Abstract: The post-apartheid South African corporate governance (CG) model is a unique hybridization of the traditional Anglo-American and Continental European-Asian CG models, distinctively requiring firms to explicitly comply with a number of affirmative action and stakeholder CG provisions, such as black economic empowerment, employment equity, environment, HIV/AIDS, and health and safety. This paper examines the association between a composite CG index and firm value in this distinct corporate setting within a simultaneous equation framework. Using a sample of post-apartheid South African listed corporations, and controlling for potential interdependencies among block ownership, board size, leverage, institutional ownership, firm value and a broad CG index, the author finds a significant positive association between a composite CG index and firm value. Further, two-stage least squares results show that there is also a reverse association between broad CG index and firm value, emphasizing the need for future research to adequately control for potential interrelationships between possible alternative CG mechanisms and firm value. Distinct from prior studies, the author finds that compliance with affirmative action CG provisions impacts positively on firm value. These results are consistent with agency, legitimacy, political cost, and resource dependent theoretical predictions. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

1958. *Copie van de akte d.d. 28 augustus 1958 van oprichting der Stichting "Afrika-Studiecentrum" gevestigd te Leiden.* Leiden, Afrika-Studiecentrum (ASC).

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<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/138/370138538.pdf>

Alam, U. 2012. Cooperating internationally over water : explaining l'espace OMVS. *The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2012), vol.50, no.2, p.175-199 : fig., tab., vol. 50, no. 2, p. 175-199.*

Abstract: Since the early 1960s, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal have cooperated over the Senegal river. Contrary to the norms of managing international rivers, the riparians have subjugated their sovereignty and incurred national debt to jointly develop the benefits from their shared river, despite intra-basin tensions and conflict. The Senegal experience highlights an alternative path to tackling the consequences of climate change, poor water management and increasing demand. In seeking to explain the intensity of international cooperation displayed in the basin, this article examines the characteristics of international rivers and the Senegal basin's history, and concludes that Pan-Africanism, francophonie and the political leaders' attitudes to regional cooperation shaped "l'espace OMVS", Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Sénégal. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Skinner, D.E. 2013. Conversion to Islam and the promotion of 'modern' Islamic schools in Ghana. *Journal of Religion in Africa: (2013), vol.43, no.4, p.426-450 : foto's, krt., vol. 43.*

Abstract: This article analyzes the transformation of Islamic education in Ghana from 'makaranta' (schools for the study of the Qurn) to what are called English/Arabic schools, which combine Islamic studies with a British curriculum taught in the English language. These schools were initially founded in coastal Ghana during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, primarily by missionaries who had converted from Christianity and had had English-language education or by agents of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission based in London. The purposes of these schools were to provide instruction to allow young people to be competitive in the colonial, Christian-influenced social and economic structure, and to promote conversion to Islam among the coastal populations. New Islamic missionary organizations developed throughout the colonial and postcolonial eras to fulfill these purposes, and English/Arabic schools were integrated into the national educational system by the end of the twentieth century. Indigenous and transnational governmental organizations competed by establishing schools in order to promote Islamic ideas and practices and to integrate Ghanaian Muslims into the wider Muslim world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sanni, A.O. 2012. Conversion and reversion in the power accession narrative : Muslim prayer groups in Nigeria. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.157-166., vol. 21, p. 157-166.*

Abstract: This article describes the reactions of Yoruba Muslims to what was considered Christian 'warfare' in the religious, educational and political spheres since before independence in 1960. The author refers to J.D.Y. Peel (2000), C. Staewen (1996) and M. Last (1988) for his characterization of Yoruba religious affiliations as essentially power-oriented: the status of the protagonist of any faith (whether native, Muslim or Christian) depends largely on his reputation and ability to provide access to sources of power and to solve mundane problems of his followers. Especially with the outbreak of Pentecostalism, which utilized its instrument of faith for spiritual healing with a strong emphasis on material well-being, the need for Islam to employ initiatives to retain its adherents became pressing. YOUMBAS (Young Muslim Brothers and Sisters) was established at Ibadan in 1974 as a response to the Christian conversion market, and over the last twenty years Muslim youth prayer movements appeared. The most influential and fastest growing of these prayer movements is NASFAT (Nasru-lahi-il-lathi Society of Nigeria), which has branches in all states of Yorubaland and in some states of the North, including Abuja. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Matabane , K. & Kgoroge, T. 2007, *Conversations on a Sunday afternoon*, Sterkinekor Home Entertainment, Wendywood, (369895290).

Abstract: A Sunday walk in a Johannesburg park leads to a chance meeting that will change the way a young man views his country and the world around him. As the young poet Keniloe (Tony Kgoroge) wanders through the park, he happens upon Fatima (Fatima Hersi). Moments after tearfully recounting her struggle to escape Somalia and seek refuge in South Africa, the troubled Fatima seemingly vanishes into thin air. Keniloe decides to use her experiences to write a book about the fate of refugees and the effects of war and displacement. As he combs Johannesburg's crowded neighborhoods in search of his mysterious new friend, his chance meetings with a number of lost souls, including an Ethiopian woman, a war-torn Palestinian man, and a woman

from former Yugoslavia who can't seem to stop the bombs from falling in her own head, finds the desperate search taking on a life of its own. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

EIHadary, Y.A.E. & Obeng-Odoom, F. 2012. Conventions, changes, and contradictions in land governance in Africa: the story of land grabbing in North Sudan and Ghana. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.59-78.*, vol. 59, no. 2, p. 59-78.

Abstract: Land-tenure systems in Africa are undergoing directed transformation which is widely believed to promote secure tenure, increase access to credit, and reduce poverty levels. Critics claim that the process is mainly designed to benefit transnational corporations that grab land from local people and convert it from farmland to investment land. Using North Sudan and Ghana as case-study areas and drawing on multiple sources of evidence, including official policy documents, land acts, and existing court cases, this paper examines the nature of land tenurial systems, explores their changing character, and identifies the tensions and contradictions within the systems and the processes of change. It finds little support for the official rhetoric that the transformation in land-tenure systems leads to secure tenure, but mixed results for the claim that the process creates avenues for obtaining credit. Furthermore, at least in North Sudan and Ghana, the State grabs land and sells it to amass wealth and power under the guise of compulsorily acquiring land in the public interest and for title registration. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Tchauque, F. 2011. *Contribuição dos 'mass media' na mudança de comportamento e atitude da população rural em Moçambique.* Maputo, Publifix.

Mwesigwa, F.S. 2010. *Contrasting ironies : English and Ugandan state secondary schools.* Kampala, Fountain Publishers.

Lansberg, C. 2013. Continuity and change in the foreign policies of South Africa's De Klerk and Mandela governments, 1989-1999. *Africa Review / African Studies Association of India: (2013), vol.5, no.1, p.61-72.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 61-72.

Resnick, D. 2013. Continuity and change in Senegalese party politics: Lessons from the 2012 elections. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.623-645 : fig., tab.*, vol. 112, no. 449, p. 623-645.

Abstract: Senegal's 2012 presidential and legislative elections reaffirmed the country's longstanding reputation as one of Africa's most stable democracies. The elections also represented a critical juncture for the country's party system, demonstrated by the use of new campaign techniques as well as the gradual exit from the political scene of an older generation of elites. At the same time, this article argues, the elections revealed continuing weaknesses within the party system, including low levels of institutionalization and the limited ability of the opposition to mobilize key constituencies, such as underemployed urban youth. These trends are demonstrated through disaggregated election data that show a high degree of electoral volatility and party de-alignment as well as low levels of voter turnout. Thus, while Senegal has now achieved the two rounds of party turnover often deemed to be an important indicator of democratic consolidation, the elections also revealed that a vibrant, pluralistic party system can nonetheless fail to engage citizens over time. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Makinda, S.M. & Turner, M. 2013. Contextualising aid effectiveness : Australia's scholarship program in Africa. *The Australasian Review of African Studies: (2013), vol.34, no.1, p.40-60.*, vol. 34, no. 1, p. 40-60.

Muhula, R. 2007. *Contentious politics and democratization in Africa : the social movement dimension of regime change and transition in Kenya, 1988-2002.* Ann Arbor, MI, UMI Dissertation Services.

Maghimbi, S., Kimambo, I.N., & Sugimura, K. 2011. *Contemporary perspectives on moral economy : Africa and South East Asia.* Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam University Press.

Abstract: This book is based on a conference held in 2006 where the results were presented of a research project which examined the characteristics and changes of the moral economy in rural villages in Equatorial Africa. The authors compare the moral economy in Africa, based on subsistence and reciprocity, with that in South East Asian countries. Part I contains introductory discussions by Goran Hydan, Kazuhiko Sugimura, Sam Maghimbi, and Atsushi Kitahara. Part II, Diverging paths to prosperity and poverty: cross-regional comparisons between Asia and Africa, contains chapters by David Henley and Deborah Fahy Bryceson, Tadasu Tsuruta, Koichi Ikegami, and Yoshihito Shimada. Part III is devoted to the moral economy in rural Thailand. Part IV, Contemporary forms of African moral economy and their relevance to development, contains chapters on Rutamba villages in southeastern Tanzania (Kumiko Sakamoto), peasant organization in the Lower Senegal River valley (Ryuta Takahashi), small and medium enterprises (SME) in Burkina Faso (Tomomi Tokuori), street trading in Tanzania (Sayaka Ogawa), morality among farmers in highland Ethiopia (Keiichiro Matsumura), cooperative farming labour among the Malo of southwestern Ethiopia (Takeshi Fujimoto), seafood preservation and trade in dried fish in Kilwa Kisiwani, Tanzania (Ryo Nakamura), and labour migration, affection, and the remaking of Lake Malawi fishery (Setsuko Nakayama). The last part deals with theories of moral economy (chapters by Jun Nishikawa, A. Robert Frouville, and Michel Renault). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Laachir, K. 2013. Contemporary Moroccan cultural production : between dissent and co-optation. Abstract: This special issue of "Journal of African Cultural Studies" shows the complexity of the Moroccan cultural scene. Articles included concern a range of genres and include work on both francophone and Arabophone novels and theatre, as well as popular culture in the form of hip hop music. The issue also includes articles on Kanuri proverbs and East African short stories. Articles included: Cultural production and cultural patronage in Morocco: the State, the Islamists and the field of culture (Said Graioud & Taieb Belghazi); "Being-in-the-world": the Afropolitan Moroccan author's worldview in the new millennium (Valérie K. Orlando); Reflections on co-optation and defeat in the contemporary Moroccan novel in Arabic: Mohammed Achaari's "The Arch and the Butterfly" (2011) (Karima Laachir); Acting up: performance and the politics of womanhood in contemporary Morocco (Cleo Jay); Unravelling distinct voices in Moroccan rap: evading control, weaving solidarities, and building new spaces for self-expression (Cristina Moreno Almeida); Kanuri proverbs: metaphoric conceptualization of a cultural discourse (Mohammed Laminu Mele); Familial cartographies in contemporary East African short stories (Grace A. Musila). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sassou N'Gnesso, D. 2012. Construire un multilatéralisme plus équilibré et plus équitable. *Géopolitique africaine / OR. IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.21-26.* no. 45, p. 21-26.

Bourdarias, F. 2009. Constructions religieuses du politique aux confins de Bamako (Mali). *Civilisations: (2009), vol.58, no.2, p.21-39.*, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 21-39.

Wamba, A. & Groleau, D. 2012. Constructing collaborative processes between traditional, religious, and biomedical health practitioners in Cameroon. *Nordic Journal of African Studies: (2012), vol.21, no.2, p.49-74.*, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 49-74.

Abstract: After the World Health Organization conference of 1978, all African countries officially recognized traditional medicine as a partner of biomedical medicine, and collaboration between biomedical doctors, healers, exorcists, priests and prophets has emerged in most countries. In Cameroon, however, no formal collaboration exists between traditional and biomedical medicine. This study, which is based on field research conducted in Yaoundé in 2006, examines potential strategies of collaboration and exchange between the different medical sectors. The results indicate that biomedical practitioners and priests expressed reluctance to build reciprocal relationships with traditional healers and prophets. The authors argue that this reluctance derives from the social, ideological and political order Africans inherited from colonialism. They suggest appropriate strategies that can be used to overcome resistance and increase collaboration.

Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol21num2/wamba_groleau.pdf

Mbazira, C. 2011. *Constructing a new dawn? : assessing democracy and multiparty politics in NRM's Uganda (2005 to 2011)*. Kampala, Human Rights & Peace Centre.

2012. *Consolidation of the Government of National Unity in Zanzibar*. Dar es Salaam, Research and education for democracy in Tanzania (REDET).

Abstract: The phrase 'intractable' conflict was frequently used to describe the partisan political divide that afflicted Zanzibar since the decolonization process started in the 1950s. Competitive multiparty elections, a revolution, one-party socialist rule, the re-introduction of multiparty elections and a succession of peace negotiations in the 1990s and 2000s did little to dampen polarization in Zanzibar. However, in November 2009 Zanzibaris took an important step toward channeling politics into peaceful means through the creation of an inclusive political system based on a Government of National Unity. With the 2010 general elections there are signs that the 'intractable conflict' can be transcended and a new political era can be created in Zanzibar. The chapters in this book, based on papers presented at the second conference on the state of politics in Zanzibar, provide an early evaluation of the Government of National Unity. Contributions: Opening remarks by the first vice President of Zanzibar (Seif Sharif Hamad); The constitutional premises of the GNU in Zanzibar (Yahya Khamis Hamad); The executive/cabinet in Zanzibar (Ali Uki); The working of the legislature in Zanzibar (Mussa Kombo Bakari); The Government of National Unity and inclusion: the Zanzibar experience (Ally Saleh); Strengthening of the Government of National Unity of Zanzibar (Omar Othman Makungu); Closing remarks by the second vice President of Zanzibar (Seif Ali Iddi); Recommendations of the second conference on the state of politics in Zanzibar

Beck, P.A. 2002. *Conservation, development and collaboration : analyzing institutional incentives for participatory conservation in Uganda*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI Dissertation Services.

2014. *Congress of the People manifesto*. [Johannesburg], COPE.

http://www.congressofthepeople.org.za/uploads/files/Final_COPE_MANIFESTO_2014_-1.pdf

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Ayessa, B., Pigasse, J.P., & Wayi, A. 1999. *Congo-Brazzaville chroniques 1998*. Paris, Éditions Adiac.

Bavinck, M., Pellegrini, L., & Mostert, E. 2014. *Conflicts over natural resources in the Global South : conceptual approaches*. Leiden, CRC Press/Balkema.

Abstract: Inhabitants of poor, rural areas in the Global South heavily depend on natural resources in their immediate vicinity. Conflicts over and exploitation of these resources - water, fish, wood fuel, minerals, land - severely affect their livelihoods. This collective volume on conflicts over the exploitation of natural resources in the Global South originates in the research programme CoCooN (Conflict and Cooperation over Natural Resources), steered by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO/WOTRO) and involving universities and civil society partners in many countries. The seven projects funded during the CoCooN programme (2010-2016) follow a case study approach and cover different geographical regions in Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as a broad range of resource issues, including the politics of groundwater management, crimes and natural resource exploitation, property rights and extractive industries, legal systems in small-scale gold-mining conflicts, legal pluralism and fishing conflicts, and the impact of 'jatropa curcas' on local livelihoods. Chapters dealing with Africa are: How natural is natural? Seeking conceptual clarity over natural resources and conflicts (on Kenya, by Marcel Rutten and Moses Mwangi), and Analysing the role of politics in groundwater management: research in Ethiopia, Palestine and Yemen (by Ebel Smidt et al.) [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Peters, P.E. 2013. Conflicts over land and threats to customary tenure in Africa. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.543-562.*, vol. 112, no. 449, p. 543-562.

Abstract: The currently intense debate about 'land grabs' or 'land investment' in Africa has reinforced the significance of relations around land on the continent. This article argues that holders of land under customary tenure face increasing threat and that the role of foreign investors must not obscure the centrality of national agents - governments, political authorities and private actors - in land deals. The article first outlines the historical heritage of the colonial construction and post-colonial reproduction of customary tenure and its denial of full property to customary land-holders. The second part considers the escalating competition and conflict centered on land; the increase in land transfers implicated in the pervasive social conflict focused on land; and the associated rise in social inequality and contestation over belonging and citizenship. All these processes intensify the vulnerability of customarily held land in face of an escalation in efforts to acquire landed resources. The third and final part discusses 'land grabs', the most recent surge of international interest in African land, and the equally significant appropriation of land by national agents. The article concludes that the land question in contemporary Africa has to be linked to the dynamics of social transformation and inequality at multiple levels - global, regional, national, sub-national - that are reshaping not merely access to landed resources but the very bases of authority, livelihood, ownership and citizenship. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kirchner, K. 2013. *Conflicts and politics in the Tana Delta, Kenya : an analysis of the 2012-2013 clashes and the general and presidential elections 2013 : a study among leaders and displaced persons on political influences on the clashes and consequences of the clashes on the elections.* [S.l., s.l.].

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Barbier, J.M. & Dangé, G. 2002. *Conduite des champs de riz pluvial chez les agriculteurs d'un village de République de Côte d'Ivoire (région Ouest) : pratiques techniques et observations agronomiques.* Paris, Les Éditions du Gret.

Barbier, J.M. & Dangé, G. 2002. *Conduite des champs de riz pluvial chez les agriculteurs d'un village de République de Côte d'Ivoire (région Ouest) : pratiques techniques et observations agronomiques.* Paris, Les Éditions du Gret.

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Dedering, T. 2012. Compounds, camps, colonialism. *Journal of Namibian Studies: (2012), vol. 12, p.29-46.*, vol. 12, p. 29-46.

Abstract: Discussions on the history of the concentration camps in German South West Africa during the Herero-Nama War (1904-1907) have concentrated primarily on the relationship to the mass murder of the Jews during the Second World War. This article considers the earlier history of camps in southern Africa by shifting the focus from genocide to a history of internment and closely controlled labour. The harsh practices in the labour compounds in South Africa suggest that African experiences of extreme forms of incarceration predated the period of the German concentration camps in Namibia, although on quite a different scale. A broader history of violence and regimented labour may open perspectives that have been neglected in the narrowly framed discussion of historical linkages and continuities between the wars in colonial Namibia and Eastern Europe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

McCartin, M. 2013. Complex conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo : good governance a prerequisite of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) peacebuilding. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol. 13, no.1, p.59-78.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 59-78.

Abstract: Since the 1950s, theories of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) have developed alongside the increasing power of globalised business. International stakeholders, from the United Nations to everyday consumers, have identified business ethics as a way to mitigate the destructive commercial practices that exacerbate conflict in the developing world. Ethical business initiatives have peacebuilding potential; however, the discussion should cede that poor governance constrains this private sector ability. Information communication technology (ICT) companies have perpetuated conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and its surrounding areas by purchasing minerals that finance armed groups. Ultimately, predominant lobbies who claim that CSR policies and ethical boycotts will cut rebel funding and therefore bring an end to the turmoil in the Great Lakes region of Africa are overlooking the conflict's complex roots. The success of CSR peacebuilding in the DRC is predicated on good governance and cross-sector collaboration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

McCartin, M. 2013. Complex conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo : good governance a prerequisite of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) peacebuilding. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol. 13, no.1, p.59-78.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 59-78.

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Ben Abdelkader, I. & Mansouri, F. 2013. Competitive conditions of the Tunisian banking industry : an application of the Panzar-Rosse model. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.526-536 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 526-536.

Abstract: This study employs the Panzar-Rosse H-statistic to assess the competitive conditions of the Tunisian banking industry over the period 1999 to 2003. The results show that the banking market is in long-run equilibrium and the Panzar-Rosse H-statistic indicates that the Tunisian banking market is operating under conditions of monopoly. It seems therefore that the

liberalization process and the reforms implemented since 1987 to the banking sector could not compensate, for the period under study, the existence of market power in this sector. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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Wenzel, N., Graefe, O., & Freund, B. 2013. Competition and cooperation : can South African business create synergies from BRIC+S in Africa? *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.1, p.14-28 : tab.*, vol. 32, no. 1, p. 14-28.

Abstract: The relationship of cooperation and competition between South African private businesses and Asian companies has become more complex in the last 20 years. With South Africa joining what became BRICS in early 2011, it now represents the African continent with its growing market potential. However, South African medium and large size companies (SA MLCs) seem to perceive the positioning of BRIC businesses rather as a challenge than as a window of opportunity. This article identifies the need for a deeper understanding of the adaptive capacity and practices of South African private companies which play a significant role for job creation in South Africa. What the authors hereby present is in fact a first foray into companies' pragmatic engagements for achieving relative stability in increasing competitive markets. This is consequent of empirical research in its initial stages. The theoretical framework applied picks up recent debates revolving around the 'practice turn'. First evidence from business corroborates an alternative field-specific approach referring to Fligstein's relational sociology of markets and Thévenot's concept of pragmatic regimes of justification. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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McMahon, E.R., Busia, K., & Ascherio, M. 2013. Comparing peer reviews: the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council and the African Peer Review Mechanism. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol.12, no.3, p.266-289 : tab.*, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 266-289.

Abstract: The Universal Periodic Review Mechanism (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) reflect a growing trend in international organizations to utilize peer review processes to assess and improve member state governance and human rights performance. The two mechanisms are distinct in many ways. For example, the APRM undertakes a more in-depth and rigorous examination of a broader range of issues. Both review mechanisms, however, also have similarities e.g. they emphasize follow-up and actions to be taken as a result of the reviews and are products of a consensus decision-making process based on voluntary engagement. They represent an evolutionary process by which international norms can be integrated in a national context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Riley, L. & Legwegoh, A. 2014. Comparative urban food geographies in Blantyre and Gaborone. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.52-66 : krt., tab.*, vol. 33.

Abstract: The geographical diversity of African cities creates context-specific strengths and weaknesses in household food security that come to light in the comparative case study presented in this paper. A recent survey of low-income households in 11 southern African cities found a much higher rate of food security in Blantyre (48%) relative to Gaborone (18%), which was a surprising finding considering Blantyre's lower 'development' status in terms of urban infrastructure, economic opportunities and urban planning. A comparison of the relative scales at which the food production and distribution networks operate to feed each of the cities offers some

insight into why Gaborone's 'development' is paradoxically linked to the higher level in food insecurity among its low-income households. The majority of households in the Blantyre survey produced some of their own food and usually purchased food from informal markets; by contrast, most of the food in Gaborone is produced outside of the country and accessed through international supermarket chains. The comparison of these cities, typical of the urban extremes in southern Africa, throws into bold relief the importance of scale for theorizing urban food security in the Global South. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.805148>

Riley, L. & Legwegoh, A. 2014. Comparative urban food geographies in Blantyre and Gaborone. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.52-66 : krt., tab., vol. 33.*
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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.805148>

Ogujiuba, K., Ogbonnaya, U.M., & Abraham, T.W. 2013. Comparative analysis of Arab Spring determinants : security implications for Nigeria. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.4, p.264-276 ; fig., tab., vol. 22, no. 4, p. 264-276.*
Abstract: The Arab Spring, a pro-democracy uprising that has been sweeping through North Africa and the entire Arab world since 2010, has been described as a cataclysmic revolutionary wave that has left the overthrow of political regimes in its wake. Studies have comprehensively x-rayed the political and socio-economic circumstances that gave rise to the uprising. Apart from the impact of the uprising on political developments and democratic governance in the Arab world in particular and the world in general, the circumstances that resulted in the revolutions constitute empirical security implications for Nigeria. This is the focus of this article. Using the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) and other selected indicators, this article draws a comparative analysis of the key factors that led to the uprisings in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, pointing out areas of social and security tensions in Nigeria. Based on these findings, it points out the urgency of and imperative for security sector reforms in Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ogola, J.J. & Gitau, R. 2010. *Company law*. Nairobi, Focus Publishers.

Velthuizen, A. 2012. Community sites of knowledge: knowledge creation and application for sustainable peace in Africa. *African Sociological Review: (2012), vol.16, no.2, p.2-21., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 2-21.*
Abstract: This article examines the relationship between knowledge creation and sustainable peace in Africa. Its aim is to identify specific principles of knowledge creation and sustainable peace that can serve as propositions for further research. The article is based on a review of the literature, interpretative interaction and participation in focus-groups during field research in Mbale, Eastern Uganda. In particular, the article examines the 'Community Sites of Knowledge' (CSoK) implemented among the Iteso of P'lkwe and Iwodukan. These cases illustrate the fusion of indigenous, endogenous and modern or exogenous knowledge. This convergence facilitates the complementarity of endogenous and modern institutions and the inclusive participation of the community as a building block for sustainable peace, transformation and progress. The article

offers recommendations concerning the application of endogenous knowledge for sustainable peace. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Amakye, F.A. 2012. Community participation in local economic development in Ghana. *Journal of Local Government Studies: (2012), vol.4, No 1, p.25-57 : fig.*, vol. 4, p. 25-57.

Abstract: This paper locates local community participation in discussions of Local Economic Development (LED) in Ghana. The implementation of decentralization in Ghana has established roles for the market and other institutionalized agencies to stimulate the local economy and to create jobs in order to generate income and enhance the quality of life. Yet, what role do the beneficiaries of development play in improving their economic conditions? Community participation in LED entails the idea of community members identifying economic activities, analysing their viability to bring out their potential, determining appropriate improvement strategies and making them competitive in the market. A more inclusive and broad-based participation ensures efficient and effective utilization of local resources for sustainable development. The paper examines LED interventions that have ensured community participation to generate employment and sustain economic gains. The author's main argument is that though community participation brings some challenges, it can lead to sustainable LED. The real beneficiaries of the LED initiatives should not be left out of the planning, implementation and evaluation of these initiatives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hasheela, R. & Mosimane, A.W. 2009. *Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in Namibia : publication bibliography, 1994-2008 : research report.* [Windhoek], Multi-Disciplinary Research Centre, University of Namibia.

Hyde-Clarke, N. 2011. *Communication and media ethics in South Africa.* Kenwyn, Juta Legal and Academic Publishers.

Abstract: Ethics in the media is currently a topic of discussion in South Africa. This book elaborates on ethical principles and practices, and how these may be applied in a diverse and challenging local context that is still undergoing political and policy transformation. The book is divided into three sections: The first section introduces the core theories and principles of ethics from a communication and media studies perspective. Predominantly Western and African perspectives are examined in order to determine their relevance in South Africa, and their implications for mass communication and journalism practices. This section also addresses the challenges and concerns presented by online social media. Contributors: Herman Wasserman, Pieter J. Fourie, Marcus Sorour, Leslie McArdle, Marc Caldwell, Keyan G. Tomaselli. The second section looks at the prevalence and effectiveness of self-regulation in the media. There is a discussion of the role of the press councils and ombudsmen, both internal and external. Contributors: Franz Krüger, Olivia Kumwenda, J.D. Froneman. The final section presents a series of South African case studies around political, economic and social ethical concerns. Contributions include references to political bias, public interest, cheque book journalism, the brand culture, financial news reporting, and media coverage of HIV/AIDS, local cultures and natural energy resources. Contributors: Yiva Rodny-Gumede, Nicola Jones, Susan Stos, Robert Brand, Sonja Verwey, Clarissa Muir, Simphiwe Sesanti, Thalyta Swanepoel, Janina Wozniak. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Chasi, C. 2013. Communication and expressing, not speaking, on AIDS. *Critical Arts: (2013), vol.27, no.3, p.386-402.*, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 386-402.

Abstract: The aim of this article is not to quibble over the extent, character or purpose of speaking of Africans as people who do not communicate about something that evidence suggests they do speak about. It is not for this author to exhaust the theoretical possibilities by which communication can be said to not have taken place when it is accepted that someone has spoken. The point is to present a persuasive account that says it is strange and harmful that Africans are labelled silent on HIV/AIDS, when evidence shows them speaking about it. Hence, silence is briefly described and illustrations are offered of respected people presenting Africans as silent. Three ways by which people are described as not communicating are interrogated, namely, failure to transmit meaning, lack of common conceptual ground, and failure to overtly

communicate. A key contribution of the article is to render it problematic to simply say Africans do not communicate on HIV/AIDS, or to say that their silence is not communication. The conclusion advocates that Africans avoid repeating without change the history of silencing others, and rather imagine and communicate towards possible futures in which mutual respect and recognition may stand a better chance. This is thus not a call for silencing talk about silence as regards HIV/AIDS, but a call for better communication that commands the respect of each individual. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Declich, F. 2011, *Coming of age in exile* [S.I., (373489161)].

Abstract: In 1992, many Somali Bantu people living in the South of Somalia had to flee the country because of the war. This documentary film follows some refugees who have been offered resettlement in Tanzania and the United States. The film shows narratives recounted by Somali Bantu refugees in the village of Chogo (Tanzania) and the city of San Diego (US), highlighting both constraints and opportunities in the countries where the refugees have received asylum following brief or extended stays in refugee camps. Expectations of younger and older people differ and rarely coincide with the chances available in the countries of asylum. Racism from Black Americans is an issue that refugees in the United States did not envisage, whereas unemployment after university education was unimaginable for those who settled in Tanzania. Many young people are firmly motivated to strengthen their education in order to help their families both in the US and in Africa but, often, do not find access even to secondary education. The experiences in refugee camps shed new light on lives in exile. The filmmaker observes a rapid loss of the group's language (Zigula) as well as of some core cultural traditions. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Okogbule, N.S. 2013. Combating the 'New Slavery' in Nigeria : an appraisal of legal and policy responses to human trafficking. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.57-80.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 57-80.

Abstract: This article examines the legal and policy responses of the Nigerian government and other agencies to human trafficking, which is one of the central social and economic challenges facing the country today. After exploring the nature and dimensions of the practice, it argues that Nigeria's unenviable position as a country of origin, transit and destination in human trafficking, as well as the impact of the practice on the lives of the victims and adverse implications for the country's corporate image, make it imperative that effective measures are adopted to combat it. In this respect, while accepting that legal measures are important in achieving the objective, the article highlights some deficiencies in current efforts and suggests a multidimensional approach, with greater emphasis on the 'push' and 'pull' factors of human trafficking prevalent in the country, such as high levels of unemployment, poverty, inequality and marginalization. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Solomon, H. 2013. Combating Islamist radicalisation in South Africa. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.23, no.1, p.17-33.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 17-33.

Abstract: Is radical Islamism spreading in South Africa? The answer has to be an emphatic 'yes'. When discussing issues of radicalisation in Africa, commentators often examine the case of Somalia's al-Shabaab or al-Qaeda's North African franchise, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). Very little attention is paid to radicalisation amongst South Africa's Muslim population. Yet, there is growing evidence that South Africa has come to play an important role in global jihadi networks, from the provision of safehouses and identity documents to the movement of funds and the existence of paramilitary camps for local and foreign jihadis. This paper aims to briefly examine radicalisation and its attendant sources in the country, as well as seeking ways to combat it utilising lessons learned from other countries. 'Institutional socialisation' by means of the sources of radicalisation, as well as the concept of what could be termed 'the democratisation of jihad' are discussed. The author also proposes ways to combat radicalisation in South Africa utilising lessons learned from other countries, concluding that issues of radicalisation and deradicalisation have to be dealt with on the part of both government and the South African Muslim community. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.862171>

Nolte, I. 2013. Colonial politics and precolonial history : everyday knowledge, genre, and truth in a Yoruba town. *History in Africa : a journal of method*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 125-164.

Abstract: This article suggests that colonial African historiography was shaped both by the textual forms and conventions associated with local historical knowledge and by the complex political interests which emerged under colonial rule. Based on a case study of two linked debates in the small Yoruba town of Ode Remo, the article argues that beyond narratives, local historical knowledge was also contained, sometimes opaquely, in a variety of other genres and practices. During the colonial period, traditionally segmented and distributed forms of knowledge were brought together in civic debates to constitute a more general history. But while historical accounts could be inflected under political pressure or even to reflect widespread local ambitions, the enduring presence of historical knowledge in textual forms used in everyday life meant that there nonetheless remained an overall sense of what was true within the community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.9>

Mager, A. 2013. Colonial conquest and the Tambookie frontier : the story of Maphasa, c.1830-1853. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.251-270 : krt.*, vol. 39.

Abstract: Tambookie, the San name for abaThembu, was adopted by the British for the area north of the eastern Cape colonial boundary in the 1820s. By the 1830s, all those who lived in this liminal zone had become snared in the trap of conquest - none perhaps as inexorably as Maphasa, chief of the amaTshatshu, a Thembu clan. Unstable colonial policy and successive failed attempts to control the Tambookie frontier between 1830 and 1850 buffeted Maphasa. After the eighth frontier war, the British singled out his people serving on them a proclamation that sought to destroy their political power and group identity. In an effort to understand the position of Maphasa and the destruction of his people, this article explores the making of the Tambookie frontier and discusses the chief's vulnerability in his relations with the Moravian missionaries, the Thembu paramount and the British. The story of Maphasa amplifies the history of the north eastern frontier and raises questions for the crisis in African authority in the mid-nineteenth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.795808>

Mager, A. 2013. Colonial conquest and the Tambookie frontier : the story of Maphasa, c.1830-1853. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.251-270 : krt.*, vol. 39.

Abstract: Tambookie, the San name for abaThembu, was adopted by the British for the area north of the eastern Cape colonial boundary in the 1820s. By the 1830s, all those who lived in this liminal zone had become snared in the trap of conquest - none perhaps as inexorably as Maphasa, chief of the amaTshatshu, a Thembu clan. Unstable colonial policy and successive failed attempts to control the Tambookie frontier between 1830 and 1850 buffeted Maphasa. After the eighth frontier war, the British singled out his people serving on them a proclamation that sought to destroy their political power and group identity. In an effort to understand the position of Maphasa and the destruction of his people, this article explores the making of the Tambookie frontier and discusses the chief's vulnerability in his relations with the Moravian missionaries, the Thembu paramount and the British. The story of Maphasa amplifies the history of the north eastern frontier and raises questions for the crisis in African authority in the mid-nineteenth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.795808>

Plageman, N. 2013. Colonial ambition, common sense thinking, and the making of Takoradi Harbor, Gold Coast. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.317-352.*, vol. 40, no. 01, p. 317-352.

Abstract: Throughout the 1920s, British officials in London and Accra dedicated considerable time and bureaucratic energy to the planning and construction of Takoradi harbor, an ambitious project that, they expected, would revolutionize the Gold Coast's economic prospects. But by 1930, their efforts had created a structure beset with constructional defects, considerable flaws, and financial shortcomings. This article seeks to explain the sizeable gap separating Takoradi-envisioned from Takoradi-realized by examining the massive paper record compiled during the harbor's planning

and construction. Demonstrating that the structure was born largely from illusion, affect, and a particular version of "common sense" thinking, it encourages historians to not only give further attention to the detailed, and often overwhelming, corpus of blueprints, reports, and correspondence that such projects engendered, but to use them to reflect upon the ways in which colonial statecraft actually sought to limit, rather than expand, the knowledge it had at its disposal. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.8>

Adolfo, E. 2009. *Collision of liberation and post-liberation politics within SADC : a study on SADC and the Zimbabwean crisis*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/152/370152891.pdf>

Cannon, P.G. 2002. *Coercion, cooperation, or negotiation? : the process of development diplomacy in less developed countries*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI Dissertation Services.

Akande, A. 2013. Code-switching in Nigerian hip-hop lyrics. *Language Matters: (2013), vol.44, no.1, p.39-57 : fig.*, vol. 44, no. 1, p. 39-57.
Abstract: This paper examines multilingualism in relation to hip-hop lyrics in Nigeria. It focuses on the sociolinguistics of English and its contact with other Nigerian languages in hip-hop music. The paper argues that, because Nigerian Pidgin English (NPE) has the highest number of speakers as compared to other indigenous languages in the country, its speakers are found across the country and its usage given prominence in Nigerian hip-hop, it ought to be treated as a super central language. This means that in an extension of A. de Swaan's framework of World Language Systems, we can say that, in addition to being one hyper central language (English), there are two sets of super central languages in Nigeria; namely, the three national languages (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba) and Nigerian Pidgin English. The paper also reports that Nigerian rappers can be classified into four major categories, based on their language use. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kassie, B.T. 2014. *Climate variability and change in Ethiopia : exploring impacts and adaptation options for cereal production*. Wageningen, Wageningen University.

Frayne, B., Moser, C.O.N., & Ziervogel, G. 2012. *Climate change, assets and food security in Southern African cities*. Abingdon, Earthscan.
Abstract: Limited evidence exists of how climate change has been integrated in urban planning in Southern Africa. This collective volume explores the urban climate change nexus linking asset (poverty) adaptation, climate change science and food security through several case study cities, including Cape Town, George and //Khara Hais (South Africa), Lusaka (Zambia), Maputo (Mozambique), Mombasa (Kenya) and Harare (Zimbabwe). The results shed light on how this nexus might be explored from different perspectives, both theoretical and practical, in order to plan for a more resilient future. Chapters: Understanding the terrain: the climate change, assets and food security nexus in Southern African cities (Bruce Frayne, Caroline Moser and Gina Ziervogel); Urban food security and climate change: a system of flows (Jane Battersby); Urban household vulnerability to food security and climate change: experiences from urban areas of Zimbabwe (Godfrey Tawodzera); Mobility and migration: the missing link in climate change and asset adaptation (Belinda Dodson); Impacts of climate change on migration and food security in Maputo, Mozambique (Inês Raimundo and Bruce Frayne); Asset adaptation and urban food security in a changing climate: a case study of Kalingalinga and Linda Compounds in Lusaka, Zambia (Danny Simatele); The Ithemba farmers' story of climate and food security adaptation in Cape Town, South Africa: housing versus food? (Gareth Haysom); Climate change and food insecurity in Mombasa: institutional and policy gaps (Alfred Omenya, Grace Lubaale and Collins Miruka); A spatial planning perspective on climate change, asset adaptation and food security: the case of two South African cities (Willemien Faling); Constructing the climate change-asset adaptation-food security nexus for pro-poor urban development (Bruce Frayne, Caroline Moser and Gina Ziervogel). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gebrehiwot, T. & Veen, A.v.d. 2013. Climate change vulnerability in Ethiopia : disaggregation of Tigray Region. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.607-629 : fig., tab., vol. 7, no. 4, p. 607-629.*

Abstract: Climate change and variability severely affect rural livelihoods and agricultural productivity, and they are causes of stress with which rural households have to cope. This paper investigates farming communities' vulnerability to climate change and climate variability across 34 agricultural-based districts in Tigray, northern Ethiopia. It considers 24 biophysical and socio-economic indicators to reflect the three components of climate change vulnerability: exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. A framework is used that combines exposure and sensitivity to produce potential impact, which is then compared with adaptive capacity in order to yield an overall measure of vulnerability. The classic statistical technique of factor analysis is applied to generate weights for the different indicators and an overall vulnerability index is constructed for the 34 rural districts. The analysis reveals that the districts deemed to be most vulnerable to climate change and variability overlap with the most vulnerable populations. The most exposed farming communities show a relatively low capacity for adaptation. The study further shows that vulnerability to climate change and variability is basically linked to social and economic developments. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Semuju, B. 2013. Climate change in Ugandan media : a "Global Warming" of journalism ethics. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol.5, no.3, p.337-352 : fig., tab., vol. 5, no. 3, p. 337-352.*

Abstract: The idea of climate change has reached a contentious breaking point at an international level where its major causes, existence and intensity are separating informed minds. This article is an examination of the four major schools of thought on climate change and how two newspapers in Uganda are covering those divergent views. The article argues that in the coverage of global warming in particular the hitherto treasured notion of objectivity has been replaced by a form of blind journalism instigated by frames from local and international stakeholders. The study analyses content from two newspapers in Uganda to show that media in Uganda cover the resonating frame, which argues that climate change is a time bomb, with total disregard for other views or their existence. Guided by the framing theory, the article suggests that a detachment of climate change from international meanings and an introduction of the "scientific spirit" will restore balance by inviting media to explore counter-frames. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

2009. *Climate change and conflict : lessons from community conservancies in northern Kenya.* Nairobi, Conservation Development Centre.

Hachemaoui, M. 2013. *Clientélisme et patronage dans l'Algérie contemporaine.* Paris [etc.], Karthala [etc.].

McQuinn, M. 2012. *Civil society as a conflictual sphere in post-liberalization Tanzania : the roles of NGOs and trade unions*

Civil society as a conflictual sphere in post-liberalization Tanzania : the roles of NGOs and trade unions. Saarbrücken, LAP LAMBERT.

McQuinn, M. 2012. *Civil society as a conflictual sphere in post-liberalization Tanzania : the roles of NGOs and trade unions*

Civil society as a conflictual sphere in post-liberalization Tanzania : the roles of NGOs and trade unions. [s.l., s.n.].

<http://eprints.soas.ac.uk/id/eprint/13701>

Jeminiwa, J.O. 2004. *Civil society and workers' security : Community, Women and Development (COWAD) Nigeria.* Geneva, International Labour Office.

Abstract: Examines the activities of COWAD (Community, Women and Development) in the context of low coverage of social protection schemes and its implication for equality among

groups in Nigeria, with special focus on labour security for women
<http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2004/386712.pdf>

Embaló, B. 2012. Civil-military relations and political order in Guinea-Bissau. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol.50, no.2, p.253-281., vol. 50, no. 2, p. 253-281.

Abstract: Since independence in 1974 the military of Guinea-Bissau have succeeded in controlling the political system, even attempting to impose their rule directly in the aftermath of the 1998-1999 war. What makes the analysis of civil-military relations and political order in contemporary Guinea-Bissau particularly challenging is the overlapping of political, ethnic and personal considerations of the politico-military elite and their fluctuating and ambiguous short-term alliances. Guinea-Bissau's armed forces include an amalgam of veterans, claiming historical legitimacy from the liberation war, and officers who use their positions for personal gain rather than furthering democracy and national interests. This article examines the logic of civil-military relations against the heterarchical political figuration and the specific character of the politico-military elite of Guinea-Bissau. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

1996. *Civics syllabus for secondary schools : form 1-4*. Dar es Salaam, Ministry of Education and Culture, The United Republic of Tanzania.

2005. *Civics syllabus for secondary schools / Tanzania Institute of Education, Dar es Salaam Form I - IV*. Dar es Salaam, Ministry of Education and Culture, The United Republic of Tanzania.

Obadare, E. & Willems, W. 2014. *Civic agency in Africa : arts of resistance in the 21st century*. Woodbridge, James Currey.

Abstract: This book argues that Western notions of State and civil society provide only limited understanding of how power and resistance operate in the African context, where informality is central to the way both State officials and citizens exercise agency. With the principle of informality as a template, the volume examines various modes - organized and unorganized, urban and rural, embodied and discursive, successful and failing - through which Africans contend with power. The book privileges politics and political praxes. Part I considers emerging forms of African resistance in the context of a frail neoliberal nation-State (chapters on resistance against the postcolonial State in general and the Arab Spring in North Africa in particular, by Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni; and the politics of citizen action and resistance in South Africa and Angola, by Bettina von Lieres). Part II examines forms of resistance emerging in the aftermath of the disruptions to livelihoods that have been the result of structural adjustment and conflict (chapters on informality, relocations and urban re-making in Nairobi, Kenya, by Ilda Lindell and Markus Ihalainen; young Cameroonian and Nigerian hustlers and their conversion of global capitalism into a global economy of swindle and fraud, by Basile Ndjio; and everyday resistance as political consciousness in post-genocide Rwanda, by Susan Thomson). The emphasis of Part III is on popular culture as discursive form of resistance (chapters on participatory politics in South Africa, by Innocentia J. Mhlambi; blackness, whiteness and the ambivalences of South African stand-up comedy, by Grace A. Musila; and civic activism in Fela Kuti's music, by Jendele Hungbo). The chapters in the last part deal with publics as everyday sites of resistance (Dorothea Schulz on music, local radio stations and the sounds of cultural belonging in Mali; Daniel Hammett on Zapiro, Zuma and freedom of expression in South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

2009. *Citizen's education sector report card*. Nairobi, National Taxpayers Association.

Angéilil, M. & Hebel, D. 2010. *Cities of change : Addis Ababa : transformation strategies for urban territories in the 21st century*. Basel [etc.], Birkhäuser.

Bickford-Smith, V. 2013. Cinematic cities : a "film and history" overview for South Africa's major metropolises from the 1890s to the 1950s. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.681-699., vol. 39, no. 3, p. 681-699.

Abstract: This article provides a thematic and chronological overview of ideas about South African cities, parts of cities or urbanity in general contained in films from the 1890s to the 1950s. These

ideas - whether in feature films, travelogues, newsreels, documentaries or docudramas - reflected the attitudes not only of the film makers, but often also of many others in the places and periods in which they were made. City films could also transmit ideas, and thereby convey or help maintain attitudes towards the urban. Yet there is still a paucity of studies on cinematic portrayals of African cities. The article is drawn from a larger project that looks at the perceptions and experiences of South African cities from the late nineteenth century to the late twentieth century, and the consequences of those perceptions and experiences. Hence it is an exercise in both film as historical evidence and the role of film in history. The article argues that depictions of South African urbanity on film contained both utopian and dystopian imagery, as was usual with cinematic depictions of cities in many other parts of the world. For South Africa, depictions of cities in film during the 1920s and 1930s were largely utopian, the product in part of the rise of place-selling initiatives. But after the Second World War the likes of "Cry", the "Beloved Country" and "Civilization on Trial" in South Africa provided decidedly dystopian visions of South African 'slums'. The article explains how and why this happened, and why such representations were part of more general post-war domestic and international debate on the nature of South African urban problems and possibilities, not least over the conditions and experiences of urban Africans. It also suggests ways in which this debate, and therefore visual and literary depictions of cities, evolved in the course of the 1950s, resulting in more complex cinematic representations that argued that even South African 'slums' were places of creativity as well as hardship. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.823064>

Genova, J.E. 2013. *Cinema and development in West Africa*. Bloomington [etc.], Indiana University Press.

Abstract: Introduction: cinema as art and industry -- The cinema industrial complex in French West Africa to the 1950s -- The colonialist regime of representation, 1945-60 -- West African anticolonial film politics, 1950s-60s -- The postcolonial African regime of representation -- The West African cinema industrial complex, 1960s-70s -- postscript: Francophone West African cinema to the present

Charlton, P. 2010. *Cinderella's soldiers : a history of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve : its formation and the part it played in the First World War*. Berks, Peter Charlton.

Mburu, H.K. 2008. *Christianity as a means of change in Kikuyu land*. Berlin, Viademica.

Mburu, H.K. 2008. *Christianity as a means of change in Kikuyu land*. Berlin, Viademica.

Mafikiri, S.A. 2010. *Christ as the 'Mangi' : ideal king of Christian transformation for a deeper evangelisation : a Christology from the Chagga perspective*. Nairobi, CUEA Press.

Abstract: 1. Ecclesial challenges in evangelization of Moshi Diocese -- 2. The Mangi among the Chagga people -- 3. Christian teachings on Christ's kingship -- 4. Theological reflection on Mangi, the ideal king -- 5. Mangi Christology and Christian mysteries -- 6. Application of the Mangi Christology

Kringelbach, H.N. 2014. Choreographic performance, generations and the art of life in post-colonial Dakar. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.36-54.*, vol. 84, no. 1, p. 36-54.

Abstract: This article looks at three generations of choreographic performers in urban Senegal to examine the creative ways in which people develop their bodily skills, not only for the pleasure of innovation, but also to 'make their way into the world'. In so doing, they produce new social spaces and engage with a multiplicity of existing ones. The author suggests that this multiple engagement characterizes contemporary urban Africa, where social mobility is conceived of as multiplying the possibilities of building a decent life in spite of economic hardship. In West Africa, this is in continuity with a long history of social mobility achieved through travel and the acquisition of new skills. Through a multiple engagement with different genres, performers also experiment with new ways of producing choreographic work. At every juncture, the social spaces thus produced either intensify or reduce the connections with global spaces already laid out by

previous generations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S000197201300065X>

Adem, S. 2012. China in Ethiopia : diplomacy and economics of Sino-optimism. *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.1, p.143-160.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 143-160.

Abstract: This article examines the motive behind China's increased activities in Ethiopia in recent years and concludes that it lies in Ethiopia's perceived diplomatic usefulness. If China's relations with many African countries could be described as one of 'infrastructure for natural resources', the Sino-Ethiopian relationship can be described 'infrastructure for diplomatic support'. After exploring the nature and scope of Ethiopia's relations with China and highlighting areas of divergence of interest, the article demonstrates how the convergence of interests between the two countries has ushered in a period of Sino-optimism among Ethiopia's elite and rising expectations among ordinary Ethiopians. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/arw.2012.0008>

Shikwati, J. 2012. *China-Africa partnership : the quest for a win-win relationship*. Nairobi, Inter Region Economic Network (IREN Kenya).

Abstract: Will China's entry into Africa be any different from the traditional model where powerful nations have exploited the continent's natural resources? Can Africans jointly with the Chinese craft a win-win strategy in their cooperation? Bringing together various points of view from scholars and thought leaders from both China and Africa, this book gives an update on China-Africa relations in the fields of trade, development, peace and security, and cultural exchanges. Issues addressed under the heading Trade and development: China-Africa economic relations (He Wenping); Africa's (regional) integration and sino-Africa cooperation (Tang Xiao, James Shikwati); relevance of Chinese support for infrastructure in Kenya (Joseph Onjala); China's geostrategic and resources interest in the Horn of Africa and Kenya-Somalia offshore border disputes (Abdi Jama Ghedi); sustainable development and sino-African low-carbon cooperation (Liang Yijian). Four contributions on China's peace and security role in Africa (by Zhang Chun, Bertha Z. Osei-Hwedie, Paul Odhiambo, Wiseman Mupindu) are arranged under the heading Peace and security. The heading Cultural and people to people exchanges has contributions on cultural similarity and mutual learning (Li Anshan); the ethnographic study of contemporary Africa from the perspective of China (Shi Lin); African agency in China in relations at the people to people level (Lloyd G. Adu Amoah). The heading Reflections on China-Africa relations has contributions on the Arab Spring and Sino-African relations (Hicham Hafid and Mustapha Machrafi); China's neo-colonialism in Africa: a historical study of the China-Africa economic relations (Eginald P. Mihanjo); engagement of China and India in Africa (Adams Oloo); sino-African development cooperation (David-Ngendo Tshimba); mutual attractions (Macharia Munene); China-Africa cooperation (Denise A.O. Kodhe). The heading Benefits and challenges of implementing the 5th FOCAC (Forum on China-Africa Cooperation) Ministerial Conference has a contribution on the sustainable development of China-Africa relations (Liu Hongwu) and Kenya's implementation of the 4th FOCAC Plan of Action (Joseph ONjala). Concluding contributions are written by James Shikwati and Guo Wei. The annex contains the Beijing Declaration of the 5th FOCAC Ministerial Conference and its Action Plan (2013-2015). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ashagrie, A. 2012. Children's theatre in Ethiopia. *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut: (2012), vol.15, p.105-117.*, vol. 15, p. 105-117.

Abstract: When theatre arts emerged in Ethiopia ninety years ago, all characters in a play were performed solely by children in front of the Crown Prince Täfäri Mäkwännn and members of the aristocracy. The tradition of considering children as the main force of stage production, and the tendency of showing dramatic performance by students to the benefit of an adult audience, likewise, continued up until the establishment of the first professional public theatre in 1942. It was late in the early 1980s that a change in perspective occurred to urge the indispensability of producing plays solely for the benefit of children. Within a few years, this new idea led to the establishment of the Children and Youth Theatre in Addis Abäba. This article chronologically portrays the history and development of Ethiopian children's theatre and adds in particular to the account of African theatre and to world theatre in general. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gyimah, S.O.-M. 2003. *Childhood mortality and reproductive behavior in Ghana and Kenya : an examination of frailty and non-frailty models*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI Dissertation Services.

Nikoi, E. & Anthamatten, P. 2014. Childhood anaemia in Ghana: an examination of associated socioeconomic and health factors. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no. 1, p.19-35 : krt., tab., vol. 33.*

Abstract: Anaemia is a significant public health issue in many low-income countries, yet little systematic work has examined associated socioeconomic and health factors beyond clinical research. The present study examines the effects of the characteristics of individual children, their mothers and households on anaemia prevalence among Ghanaian children under age five. A generalized linear mixed regression model is applied to data derived from the 2008 MEASURE Demographic and Health Survey in Ghana to estimate fixed and random effects of associated variables on anaemia. Significantly associated factors include child's age, sex, and fever status in the two weeks preceding the survey, mother's body mass index, haemoglobin level, health insurance coverage, mother's education and household wealth status. Factors not significantly associated include whether children received iron supplements, slept under a mosquito bed net and the type of mosquito bed net utilized. Childhood anaemia is related to personal, social and environmental factors. Developing sound policy to address this health problem will require additional research to understand the ways in which these factors are related. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.838688>

Nikoi, E. & Anthamatten, P. 2014. Childhood anaemia in Ghana: an examination of associated socioeconomic and health factors. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no. 1, p.19-35 : krt., tab., vol. 33.*

Abstract: Anaemia is a significant public health issue in many low-income countries, yet little systematic work has examined associated socioeconomic and health factors beyond clinical research. The present study examines the effects of the characteristics of individual children, their mothers and households on anaemia prevalence among Ghanaian children under age five. A generalized linear mixed regression model is applied to data derived from the 2008 MEASURE Demographic and Health Survey in Ghana to estimate fixed and random effects of associated variables on anaemia. Significantly associated factors include child's age, sex, and fever status in the two weeks preceding the survey, mother's body mass index, haemoglobin level, health insurance coverage, mother's education and household wealth status. Factors not significantly associated include whether children received iron supplements, slept under a mosquito bed net and the type of mosquito bed net utilized. Childhood anaemia is related to personal, social and environmental factors. Developing sound policy to address this health problem will require additional research to understand the ways in which these factors are related. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.838688>

Meer, E.v.d. 2013. Child witchcraft accusations in Southern Malawi. *The Australasian Review of African Studies: (2013), vol.34, no. 1, p.129-144., vol. 34, no. 1, p. 129-144.*

Tetteh, P.M. 2011. Child domestic labor in Accra : opportunity and empowerment or perpetuation of gender inequality? *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.163-189., vol. 14, p. 163-189.*

Abstract: Child labour is a relatively dynamic phenomenon, varying in its extent, nature, and effects in different countries or even within the same country over a period of time. As a result of this, the exact estimates, effects and knowledge on measures to tackle child labour have proved rather elusive. The subject and cultural notions of childhood and children's work is problematic as it produces attitudes and preconceptions which hinder research into and tackling child (domestic) labour. A common attitude of recruiters, employers, and officials working on behalf of children is to deny that child domestic work is a form of child labour or employment at all; or to refuse to acknowledge that it is detrimental to the wellbeing of the children concerned. Thus child domestic workers have been culturally accepted and largely relied on in many households. Engaging children as domestics in a household is considered 'safe' for the child, and thus is not

stigmatized. This article on child domestic labour in Accra, Ghana, seeks to research the nature and realities of child domestic workers and contrast it with the notions and perceptions held about it. The article endeavours to answer the questions of what gender and nature of child becomes a domestic labourer, what prospects they face, what the nexus is between child domestic labour and gender inequality, discrimination and female poverty; and what policy measures are required to tackle the engagement of girls in domestic labour. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Etherton, M. & Reed, J.O. 2011. *Chikwaka remembered : theatre and politics in Zambia 1968-1972*. Dublin, Original Writing.

Samba, C., Van den Bussche, W., Jacquemin, J.P., Blazwick, I., & Whiteside, S. 1990. *Chéri Samba : a retrospective*. Oostende [etc.], Provinciaal Museum voor Moderne Kunst [etc.].

Anyanwu, J.C. 2013. Characteristics and macroeconomics determinants of youth employment in Africa. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.107-129 : graf., tab., vol. 25, no. 2, p. 107-129*.

Abstract: Youth (aged 15-24) unemployment is currently one of the greatest development challenges in the world. This paper examines the characteristics of youth (un)employment in Africa and its macroeconomic determinants, using cross-sectional data over the period 1991-2009. It analyses the relationship between youth employment and domestic investment, government consumption expenditure, real GDP per capita, and real GDP growth. It also pays attention to factors such as globalization indicators (foreign direct investment and trade openness), credit to the private sector, ICT infrastructure, education, demographic factors, and institutionalized democracy. It concludes with policy recommendations concerning increased productive domestic investment; promoting government expenditure effectiveness; reforming the fiscal systems for consolidation by all levels of government; effective regulation of FDI for domestic job creation; improvements in the diversification, competitiveness and value addition of African export commodities; encouragement of entrepreneurship and access to financing for the youth; greater productive infrastructure development; up-skilling, better training and education for the low-skilled workforce; the promotion of effective democracy that will design policies friendly to youth job creation; and efficient management of oil and other natural resources throughout the value chain. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Omondi, I. 2011. *Changing the political landscape of a nation*. Nairobi, MvuleAfrica Publishers.

Mahoney, D. 2012. Changing strategies in marketing Kenya's tourist art : from ethnic brands to fair trade labels. *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.1, p.161-190 : foto's., vol. 55, no. 1, p. 161-190*.

Abstract: This article explores recent changes in Kenya's curio or handicrafts industry. In addition to a crisis in access to raw materials and a diversifying tourist market, the rise in the use of cell phones and the Internet during the early 2000s present unique challenges. Nonetheless, innovative Kenyan entrepreneurs are using these challenges to market and brand products in new ways - representing modern global interconnectedness as 'fair trade' or creatively promoting the authenticity of their products in other ways. Kenya's artisans and traders have also adapted to diverse and complex tastes beyond the desire for an invented tradition of ethnic and 'tribal' art. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/arw.2012.0013>

Bruinhorst, G.C. 2013. Changing Criticism of Swahili Qur'an Translations: The Three Rods of Moses. *Journal of Qur'anic Studies: (2013), vol. 15, no.3, p.206-231., vol. 15, no. 3, p. 206-231*.

Abstract: This article examines three Swahili books with the same title *Fimbo ya Musa* (The Rod of Moses), published between 1970 and 2010, each of which critically investigates Qur'an translations and vernacular religious texts in Swahili. The first *Fimbo* was written by the Kenyan Ahmad Ahmad Badawy and criticises one of the earliest Swahili Qur'an translations, by Abdullah Saleh al-Farsy. In the second, Nurudin Hussein Shadhuly, head of the Shadhuly/Yashrutiyya f branch in Tanzania examines and condemns the translation efforts by Saidi Musa, a student of

al-Farsy. The final Fimbo is a treatise by the Ibd scholar Juma al-Mazrui from Oman and digitally distributed in 2010 which deals with the doctrine of God's visibility in the hereafter and is an answer to the Salafiyya Tanzanian Kassim Mafuta's 2008 work on this topic. The example of these three polemics over the last four decades shows the shifting concerns in the reaction to the translated Qur'an in Swahili. The act of translation from Arabic to the vernacular is no longer attacked, but rather the theological implications of a deficient translation are at the heart of the more recent discussions. While authoritative knowledge is still associated with a high command of Arabic, affiliation to a particular school of law or intellectual genealogy is not. Religious learning is no longer primarily transmitted through well-established links of personal authorities, but can increasingly be derived from private study and reading. As a direct result of this opening up of a wide field of knowledge for a non-Arabic reading audience, the potential numbers of discussants increases: each new Swahili Qur'an translation reveals more of the enigmatic character of the Qur'an and fuels new debates
<http://www.eupublishing.com/doi/pdfplus/10.3366/jqs.2013.0118>

Forkuor, D. 2012. Changes in land use in the Kumasi metropolis of Ghana : whose fault? *Journal of Local Government Studies: (2012), vol.4, No 1, p.58-77 : krt., tab., vol. 4.*
Abstract: The paper discusses land use changes in the Kumasi metropolis of Ghana. Five communities in the metropolis formed the study area. Using purposive, stratified and simple random techniques, a community was selected from the northern, southern, eastern, western and central areas of the metropolis. The selection was made to ensure a geographical representation of the metropolis and also to reflect the three classes of communities that make up the city. A sample size of 150 respondents, made up of building owners, chiefs, government land institutions and administrators, was used. The paper discusses landownership in Ghana, the role of traditional authorities in the land administration process, and the role of the government in creating changes in land use. The results of the study showed that lands allocated for communal and environmental use, such as public open spaces, wetlands, markets, etc. have been converted to other uses, mostly residential thereby deviating from the approved plans. Most of the buildings located on lands whose uses have changed had no specific spatial pattern. A number of recommendations are made: prominent among them is for the government to create an allocation committee in each community to dictate the allocation of plots for development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Chauveau, J.P. & Leask, L. 2006. *Changes in land access and governance in West Africa : markets, social mediations and public policies : results of the CLAIMS research project.* London, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).

Vimard, P. & Fassassi, R. 2013. *Changements démographiques et développement durable en Afrique.* Paris, L'Harmattan.
Abstract: L'ouvrage situe tout d'abord les grandes lignes de la démographie du continent, en montrant ses diversités internes et ses particularités dans le panorama général des transitions démographiques à l'échelle mondiale. Puis, après avoir replacé les débats relatifs aux politiques de population et de développement dans le contexte africain, les relations entre croissance démographique et développement sont analysées afin de mettre en évidence la spécificité du Maghreb et le rôle de l'amélioration du capital humain dans les évolutions démographiques. Cette compréhension permet aux auteurs de présenter les différentes incertitudes et de dessiner les trajectoires possibles en termes d'interrelations entre changements démographiques, progrès social et transformations économiques et de spatialisation du diptyque population-développement en Afrique

Louzolo-Kimbembé, P. 2013. *Changement climatique : enjeux socio-économiques et défis technologiques dans les pays du bassin du Congo.* Paris, L'Harmattan.
Abstract: Le colloque international de Brazzaville tenu du 1er au 3e décembre 2009 a été une occasion pour les scientifiques qui travaillent dans la sous-région d'Afrique centrale de présenter leurs travaux relatifs aux changements climatiques actuels. Les thèmes abordés incluent essentiellement trois axes majeurs: changements et variabilité climatiques dans le bassin du

Congo; adaptation aux changements climatiques/atténuation des émissions des gaz à effet de serre dans le bassin du Congo; changement climatique et technologies adaptées. Il y a des contributions sur la variabilité de la grande saison sèche du Gabon (Jean-Damien Maloba Makanga); la variabilité pluviométrique dans le bassin du Congo (Gaston Samba et Dominique Nganga); changements climatiques au Tchad (Robert Madjigoto); anomalies pluviométriques et températures de surface océanique en Afrique équatoriale atlantique, 1951-1993 (Sylvain Ndjendolé); fluctuations hydroclimatiques dans le bassin versant du Kouilou Niari (Geoffroy Ibiassi Mahoungou et al.); les températures extrêmes de l'année 2005 au Congo (Martin Massouangui Kifouala, Aymar Miame); hausse de température et effet de l'urbanisation à Brazzaville (Dominique Nganga et Gaston Samba); dégradation du couvert végétal urbain brazzavillois (Hugues Goma Boumba, Geoffroy Ibiassi Mahoungou, Martin Massouangui Kifouala); adaptation aux changements climatiques (Boniface Mbokolo Yongéli Essime); dynamique du carbone organique du sol dans la forêt-savane au Congo (Averti Ifo et Dominique Nganga); énergies renouvelables au Congo (Germain Batsimba); performances thermiques de quelques foyers métallurgiques artisanaux (Melaine Destot Miayoka et Paul Louzolo-Kimbembé); l'adaptabilité des équipements collectifs de Brazzaville face aux changements climatiques (Patrice Moundza); Production de litière dans les forêts du bassin du Congo (Joel Louméto); Changements climatiques dans les aires sèches du Cameroun (Anselme Wakponou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Louzolo-Kimbembé, P. 2013. *Changement climatique : enjeux socio-économiques et défis technologiques dans les pays du bassin du Congo*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Abstract: Le colloque international de Brazzaville tenu du 1^{er} au 3^e décembre 2009 a été une occasion pour les scientifiques qui travaillent dans la sous-région d'Afrique centrale de présenter leurs travaux relatifs aux changements climatiques actuels. Les thèmes abordés incluent essentiellement trois axes majeurs: changements et variabilité climatiques dans le bassin du Congo; adaptation aux changements climatiques/atténuation des émissions des gaz à effet de serre dans le bassin du Congo; changement climatique et technologies adaptées. Il y a des contributions sur la variabilité de la grande saison sèche du Gabon (Jean-Damien Maloba Makanga); la variabilité pluviométrique dans le bassin du Congo (Gaston Samba et Dominique Nganga); changements climatiques au Tchad (Robert Madjigoto); anomalies pluviométriques et températures de surface océanique en Afrique équatoriale atlantique, 1951-1993 (Sylvain Ndjendolé); fluctuations hydroclimatiques dans le bassin versant du Kouilou Niari (Geoffroy Ibiassi Mahoungou et al.); les températures extrêmes de l'année 2005 au Congo (Martin Massouangui Kifouala, Aymar Miame); hausse de température et effet de l'urbanisation à Brazzaville (Dominique Nganga et Gaston Samba); dégradation du couvert végétal urbain brazzavillois (Hugues Goma Boumba, Geoffroy Ibiassi Mahoungou, Martin Massouangui Kifouala); adaptation aux changements climatiques (Boniface Mbokolo Yongéli Essime); dynamique du carbone organique du sol dans la forêt-savane au Congo (Averti Ifo et Dominique Nganga); énergies renouvelables au Congo (Germain Batsimba); performances thermiques de quelques foyers métallurgiques artisanaux (Melaine Destot Miayoka et Paul Louzolo-Kimbembé); l'adaptabilité des équipements collectifs de Brazzaville face aux changements climatiques (Patrice Moundza); Production de litière dans les forêts du bassin du Congo (Joel Louméto); Changements climatiques dans les aires sèches du Cameroun (Anselme Wakponou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Hadfield, L. 2013. Challenging the status quo: young women and black men in black consciousness community work, 1970s South Africa. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.247-267 : foto's.*, vol. 54, no. 2, p. 247-267.

Abstract: Young activists who took part in South Africa's Black Consciousness movement challenged the apartheid status quo with their bold calls for black psychological liberation. This article uses new evidence to elucidate the work these youthful activists did in health and economic projects in the rural Eastern Cape that, in part, upheld certain customs. The article also brings young professional women into the history of African youth, arguing that the involvement of professional black female activists changed the way activists and villagers perceived the abilities and roles of young black women. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mitchell, P. *Central Africa*. New York, Chelsea House Publishers.

Bansikiza, C. 2009. *Celebrating the jubilee year of Saint Paul : apostle, missionary and martyr : proceedings of the Elventh interdisciplinary session of the Faculty of Theology, The Catholic University of Eastern Africa*. Nairobi, CUEA.

2004. *Celebrating democracy : Ghana : a young democracy poised to take a giant stride*. [Accra], IEA.

Animasawun, G. & Saka, L. 2013. Causal analysis of radical Islamism in northern Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.4, p.216-231.*, vol. 22, no. 4, p. 216-231.

Abstract: This article attempts an agential explanation of the 'raison d'être' for 'Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal Jihad', also known as Boko Haram (meaning Western education is forbidden), an Islamist sect that came to public consciousness in 2009 after the extra-judicial killing of its leader. Conceptualising Nigeria as a weak State, the article identifies the failed prebendal relationship between politicians in northern Nigeria and members of Boko Haram, and the extra-judicial killing on 30 July 2009 of Mohammed Yusuf, as agential causations of the current wave of radical Islamism. The article argues for the need to transcend the orthodox interpretation of the current wave of Islamist terrorism being demonstrated by the Nigerian State to a more nuanced approach that pays attention to the essentialist, psychological, political and economic perspectives of Islamist terrorism at the structural and individual levels. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gray, S. 2013. Caught on tape: Dennis Brutus' questionable hold on poet Arthur Nortje. *Current Writing: (2013), vol.25, no.1, p.30-38.*, vol. 25, no. 1, p. 30-38.

Abstract: The publication in 2011 of 'The Dennis Brutus Tapes', edited by Bernth Lindfors from recordings made as early as the mid-1970s when the South African exile was resident in Austin, Texas, provides a revealing opportunity to comment on the adaptations and evasions the poet and activist made to his life-story subsequently. The focus here is on how Brutus mythologizes the reputation of his pupil and fellow poet Arthur Nortje (born 1942), after the latter's suicide in 1970, prejudiced the editing of his works, and held some of Nortje's achievements to be his own. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ainslie, A. & Kepe, T. 2002. *Cattle ownership and production in the communal areas of the Eastern Cape, South Africa*. Cape Town, Programma for Land and Agrarian Studies, School of Government, University of the Western Cape.

Ntedika Mvumbi, F. 2011. *Catholic higher education in Africa for the 21st century : proceedings of a conference held in May 2008 at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Nairobi-Kenya*. Nairobi, CUEA Press.

Abstract: The papers in this volume were presented at the conference on 'Catholic higher education for the 21st century' in Nairobi (Kenya) in 2008. After the keynote address by John Lukwata, the papers are organized in five sections: 1. The relevance of Catholic higher education, 2. Quality education and training, 3. Access to education, 4. Management of higher education institutions, and 5. Access and delivery of academic information. Contributions in section 1: The contribution of Catholic higher education to evangelization and development of Africa: the case of Uganda (Joseph Kato); The Abyssinian Church and educational prospects for the 21st century: a case study of the Eritrean Catholic Church (Amanuel Teklemariam); Catholic identity in the provision of higher education in Africa (Richard Rwiza); Catholic universities stimulating industrialisation: thoughts and experiences for Africa (Vincent G. Gaitho); Access to scientific information in higher education in AMECEA region: the critical role of information literature (Joseph Kavulya); Business students' perception of service quality in Kenyan private and public universities (Sarah Kimani). Section 2: Catholic identity (Juvenalis Baitu); Evolution of Catholic education in the light of Patristic education theory and praxis (Clement Majawa); Revisiting the principles of dialogue for comprehensive quality assurance in African universities (Frederic N.

Mvumbi); Towards a knowledge based society: ICT policies and strategies in Catholic higher education in Africa (Cyrus Makori Abanti & Nelson Karani). Section 3: Education for all: access to higher education among the rural poor in Kenya (Benson Nason Vundi); Catholic higher education with a capital "C": student formation in a tradition (Brooke Burris Isingoma). Section 4: The philosophy of the management of a Catholic university (David Lutz); Revenue diversification in Catholic higher education in Africa: the case of Catholic University of Eastern Africa (Lydia Mbutia); Academic publishing in higher education in Africa for the 21st century (Jane Onsongo). Section 5: Behavioural assessment of class participation among business students at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (William Kinai); Web 2.0 and e-learning: the virtual classroom (Francis Thuo Kamau); Where do we go from here? (Frederic N. Mvumbi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sept, J. & Pilbeam, D.R. *Casting the net wide : papers in honor of Glynn Isaac and his approach to human origins research*. Oakville, CT [etc.], Oxbow Books.

Abstract: This collection of essays and tributes to Glynn Isaac marks the 26th anniversary of his premature death in 1985. Isaac's archaeological research was based on the initial excavation of Acheulian archaeological sites in East Africa by Louis and Mary Leaky. Contributors: Ofer Bar-Yosef, Anna K. Behrensmeyer, Manuel Domingues-Rodrigo, John W. Fisher Jr., Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, John A.J. Gowlett, Francis B. Musonda, John Parkington, Merrick Posnansky, Richard Potts, Hélène Roche, Kathy Schick, Jeanne Sept, John J. Shea, John D. Speth, Brian A. Stewart, Nicholas Toth, Bernard Wood, and Richard W. Wrangham. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Olokoyo, F.O. 2013. Capital structure and corporate performance of Nigerian quoted firms : a panel data approach. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.358-369 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 358-369.

Abstract: This paper presents empirical findings on the impact of leverage (debt's ratio) on firms' performance. Empirical results based on 2003 to 2007 accounting and marketing data for 101 quoted firms in Nigeria lend some support to the pecking order and static tradeoff theories of capital structure. The study employed panel data analysis by using fixed-effect estimation, random-effect estimation and a pooled regression model. The usual identification tests and Hausman's Chi-square statistics for testing whether the fixed effects model estimator is an appropriate alternative to the random effects model were also computed for each model. A firm's leverage was found to have a significant negative impact on the firm's accounting performance measure (ROA). An interesting finding is that all the leverage measures have a positive and highly significant relationship with the market performance measure (Tobin's Q). The study further reveals a salient fact that Nigerian firms are either majorly financed by equity capital or a mix of equity capital and short-term financing. It is therefore suggested that Nigerian firms should try to match their high market performance with real activities that can help make the market performance reflect on their internal growth and accounting performance. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

O'Toole, S. 2011. *Cape Town*. London [etc.], Phaidon.

Newbury, D. 2012. Canonical conventions in Rwanda: four myths of recent historiography in central Africa. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.41-76.*, vol. 39, p. 41-76.

Abstract: At a time of significant change in the practice of African history, this article is an appeal for a renewed respect for conventional historiography - referring both to careful acquaintance with earlier work and to the practice of historical analysis. Focusing on Rwanda, the argument is presented at four levels. First, it identifies four myths evident in recent representations of Rwandan history, namely, the myth of colonial omnipotence, the myth of elitist agency, the myth of the closure of history, and the myth of corporate ethnicity, all of which are related to the genocide. Second, it assesses a work that avoids such assumptions by drawing on broader empirical sources than is the norm (Jan Vansina, *Le Rwanda ancien: le royaume nyiginya*, 2001). It then examines work that, while highlighting an important theme, namely Rwandanity, neglects much of the historical work done on Rwanda over the past forty years. The article concludes by proposing a way out of such 'dead-end discourses'. Greater engagement with Subaltern Studies

as a conceptual field as well as an empirical field would be a good step in the right direction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

Idé, A. 2011. *Camisole de paille : roman*. Ciboure, La Cheminante.

Medjo, J.C.A. 2010. Cameroun-Maurice: pour une convergence des imaginaires. *Kaliao: (2010), vol.2, no.4, p.211-228.*, vol. 2, no. 4, p. 211-228.

Krieger, M. 2014. *Cameroon's contemporary culture and politics : prospects and problems*. Bamenda, Langaa Research & Publishing CIG.

Towriss, D. 2013. Buying loyalty : Zimbabwe's Marange diamonds. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.99-117 : krt.*, vol. 39.

Abstract: In June 2006, one of the world's largest alluvial diamond deposits was discovered at Marange in eastern Zimbabwe. Estimated to yield between US\$1 to 1.7 billion dollars per annum, the revenue from these diamonds has the potential to breathe new life into Zimbabwe's ailing economy. Yet Zanu(PF) politicians, in a bid to strengthen their political position, have ensured that a significant percentage of the revenue has benefited not the government's depleted coffers but a number of currently serving and retired members of the national security agencies. This article sheds light on three important aspects of the agencies' largely illegal exploitation of the Marange diamonds. The author seeks to establish why security agencies have been allowed to loot such a promising natural resource, first, through exploring the development of their increasingly close and symbiotic relationship with the former ruling party. Then the author examines the actual process through which they have looted the diamonds, tracing their evolving methods of exploitation and highlighting the consistency and significance of the enabling role Zanu(PF) politicians have played. The author concludes by demonstrating how the looting of Marange meshes with other examples of the plundering of natural resources by the Zimbabwean security agencies. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Matlow, C. & Robinson, M. 2010, *Burning in the sun*, Birdgirl Productions, [S.I.], (371176352). Abstract: 26-year-old Daniel Dembélé is equal parts West African and European, and looking to make his mark on the world. Seizing the moment at a crossroads in his life, Daniel decides to return to his homeland in Mali and start a local business building solar panels -- the first of its kind in the sun-drenched nation. Daniel's goal is to electrify the households of rural communities, 99 percent of which live without power. This documentary film tells the story of Daniel's journey growing the budding idea into a viable company, and of the business' impact on Daniel's first customers in the tiny village of Banko. Addressing climate change, poverty, and self-sufficiency, the film demonstrates how a small-scale, local business model can provide jobs, appropriate technology, and empowerment to people everywhere. [Abstract from dvd-video]

Chukwu, J.O. 2013. Budget deficits, money growth and price level in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.468-477 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 468-477.

Abstract: This study investigates the long-run causal relationship amongst budget deficits, money growth and price level for Nigeria between 1971 and 2008 inclusive. The empirical findings predict a long-term cointegrating relationship with unidirectional causality running from budget deficit to money supply growth and then from money supply growth to price level in the Toda and Yamamoto (1995) sense. Thus, the Sargent and Wallace (1981) 'Unpleasant Monetarist Arithmetic' hypothesis holds for Nigeria, which suggests that the time path of government budget deficit be weakly exogenous in the long-run money-growth equation. Therefore, fiscal policy would have great impact on money growth. The apex bank could be more effective in promoting economic stabilization and economic growth through expansionary monetary policy that would enable private sector access to credit facilities. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

Chukwu, J.O. 2013. Budget deficits, money growth and price level in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.468-477 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 468-477.

Abstract: This study investigates the long-run causal relationship between budget deficits, money growth and price level in Nigeria between 1971 and 2008. The empirical findings predict a long-term cointegrating relationship with unidirectional causality running from budget deficit to money supply growth and then from money supply growth to price level in the H.Y. Toda and T. Yamamoto (1995) sense. Thus, the T.J. Sargent and N. Wallace (1981) 'Unpleasant Monetarist Arithmetic' hypothesis holds for Nigeria, which suggests that the time path of government budget deficit be weakly exogenous in the long-run money-growth equation. Therefore, fiscal policy would have great impact on money growth. The Central Bank of Nigeria could be more effective in promoting economic stabilization and economic growth through expansionary monetary policy that would enable private sector access to credit facilities. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

Schinz, H. & Henrichsen, D. 2012. *Bruchstücke : Forschungsreisen in Deutsch-Südwestafrika : Briefe und Fotografien*. Basel, Basler Afrika-Bibliographien.

Jansen, J.D. 2012. *Briewe aan my kinders : twiets wat jou laat dink*. Kaapstad [etc.], Tafelberg [etc.].

Fontaine, J. 2012. *Bréviaire des prisonniers étrangers en Tunisie*. Tunis, Arabesques.
Abstract: The author recounts his experiences visiting over 400 Christian prisoners in eight different penitentiaries in Tunisia from 2004 to 2010

Lanschot, R.v. 2013. *Breng me naar de Florida! : wanneer blank (m/v) zwart zoekt*. Amsterdam, Prometheus.

MacDermott, J. 2009. *Breaking the mould in Zimbabwe : pragmatic engagement at a critical juncture*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/138/370138694.pdf>

2012. *Breaking the barriers : women participation in reform processes in Kenya*. Nairobi, Foundation for Women's Rights in Kenya.

Spinola, D. 2011. *Boletim de propriedade intelectual*. [Praia], Instituto da propriedade intelectual de Cabo Verde.

2012. *Bold minds: the role of Kenyan academia in the struggle for change*
Bold minds : the role of Kenyan academia in the struggle for change. Nairobi, Kenya Human Rights Commission.
<http://resource.khrc.or.ke:8181/khrc/bitstream/handle/123456789/150/BOLD%20MINDS.pdf?sequence=1>

2012. *Bold minds : the role of Kenyan academia in the struggle for change*
Bold minds: the role of Kenyan academia in the struggle for change. Nairobi, Kenya Human Rights Commission.

Pérouse de Montclos, M.-A. 2014. *Boko Haram: Islamism, politics, security and the State in Nigeria*. Leiden [etc.], African Studies Centre [etc.].
Abstract: This collective volume examines the history of the Boko Haram movement in Nigeria and its transformation from a sectarian Islamic movement into a radical armed group. It analyses the causes of the uprising against the Nigerian State in 2009 and evaluates the consequences of the on-going conflict from a religious, social, and political point of view. The contributions are grouped into two parts: 1. What is Boko Haram? Some evidence and a lot of confusion; 2. Boko Haram and the Nigerian State: a strategic analysis. Contributions in part 1: The message and methods of Boko Haram (Kyari Mohammed); Boko Haram and its Muslim critics: observations from Yobe State (Johannes Harnischfeger); Traditional Quranic students ('almajirai') in Nigeria: fair

game for unfair accusations? (Hannah Hoehner); Christian perceptions of Islam and society in relation to Boko Haram and recent events in Jos and Northern Nigeria (Henry Gyang Mang); Framing and blaming: discourse analysis of the Boko Haram uprising, July 2009 (Portia Roelofs). Contributions in part 2: Boko Haram and politics: from insurgency to terrorism (Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos); Boko Haram and the evolving Salafi jihadist threat in Nigeria (Freedom Onuoha); By the numbers: the Nigerian State's efforts to counter Boko Haram (Rafael Serrano & Zacharias Pieri); Body count and religion in the Boko Haram crisis: evidence from the Nigeria Watch database (Gérard Chouin, Manuel Reinert & Elodie Aparad); Boko Haram: a chronology (Manuel Reinert & Lou Garçon). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Adegbulu, F. 2013. Boko Haram : the emergence of a terrorist sect in Nigeria 2009-2013. *African Identities: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.260-273.*, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 260-273.

Adegbulu, F. 2013. Boko Haram : the emergence of a terrorist sect in Nigeria 2009-2013. *African Identities: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.260-273.*, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 260-273.

Pérouse de Montclos, M.-A. 2014. *Boko Haram : Islamism, politics, security and the State in Nigeria*. Leiden [etc.], African Studies Centre [etc.].

Abstract: Edited work. Contents: 1. Introduction and overview - Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos. Part I: What is Boko Haram? Some evidence and a lot of confusion. 2. The message and methods of Boko Haram - Kyari Mohammed. 3. Boko Haram and its Muslim critics: observations from Yobe State - Johannes Harnischfeger. 4. Traditional Quranic students (Almajirai) in Nigeria: fair game for unfair accusations? - Hannah Hoehner. 5. Christian perceptions of Islam and society in relation to Boko Haram and recent events in Jos and Northern Nigeria - Henry Gyang Mang. 6. Framing and blaming: discourse analysis of the Boko Haram uprising, July 2009 - Portia Roelofs. Part II: Boko Haram and the Nigerian State: a strategic analysis. 7. Boko Haram and politics: from insurgency to terrorism - Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos. 8. Boko Haram and the evolving Salafi jihadist threat in Nigeria - Freedom Onuoha. 9. By the numbers: the Nigerian State's efforts to counter Boko Haram - Rafael Serrano & Zacharias Pieri. 10. Body count and religion in the Boko Haram crisis: evidence from the Nigeria Watch database - Gérard Chouin, Manuel Reinert & Elodie Aparad. 11. Boko Haram: a chronology - Manuel Reinert & Lou Garçon. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/23853>

Mawiyoo, N. 2010. *Blue mothertongue : poems*. Nairobi, Ngwatilo Poetry & Books.

Dickinson, G.S. 2011. Blue moonlight rising : evictions, alternative accommodation and a comparative perspective on affordable housing solutions in Johannesburg. *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.466-495.*, vol. 27, p. 466-495.

Abstract: The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality v Blue Moonlight Properties 39 (Pty) Ltd. is a welcomed addition to the eviction jurisprudence in South Africa. Courts have jostled for years with the question of whether socio-economic rights should be enforced in the context of adequate housing and evictions. Today, the central questions in comparative constitutional law deal with how courts should enforce such rights. In other words, what are the remedies for violations of socio-economic rights? The usual proposed remedies are coercive orders aimed at guaranteeing occupiers the denied rights directly, planning orders or procedural benefits. Amidst Blue Moonlight's increased interest amongst academics, practitioners and jurists as an example of South Africa's 'new normality assumption' and its realization of procedural benefits to a person facing imminent eviction from private property, is a comparative housing policy yet to be discovered and considered in South Africa. A policy-oriented interpretation of the text of the lower court's opinion in Blue Moonlight reveals the policy blueprint of several housing voucher programs currently operating in the United States that may serve as a new model for how to enforce socio-economic rights for occupiers facing imminent eviction the Blue Moonlight remedy. Vouchers are a primary mechanism for providing affordable, safe and decent housing to the poor in the United States and ought to be considered by academics, policymakers, jurists and public

officials as one of many potentially innovative solutions to Johannesburg's housing woes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hichens, J. 2013. *Bloody satisfied : short.sharp.stories*. Kenilworth, Mercury.

Nyandoro, H.T. 2013. *Blind justice : the true story of an innocent man sentenced to hang, and his untiring quest for justice*. Nairobi, Global Africa.

Nkabinde, N.Z. 2009. *Black Bull, ancestors and me : my life as a lesbian sangoma*. Johannesburg, Jacana.

Birnbaum, P. 2012. *Biodiversité au Sahel : les forêts du Mali*. Versailles, Édition Quae.

Gutman, K., Gutman, R. I., & Serageldin, I. 2003, *Bibliotheca Alexandrina : past, present and future*, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandria, (313647933).

Muluka, B., Orlale, R.O., & Orlale, D. 2012. *Beyond the shadows of my dream : Martin Oduor-Otieno : a biography*. Nairobi, MvuleAfrica Publishers.

Barungi, V. & Twongyeirwe Rutagonya, H. 2009. *Beyond the dance : voices of women on female genital mutilation*. Kampala, Femrite Publications.

Abstract: This book presents Ugandan and Kenyan women's experiences with genital mutilation. Some of the testimonies are in poetic form, others in the form of short personal stories.

Contributions: Foreword (Dora Kanabahita Byamukama); Introduction (Violet Barungi); Do not count on me (Betty Kituyi); The woman in me (Bananuka Jocelyn Ekochu); Petals for the Wind (Sharom Lamwaka and Hilda Twongyeirwe Rutagonya); Beyond the music and dance (Lillian Tindyebwa); Chelimo's November (Waltraud Ndagijimana); Crossroads (Cathy Anite); My 'mbasuben' (Betty Kituyi); The cut (Maryam Sheikh Abdi); The intrigue (Hilda Twongyeirwe Rutagonya); Fly beyond the knife (Bananuka Jocelyn Ekochu); Mocked by fate (Lillian Tindyebwa); Saina's story (Cathy Anite). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Hoppers, C.O. 2013. Beyond human rights - confronting atrocity with healing and reconciliation : merging African perspectives in a globalising world. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.59-77.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 59-77.

Abstract: By scrutinizing the concept of 'values', the 'human rights' framework and discourse, and setting them against the backdrop of the historical violences and atrocities Africa has suffered, this article calls for a maturity of dialogue (epistemologically) with the excised, which should set the stage for an inclusive global order. The author stresses the need to highlight and recognize the existence of African perspectives that have accompanied successive global policies and international imperatives. He argues that from African knowledge systems, clues and tools can be found - epistemological, conceptual and methodological - to take us where contemporary academic and policy imperatives rooted in Western canons cannot. The article takes human rights as a case in point. Compared with international human rights law, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights represents a clear break with numerous dichotomies inherent in Western-dominated discourse. Post-apartheid South Africa followed a unique 'third way' drawing directly from African philosophy known as 'ubuntu'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Thoreson, R. 2013. Beyond equality: the post-apartheid counternarrative of trans and intersex movements in South Africa. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.646-665.*, vol. 112, no. 449, p. 646-665.

Abstract: In the decade after apartheid, South Africa became well-known for the unprecedented rights and recognition it afforded to lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons. This article explores the legal and social battles fought by South Africa's trans and intersex activists in the aftermath of the democratic transition, and the ways in which they are meaningfully distinct from the conventional narrative of the post-apartheid LGB movement. The author highlights three areas in which trans

and intersex activism diverges from the conventional narrative of LBG activism: 1. An emphasis on regional advocacy: trans and intersex activists have consistently located themselves in a wider regional and transnational sexual rights movement; 2. A focus on micropolitics: trans and intersex activists have been putting emphasis on problems of everyday life such as access to medical care, social exclusion, homelessness and violence, and 3: A facility with multiple discourses: trans and intersex activists have been putting emphasis on the manipulation and tactical invocation of discourses to pursue political ends. For them, the rhetoric of rights is not a necessary or obvious way to talk about gender, sex, and bodily autonomy. As the twentieth anniversary of the democratic transition approaches, the counternarrative of trans and intersex advocacy merits closer attention as a model for organizing, agitating, and building a movement in contemporary South African politics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Blanchy, S. 2013. Beyond 'Great Marriage' : collective involvement, personal achievement and social change in Ngazidja (Comoros). *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.569-587 : fig.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 569-587.

Abstract: The sumptuous 'Great Marriage' celebration in Ngazidja, Comoros, is a dynamic social practice, but it is criticized today as counterproductive for development and a burden on individual life. How can the continuing success of the 'Great Marriage' be explained in an era of monetization, Western education, Islamic contestation, and globalization? This paper argues that a close examination of what lies behind the practice is needed to understand its individual and social meaning. The 'Great Marriage' is the most salient part of an age system, in which collective commitment to matrilineal groups and individual achievement are managed simultaneously, and gendered conception of personhood and of human temporality are put into action. Grounded in historical hierarchies, these institutions change under various influences without abandoning the core values on which they are based, which explains their enduring success. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Maharaj, G. 1999. *Between unity and diversity : essays on nation-building in post-apartheid South Africa*. Cape Town [etc.], Idasa [etc.].

Abstract: The essays in this volume review the achievements of, and obstacles to, nation building in postapartheid South Africa, putting debates about the nation-State in a comparative political and theoretical context. Each section is concluded by a respondent. Contents: 1. Representing the nation: "I am an African", statement on the occasion of the adoption of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill 1996 (Thabo Mbeki); Language and the national question (Neville Alexander); San and Khoe rights, identity and language survival in South Africa (Nigel Crawhall), respondent John Sharp; 2. Sustaining the nation: Gambling on investment: competing economic strategies in South Africa (Nicoli Nattrass); Sustaining the nation: environment sustainability, and economic development in a democratic South Africa (Rachel Wynberg); Moulding a new society: the RDP in perspective (Ian Goldin and Chris Heymans); Between equity and prosperity: confronting the impact of social inequality on health in South Africa (George T.H. Ellison); respondent Stephen Gelb; 3. Governing the nation: Swimming in a wild sea: the new challenges facing civil society (Hermien Kotzé); Co-operative government: a new political culture for a new nation (Pravin Gordhan); Social partnership in South Africa: is it a sustainable mode of governance? (David Lewis and Jayendra Naidoo); respondent Chris Tapscott; 4. Legislating the nation: Equality and the South African Constitution (Denise Meyerson) Advancing nation-building: the Cultural Rights Commission (Yunus Carrim); Diversity on the bench: transforming the "pale and male" face of the judiciary (Oscar Jacobs); respondent Christina Murray; 5. Policing the nation: Reflections on the first year of the National Crime Prevention Strategy (Graeme Simpson and Janine Rauch); "In the interest of justice": bail and the criminal justice system (Lee-Anne de la Hunt and Helene Combrinck); Privatising prisons in South Africa (Chris Giffard); respondent Elrena van der Spuy). Afterword: Hard-won democratic values provide a basis for optimism (Lynn Walker Huntley). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Barratt, C., Mbonye, M., & Seeley, J. 2012. Between town and country : shifting identity and migrant youth in Uganda. *The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2012), vol.50, no.2, p.201-223.*, vol. 50, no. 2, p. 201-223.

Abstract: In Uganda, as in many other African countries, increasing numbers of 15-24 year olds are migrating to urban areas to look for work and educational opportunities. The authors explore the shifting sense of identity amongst youth migrants in Uganda as they struggle to reconcile the differences in social norms between the rural settings in which they are brought up and the urban environment in which they now live. The experience of migration significantly impacts on the transition from youths to adults by influencing their perception of their own identity as well as the expectations of society. Young people often hold conflicting views of their rural and urban experiences, suggesting that understanding rural and urban realities as distinct entities does not reflect the complex relationship, and possible confusion, of the migrant experience. In contrast to existing literature on migrant identities, which has tended to focus on the identity shift experienced by adult transnational migrants, this reveals the particular challenges faced by youth migrants whose adult self is not yet formed. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Frankel, P.H. 2013. *Between the rainbows and the rain : Marikana, migration, mining and the crisis of modern South Africa*. Johannesburg, Agency for Social Reconstruction.

Odjo, A.L. 2012. *Between the lines : Africa in Western spirituality, philosophy, and literary theory*. New York [etc.], Routledge.

Bolaji, M.H.A. 2012. Between democracy and federalism : shari'ah in northern Nigeria and the paradox of institutional impetuses. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.93-117.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 93-117.

Abstract: This article investigates how Muslim politicians in northern Nigeria have used the institutions of democracy and federalism to extend shariah into the penal codes. The principal task of this paper is fourfold. First, it considers theoretical perspectives on the conceptualization and essence of federalism and democracy in the service of governance. Second, to challenge the overpraised thesis on the role of democracy in implementing shariah, it explores the interplay between federalism and democracy in the struggle of Muslims in northern Nigeria to assert their religious identity. Third, it examines how the extension touches on the essentialism of democracy and federalism. Fourth, in terms of managing the confluence of democracy and federalism, it investigates how and why the 1999 constitution has failed to resolve the paradox of the institutional forces of democracy and federalism in extending shariah to the penal codes. The paper concludes that, to address the emerging dysfunctional aspects of the extension of shariah to the penal codes in the north, including sectarian tensions, interconfessional conflicts, and the menace of Boko Haram, the Nigerian government must do two things: it must work with and support grassroots Islamic civil organizations in the north to emphasize the welfare aspects of shariah, and it must persuade respectable northern Nigerians to rise above partisan politics and mediate between the members of Boko Haram and political authorities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Conru, K., Bernatzik, H.A., & Constable, A.M. 2003. *Bernatzik : Africa*. Milan, 5 Continents Editions.

Finnegan, A.C. 2013. Beneath Kony 2012 : Americans aligning with arms and aiding others. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.59, no.3, p.137-162.*, vol. 59, no. 3, p. 137-162.

Abstract: In March 2012, Kony 2012, a social media campaign about Joseph Kony and the Lord's Resistance Army, went viral and galvanized global attention. Despite the perceived popular novelty of the campaign, close examination suggests that the efforts of the campaign and its sponsoring organization, Invisible Children, deviate little from a historical record of American militarization of the African continent and cultural orientations that promote aiding others. Based on a study encompassing semistructured interviews and ethnography in the United States and Uganda, this article argues that Invisible Children's collective action is a noncontentious form of activism for privileged young Americans that is unlikely to lead to sustainable social change in Africa or the United States because it sponsors a narrative in which Africa remains an object to be manipulated by outsiders instead of a dynamic context with talented and knowledgeable actors, compelling ideas, and potential resources. The grave implications of this form of activism

are misinformed policy and lost opportunities for more comprehensive and ultimately efficacious activism. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Bender, M.V. 2013. Being 'Chagga': natural resources, political activism, and identity on Kilimanjaro. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.199-220* : foto., vol. 54, no. 2, p. 199-220.

Abstract: This article argues that the emergence of Chagga political identity on Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) in the 1940s and 1950s can best be understood as a product of intensive debates over the control of natural resources and the nature of chiefly authority. As a result of perceived threats to the land and water resources of the mountain and resentment of the role of the chiefs in these issues, grassroots activists adopted a language of unity using the ethnic term 'Chagga' a moniker long used by the colonial state but eschewed by the general population. With the rise of a paramount chieftaincy in 1951, the term shifted from being a symbol of colonial rule to one of common identity and resistance against the encroachment of the colonial state in local affairs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Adegoju, A. 2014. Beautiful Nubia's polemics on child rights and the leadership challenge in Nigeria. *Journal of African Cultural Studies: (2014), vol.26, no.1, p.82-98.*, vol. 26, no. 1, p. 82-98.

Abstract: This article examines Beautiful Nubia's polemics on leadership failure in Nigeria and the attendant neglect of the Nigerian child. The study provides a linguistic analysis of select texts of Beautiful Nubia's songs, discussing the poetics and rhetorical strategies that underline the artist's anguish over Nigeria's entrenched development challenges and his anticipation of a changed state. It reveals that the artist cuts the figure of an agent of social change, who, through his popular music, raises the national consciousness on inherent sociopolitical problems in Nigerian society. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.822794>

White, H. 2011. Beastly whiteness: animal kinds and the social imagination in South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2011), vol.34, no.3/4, p.104-113.*, vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 104-113.

Abstract: This article examines how in Zulu households in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, animals are marked as beings with ethnic properties, such as 'Zulu' or 'White' chickens. The author argues that if animals can be understood as being ethnically distinguishable, this means that the implicit imagination of difference that is at stake should be reconsidered. Ethnic categories do not appear to point at differences between separate human kinds. Instead, they nominate differences between co-existing kinds of social ties. In this case, 'Zuluness' and 'Whiteness' name two different ways of metabolizing money into forms of kinship. The marking of animal life as either Zulu or White is a gesture based on a complex series of underlying domestic operations whereby animals animate variations on models or patterns of social life in households. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ahmed, H.M.M. 2013. Barriers to family planning in Sudan : results from a survey in White Nile, Kassala and Al-Gadarif, 2008. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.499-512* : tab., vol. 25, no. 4, p. 499-512.

Abstract: Barriers to family planning are examined in three states in Sudan: White Nile, Kassala and Al-Gadarif. The study adopted a two-stage cluster sampling design with calculated sample size of 520 households. Data on households' characteristics as well as the background characteristics of ever married women regarding reproductive health, their knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning, was collected. Both descriptive and analytical statistics were used to examine the factors influencing use of family planning methods. Analytical analysis showed that respondents being satisfied with family planning methods, being wealthy, husband's knowledge about contraceptives and spousal discussions on family planning issues have a positive and statistically significant effect on use of family planning methods, whereas the educational level of both the respondents and their husbands has no statistically significant effect. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ahmed, H.M.M. 2013. Barriers to family planning in Sudan : results from a survey in White Nile, Kassala and Al-Gadarif, 2008. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.499-512 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 499-512.

Abstract: Barriers to family planning are examined in three states in Sudan: White Nile, Kassala and Al-Gadarif. The study adopted a two-stage cluster sampling design with calculated sample size of 520 households. Data on households' characteristics as well as the background characteristics of ever married women regarding reproductive health, their knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning, was collected. Both descriptive and analytical statistics were used to examine the factors influencing use of family planning methods. Analytical analysis showed that respondents being satisfied with family planning methods, being wealthy, husband's knowledge about contraceptives and spousal discussions on family planning issues have a positive and statistically significant effect on use of family planning methods, whereas the educational level of both the respondents and their husbands has no statistically significant effect. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Rasmussen, D.N. 2013. Barriers and facilitators to antiretroviral therapy adherence among patients with HIV in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau : a qualitative study. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.1, p.1-8 : fig.*, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 1-8.

Biasio, D. 2013. *Bambara au rythme du tambour*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Ugochukwu, B. 2012. Ballot or bullet : protecting the right to vote in Nigeria. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.539-563.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 539-563.

Abstract: This article aims to construct a new paradigm for understanding the right to vote in Nigeria. Following strong indications that the 2011 Nigerian elections were managed better than in previous years, it is to be hoped that future elections can be built on its relative success. Therefore, as the country appears to have a handle on its electoral pathologies (albeit relatively speaking), the article examines one way of providing this assurance by placing the Nigerian voter at the centre and not the margins of the electoral process. It analyses the right to vote and what it means to the average Nigerian voter. Its starting position is that the right to vote is nowhere explicitly enshrined in the Nigerian Constitution or its electoral laws. Where, universally speaking, to vote is either a legal or constitutional right, the article argues that in none of those conceptions does such a right exist in Nigeria. Further, it shows how the Nigerian legal and electoral systems inordinately prioritise the rights of political parties and their candidates in elections over and above those of the ordinary voter, an issue which it is contended has to be satisfactorily addressed to meaningfully build upon the gains of the 2011 elections. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Thiam, M. & Niang, D. 1974, *Baks (Yamba)* [Paris], (370834011).

Abstract: Ce film raconte les tribulations d'un jeune délinquant. Bien qu'issu de milieu très modeste, Idrissa mène une vie d'enfant gâté qui se soucie peu des études et de l'école. Le voilà bientôt noyé dans l'univers solitaire des trafiquants et fumeurs de chanvre indien. Il est intégré dans une bande dont le cerveau 'Brother Thie' fait de lui un précieux auxiliaire. L'enfant apprend à cuire le poisson pour le souper des "grands" et opère des larcins. Il connaît toutes les ficelles de ce commerce étrange auquel se livre son nouveau maître. Mais voilà que la bande est dispersée par la police qui met la main sur Idrissa et trouve dans ses poches des sachets de drogue. À son tour 'Brother Thie' est arrêté et emprisonné. Idrissa est placé dans un centre de rééducation d'où il sortira après avoir appris un métier. Premier film africain sur la drogue (Baks veut dire 'joint'). [Résumé extrait de la dvd-vidéo]

Asampong, E. 2012. Back to my roots : a study of 'returning' emigrated health professionals in the Greater Accra region of Ghana. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.119-130.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 119-130.

Abstract: The migration of health professionals from low-income to high-income countries affects the smooth functioning of health systems. Nevertheless, health professionals who return home help strengthen the health sector, leading to national development. This exploratory study

focuses on factors influencing the return migration of health professionals and the benefits thereof to Ghana. The qualitative method was used to gather information from sixty respondents who consented to participate. The pull factor for migration was high income, while for return migration, the completion of projects and imparting knowledge to young health professionals were the dominating pull factors. These health professionals come with skills and expertise and create employment opportunities. Challenges faced were bureaucracy and constraints on support from government agencies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Adjei, M. 2012. Back-to-Africa, 'double consciousness' and the African Diaspora : confronting the myth and the reality in Ghanaian fiction. *Legon Journal of the Humanities: (2012), vol.23, p.33-55.*, vol. 23, p. 33-55.

Abstract: One of the most persistent debates about Black consciousness and Pan-Africanism has been on the attitudes of diasporans to Africa and of Africans to (returning) diasporans. This article critically examines the issue of the eternal connections between the continent of Africa and people of African descent in three Ghanaian works of fiction, Kofi Awoonor's 'Comes the voyager at last,' David Oddoyes 'The return,' and Ayi Kwei Armah's 'Osiris rising.' The author comes to the conclusion that the (re)connection between continental Africa and the African diaspora is beset and mediated by formidable geopolitical, cultural and historical barriers and, therefore, is still in a state of flux. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Müller, W.W. 2012. Äthiopische Inschriftenfragmente aus der himjarischen Hauptstadt Zafr. *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut: (2012), vol.15, p.7-21 : ill.*, vol. 15, p. 7-21.

Abstract: Up to now eight fragmentary Ethiopic inscriptions have been discovered in South Arabia, dating from the time immediately after the year 525 A.D. when the Yemen was conquered by the Abyssinians. Three of these fragments, among them a hitherto unpublished text, were found in the Himyarite capital Zafr and are parts of reports of the deeds of the Ethiopian King Kleb. The scanty information which can be gained from these fragmentary inscriptions shares common features with events which are known from other contemporary epigraphic documents and from hagiographic sources in various languages. Bibliogr., text in German, sum. in English. [Journal abstract]

Azonga, T.M. 2013. *À toi, maman Cameroun*. Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishing.

Mazzocchetti, J. 2010. À la recherche de l'homme capable ... : concurrence entre femmes (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso). *Civilisations: (2010), vol.59, no.1, p.21-36.*, vol. 59, no. 1, p. 21-36.

Amin, N. & Govinden, B. 2014. *Autobiographies, biographies & writing lives*. Agenda Feminist Media.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ragn20/28/1>

Gomis, A. & Williams, S. 2013, *Aujourd'hui = Tey*, Wide Management, Paris, (372554938).

Abstract: An exploration of life, death, memory, and the passing of time. The film tells of Satchés last day on earth, for it has been decided that his time has come to die. Satché himself has recently returned home to Dakar, Senegal, after spending the past several years living in the United States. The film follows Satché as he wanders through the city visiting friends, family, and his former lover. 'Tey' is as much an homage to the city of Dakar as it is a study of a man coming to terms with his own mortality. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Shareika, N., Spies, E., & Le Meur, P.Y. 2011. *Auf dem Boden der Tatsachen : Festschrift für Thomas Bierschenk*. Köln, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.

Omoera, O.S. 2014. Audience reception of the Benin language video film in Nollywood. *Journal of African Cultural Studies: (2014), vol.26, no.1, p.69-81 krt., tab.*, vol. 26.

Abstract: This article inquires into the Benin-speaking audience's reception of Benin video films in order to show their status as part of a micro-national film culture in Nollywood, Nigeria. It holds

that, apart from films of English expression, Nollywood films have been made in Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo, Nupe, Benin, among other indigenous languages. The article argues that, although studies on Nollywood are increasing by the day, very few of these studies deal with questions of audience - and fewer still with audience reception. It uses the reception model developed by Susan Bennett, and builds on Karin Barber's insights into African performance and performative contexts. The study uses both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to interrogate the Benin-speaking audience's perception of Benin video films. It affirms that a majority of Benin viewers is enamoured of the Benin video because in it they find a portrayal of their culture. In particular, the use of iconic-cultural materials such as the artefacts, festivals, the language and mores of the people are perceived by the sampled audience as a projection of Benin culture. The study concludes that Benin video film has emerged as a viable variant of Nollywood owing to a large Benin-speaking audience and a production of about 400 movies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Edo. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.822793>

Azeez, A.L. 2013. Audience perception of the reality in the representations of women in Nigerian films. *Journal of African Cinemas: (2013), vol.5, no.2, p.149-166 : krt.*, vol. 5.
 Abstract: This article examines the reactions of audiences to the representation of women in Nigerian films by investigating how audience, particularly female viewers, perceive the representations. The article suggests that the portrayals of women in Nigerian films are a representation of the dominant ideas about women, which are created and valued by the discursive practices and cultural system of Nigerian society. Since these ideas are ideologically biased, the representations of women that are mainly drawn from them represented only a fraction of the reality of womens lives. The author stresses the need to challenge and change the pattern of the representations of women in Nigerian films. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Sékou Touré, A. 1984. *Audience accordée par le Président Ahmed Sékou Touré aux participants à la 4e réunion intergouvernementale d'experts en transports, communications et planification d'Afrique*. Conakry, Bureau de presse de la présidence de la République populaire révolutionnaire de Guinée.

Keita, A. & Kesteloot, L. 2013. *Au carrefour des littératures Afrique-Europe : hommage à Lilyan Kesteloot*. Paris, Karthala.
 Abstract: Ce livre est un hommage à Lilyan Kesteloot, pionnière de l'enseignement des littératures africaines. Le livre explore, dans un premier temps, la question des épopées et des chanson de geste. Les chapitres suivants sont orientés vers des études de cas consacrées à d'autres genres littéraires (roman en français ou en langue africaines, autobiographie, poésie). La question de la traduction et de l'écriture en langues africaines est également abordée. Titres des contributions: À Lilyan Kesteloot: hommage et témoignages (A. Raphael Ndiaye); dans la partie Oralité - épopée: Épopées africaines et chansons de geste, dix ans après la création du REARE (Jean-Pierre Martin); Chanson de geste et fantasme communautaire: autour de 'La Chanson de Roland' (Dominique Boutet); Espace héroïque: devises de villes dans l'épopée peule du Mali (Christiane Seydou); Étude des rapports entre hagiographie et épopée. L'exemple de 'L'épopée de Cheikh Ahmadou Bamba' (François Suard); dans la partie Autres genres: Du regard de l'autre au regard sur soi en littérature: l'exemple seereer dans l'espace sénégalais (Amade Faye); De l'autre côté du miroir des contes (Marie-Agnès Thirard); "On est au cinéma!", a dit Lilyan Kesteloot (Mamoussé Diagne); Le triomphe de l'orphelin. L'exemple d'un conte moore (Albert Ouedraogo); Figures et parures d'une parole: le chant de Ndiaga Mbaye (Ibrahima Wane); dans la partie Oralité - Écriture: Littérature orale et alphabétisation: quelques réflexions à partir du peul (Ursula Baumgardt); Les avatars de l'épopée de 'Sunjata' de l'oralité à la littérature (Jean Derive); 'Sarraounia', une épopée écrite? (Ousmane M. Tandina); L'écriture narrative de Boubou Hama: une autre manière de dire le conte oral (Abdoul Azziz Issa Daouda); Lilyan Kesteloot et la littérature camerounaise (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin); 'Le cavalier et son ombre' de Boubacar Boris Diop: le griot romancier face au devoir de mémoire (Marie Lorin); John Okello: l'ange noir de l'île de Zanzibar (Xavier Garnier); L'édition, instrument pour la promotion des langues et

cultures africaines. Entretien avec Aliou Mohamadou co-fondateur de la revue 'Binndi e Jade' (Marie Lorin); 'Doomi golo' de Buubakar Bóris Jóob. De la traduction littérale à la traduction française proposée par l'auteur (Papa Samba Diop). Clôture: Lilyan Kesteloot 50 ans après, un nouveau souffle pour la littérature africaine (Abdoulaye Keita). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Noble, M., Ntshongwana, P., & Surender, R. 2008. *Attitudes to work and social security in South Africa*. Cape Town, HSRC press.

Akande, A.T., Okanlawon, O.B., & Akinwale, O.T. 2011. Attitudes of educated Yoruba bilinguals to codeswitching. *Legon Journal of the Humanities: (2011), vol.22, p.71-91 : tab.*, vol. 22, p. 71-91.

Abstract: This paper investigates the attitudes of some university and tertiary institution students to codeswitching. Respondents were drawn from four tertiary institutions located in the Southwestern part of Nigeria. A structured questionnaire was administered to the informants whose ages ranged between sixteen and fifty-five years. The social variables tested included qualifications/programmes and schools. The study revealed that the overall attitude of Nigerian students to codeswitching is largely positive. It also showed, among other things, that students on degree programmes are more positively inclined to use codeswitching than those on other programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Muchemi, M. 2012. *Attack of the Shidas AKA's save planet earth!* Nairobi, Kenya Human Rights Commission.

Muchemi, M. 2012. *Attack of the Shidas AKA's save planet earth!* Nairobi, Kenya Human Rights Commission.

Taha, S. 2013. *Attachment to abandoned heritage : the case of Suakin, Sudan*. Oxford, Archaeopress.

Henia, L., Omrane, M.N., Hlaoui, Z., & Cherif, A. 2008. *Atlas de l'eau en Tunisie*. Tunis, Unité de recherche "GREVACHOT", Faculté des sciences humaines et sociales, Université de Tunis.

Hanisch, S. 2013. At the margins of the economy? Chinese migrants in Lesotho's wholesale and retail sector. *Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.85-98.*, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 85-98.

Abstract: This article examines the relationship between the economic activities of Chinese migrants in the wholesale and retail sector in Lesotho, and the larger structural framework. More specifically, it investigates this relationship with reference to the general debate on Chinese migrants in Africa. These themes locate Chinese migrants at the margins of the economy, assume some Chinese exceptionalism, and imply a kind of neocolonialism. The article demonstrates that Chinese migrants are, in fact, not operating at the margins of the economy, but have become a vital element of Lesotho's wholesale and retail sector. The analysis of the structural framework indicates that the economic activities of Chinese migrants are a reflection of existing structural constraints and opportunities rather than Chinese exceptionalism or neocolonialism. This in turn implies that future research would benefit from placing the interplay of Chinese migrants and the larger structural framework in respective African countries at the centre of analysis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Morna, C.L. & Tolmay, S. 2007. *At the coalface : gender and local government in Southern Africa*. Johannesburg, Gender Links.

Ginsburg, R. 2011. *At home with apartheid : the hidden landscapes of domestic service in Johannesburg*. Charlottesville, VA [etc.], University of Virginia press.

Abstract: Despite their peaceful appearance, the tree-lined streets of South African suburbia were no refuge from the racial tensions and indignities of apartheid's most repressive years. In this book Rebecca Ginsburg provides an intimate examination of the cultural landscapes of

Johannesburg's middle- and upper-middle-class neighborhoods during the height of apartheid (c. 1960-1975) and incorporates recent scholarship on gender, the home, and family. The homes of white South Africans were sites of important contests between white privilege and black aspiration. Subtle negotiations within the domestic sphere between white, mostly female, householders and their black domestic workers, also primarily women, played out over and around this space. These seemingly mundane, private conflicts were part of larger contemporary struggles between whites and blacks over territory and power. Ginsburg gives special attention to the distinct social and racial geographies produced by the workers' detached living quarters, designed by builders and architects as landscape complements to the main houses. Ranch houses, Italianate villas, modernist cubes, and Victorian bungalows filled Johannesburg's suburbs. What distinguished these neighborhoods from their precedents in the United States or the United Kingdom was the presence of the ubiquitous back rooms and of the African women who inhabited them in these otherwise exclusively white areas

2013. *Assessment of the status of the Zambia's agriculture sector development framework and its impacts and contribution to improvement of small scale producers' livelihoods*. [Beijing], Social Sciences Academic Press (SSAP).

Matoti, S.N., Junqueira, K.E., & Odora, R.J. 2013. Assessing the teaching efficacy beliefs of teacher trainees : a comparison of two institutions of higher learning in South Africa. *Africa Education Review: (2013), vol.10, no.4, p.634-653 : tab.*, vol. 10, no. 4, p. 634-653.

Abstract: This study assessed the teaching efficacy beliefs of third-year teacher education students from two different institutions in South Africa, in three categories: student engagement, instructional strategies and classroom management. The study used a descriptive survey design. The target population for the study was all third-year students enrolled in five different programmes in each of the two universities of technology. A questionnaire, named the Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale (TSES), was used as an instrument to collect data from the participants. A total of 204 students from the two universities of technology completed the questionnaire. The results of the study on teacher trainees perceptions regarding their teaching efficacy beliefs revealed that 85 percent of the teacher trainees feel positive about their future occupation. The results therefore support the view that well-organised work integrated learning can lead to the development of a positive attitude towards the teaching profession

Mohamed, B.M. 2013. Assessing the short- and long-run real effects of public external debt : the case of Tunisia. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.587-606 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 587-606.

Abstract: This study examines the effects of external debt on the economic growth of Tunisia both in the short and in the long run. The author specifies a growth equation based on the standard neoclassical growth model that he extends by adding public external debt indicators and some control variables. Annual time series data was gathered from 1970 to 2010. The R.F. Engle and C.W.J. Granger (1987) econometric techniques are employed in the empirical analysis in order to regress an error correction model (ECM) which allows estimating the short- and long-run consequences of debt on the Tunisian economic growth. The main results of this analysis can be summarized as follows: (1) Although the ratio of public external debt to GDP is relatively low in this country, the levels of external debt achieved are growth-damaging. The author estimates that, on average, a 1 percentage point increase in the ratio of public external debt reduced annual growth rate by 0.15-0.17 percentage points. The impact is much higher in the long run, in the sense that the long-run level of GDP per capita decreases by 0.27 per cent as this ratio increases by 1 per cent. (2) The results also identified the existence, for Tunisia, of a threshold for the impact of external debt, which is evidence in agreement with the 'debt overhang' phenomenon. This threshold is estimated at around 30 per cent of GDP. (3) The traditional 'crowding-out effect' associated with service and interest payments of debt as well as the 'sources-diversion effect' associated with the extent of corruption in Tunisia have been put forward in this analysis as two possible transmission channels of the detrimental consequences of external debt. (4) Tunisia will need to implement drastic policy changes that reduce fiscal deficit in order to prevent further deterioration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Foltz, J.D. & Gajigo, O. 2012. Assessing the returns to education in The Gambia. *Journal of African Economies: (2012), vol.21, no.4, p.580-608 : graf., tab.*, vol. 21, no. 4, p. 580-608.
Abstract: Using three nationally representative surveys from The Gambia from 1992, 1998 and 2003, the authors estimate the private rates of returns to education in the country. To obtain consistent estimates, they exploit exogenous variation in school availability at the district level at the time current wage earners were born. The results show that the private rates of returns to education for individuals in the wage sector are quite high, although heterogeneous across regions of the country. The high rates of returns are robust to alternate formulations. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Muller, H. 2014. Assessing second phase high school learners' attitudes towards technology in addressing the technological skills shortage in the South African context. *Africa Education Review: (2014), vol.11, no.1, p.33-58 : tab.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 33-58.
Abstract: This article argues the case that the decline in the numbers of school leavers entering science, technology, engineering and mathematics study courses worldwide and in South Africa in particular, is linked to negative attitudes towards Technology. The issue is regarded as critical since a negative trend in new entrants into the technology sector contributes to the technological skills shortage experienced locally and abroad. The purpose of the research was to determine learners' perception of the concept of technology in general; their current attitude-status on seven dimensions of attitude towards technology; and factors that affect attitude. To this effect the article reports on the results of a technology perceptions-and-attitudes survey (derived from the PATT-US attitude-questionnaire) conducted on 95 Grade 10-to-12 learners during the 2009 National Science Week initiative held in the Northwest Province of South Africa. The initiative was hosted to promote science and technology awareness amongst the school going youth of the Northwest Province. The Grade 10-to-12 group included in the research represented future school leavers in the Northwest Province who would possibly consider entering into a technological career. The results of the study indicated that age, gender and grade-level of learners presented as factors that statistically significantly affected attitudes towards and perceptions of technology. The findings of the study raised the question whether the various dimensions of attitudes measured in the study influence learners' choice of a career in technology in different ways
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2013.853566>

Goltz, T. 2006. *Assassinating Shakespeare : the true confessions of a bard in the bush*. London [etc.], Saqi.

Kapanga, K.M. 2012. ASR Forum: the Congo (DRC) fifty years after independence. *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.1, p.105-141.*, vol. 55, no. 1, p. 105-141.
Abstract: During the African Studies Association's 53rd Meeting in San Francisco (on 20 November 2010), the Congolese Studies Association (Association des Etudes Congolaises) organized a roundtable to reflect on the road traveled by the Democratic Republic of Congo during the half-century of independence. This section of African Studies Review publishes the panel presentations: Kasongo M. Kapanga: Introduction: decolonization in the Congo (DRC) fifty years later; Herbert Weiss: The Congos independence struggle viewed fifty years later; Michael G. Schatzberg: The structural roots of the DRCs disasters: deep dilemmas; Patience Kabamba: External economic exploitation in the DRC: 1900-2005; David Newbury: The continuing process of decolonization in the Congo: fifty years later. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Dewey, S. & Germain, T.S. 2012. ASR Forum : the case of gender-based violence : assessing the impact of international human rights rhetoric on African lives. *African Studies Review: (2012), vol.55, no.2, p.29-146.*, vol. 55, no. 2, p. 29-146.
Abstract: This special ASR forum, "The case of gender-based violence: assessing the impact of international human rights rhetoric on African lives," grounds itself in the notion that gender relations (and, indeed, gendered social norms) can undergo significant transformation in zones of conflict or in other contexts of extreme socioeconomic and political instability. The case studies in this forum are based upon research in Rwanda, Congo, Uganda, South Africa, and Liberia.

Contributions: Susan Dewey and Tonia St. Germain: Introduction; Dunia Prince Zongwe: The new sexual violence legislation in the Congo: dressing indelible scars on human dignity; Judith L. Singleton: The South African Sexual Offences Act and local meanings of coercion and consent in KwaZulu Natal: universal human rights?; Kristen Cheney: Locating neocolonialism, tradition, and human rights in Uganda's gay death penalty; Jennie E. Bumet: Situating sexual violence in Rwanda (1990-2001): sexual agency, sexual consent, and the political economy of war; Sharon Abramowitz and Mary H. Moran: International human rights, gender-based violence, and local discourses of abuse in postconflict Liberia: a problem of culture? [ASC Leiden abstract]

Mills, G. & Shelton, G. 2003. *Asia-Pacific and Africa : realising economic potential*. [Johannesburg], South African institute of international affairs (SAIIA), University of the Witwatersrand.

Du Plessis, H. 2013. *As die wind kom draai*. Kaapstad, Tafelberg.

Perrois, L. 2011. *Arts du Gabon*. Genève, Musée Barbier-Mueller.

Perrois, L. 2011. *Arts du Gabon*. Genève, Musée Barbier-Mueller.

Perrois, L. 2011. *Arts du Gabon*. Genève, Musée Barbier-Mueller.

Gosciny, Y. 2001. *Art in Tanzania 2001 : art in Tanzania - the annual art event, Dar es Salaam : exhibition of paintings, sculptures, photographs, and cartoons at the Alliance Française of Dar es Salaam (November 30-December 22, 2001)*. Dar es Salaam, East African Movies Ltd.

Bisschoff, L. & Peer, S.v.d. 2013. *Art and trauma in Africa : representations of reconciliation in music, visual arts, literature and film*. London, I.B. Tauris.

McNulty, G. 2013. Archival aspirations and anxieties : contemporary preservation and production of the past in Umbumbulu, KwaZulu-Natal. *South African Historical Journal: (2013), vol.65, no.1, p.44-69.*, vol. 65, no. 1, p. 44-69.

Abstract: This paper explores the contemporary preservation and production of the past in Umbumbulu, near Durban in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. It examines the Ulwazi Programme, a web initiative run through the eThekweni Municipality that uses the existing library infrastructure, new digital technologies and municipal residents to create what its advocates term a collaborative, indigenous knowledge resource, in the form of a Wiki. The paper then investigates various other locations in Umbumbulu where the past is being dealt with and custody of the past is actively managed by, for example, local, non-professional historians and traditional leaders. In some instances, the work being done straddles the custodial and the productive, inviting a re-examination of notions of custodianship and the production of versions of history. While these practices are frequently thought of as separate, the ethnographic material reveals that in daily practice, the distinction between the two is unclear. The paper considers the resources that are mobilised as evidence in the present by different actors in Umbumbulu to substantiate claims about the past and reveals both archival aspirations and anxieties. There are those who aspire to a fixed record as a mechanism of preservation and acknowledgement, and others who have anxieties about such a configuration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Fernández, V.M. 2012. Archaeology of the Jesuit Missions in the Lake Tana Region : review of the work in progress. *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut: (2012), vol.15, p.72-91 : ill., fig., foto's.*, vol. 15, p. 72-91.

Abstract: The Jesuit mission in Ethiopia, which extended from 1557 to 1632, produced important architectonic constructions. Most of these constructions were erected in the provinces of Dämbya, Bägembr and Goam, to the north, east and south of Lake Tana. since 2006, a Spanish archaeological team from the Complutense University of Madrid has been doing surveys and excavations at the most important Jesuit architectonic sites in the Lake Tana region. The paper

reviews the work done during the previous excavations as well as the work in progress and presents the preliminary results. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Muigai, G. 2011. *Arbitration law and practice in Kenya*. Nairobi, LawAfrica.

Abstract: The legal framework of arbitration in Kenya / Githu Muigai & Jacqueline Kamau -- The arbitration agreement / Kyalo Mbobu -- The jurisdiction and powers of the arbitrator / Mohammed Nyaoga -- The conduct of the arbitral process / Steven Gatembu -- The role of the court in arbitration proceedings / Githu Muigai -- The award / Geoffrey Imende & Wanjir Ngige -- Recognition & enforcement of arbitral awards / Njoroge Regeru -- Costs and interest / J.B. Havelock -- International commercial arbitration in Kenya / Attiya Warris & Muthomi Thiankolu

Zhu, W. 2013. Arbitration as the best option for the settlement of China-African trade and investment disputes. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.149-163.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 149-163.

Abstract: The effective resolution of trade disputes related to Sino-African investments will have a major impact on the development of trade and investment between China and African states. Arbitration is considered the best option for the settlement of disputes between China and African states as it offers unique benefits and is both suited to the current environment in African countries and accepted by Chinese and Africans. To make full use of this dispute settlement approach, the Chinese government should take active measures to promote the knowledge of arbitral legal systems in Africa among the Chinese businesses investing or trading locally. Beijing should encourage them to settle disputes with their African counterparts through arbitration. It is also important for Chinese companies to learn about arbitration laws in African states, and choose a favourable arbitral institution and proper arbitration seat. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ikeyi, N. & Amucheazi, O. 2013. Applicability of Nigeria's Arbitration and Conciliation Act : which field does the act cover? *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.1, p.126-148.*, vol. 57, no. 1, p. 126-148.

Abstract: In 1988, Nigeria's Federal Military Government promulgated the Arbitration and Conciliation Decree (now the Arbitration and Conciliation Act) to provide a unified legal framework for commercial arbitration throughout Nigeria. At the time of the decree's promulgation, the Federal Military Government had unlimited competence to legislate over any matter in and for all parts of Nigeria. However, under Nigeria's current constitutional democracy and federal structure of government, legislative powers are shared between the Federal Government and the respective State governments. This article investigates the constitutionality of the continued application of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act as federal legislation with application in all States of the federation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

1990. *Analyse de la situation des femmes et des enfants guinéens*. Conakry, Coopération gouvernement-UNICEF, République de Guinée.

Rachid, O. 2013. *Analphabètes : roman*. [Paris], Gallimard.

Fadiran, G.O. & Edun, A. 2013. An overview of the repo rate in an inflation targeting economy. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.621-635 ; graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 621-635.

Abstract: This paper compares the use of the repo rate instrument in South Africa during a pre-repo and a repo period by trending and comparing the interest rate fluctuations between 1990-1998 (pre-repo, until March 1998) and 1998-2010 (repo, after March 1998). Using a structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) econometric method to determine the relationship between the repo rate and other selected key macroeconomic variables in South Africa, an improved monetary efficiency was found during the repo period, which can be attributed to the use of an inflation-targeting framework. This is important as it provides a guide to policymakers on how effective the current monetary tool is, and how efficient the South African Reserve Bank

(SARB) is in influencing the interbank rate, retail rates and inflation during selective periods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Fadiran, G.O. & Edun, A. 2013. An overview of the repo rate in an inflation targeting economy. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.621-635 ; graf., tab., vol. 25, no. 4, p. 621-635.*

Abstract: This paper compares the use of the repo rate instrument in South Africa during a pre-repo and a repo period by trending and comparing the interest rate fluctuations between 1990-1998 (pre-repo, until March 1998) and 1998-2010 (repo, after March 1998). Using a structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) econometric method to determine the relationship between the repo rate and other selected key macroeconomic variables in South Africa, an improved monetary efficiency was found during the repo period, which can be attributed to the use of an inflation-targeting framework. This is important as it provides a guide to policymakers on how effective the current monetary tool is, and how efficient the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is in influencing the interbank rate, retail rates and inflation during selective periods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kingman, A. & Awity, K. 2003. *An introduction to the non-profit sector in Ghana*. London, Allavida.

Makumba, M.M. 2007. *An introduction to African philosophy : past and present*. Nairobi, Paulines Publications Africa.

Lovejoy, P.E. & Oliveira, V.S. 2013. An index to the slavery and slave trade enquiry : the British Parliamentary House of Commons Sessional Papers, 1788-1792. *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, no.01, p.193-255., vol. 40, no. 01, p. 193-255.*

Abstract: The article describes volumes pertaining to slavery and the slave trade in the British Parliament House of Commons Sessional Papers of the eighteenth century, published by Sheila Lambert in 1975 but seldom used by historians of Africa and the trans-Atlantic slave trade. In addition, the article provides an index for the eight volumes from 1788 to 1792 that concern the slave trade. The index is arranged according to the names of individuals who provided testimony to the House of Commons or who are referred to in the testimonies, as well as according to places in Africa and the Americas that are mentioned in the testimonies. There is also a list of tables that are included in the texts and a list of ships mentioned in the testimonies, which are referenced with respect to the ships in Voyages: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database. The materials were assembled in connection with the campaign to abolish the British slave trade, which was eventually achieved in 1807. As is clear from the testimonies and statistical information, the enquiry into the slave trade is a valuable source of documentary material that is relevant to scholars studying the coastal regions of Atlantic Africa in the eighteenth century and the trans-Atlantic slave trade during the period when the British trade was at its height. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.11>

Massó Guijarro, E. 2013. An independent Caprivi : a madness of the few, a partial collective yearning or a realistic possibility? Citizen perspectives on Caprivan secession. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.337-352., vol. 39, no. 2, p. 337-352.*

Abstract: The case of Caprivi in Namibia represents an example of independence movements operating within the (multi-)national states in the contemporary Southern Africa. An armed secessionist uprising in August 1999, although quickly stifled by the Namibian government, revealed the singular historical roots of this movement, as well as a presently widespread popular feeling of discontent and aspiration for separate Caprivan citizenship. This article explores some key visions of the local population's experience of their membership of the Namibian state and seeks to explore the possibility - real or not - of an independent Caprivi equipped with a shared ethnic identity. The aim is to address (at least partially) the gap found in research scholarship about Caprivan secession in terms of the views and preferences of the Caprivan population itself. On the basis of ethnographic field research, it has been possible to explore popular perceptions of the events of 1999, the idea of independence, and the general feeling of neglect

by the Namibian government. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.797713>

Massó Guijarro, E. 2013. An independent Caprivi : a madness of the few, a partial collective yearning or a realistic possibility? Citizen perspectives on Caprivan secession. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.337-352., vol. 39, no. 2, p. 337-352.
Abstract: The case of Caprivi in Namibia represents an example of independence movements operating within the (multi-)national states in the contemporary Southern Africa. An armed secessionist uprising in August 1999, although quickly stifled by the Namibian government, revealed the singular historical roots of this movement, as well as a presently widespread popular feeling of discontent and aspiration for separate Caprivan citizenship. This article explores some key visions of the local population's experience of their membership of the Namibian state and seeks to explore the possibility - real or not - of an independent Caprivi equipped with a shared ethnic identity. The aim is to address (at least partially) the gap found in research scholarship about Caprivan secession in terms of the views and preferences of the Caprivan population itself. On the basis of ethnographic field research, it has been possible to explore popular perceptions of the events of 1999, the idea of independence, and the general feeling of neglect by the Namibian government. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.797713>

Maphunye, K. & Busieka, M. 2011. An enabling and sustainable framework for leadership and governance in Africa. *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2011), no.77, p.9-20. no. 77, p. 9-20.

Abstract: Global changes and internal transformations in many African countries have radically transformed the principles and foundations of public administration practice. In particular, greater emphasis has been placed on the principles of transparency and accountability, participation and responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, equity and access to services. This paper examines the draft African Public Service Charter (APSC) and its gradual evolution into a thematic area within the framework of the Pan African Conference of African Ministers of Public/Civil Service. The APSC was adopted in October 2008 at the 6th Conference of African Ministers of Public/Civil Service as a transformation tool for public services in Africa. Subject to review by the AU member States' legal experts, the charter will be presented to the Assembly of AU Heads of State and Government for ratification. The paper first outlines the key elements of the APSC. It then argues why it would be a useful instrument for South Africa. The paper concludes that the APSC is an innovative continental framework, but that as a result of its topdown approach, it may fail to garner grassroots' support. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gibson, G. 2004. *An empirical analysis of smallholder agricultural productivity and economic efficiency in Zimbabwe : a contribution to the ongoing land reforms*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI Dissertation Services.

Wanzala, M.N. 2003. *An economic analysis of the performance of the fertilizer subsector in the maize belt of western Kenya*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI Dissertation Services.

Rogers, S.N. 2003. *An assessment of the role of diamonds in African conflicts : Sierra Leone as a case study*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI.

Mpofu, T.P.Z. 2011. An analysis of factors that hinder the development of tourism industry in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Business and Administrative Studies*: (2011), vol.3, no.1, p.1-21 : tab., vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-21.

Boonzaier, E. 2011. An 'historic victory' for the Basarwa in Botswana? : reading the evidence. *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2011), vol.34, no.3/4, p.96-103., vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 96-103.
Abstract: In late 2006 the Basarwa (or San) won a landmark case against the Botswana government, which returned their rights to continue living in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, from which they had been 'forcibly' removed earlier. The case attracted massive media attention,

both in southern Africa and abroad. Although this media coverage overwhelmingly heralded the High Court judgment as a victory, some reports suggested otherwise. Anthropological accounts have been similarly divided. Such different interpretations seem to indicate that there are still numerous unresolved issues regarding the role of activist anthropologists in similar minority rights cases. It is highly unlikely that any of the anthropologists involved in the Basarwa case buy into the notions of a pristine San culture and primordial San identity. However, the outcome of the case suggests that they might as well have. The evidence thus far leads the author to conclude that the efforts of the plaintiffs have backfired. The government is now using the notion of the pristine 'Bushman' to circumvent the spirit of the court ruling. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Dewoo, N.Y. 2014. *Amour sucré*. Mankon, Langaa Research & Publishers CIG.

Gijswijt-Hofstra, M. 2014. *Among the Mende in Sierra Leone : the letters from Sjoerd Hofstra (1934-36)*

Among the Mende in Sierra Leone : the letters from Sjoerd Hofstra (1934-36). Leiden, Afrika-Studiecentrum.

Abstract: This book offers a look behind the scenes of anthropological fieldwork amongst the Mende in Sierra Leone in the mid-1930s. The Dutch anthropologist and sociologist Sjoerd Hofstra (1898-1983), Rockefeller research fellow of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures and one of Bronislaw Malinowski's three 'Mandarins' (as were also Meyer Fortes and S. Frederick Nadel), reports in long, bi-weekly letters to his adoptive mother about his experiences with the Mende. During his first stay in Sierra Leone (January 1934 - March 1935), Hofstra got blackwater fever, a complication of malaria tropica. His second stay (May - September 1936) came to an untimely end because he again developed symptoms of blackwater fever and was advised to return to Europe. Because of this, his fieldwork remained unfinished, and Hofstra never got round to publishing the planned book on the Mende. However, Hofstra published four articles on the Mende in English, photocopies of which are included in this book. Next to these articles Hofstra's letters to his adoptive mother contain valuable first-hand information about his fieldwork. His daughter, cultural and social historian Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra, has edited and translated these letters, while also including contextual information. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tonneau, J.P. & Teyssier, A. 2001. *Aménagement du territoire et systèmes d'information : actes de l'atelier, 5 septembre 2000, Montpellier, France*. Montpellier, CIRAD.

Tonneau, J.P. & Teyssier, A. 2001. *Aménagement du territoire et systèmes d'information*. Montpellier, CIRAD.

Abstract: Ces actes de l'Atelier 'Aménagement du territoire et systèmes d'information' dresse un état des lieux des premières interventions du Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (Cirad) en appui aux collectivités territoriales en Afrique, en vue d'une action de recherche sur les politiques de décentralisation et leurs incidences sur le développement d'une agriculture durable. Sommaire: Introduction (Jean-Philippe Tonneau); Gestion des terroirs: historique et perspectives (Yves Clouet); Du terroir au terroire l'évolution d'un projet de développement rural au Nord-Cameroun (André Teyssier); Implementing micro-projects in Dande Communal Land (northern Zimbabwe): a chronicle and sociological perspective (Xavier Ricard, Chris Muezza); Quelles recherches en appui au processus de décentralisation pour l'aménagement du territoire? Quelques éléments concernant le Sénégal (Patrick d'Aquino, Sidi Mohamed Seck, Seydou Camara); Contrats territoriaux d'exploitation et système d'information locale (Marc Piraux, Dominique Guilluy); Système d'informations et suivi - évaluation: application au suivi de l'agriculture irriguée dans la vallée du fleuve Sénégal (Michel Passouant); Modélisation intégrée d'un écosystème exploité: le delta intérieur du Niger au Mali (Marcel Kuper et al.). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Vink, N. & Miguel, V.A. 2003. *Amélioration de la prise en compte de l'aspect genre dans les programmes de recherche agricole de l'INRAB*. [Cotonou etc.], [Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche. Institut national des recherches agricoles du Benin (INRAB) [etc.].

Vink, N. & Miguel, V.A. 2003. *Amélioration de la prise en compte de l'aspect genre dans les programmes de recherche agricole de l'INRAB*. [Cotonou etc.], [Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche. Institut national des recherches agricoles du Bénin (INRAB) [etc.].

Smoker, D. 1994. *Ambushed by love : God's triumph in Kenya's terror*. Fort Washington, PA, Christian Literature Crusade.

Sounaye, A. 2009. Ambiguous secularism : Islam, 'laïcité' and the State in Niger. *Civilisations: (2009)*, vol.58, no.2, p.41-57., vol. 58, no. 2, p. 41-57.

2013. *Amani Coalition Manifesto 2013 : "Kenyans Have Spoken" : "Wakenya Wasema ni AMANI"*. [Kenya?], [Amani?].

Gathenya, T.W. 2003. *Alternative education provisions for "street children" in Kenya*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI.

Mhiripiri, N.A. 2013. Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems in the Zimbabwean media industry and the debate on self-regulation. *Journal of African Media Studies: (2013)*, vol.5, no.3, p.313-336., vol. 5, no. 3, p. 313-336.

Abstract: Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems (ADRs) for conflict resolution in the media are processes "alternative" to statutory courts. Players in the Zimbabwean media industry are developing and promoting ADRs as a means of evading the restrictive, expensive and time-consuming legal courts. Media and complainants arguably have speedier and satisfying resolutions outside the courts. However, typical of Zimbabwe there are marked signs of contestation, controversy and lack of unanimity with regard to the ADRs. On the one hand, there is the Voluntary Media Council of Zimbabwe (VMCZ), a self-regulatory structure favoured by the privately owned media players. On the other hand, there is the Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC) formed under statutory law and whose structure is still not adequate to resolve cases brought before it. VMCZ and ZMC are contesting for legitimacy and in various ways they present dialectical positions on the debate on self-regulation. One media house, Alpha Media Holdings, has formed its own ADR system that uses the ombudsman. This article uses press reports and interviews of key people in the media and the ADRs in order to ascertain the effectiveness and problems of the evolving processes, making comparisons with the United Kingdom and South African scenarios where similar debates on Press Councils are topical, especially after the publication of the report on the Leveson Enquiry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Debrah, E. 2012. Alleviating poverty in Ghana : the case of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP). *Africa Today: (2012/13)*, vol.59, no.4, p.41-67 : graf., vol. 59, no. 4, p. 41-67. Abstract: In 2008, the government of Ghana implemented Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), a plan to empower the extremely poor financially, increase basic school enrollment among children of poor households, reduce the infant mortality rate, improve child nutrition, and stimulate the growth of local economies. However, after four years, only a minority of the poor had witnessed an improvement in their living conditions. The rural poor, particularly in the three northern regions, continue to suffer. A multidimensional approach, focusing on free health insurance, provision of primary and secondary education to teach productive skills, the pursuit of good governance to block the diversion of funds for social services, and prioritizing women and girls will roll poverty into oblivion. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Kaba, L. 2010. *Allahou Akbar : islam, terrorisme et tolérance : une perspective africaine*. Paris, Présence africaine.

Fayemiwo, M.A. & Neal, M.M. 2013. *Aliko Mohammad Dangote : the biography of the richest black person in the world*. Houston, Strategic Book Publishing.

Heaton, M.M. 2013. Aliens in the asylum: immigration and madness in Gold Coast. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.373-391.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 373-391.

Abstract: This article examines the experiences of immigrants from British and French West African colonies in the Accra lunatic asylum in the first half of the twentieth century. Placing particular emphasis on how immigrants got into and out of the asylum, the article argues that immigrants were marginalized and manipulated by colonial psychiatric institutions to a greater extent than non-migrant colonial subjects in Gold Coast (present-day Ghana). In making this argument, the article argues for the value of adding colonial origin and subjecthood to the racial and gendered perspectives that have dominated the history of health and medicine in Africa to date. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Machoko, C.G. 2013. Albinism : a life of ambiguity, a Zimbabwean experience. *African Identities: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.318-333.*, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 318-333.

Machoko, C.G. 2013. Albinism : a life of ambiguity, a Zimbabwean experience. *African Identities: (2013), vol.11, no.3, p.318-333.*, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 318-333.

Julius-Adeoye, B. 2010. *Ajarat : it's the story of an unripe mango*. Lagos, ICS Services.

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Wopereis, M.C.S., Mando, A., & Vanlauwe, B. 2008. *Agroecological principles of integrated soil fertility management : a guide with special reference to sub-Saharan Africa*. Muscle Shoals, AL, International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC).

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Broutin, C., Bricas, N., & Ben Taleb, N. 2006. *Agroalimentaire et lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique subsaharienne : le rôle des micro et petites entreprises*. Paris, Éditions duGRET.

Diallo, B. 2002. *Agricultural supply response for export crops : effects of world price and exchange rate in Niger*. Ann Arbor, MI, UMI.

Leliveld, A. & Akinyoade, A. 2013. *Agricultural dynamics and food security trends in Uganda*. London [etc.], Africa Power and Politics Programme, Overseas Development Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/22943>

Leliveld, A. & Akinyoade, A. 2013. *Agricultural dynamics and food security trends in Tanzania*. London [etc.], Africa Power and Politics Programme, Overseas Development Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/22944>

Akinyoade, A. & Leliveld, A. 2013. *Agricultural dynamics and food security trends in Nigeria*. London (etc.), Africa Power and Politics Programme, Overseas Development Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/22942>

Dietz, T., Foeken, D., Soeters, S., Klaver, W., & Akinyoade, A. 2014. *Agricultural dynamics and food security trends in Kenya*. London (etc.), Africa Power and Politics Programme, Overseas Development Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/23291>

Nwankwo, A.A. 1982. *After oil, what next? : oil and multinationals in Nigeria*. Enugu, Fourth Dimension Publishers.

Tremblay, J. & Richard, J.P. 1987. *Afrique du Sud : l'apartheid sans masque*. Paris, Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement (CCFD) [etc.].

Nyambal, E. 2008. *Afrique : les voies de la prospérité : dix clés pour sortir de la pauvreté*. Paris, L'Harmattan.

Yamgnane, K. & Quéméner, H. 2013. *Afrique : introuvable démocratie*. Brest, Éditions dialogues.

Sowa, M. 2010. *Afrikanisches Kino - Filmanalyse "Les Saignantes" von Jean-Pierre Bekolo Obama*. München, GRIN Verlag GmbH.

Moor, C.d. 2011. *Afrikaanse vrouwen : verhalen uit Mozambique*. Amsterdam, www.mijneigenboek.nl.

Krönke, F. 2009. *Afrika in Afrika : eine Reise zu den Fulbe-Nomaden im Tschad*. Münster, Monsenstein und Vannerdat.

Lucas, M., Tijmes, A., & Weerdenburg, J. 1994. *Afrika : een sprekend verleden*. Utrecht, Bureau Studium Generale, Universiteit Utrecht.

Abstract: In deze bundel zijn zeven lezingen verzameld, gehouden in het kader van het lezingenprogramma van het Bureau Studium Generale van de Universiteit Utrecht. De lezingen behandelen aspecten van de Afrikaanse geschiedenis van vóór de conferentie van Berlijn (1884-1885). Vanuit dit verleden wordt in de lezingen ook gekeken naar de actuele situatie in Afrika. Bijdragen: Voorwoord (Marieke Lucas en Aleid Tijmes); Omgaan met orale tradities in Afrika (A. Trouwborst); Kingdoms of the Guinea Coast (R. Law); De internationale relaties van West-Afrika, vanaf de Oudheid tot het mercantilisme (S. Kane); Muslim ideologies in pre-colonial West Africa (L. Brenner); 'Geef hem dan maar aan de krokodillen': staatsvorming, geweld en culturele discontinuïteit in voor-koloniaal zuidelijk Centraal-Afrika (W. van Binsbergen); Government and rituals in old Madagascar (S. Ellis); Constructing identities: archaeological perceptions of pre-colonial South Africa (A.J.B. Humphreys). [Samenvatting ASC Leiden]

Garritano, C. 2013. *African video movies and global desires : a Ghanaian history*. Athens, OH, Ohio University.

Abstract: Introduction: African popular videos as global cultural forms -- Mapping the modern: the Gold Coast film unit and the Ghana film industry corporation -- Work, women, and worldly wealth: global video culture and the early years of local video production -- Professional movies and their global aspirations: the second wave of video production in Ghana -- Tourism and trafficking: views from abroad in the transnational travel movie -- Transcultural encounters and local imaginaries: Nollywood and the Ghanaian movie industry in the twenty-first century -- Conclusion

Tenamwenye, J.A., Ahenda, S.K., Rwiza, R.N., & Mbaro, P.W. 2011. *African universities : educating for peace : proceedings of an international conference held at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Nairobi-Kenya, 13th-15th May 2009*. Nairobi, CUEA Press.

Abstract: The papers in this volume were presented at the international conference 'African universities: educating for peace', organized in May 2009 at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA) (Nairobi, Kenya). The papers explore the role of African universities in educating for durable peace, human rights, sustainable development, environmental justice and natural resource management. Contributors: Assouan Gbesso and Jean-Bosco Butera, Ann Rita Karimi, Elizabeth Nduku, Richard N. Rwiza, Nyokabi Kamau and Jane Onsongo, Aidan G. Msafiri, John Tenamwenye, Rose Mugiira, Peter Mbaro, George Ndemo Osengo, Theo Katundano, Cleophas Kente Rutabingwa, Paul A. Ogula, Justus G. Mbae. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ekici, B. 2013. African transnational threat to Turkey. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.123-144 : tab.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 123-144.

Abstract: Africa has emerged as a strategic location for transcontinental narcotics trade.

Particularly the West African subcontinent has turned into a cocaine warehousing and trans-shipment hub along the way to the European underground markets. At this juncture, African drug networks (ADNs) began to play a momentous role in global drug trade, and pose a considerable threat to international security, as they operate in more than 80 countries. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Interpol, and Europol perceive ADNs as one of the primary issues in international counter-narcotics policy. These agencies have launched several multilateral initiatives to contain the West African threat. None of these initiatives, however, retarded the expansion of the problem. Indeed, the containment efforts turned out to be quite embryonic. The ADNs eventually entered the Turkish market by the early 2000s. West African drug networks (WADNs) in particular have begun to operate within Turkey extensively, often supplying and distributing drugs. The gravity of the threat became ever more serious by 2012. The upsurge of the new threat has compelled the Turkish drug-law enforcement agencies to adopt new policies and counter-strategies. These policies have to be based upon proper strategic analysis of the threat. This paper seeks to address the need for a threat assessment of ADNs. It investigates the dimensions of the problem, profiles the members of WADNs, their modes of operation, and the factors that compelled them to exploit the illicit Turkish drug markets. The analyses are based upon the scrutiny of 227 narcotic interdictions files and statements from the African individuals in these case files. The paper concludes by presenting policy implications and recommendations for the Turkish security and foreign-policy institutions to cope with this impending threat. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.793206>

Ekici, B. 2013. African transnational threat to Turkey. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.123-144 : tab.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 123-144.

Abstract: Africa has emerged as a strategic location for transcontinental narcotics trade. Particularly the West African subcontinent has turned into a cocaine warehousing and trans-shipment hub along the way to the European underground markets. At this juncture, African drug networks (ADNs) began to play a momentous role in global drug trade, and pose a considerable threat to international security, as they operate in more than 80 countries. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Interpol, and Europol perceive ADNs as one of the primary issues in international counter-narcotics policy. These agencies have launched several multilateral initiatives to contain the West African threat. None of these initiatives, however, retarded the expansion of the problem. Indeed, the containment efforts turned out to be quite embryonic. The ADNs eventually entered the Turkish market by the early 2000s. West African drug networks (WADNs) in particular have begun to operate within Turkey extensively, often supplying and distributing drugs. The gravity of the threat became ever more serious by 2012. The upsurge of the new threat has compelled the Turkish drug-law enforcement agencies to adopt new policies and counter-strategies. These policies have to be based upon proper strategic analysis of the threat. This paper seeks to address the need for a threat assessment of ADNs. It investigates the dimensions of the problem, profiles the members of WADNs, their modes of operation, and the factors that compelled them to exploit the illicit Turkish drug markets. The analyses are based upon the scrutiny of 227 narcotic interdictions files and statements from the African individuals in these case files. The paper concludes by presenting policy implications and recommendations for the Turkish security and foreign-policy institutions to cope with this impending threat. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.793206>

Okoth, A. 2006. *African societies and the establishment of colonial rule, 1800-1915*. Nairobi [etc.], East African Educational Publishers.

Djurfeldt, G., Aryeetey, E., & Isinika, A.C. 2011. *African smallholders : food crops, markets and policy*. Wallingford [etc.], CABI.

Abstract: African agriculture: from crisis to development? / Hans Holmen and Goran Hyden -- The millennium goals, the state and macro level performance: an overview / Hans Holmen -- Smallholders caught in poverty: flickering signs of agricultural dynamism / Magnus Jirstrom, Agnes Andersson and Goran Djurfeldt -- A new era for Sub-Saharan African agriculture?

Changing drivers of maize production / Agnes Andersson ... [et al.] -- Maize remittances, market participation and consumption among smallholders in Africa / Agnes Andersson -- Meeting the financial needs of smallholder farmers in Ethiopia / Wolday Amha -- Agricultural diversification, food self sufficiency and food security in Ghana: the role of infrastructure and institutions / Fred M. Dzanku and Daniel Sarpong -- Conditions for achieving sustained agricultural intensification in Africa: evidence from Kenya / Stephen k. Wambugu, Joseph T. Karugia and Willis Oluoch-Kosura -- The fertilizer support programme and the millennium development challenge in Zambia: is government a problem solution? / Hyde Haantuba, Mukata Wamulume and Richard Bwalya -- Has the Nigerian green revolution veered off track? / Tunji Akande ... [et al.] -- Addressing food self sufficiency in Tanzania: a balancing act of policy coordination / Aida C. Isinika and Elibariki E. Msuya -- Focusing on the majority: rethinking agricultural development in Mozambique / Peter E. Coughlin -- Conclusions: What direction for the future of African agriculture / Ernest Aryeetey, Goran Djurfeldt and Aida C. Isinika

Ce, C. 2013. *African short stories*
Vol. 1. Milton Keynes, Lightning Source.

Ige, S. & Quinlan, T. 2012. *African responses to HIV/AIDS : between speech and action*.
Scottsville, University of Kwazulu-Natal Press.

Abstract: This collection of essays provides a critique of leadership on HIV/AIDS in Africa from the 1980s to the present. The book examines the rhetoric on HIV/AIDS, which has influenced culture and behaviour, service delivery, policy, the design of national interventions, and the varied success of different countries in containing the pandemic. African scholars put into context a host of public and scholarly disputes, ranging from AIDS exceptionalism and Thabo Mbeki's 'denialism,' to the racist debates on 'African promiscuity' and the recent revival of assertions that homosexuality is not an 'African' behaviour. The book contains case studies drawing on the rhetoric of governments and the nature of government leadership in South Africa, The Gambia, Morocco, Zambia, and Ethiopia, as well as the African Union's declarations on HIV/AIDS. Contributions: Introduction: HIV/AIDS rhetoric in Africa (Segun Ige and Tim Quinlan); HIV/AIDS and the State: a critique of leadership in Africa (Segun Ige and Tim Quinlan); What type of leadership is required to combat complex global challenges such as the HIV and AIDS pandemic? (Judith Flick); Assertive leadership responses to HIV and AIDS: the Moroccan example (Fatima Harrak); Socio-economic rights and development: HIV/AIDS and anti-retroviral service delivery in South Africa (Shauna Mottiar); Confusing public health with militant nationalism: South Africa's AIDS policy under Thabo Mbeki (John-Eudes Lengwe Kunda and Keyan Tomaselli); President Jammeh's HIV/AIDS healing saga in The Gambia (Stella Nyanzi); Culture, behaviour and AIDS in Africa (Paul Nchoji Nkwi and H. Russell Bernard); Sexuality and rights: men who have sex with men in Addis Abbaba, Ethiopia (Getnet Tadele); Race and HIV/AIDS in public health discourse in Africa (Ademola J. Ajuwon); The politics of AIDS in South Africa: foundations of a hyperendemic epidemic (Warren Parker); Conclusion: AIDS in the African State: Quo vadis? ((Segun Ige and Tim Quinlan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Van der Merwe, H.W. 1978. *African perspectives on South Africa : a collection of speeches, articles & documents*. Cape Town [etc.], Philip [etc.].

Okoth, A. 2006. *African nationalism and the de-colonisation process : [1915-1995]*. Nairobi [etc.], East African Educational Publishers.

Mungwini, P. 2013. African modernities and the critical reappropriation of indigenous knowledges : towards a polycentric global epistemology. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no. 1, p.78-93.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 78-93.

Abstract: The intellectual rehabilitation of African knowledge systems remains an important moral, political and epistemological project for postcolonial Africa. It entails challenging those disparaging discourses about Africa and its supposed ineptitude that served as the pretext for the questionable right of conquest. This article argues that the best way to deal with the colonial past and its painful reality is not to dwell on its ills, but to use it as a platform from which to rebuild

forms of consciousness and epistemic possibilities that reaffirm African forms of knowing. This is where the critical reappropriation of indigenous epistemologies becomes important. Reappropriation, like renaissance, considers the return to the past as a return to initiative. The aim is to attain a polycentric global epistemology in which the imperium and tyranny of Western epistemology give way to the creation of a world into which many worlds can fit. The promise of a genuine African modernity is not found in a life of mimesis, but in the ability to reappropriate indigenous forms of knowledge capable of providing alternative interpretive and normative frameworks upon which the epistemic liberation of Africa can be grounded. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sandon, E. 2013. African Mirror : the life and times of the South African newsreel from 1910 to 1948. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.661-680 : ill.*, vol. 39, no. 3, p. 661-680.

Abstract: 'African Mirror', the South African-produced and world's longest running commercial newsreel, was a regular item in cinema programmes and on other exhibition circuits in South Africa from its inception in 1913. The importance of cinema newsreel has been recognised for its role as propaganda during wartime and its presence in everyday life, reaching wide audiences with representations of national and public events. The digitisation of Movietone, Pathé and other well-known newsreels has enabled scholars to access archive material and has generated detailed histories of newsreels' impact in the public realm. This article extends this analysis to 'African Mirror'. The archive of the South African newsreel constitutes a substantial body of film, produced weekly over 70 years. Its operations extended across southern and eastern Africa, as well as North Africa during the Second World War. It was screened on cinema circuits to mainly white, but also Indian and 'coloured' South African audiences, the latter a category which incorporated some African audiences, and its footage was supplied to newsreels such as Pathé. This article highlights the similarity of 'African Mirror' to other newsreels and argues that it played an important role in promoting 'South Africanism' in the first decades of Union. Providing an overview of its coverage of South African events, it details the conditions of production, distribution and exhibition of African Mirror, and describes how it became established as part of the cinema-going experience in South Africa between 1913 and 1948. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.826071>

Ondego, J.O. 2006. *African Luo ethnic traditional religion and Bible translation : mission, education and theology*. Berlin, Viademica.

Ondego, J.O. 2006. *African Luo ethnic traditional religion and Bible translation : mission, education and theology*. Berlin, Viademica.

Hofmeyr, I. 2013. African history and global studies: a view from South Africa. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.341-349.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 341-349.

Abstract: Recent debates on global and world history have largely been shaped in the Euro-American academy, an arrangement that appears to deepen the growing divide between metropolitan and African universities. This article presents a more optimistic picture by considering the view from South Africa. It argues that twenty years of post-apartheid life has enabled a freer flow of people and ideas across the African continent. These new networks have sparked projects that explore inter-regional exchanges and transnational circuits within the continent. These developments coincide with the 'rise of the south' and present an opportunity for new styles of world history that take the global south as their matrix. This article examines a range of such projects, such as the Tombouctou Manuscript Project and the literary magazine 'Chimurenga', and draws out their wider significance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ashcroft, B. 2013. African futures: the necessity of utopia. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.94-114.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 94-114.

Abstract: This article examines the utopian vision of much African writing, as the dynamic of hope generated in anticolonial struggle continues to characterize contemporary poetry and novels. The

premise is that utopia is necessary, not as mere wishful thinking but as willed action, because, according to Paul Ricoeur, utopia is the "no place", the only place from which ideology can be countered. African utopianism reconsiders the possibility of an ahistorical past, rethinks the function of memory and of time itself. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nwosu, E.O., Orji, A., & Anagwu, O. 2013. African emerging equity markets re-examined : testing the weak form efficiency theory. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.485-498 : fig., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 485-498.

Abstract: This paper examines the weak form of market efficiency of five major stock markets; four African equity markets and one developed market. The weekly market index returns of the EGX 30 (Egypt), NSE 20 (Kenya), NSE All Share Index (Nigeria), FTSE-JSE All Share Index (South Africa) and the S&P 500 Index (United States) were analysed for the period 1998-2008. To determine if the stylized fact of stock returns in African markets violate the random walk hypothesis, numerous econometric and statistical techniques are employed. These methods include the autocorrelation test, the unit test, linear and non-linear models. The results indicate that the African markets do not behave in a manner consistent with the weak form of market efficiency. These results provide a contrast between the emerging African markets and the developed markets. It suggests that African emerging markets have higher average returns and volatility than developed markets. The authors argue that if the market could be made less volatile, it has the potential to attract more investment because of its attractive returns. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Engel, U. & Ramos, M.J. 2013. *African dynamics in a multipolar world*. Leiden [etc.], Brill.

Abstract: In preparation for the 5th European Conference of African Studies (Lisbon, 2013), the authors in this book search for answers to questions such as: What is the impact of the current processes of globalization on African countries and African citizens? How should African Studies be engaged to gauge African dynamics, both at a local and a global level? What interdisciplinary means and tools should be brought in, to produce an epistemologically relevant view, or narrative, of the issues under analysis? The book is a compilation of essays, offering possible clues to research lines in African Studies for upcoming years, and raising epistemological and methodological issues. Contributions: African dynamics in a multipolar world (Ulf Engel and Manuel João Ramos); Maputo home spaces: working for a home, working at home (Ana Bénard da Costa and Adriano Biza); Changing patterns of intimacy among young people in Africa (Alcinda Honwana); Listening and archiving migrant voices: how it all began (Alessandro Triulzi); Overcoming the cost to Africa of being a good neighbour to Denmark: unconstrained geography as an alternative to the end of history (John Davies); Corporate social responsibility in Africa: new trends for development? A new field for African Studies? (Virginie Tallio); Africas demographics: a threat or a bonus? (Ana Pires de Carvalho); Doctoral studies in Sub-Saharan Africa and the planned RESSESA intervention (Paulos Chanie and Paschal B. Mihyo); Africa globalized? Multipolarity and the paradoxes of time-space compression (Preben Kaarsholm); 'The road to Sudan, a pipe dream?': Kenyas new infrastructural dispensation in a multipolar world (Mark Lamont); The compulsion to do the right thing: development knowledge and its limits (Elisio Macamo); The study of Africa in a multipolar world: a perspective from within (Ebrima Sall). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Mugubi, J. & Kebaya, C. 2012. *African drama & theatre : a criticism*. Nairobi, Focus Publishers Ltd.

Abstract: This volume examines developments in African drama and theatre from the precolonial period up to the present: The concept and nature of drama and theatre in traditional African societies (Eric Maritim); African aesthetics in traditional African drama and theatre (Mboya Kivai and Wasambo Were); Traditional African theatre forms: a case of West Africa (Amadi Kwaa Atsiaya); Re-appropriation of the African aesthetic in contemporary African drama (Charles Kebaya and Wallace K. Mbugua); Socio-cultural and political issues in African theatre (Achieng' Oimba and Tonui Kiprono); The Kenyan theatre: its growth and development (John Mugubi and Charles Kebaya); Theatre for development in East Africa: challenges and the way forward (Mac Callagan Kemoli); A critical analysis of forms of irony in Uganda's 'The floods' (Jane Wakarindi);

An exploration of minimalism in Athol Fugard's dramas (Kasigwa Barnabas). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Muiu, M.w. 2013. African countries' political independence at fifty : in search of democracy, peace and social justice. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.331-351 : krt.*, vol. 12.

Abstract: What lessons can we draw from the past fifty years of political independence in African countries? Which mistakes can we avoid in the future? Can there be peace without social justice? Four mistakes must be avoided if democracy, peace and social justice are to be achieved in African countries. Drawing on lessons from Central, East, North, West and Southern Africa, the author uses Fundi wa Africa a multidisciplinary approach based on a long term historical perspective to argue that individual nationhood (the first mistake) has not resulted in democracy and peace. Only Pan-Africanism (based on the needs and interests of Africans as they define them) will lead to democracy and peace. The second mistake is that leading international financial institutions (IFI) and some Africans assume that democracy has to be introduced to Africa. This assumption is based on the belief that Africans and their culture have nothing to contribute to their own development. As a result liberal democracy is promoted by these agencies as the only option available for African countries. The third mistake is the belief that a colonial state which was developed to fulfill the market and labour needs of colonial powers can lead to democracy and peace for Africans. The fourth mistake is African leaders' and their supporters' conviction that neither African intellectuals nor women have any place in African development and may only be given symbolic positions. Without economic independence, the political gains of the past fifty years will be lost. The founding fathers and mothers of Africa's freedom fought and achieved political independence, but it is up to the next generation to strive for economic empowerment. Only then will African countries cease to be homes for bankrupt ideas as they are freed from conflict and hunger. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mangu, A.M. 2012. African civil society and the promotion of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol.12, no.2, p.348-372.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 348-372.

Abstract: When the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance was adopted on 30 January 2007 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, most African countries were governed by leaders who came to power or were clinging to power by coups d'état, constitutional manipulations, human rights violations or vote rigging. Africa continues to be subject to authoritarian and corrupt governance, which impact negatively on its development and on the living conditions of its people. Under these conditions, the adoption of the African Democracy Charter by those very same African leaders who were rightly or wrongly blamed for their authoritarian and corrupt governance was a miracle. The Charter came into force on 15 February 2012. In light of this, the article reflects on the African Democracy Charter, its significance, its shortcomings as well as the prospects for its implementation and the particular role that civil society organizations can and should play in promoting its values. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kyaruzi, I.S. 2008. *African businesses and economic growth : institutions, firms, practices, and policy*. London, Adonis & Abbey.

Manning, P. 2013. African and world historiography. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.319-330.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 319-330.

Abstract: African history and world history each became substantial fields of historical study in the aftermath of the Second World War. African history organized rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, an era dominated by modernization-thinking. World history developed slowly until the 1990s, then quickly expanded and generated institutional homes in a time of globalization-thinking. This piece considers issues of time, scale, and scholarly diversity within the two fields. The conclusion argues that world historians should pay more attention to Africa and that African historians should do more to set the African past in a global context. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Grieco, M. 2009. *Africa, transport and the Millennium Development Goals : achieving an internationally set agenda*. Newcastle, Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Kisiangani, E. 2014. Africa Watch. *African Security Review: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.84-92 : tab.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 84-92.

Abstract: This Africa Watch is a compilation of updates from some of Africa's hotspots in 2013 (Kenya, Zimbabwe, Democratic Republic of Congo). It also contains tables depicting important events that happened across the continent and elections that took place in various African countries in 2013. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.881047>

Levitov, B. 2007. *Africa on six wheels : a semester on safari*. Lincoln, Neb [etc.], University of Nebraska Press.

Zimmerman, A. 2013. Africa in imperial and transnational history : multi-sited historiography and the necessity of theory. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.331-340.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 331-340.

Abstract: A multi-sited, but nonetheless locally grounded, transnational history breaks with older modes of imperial history that treated Africa as little more than a setting for the history of colonizers. More recently, critical approaches to imperial history have pointed to, but not adequately pursued, the treatment of colonizer and colonized as coeval subjects of history and objects of analysis. Historians of Africa and the diaspora, however, moved beyond imperial history decades ago, and these fields provide important resources and models for transnational historians. Transnational history, nonetheless, always risks reproducing the boundaries between colonizer and colonized that it seeks to overcome. The need to think outside of empire from within a world structured by empires requires that historians embrace critical theory, but in a manner consistent with the groundedness of multi-sited historiography. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mijiyawa, A.G. 2013. Africa's recent economic growth : what are the contributing factors? *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.289-302 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 289-302.

Abstract: This paper analyses the characteristics of the recent African economic growth. The data reveal that during the period 1995-2005, Africa caught up with East Asia in terms of economic growth and investment. However, East Asia has improved its advantage on Africa in terms of GDP per capita and growth fundamentals. African economic growth rate was 2.2 percentage points higher during the period 1995-2005 compared to the period 1975-94. However, between the two periods, only primary education, exports and urbanization have significantly increased in Africa. The other growth determinants have either slightly deteriorated or remained stagnant. The results of growth regressions over the period 1995-2005 indicate that investment, private sector access to credit, government effectiveness, exports and the share of agriculture value added in GDP are significantly linked with economic growth. Thus, compared to the statistical analysis, growth regressions suggest that most of the variables which have significantly contributed to growth recovery are not those variables which have positively evolved in Africa. The good news is that African economies have grown recently without changing many growth fundamentals. The bad news is that the recent African growth recovery may not be sustainable if efforts are not focused on the right growth fundamentals. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Schneider, M. & Nkoli, M.I.'. 2011. Affirmative action and disability in South Africa. *Transformation: (2011), no.77, p.90-106 : tab.* no. 77, p. 90-106.

Abstract: Disability is the Cinderella of the historically disadvantaged groups targeted by affirmative action (AA) in South Africa. The Employment Equity Act identifies people with disabilities as one of the targets of its targets. Government set the numerical goal as 2 percent a goal not yet achieved. Within the achievements so far, the trends noted for the general population of working age hold for the disabled population of working age. Proportionately, more disabled men are employed than disabled women, more disabled white people than disabled black people, and more disabled white men in the more senior positions. The focus of the paper is thus on understanding this lag in achieving the numerical quota and how to move forward. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Van Rooyen, H. 2013. Advice dilemmas : managing advice against the competing public health and counselling imperatives that shape VCT in South Africa. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.211-220 : tab.*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 211-220.

Nyangwine, N.C.M. & Maluka, S. 2010. *Advanced level history : form six*. Dar es Salaam, Nyambari Nyangwine Publishers.

Kuyela, E.J. 2011. *Advanced learner's history for forms 5 and 6*. Dar es Salaam, Oxford University Press.

Mudhovozi, P., Ramarumo, M., & Sodi, T. 2012. Adolescent sexuality and culture: South African mothers' perspective. *African Sociological Review: (2012), vol.16, no.2, p.119-138 : tab.*, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 119-138.

Abstract: This study examines sexual socialization in South Africa from a cultural perspective. In the context of a high level of sexual activity and high prevalence of teenage pregnancy, it is important to examine the cultural factors that may influence the attitude of mothers in terms of the role they are expected to play as socializing agents. Data were collected through focus group discussions with forty-four Venda mothers with adolescent daughters. The results indicated that culturally embedded reasons (conservative attitudes towards contraceptive use, sexual communication as taboo, denial of adolescent sexuality) inhibit Venda mothers from effectively imparting knowledge about sexuality to their daughters. Other inhibitory factors include insufficient information, lack of role models and fear of sensitizing their daughters to sexuality issues. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Adjaye, D. & Allison, P. 2011. *Adjaye Africa architecture : a photographic survey of metropolitan architecture*. London, Thames & Hudson.

Lugaziya, M.J. 2012. Addressing prison conditions in Southern Africa from a human rights perspective : the case of Tanzania. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.691-714 : tab.*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 691-714.

Abstract: This paper looks at the causes and effects of over-crowding in Tanzania's prisons. It is argued that over-crowding, which denies prisoners adequate food, clothing, bedding, and recreation, infringes on the human rights of prisoners. Although Tanzania has committed itself to improving conditions in prisons, that in itself has not been enough. It is only a sign that Tanzania has joined the community of nations which have promised to address the plight of prisoners, but the author suggests that it is not taking the situation seriously enough. The paper begins with a description of the origins of imprisonment in Africa in general and the political role of prisons in post-independence Africa, followed by current prison conditions in Southern Africa and an assessment of the application of international standards by the courts. The author puts forward ways to adopt alternative sentencing methods, outlining the case of Tanzania, analysing its prisons and the conditions therein, as well as examining legislation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Yohannes, G.M., Hadgu, K., & Ambaye, Z. 2005. *Addressing pastoralist conflict in Ethiopia : the case of the Kuraz and Hamer sub-districts of South Omo zone*. London, Saferworld.

2014. *ACDP manifesto 2014 : your hope for a great future : jobs, welfare, safety, integrity, education, health, housing & land, family*. [Alberton], ACDP.

<http://www.acdp.org.za/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2014/02/ACDP-Manifesto-2014-Print-Version.pdf>

<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/374328986.pdf>

Essama-Nssah, B., Paul, S., & Bassolé, L. 2013. Accounting for heterogeneity in growth incidence in Cameroon using recentered influence function regression. *Journal of African Economies: (2013), vol.22, no.5, p.757-795 : graf.tab.*, vol. 22, no. 5, p. 757-795.

Abstract: This paper frames growth incidence analysis within the logic of social impact evaluation understood as an assessment of variations in individual and social outcomes attributable to shocks and policies. It uses recentered influence function (RIF) regression to link the growth incidence curve to household characteristics and to perform counterfactual decomposition à la Oaxaca-Blinder to identify sources of variation in the distribution of consumption expenditure in Cameroon in 2001-2007. The authors find that the sectors of employment and geography are the main drivers of the observed pattern of growth through the structural effect. The composition effect accounts for a greater proportion of the observed variation in the social impact of growth. In particular, that effect tends to reduce poverty while the structural effect tends to increase it. This conclusion is robust with respect to the choice of poverty measures and RIF regression models. An important methodological lesson emerging from this study is that linear and non-linear specifications of the RIF regression lead to qualitatively similar results. Appendix, bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/22/5/757.abstract>

Williamson, C. 2012. Accessing material from the Genocide Archive of Rwanda. *African Research and Documentation: (2012), no.120, p.17-24.* no. 120, p. 17-24.
Abstract: In 1994 around 800,000 Rwandan people were killed in a hundred days of genocide. The Aegis Trust, a genocide education charity, began collecting testimonies from survivors in 2004 and, in partnership with Kigali City Council, established a national memorial site and archive, known as the Genocide Archive of Rwanda. In addition to testimonies, the Archive now houses a wide range of materials such as footage of gacaca court proceedings and annual remembrance ceremonies, maps, historical photographs, colonial documents, propaganda literature, identification cards and other official documents. This article is based on the author's experience of working at the Genocide Archive of Rwanda as part of a collaborative research project between the University of Nottingham and the Aegis Trust. The author discusses the challenges she encountered with respect to accessing the materials and how these were overcome. The main issues concerned: 1) gaining the trust and cooperation of Archive staff; 2) learning how to handle political sensitivities, and 3) struggling with language barriers and issues relating to translation. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Mwasumbi, A. 2003. *Access to privatised solid waste collection services by the urban poor in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.* Ann Arbor, MI, UMI.

Diallo, F. & Calland, R. 2013. *Access to information in Africa : law, culture and practice.* Leiden [etc.], Brill.
Abstract: Commissioned by the ATI (access to information) Working Committee of the African Network of Constitutional Lawyers, the chapters in this volume examine the implications for African countries of global developments in ATI. The volume is organized in three sections: the first discusses theoretical perspectives, the second comprises three thematic studies, while the last section contains five regional and country studies. Chapters: I. The right of access to information: the state of the art and the emerging theory of change (Richard Calland); The problem of access to information in African jurisdictions: constitutionalism, citizenship, and human rights discourse (Colin Darch); Transparency and power relations: socio-anthropological perspectives on the right of access to information (Fatima Diallo); Constitutional domestication of the right of access to information in Africa: retrospect and prospects (Fola Adekele). II. Statistics, indicators and access to information in African countries (Colin Darch); The Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative and corruption in Nigeria: rethinking the links between transparency and accountability (Uwafiokun Idemudia); Towards realizing the right of access to Internet-based information in Africa (Fola Adekele & Matilda Lasseko Phooko). III. An actionable constitutional right of ATI: the case of southern Africa (Matilda Lasseko Phooko); The Uganda Freedom of Information campaign: stuck in the mud? (Dan Ngabirano); Realizing the right of access to information in Kenya: what should stakeholders be on the lookout for? (Edwin Abuya); The right to information in Burkina Faso: an unfinished quest (Abdoul Karim Sango); Access to information and transparency: opportunities and challenges for Nigeria's FOI Act 2011 (Morayo Adebayo & Akinyinka Akinyoade). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Diallo, F. & Calland, R. 2013. *Access to information in Africa : law, culture and practice*. Leiden [etc.], Brill.

Abstract: For a long time, Africa has 'lagged' behind global advances in transparency, but there are now significant developments on the continent. In a ground-breaking book, 'Access to Information in Africa' brings together for the first time a collection of African academics and practitioners to contribute to the fast-growing body of scholarship that is now accumulating internationally. This is therefore an African account of progress made and setbacks suffered, but also an account of challenges and obstacles that confront both policy-makers and practitioners. These challenges must be overcome if greater public access to information is to make a distinctive, positive contribution to the continent's democratic and socio-economic future. This book offers a necessarily multi-dimensional perspective on the state of ATI in African jurisdictions and the emerging, new praxis - a praxis that will entail a genuine domestication of the right of access to information on the continent

Commissioned by the ATI (access to information) Working Committee of the African Network of Constitutional Lawyers, the chapters in this volume examine the implications for African countries of global developments in ATI. The volume is organized in three sections: the first discusses theoretical perspectives, the second comprises three thematic studies, while the last section contains five regional and country studies. Chapters: I. The right of access to information: the state of the art and the emerging theory of change (Richard Calland); The problem of access to information in African jurisdictions: constitutionalism, citizenship, and human rights discourse (Colin Darch); Transparency and power relations: socio-anthropological perspectives on the right of access to information (Fatima Diallo); Constitutional domestication of the right of access to information in Africa: retrospect and prospects (Fola Adekele). II. Statistics, indicators and access to information in African countries (Colin Darch); The Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative and corruption in Nigeria: rethinking the links between transparency and accountability (Uwafiokun Idemudia); Towards realizing the right of access to Internet-based information in Africa (Fola Adeleke & Matilda Lasseko Phooko). III. An actionable constitutional right of ATI: the case of southern Africa (Matilda Lasseko Phooko); The Uganda Freedom of Information campaign: stuck in the mud? (Dan Ngabirano); Realizing the right of access to information in Kenya: what should stakeholders be on the lookout for? (Edwin Abuya); The right to information in Burkina Faso: an unfinished quest (Abdoul Karim Sango); Access to information and transparency: opportunities and challenges for Nigeria's FOI Act 2011 (Morayo Adebayo & Akinyinka Akinyoade). [ASC Leiden abstract]

http://sfx.leidenuniv.nl:9003/sfx_local?sid=LOPC:LOPC&isbn=90-04-25189-8

Nöthling, J. & Kagee, A. 2013. Acceptability of routine HIV counselling and testing among a sample of South African students : testing the Health Belief Model. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol. 12, no.3, p. 141-150 : tab.*, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 141-150.

Sole, K. 2012. *Absent tongues*. Athlone, Modjaji Books.

Hull, C. & Derblom, M. 2009. *Abandoning frontline trenches? : capabilities for peace and security in the SADC region*. Stockholm, Division of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI).

<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/370/138/370138856.pdf>

Ndomondo, M. 2012. A woman can sing and dance but cannot dance with high leaps : musical performance of the Haya of Bukoba, Tanzania. *African Music: (2012), vol.9, no.2, p.7-31 : foto's.*, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 7-31.

Acirokop, P. 2012. A truth commission for Uganda? : opportunities and challenges. *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2012), vol. 12, no.2, p.417-447.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 417-447.

Abstract: The article addresses challenges and opportunities that a truth-telling process presents to Uganda after the two-decade-long conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army and the national army. The article specifically analyses the appropriate features of legislation regarding a truth-telling process that it argues account for its success. It makes reference to the National

Reconciliation Bill, 2009, drafted by civil society groups in Uganda, which is the only comprehensive document relating to a possible truth-telling process in Uganda. The article argues that a truth-telling process will give Uganda an opportunity to confront its past, official denials and imposed silences, and will provide victims with public validation of their suffering and make unquestionable the state's obligation to provide integral reparations. The article, however, questions the extent to which individuals with state authority and state institutions will allow a truth-telling process to exercise its powers and publicly question their conduct with a looming threat of prosecutions. The article further questions whether the National Resistance Movement government will accept that its rule has been tarnished by decades of conflict and that state institutions are in need of reform, or whether it will set its sights on justifying policies, hiding complicity and rejecting blame. The article concludes that a political will and commitment are essential to ensure adequate investment in technical, material and financial resources and that non-interference of the government in the work of the Truth Commission will ensure success. It further finds that with such political will and commitment, and robust consultation with stakeholders, including victim groups, and the creation of alliances locally, nationally, regionally and internationally, a truth-telling process will lead to justice, truth, reparations, reintegration and reconciliation in Uganda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kalitera, A. 1976. *A taste of business*. Nairobi, Spear Books.

Roche, M. 2012. *A study guide to The river and the source*. Nairobi, Focus.

Van Rensburg, N.S.J. 2013. A struggle for tenure by the "servant class" of Potchefstroom : a study in structural violence. *Historia: (2013), vol.58, no.2, p.70-90.*, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 70-90.

Meintjes-Van der Walt, L. 2011. A South African intelligence DNA database : panacea or panopticon? *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.496-521.*, vol. 27, p. 496-521.

Abstract: In February 2009 the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development introduced a Bill on the proposed National DNA Database (NDSSA). This Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill is the framework within which a DNA intelligence database for South Africa was to be established. On 4 November 2009 the relevant parliamentary portfolio committee decided to split the Bill viz to continue with the enactment of fingerprint amendments, but to refer the DNA sections back to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development to be re-worked. This article discusses the problems that can arise from ill-drafted Bills in respect of the establishment of DNA databases; it indicates how these can impact on the human rights of individuals; it comments on the limitations of the capabilities of a DNA intelligence database and suggests how errors in the implementation of the Bill can be adequately controlled. Issues that arise in drafting legislation for a South African DNA database for intelligence purposes are scrutinised in order to determine whether such a DNA database is indeed the panacea that many believe it would be; or whether it is just another aspect of the dangers associated with a panoptical or surveillance society. The article proposes a middle perspective that acknowledges the dangers inherent in establishing a DNA database, but which also acknowledges the eventual benefits. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Buggenhagen, B. 2014. A snapshot of happiness : photo albums, respectability and economic uncertainty in Dakar. *Africa: (2014), vol.84, no.1, p.78-100 : foto's.*, vol. 84, no. 1, p. 78-100.

Abstract: Young women who live in the improvised urban spaces on the outskirts of Senegal's capital city, Dakar, extemporize their respectability in a time of fiscal uncertainty through personal photography. The neighbourhood of Khar Yalla is an improvised, interconnected and multilayered space settled by families removed from the city centre during clean-up campaigns from the 1960s to the 1970s, by families escaping conflict in Casamance and Guinea-Bissau, and by recent rural migrants. As much as Khar Yalla is an improvised neighbourhood, it is also a space of improvisation. When women pose for, display, and pass around portraits of themselves at key moments in their social life, whether in the medium of social networking sites or photo albums, they reveal as much as they conceal the elements of individual and social life. They index their

social networks and constitute their urban space not as peripheral, but as central to the lives and imaginations of their siblings and spouses who live abroad. Photographs actively shape and construct urban spaces, which are often loud, unruly and fraught spaces with vast inequalities and incommensurabilities. How women deal with economic and social disparity, within their own families, communities, and globally, is the subject of this article. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972013000612>

Koponen, J. 2010. A second special issue on the Maji Maji war. *Tanzania Zamani*, ISSN 0856-6518 ; vol.7, no.1.

Abstract: The papers in this special issue of 'Tanzania Zamani' were earlier presented at a conference in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in August 2007, as part of the national centenary commemoration of the Maji Maji war. In the opening article, Juhani Koponen presents a reinterpretation of the causes, course and consequences of the Maji Maji war of 1905-1907. The author argues that, in the course of time, the nature of the war changed from a broad-based socioreligious movement to a more political and strategic one. Musa Sadock examines the role of the Maji Maji war in the emergence and spread of diseases in the southeastern part of German East Africa. The third article by Balla Masele reflects on the broader implications of the Maji Maji war, especially the defeat ultimately suffered by Africans at the hands of the German colonial forces. The final article, by Lilian Temu Osaki, uses the Maji Maji episode to address the question of whether or not historical and literary works are fundamentally different in nature. It examines the similarities and differences between the historical records of the war by John Iliffe and G.C.K. Gwassa, and two literary texts, a play by Ebrahim Hussein ('Kinjeketile') and a poem 'Utenzi wa vita vya Maji Maji' (Poem about the Maji Maji war) by Abdul Karim Jamaliddin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Commeyras, M. & Ketsitlile, L.E. 2013. A review of the literature on reading in Botswana primary schools. *Africa Education Review: (2013), vol.10, no.2, p.204-223 : fig., graf.*, vol. 10, no. 2, p. 204-223.

Abstract: In this review the authors considered all the documents pertaining to the teaching of reading in Botswana primary schools from independence to the present. The purpose was to get the big picture with regard to the status of reading education. The results are reported in four categories: (1) Reading in the Classroom; (2) Reading and Policy; (3) Reading Performance; and (4) Reading Outside of School. We conclude with recommendations for a better alignment between policy and teaching practices along with better teacher preparation for teaching early reading. We include a call for early interventions to prevent students being left behind in the first years of schooling and efforts to build connections between families and schools to support literacy learning

Fywell, T., Jones, R., & Scott, J. 2009, *A real Botswana diamond*, BBC in association with the Weinstein Company, [London], (331418797).

Abstract: The No.1 Ladies are the latest victims of the Kgale Hill break-ins and Mma Ramotswa and JLB Matekoni's engagement is not going as smoothly as expected. Note Mokoti's return, fake diamonds and Cephass Buthelezei's ruthless attempt at blackmail, force Mma Ramotswa to face her demons before she can move on. The story is based on the book by Alexander McCall Smith. [Abstract reproduced from dvd]

O'Brien, S. 2013. A qualitative study of impressions and experiences of HIV in Zimbabwe. *The Australasian Review of African Studies: (2013), vol.34, no.2, p.35-56.*, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 35-56.

Peterson del Mar, D. 2012. A pragmatic tradition: the past in Ghanaian education. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.23-38.*, vol. 59, no. 2, p. 23-38.

Abstract: This paper assesses how recently published Ghanaian social studies textbooks portray Ghana's history and traditions. Three books are selected for analysis, a junior high-school text, a grade-five text, and a senior high-school text. The paper shows that the history that Ghana's students learn at school bears scant resemblance to that promulgated by many of its leading

artists and intellectuals, people who have long urged Ghanaians to overcome colonialism's legacies by recapturing the cultures and traditions that colonialism condemned. Instead, the textbooks often criticize indigenous practices and praise colonialism's consequences. They judge tradition or culture to be useful, inasmuch as they contribute to unity and development. Although this pragmatic approach to education and historical interpretation seems dismissive of Ghanaian tradition, it is in fact deeply rooted in Ghana's past. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

MacGaffey, W. 2013. A note on Vansina's invention of matrilinearity. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.269-280.*, vol. 54, no. 2, p. 269-280.

Abstract: Jan Vansina's 'Paths in the Rainforests' (1990) provides an instructive example of progress in overcoming the continuing burden of nineteenth-century evolutionary theory in studies of precolonial Africa in both historiography and anthropology. This article focuses on a critical section of the book, which outlines social evolution and 'the invention of matrilinearity' in the area around the lower Congo, showing both the strengths and the weaknesses of Vansina's approach. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Jones, C. 2012. A modern tradition : the social history of the Zimbabwean marimba. *African Music: (2012), vol.9, no.2, p.32-56 : foto's.*, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 32-56.

Ndng', M. 2009. *A measure of courage*. Nairobi, Focus Publishers.

Denis, P., Houser, S., & Ntsimane, R. 2011. *A journey towards healing : stories of people with multiple woundedness in Kwa-Zulu Natal*. Dorpspruit, Cluster Publications.

Maganga, M. 2012. *A journey through darkness : a story of inspiration*. Dar-es-Salaam, Mkuki na Nyota.

Prowse, M. 2013. A history of tobacco production and marketing in Malawi, 1890-2010. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.691-712 : fig.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 691-712.

Abstract: During the past century tobacco production and marketing in Nyasaland (Malawi) has undergone periods of dynamism similar to changes since the early 1990s. This article highlights three recurrent patterns. First, estate owners have fostered or constrained peasant/smallholder production dependent on complementarities or competition with estates. Second, the rapid expansion of peasant/smallholder production has led to large multiplier effects in tobacco-rich districts. Third, such expansion has also led to re-regulation of the marketing of peasant/smallholder tobacco by the (colonial) state. The article concludes by assessing whether recent changes in the industry, such as district markets, contract farming with smallholders, and the importance of credence factors, have historical precedents, or are new developments in the industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Okoth, A. 2006. *A history of Africa*. Nairobi, East African Educational Publishers.

Okoth, A. 2006. *A history of Africa*. Nairobi, East African Educational Publishers.

Nenge, R.T. 2013. A hermeneutical challenge in the fight against HIV and AIDS in the Johane Marange Apostolic Church. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.3, p.252-266.*, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 252-266.

Abstract: This paper addresses the unique religious beliefs and practices of a prominent church in Zimbabwe, the Johane Marange Apostolic church. The Johane Marange Apostolic Church resists internationally accepted biomedical practices and social-cultural interventions in the fight against HIV and AIDS. The church resists these practices and interventions primarily because of its traditional Biblical interpretation. This paper argues that the church's rejection of biomedicine and its promotion of deleterious marriage practices hamper Zimbabwe's fight against AIDS. It advocates for a paradigm shift in the religious beliefs and practices of the Johane Marange Apostolic church including the valuing of girls' and women's education as part of the solution to overcome AIDS. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Rugyendo, M. 2012. *A handbook of African church history*. Limuru, Zapf Chancery.
Abstract: Christianity in Africa -- Christianity in Egypt -- Coptic Christianity -- The decline of the Coptic Church -- Christianity in Nubia -- Christianity in North Africa -- St Augustine of Hippo (AD 354-430) -- Decline of Christianity in North Africa -- Christianity in Ethiopia -- Christianity in Uganda -- The Christian martyrs of Uganda -- The East African revival -- The Portuguese Christian missionary activity in the ancient kingdom of Kongo -- Independent churches -- The Vatican Councils -- Ecumenism in Uganda -- Some of the early outstanding Christian leaders in East Africa -- Outstanding Ugandan Christian leaders -- Outstanding Kenyan Christian leaders -- Outstanding Tanzanian Christian leaders

Roshash, M.A.A. 2010. *A glimpse on some issues in the islamic perspective*. [Zanzibar?, s.n.].

Alot, M. 1975. *A girl cannot go on laughing all the time*. Nairobi, Spear Books.

Hinfelaar, M. & Macola, G. 2004. *A first guide to non-governmental archives in Zambia*. Lusaka, National Archives of Zambia.

Hiribarren, V. 2013. A European and African joint-venture : writing a seamless history of Borno (1902-1960). *History in Africa: (2013), vol.40, p.77-98.*, vol. 40, p. 77-98.
Abstract: This article engages with existing scholarship that explores how colonial knowledge was constructed. Focusing on the region of Borno it will highlight the ways in which European officials collaborated with African elites when writing official histories of the region (1902-1960). These exchanges were indicative of both the ruling Kanemi dynasty's efforts to assert their authority in Borno, as well as the efforts made by foreign colonial officials to advance their careers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/hia.2013.6>

Waalboer, M., Sherif, V., & Posthumus, B. 2013, *A dream called Harper*, Martin Waalboer, [S.I.], (370062221).

Waalboer, M., Sherif, V., & Posthumus, B. 2013, *A dream called Harper*, Martin Waalboer, [S.I.], (370062221).

Mazov, S.V. 2010. *A distant front in the Cold War : the USSR in West Africa and the Congo, 1956-1964*. Stanford, CAL [etc.], Stanford General [etc.].

Swantz, M.L. & Gould, J. 1991. *A different kind of journey : essays in honor of Marja-Liisa Swantz*. Helsinki, Finnish Anthropological Society.

Axelrod Winsnes, S. 2013. *A Danish Jew in West Africa : Wulff Joseph Wulff : biography and letters 1836-1842*. Accra, Sub-Saharan Pub & Traders.

Mugenyi, P. 2012. *A cure too far : the struggle to end HIV/AIDS*. Kampala, Fountain Publishers.
Abstract: Denial -- Where there is no cure -- Marriage in the times of the incurable plague -- The people's medicine -- Mysteries of ancient cures -- Proof of a cure -- A cure at large -- Hypocrisy -- The ultimate solution? -- Interim cure -- Back and forth

Jones, K.R., Macola, G., & Welch, D. 2013. *A cultural history of firearms in the age of empire*. Farnham [etc.], Ashgate.

Abstract: The central concern of this book is the study of the processes through which firearms and societies have shaped one another across time and space. The contributions show that, between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries, the age of modern empires, firearms were much more than weapons of human destruction and/or tools of material production. By exploring its cultural symbolism, they assess the centrality of this technological artefact to class, gender and ethnic identities in both the metropolis and the colonies. The book is divided into four parts: I

Adopting guns: environment, class and gender on the imperial frontier, II Resisting guns: edged weapons and the politics of indigenous honour; III Controlling guns: gun laws, race and citizenship; IV Celebrating guns: firearms in popular and military cultures. Papers dealing with Africa are, in part I: Fishers of men and hunters of lion: British missionaries and the big game hunting in colonial Africa (Jason Bruner); in part II: 'They disdain firearms': the relationship between guns and the Ngoni of eastern Zambia to the early twentieth century (Giacomo Macola); 'Hardly a place for a nervous old gentleman to take a stroll': firearms and the Zulu during the Anglo-Zulu war (Jack Hogan); in part III: 'Give him a gun, NOW': soldiers but not quite soldiers in South Africa's Second World War, 1939-1945 (Bill Nasson); in part IV: Retrospective icon: the Martini-Henry (Ian F.N. Beckett, South Africa, Sudan); 'The shooting of the Boers was extraordinary': British views of Boer marksmanship in the Second Anglo-Boer war, 1899-1902 (Spencer Jones). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Djoyou Kamga, S.A. & Fombad, C.M. 2013. A critical review of the jurisprudence of the African Commission on the right to development. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.2, p.196-214.*, vol. 57, no. 2, p. 196-214.

Abstract: This article critically examines the jurisprudence of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Commission) on the right to development (RTD). Notwithstanding the controversy over the RTD, it is binding in the African human rights system and has been the focus of a number of cases that have come before the African Commission. After briefly examining the historical and theoretical framework of the RTD, the article focuses on the meaning of the right and its duty bearers at the national and international levels. After analysing several cases decided by the African Commission, the article concludes that the RTD is an important composite right that can provide scope, at both an individual and a collective level, for marginalized groups in society to assert their human rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Raju, R. & Raju, J. 2011. A crack in the 'dam(ned)' wall? : cooperation and collaboration among higher education libraries in South Africa. *Innovation: (2011), no.42, p.79-97.* no. 42, p. 79-97.

Mohamed, A.A. 2011. *A corruption-free Zanzibar?* Zanzibar, Goodluck Publishers.

2012. *A comprehensive tax history of Nigeria.* Ibadan, Safari Books.

Adetoro, 'N. 2012. A comparative study of availability and access to alternative format by visually impaired adults and students in Nigeria. *African Research and Documentation: (2012), no.119, p.15-25 : tab.* no. 119, p. 15-25.

Abstract: This article discusses a study on the availability of and access to alternative formats for visually impaired students and adults in Nigeria. Eight libraries servicing visually impaired adults and six secondary school libraries in southwestern Nigeria were selected for the study. The population of visually impaired adults who use the eight libraries was found to be 397, while that of visually impaired students was 166. Data from questionnaires read to the respondents indicate that for both students and adults braille was the only alternative format readily available for use in the libraries. The availability of talking books and large prints was low. The findings suggest that the libraries have not deployed functional and relevant access tools to ensure that alternative formats can be used. The author recommends the support of government, NGOs and corporate bodies to increase the availability of and access to alternative information formats for the visually impaired. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Bergths, M. & Dos Santos-Zingale, M. 2011. A comparative analysis: everyday experiences of disability in Sierra Leone. *Africa Today: (2011/12), vol.58, no.2, p.18-40.*, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 18-40. Abstract: In this article, the authors compare conceptions of disability in Sierra Leone using the theoretical category of 'victimhood'. They show the way in which this intersects with 1) how traditional perceptions of disability locate a person within a moral economy of blame and social remedies, 2) how disability discourses within a segregated setting are being affected by multiple postconflict ideas around victims and victimization, and 3) how dependency and success are created as disabled people internalize or reject the victimization. In these ethnographic snapshots

of the everyday, the authors hope to show how people reinterpret discourses around disability to suit their own needs in fluid, multilayered, and sometimes even contradictory ways. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

1992. *A call to build a new South Africa : a pastoral letter of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference*. [Pretoria], SACBC.

Kinyanjui, T.W. & Jackson, A. 2011. *A cactus in the desert*. Nairobi, [Revival Springs Media].

Ndii, A. 1976. *A brief assignment*. Nairobi, Spear Books.

Duminy, K. & Sabatini, R.J.L. 2008. *50 years on the diamond fields 1870-1920 from the photographic collection of the Kimberley Africana Library*. Kimberley, Kimberley Africana Library.

Musiti, B.w.w. 2003. *2nd Pan-African Symposium on the sustainable use of natural resources in Africa = 2ème symposium panafricain sur l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles en Afrique*. Gland [etc.], IUCN Publications Service Unit.

Musiti, B.w.w. 2003. *2nd Pan-African Symposium on the sustainable use of natural resources in Africa = 2ème symposium panafricain sur l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles en Afrique*. Gland [etc.], IUCN Publications Service Unit.

Abstract: This volume grew out of a bilingual symposium on the sustainable use of natural resources in Africa, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 24-27 July 2000. The papers were presented under four broad headings: modes of natural resource use, devolution in natural resource management, scale issues of natural resource management, and external issues, including poverty, debt burdens environmental disruption caused by military conflict, poor governance, etc. These themes are explored through the use of case studies and the description of specific regional experiences from, amongst others, West Africa, Burkina Faso, Central Africa, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa, and Ethiopia. [ASC Leiden abstract]

2014. *2014 election manifesto*. [Durban], IFP.

<http://www.ifp.org.za/Downloads/2014ManifestoTextOnlyEnglish.pdf>

<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/374331049.pdf>

Chantebout, B. 2012. 1990 : la Namibie dans le concert des nations. *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2012), no.45, p.215-231*. no. 45, p. 215-231.

Machio, J. 2013. *11 acts governing education sector*. Nairobi, Shrend Publishers Ltd.

Koffi, K.Y. & Kramoh, F.B. 2007. **2*Activités pratiques*. Abidjan, Les Éditions du CERAP.

Koffi, K.Y. & Kramoh, F.B. 2007. **1*Les valeurs à transmettre*. Abidjan, Les Éditions du CERAP.

Bulled, N.L. 2013. (Re)distribution of blame: examining the politics of biomedical HIV knowledge in Lesotho. *Critical Arts: (2013), vol.27, no.3, p.267-287.*, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 267-287.

Abstract: Until recently the HIV epidemic in low-income countries was largely managed through prevention and palliative care efforts given insufficient funds and infrastructure for biomedical interventions. As such, biomedical knowledge of HIV has become an important tool for populations and individuals in the fight against infection, promoted by neoliberal economic policies of privatization and individual agency. Biomedical knowledge, like other technologies, has been unequally distributed, is culturally embedded, and a product of a particular historical, political and social context. This article explores how the spread of biomedical HIV knowledge through its multitude of government, non-government and private channels has impacted the explanatory accounts and practices of youth in Lesotho. Three interwoven issues aim to illustrate

the significance of HIV knowledge in contemporary debates about health equity. The first addresses how biomedical HIV knowledge is created, circulated and received. The second explores how biomedical knowledge about HIV is acted on in particular sociocultural settings. Finally, the impact that HIV knowledge has on whom, and why, is discussed. Rather than empowering individuals to utilize knowledge for the maintenance of health, the focus on biomedical knowledge acquisition has disempowered individuals, as they are held responsible for the inappropriate lifestyles that result in HIV infection. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Schulz, D.E. 2013. (En)gendering Muslim self-assertiveness : Muslim schooling and female elite formation in Uganda. *Journal of Religion in Africa: (2013), vol.43, no.4, p.396-425 : foto's.*, vol. 43, no. 4, p. 396-425.

Abstract: The article takes the role of school education in the historical marginalization of Muslims in Uganda to argue that recent transformations in the educational field have created new opportunities for Muslims to become professionally successful and to articulate a self-assertive identity as minority Muslims. In a second step the article points to the particular significance that the recent shift in Muslims' educational opportunities bears for Muslim girls and women. It argues that the structural transformations in the field of education since the late 1980s had paradoxical implications for female Muslims and for the situation of Muslims in Uganda more generally. The diversification of the field of primary, secondary, and higher education since the mid-1990s facilitated career options that had been unavailable to the majority of Muslims. Access to an education-based status is now possible for a wider segment of the Muslim population of Uganda. Yet in spite of long-standing efforts by representational bodies such as UMEA, educational reforms have not put an end to significant socioeconomic and regional differences among Muslims. There are still notable inequalities in access to high-quality education that have existed historically between Muslims from different regions of Uganda. These unequal schooling opportunities delimit the pool of those Muslims who may access institutions of higher education and hence articulate a new, education-based middle-class identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Seli, D. 2013. *(Dé)connexions identitaires hadjeray : les enjeux des technologies de la communication au Tchad*. Mankon [etc.], Langaa Research & Publishing CIG [etc.].

Abstract: L'histoire récente de l'Afrique se caractérise par la 'révolution' des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC), plus spécifiquement de la téléphonie mobile. La présente thèse explore la manifestation de la dynamique des TIC dans la société hadjeray de la région du Guéra, au Tchad, qui a connu violences politiques, mobilité et rupture au sein des familles et aujourd'hui 'retrouvailles' grâce à la téléphonie mobile et aux réseaux sociaux sur Internet. L'auteur, lui-même issu de cette société, a axé son travail sur le rôle de la communication pendant les crises, dans la mobilité et aujourd'hui dans la dynamique relationnelle née de la facilité qu'offrent les TIC. Il montre les appropriations réciproques entre les TIC et la population hadjeray, et notamment le rôle central des TIC dans la dynamique identitaire hadjeray. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Daskal, J. 2008. *"Why am I still here?" : the 2007 Horn of Africa renditions and the fate of those still missing*

"Why am I still here?" : the 2007 Horn of Africa renditions and the fate of those still missing. New York, NY, Human Rights Watch (HRW).

Hendrich, G. 2013. "Wees jousef" : Afrikaner kultuurorganisasies in Rhodesie (1934-1980). *New Contree: (2013), no.66, p.151-174 : foto*. no. 66, p. 151-174.

Abstract: The problem of minority groups in host countries to preserve their culture is a world-wide phenomenon. In the history of Southern Africa the Afrikaners fundamentally experienced the same obstacles and restrictions concerning their linguistic and cultural rights, especially beyond the borders of South Africa. As a bulwark against potential assimilation, suppression and Anglicisation in predominantly English speaking Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe) the Afrikaner minority groups considered it essential to establish cultural organisations. The Afrikaanse Kultuurunie van Rhodesie (AKUR) [Afrikaans Cultural Union of

Rhodesia] and the Genootskap van Rhodesiese Afrikaners (GRA) [Association of Rhodesian Afrikaners] thus came to serve as fundamental pillars in the preservation of the Afrikaner culture. These organisations would however not be exclusively concerned with culture, but would also strive for equal minority rights on the political front. This article aims to discuss the history and role of these cultural organisations

Amati, C. 2013. "We all voted for it" : experiences of participation in community-based ecotourism from the foothills of Mt Kilimanjaro. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.650-670: fig., tab.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 650-670.

Abstract: Kenya recognizes tourism as an important economic sector with significant potential to contribute to the national gross domestic product (GDP) and to the country's sustainable development goals. Ecotourism ideals intend to enable communities to benefit from the use of natural and cultural resources available to them by fostering sustainable socio-economic development while maintaining the integrity of those resources. The objective of this article is to explore individual and household experiences of long-term participation in Kimana Community Wildlife Sanctuary, a former flagship ecotourism initiative in Kenya. Using secondary data, in-depth interviews, a survey, and participant observation in the community hosting the sanctuary, the article describes conflicting experiences of participation, especially in the conceptualization and operation of the communal ecotourism initiative. Even though the initiative has been reported as being inclusive and profitable, the author found differentiated experiences of participation, some of which were congruent and others incongruent with the positive ecotourism outcomes previously reported for this initiative. The article advocates reflexive participation by the community together with national and local institutional changes in order to substantiate community power to impact meaningfully upon the performance of community-based ecotourism partnerships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ncube, G. 2013. "The festering finger": reimagining minority sexuality in Tendai Huchu's 'The hairdresser of Harare' and Abdellah Taia's 'Une mélancholie arabe'. *Current Writing: (2013), vol.25, no.1, p.66-75.*, vol. 25, no. 1, p. 66-75.

Abstract: Zimbabwean Tendai Huchu's 'The Hairdresser of Harare' (2011) and Moroccan Abdellah Taia's 'Une mélancholie arabe' (2008) explore minority sexuality against overtly homophobic backdrops in contemporary African contexts. This article initially problematises minority sexuality in Africa before considering the stylistic and narratological techniques employed by both writers to depict the quest by their gay protagonists in assuming their homosexuality. By centring on gay characters, the novels contrast and subvert the actual social marginalisation faced by these characters. Using Maria Pia Lara's formulations (1998), the article reads the overt depiction of 'marginal' sexuality as possessing an 'illocutionary force' which exerts pressure on monolithic conceptions of sexual identity and potentially incites readers to perceive differently a subject that has hitherto remained taboo in many parts of Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Wells, M. & Dufka, C. 2010. *"Off the backs of the children" : forced begging and other abuses against talibés in Senegal*
"Off the backs of the children" : forced begging and other abuses against talibés in Senegal. New York, NY, Human Rights Watch (HRW).

Ssengooba, M. & Barriga, S.R. 2012. *"Like a death sentence": abuses against persons with mental disabilities in Ghana*. New York, NY, Human Rights Watch.
<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ghana1012webwcover.pdf>

Jones, A. & Voigt, I. 2012. "Just a first sketchy makeshift": German travellers and their cartographic encounters with Africa, 1850-1914. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.9-39 : krt.*, vol. 39.

Abstract: The maps of Africa produced in Europe on the eve of colonial partition and in the early decades of colonial rule purported to represent in a scientific manner what European explorers had 'discovered'. Yet in reality they derived to a significant extent - albeit indirectly - from the

spatial knowledge of Africans whom these explorers encountered. Whilst there are not many sources produced by Africans themselves, it is possible to read the European accounts as potential depositories of African spatial knowledge and to consider how this knowledge may have been filtered in the process of cartographic production. Taking German travellers and in particular the work of August Petermann in Gotha (in the period 1854-1878) as an illustration, the article analyses the difficulties a European faced when attempting to grasp Africa in spatial terms, the motivations and importance of African 'informants', and the transformation of 'cartographic encounters' into maps. It also examines how some Africans responded to the growing market for geographical knowledge. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Belinga, Z. 2012. *"In-dépendances" : discours sur le colonialisme après la colonie*. Le Plessis-Tréville, Teham.

Schatz, E., Gilbert, L., & McDonald, C. 2013. "If the doctors see that they don't know how to cure the disease, they say it's AIDS" : how older women in rural South Africa make sense of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2013), vol.12, no.2, p.95-104.*, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 95-104.

Vongsathorn, K. 2012. "First and foremost the evangelist"? : mission and government priorities for the treatment of leprosy in Uganda, 1927-48. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2012), vol.6, no.3, p.544-560.*, vol. 6, no. 3, p. 544-560.

Abstract: Early historiography on medicine in British colonial Africa suggests that colonial government and missionary medicine occupied two relatively distinct spheres, and that government officials viewed medical missionaries with suspicion and distrust. Contrary to this paradigm, this article suggests that missionaries and colonial government officials collaborated extensively and amicably in the treatment of leprosy in Uganda. Mission, medical, and government correspondence and reports are drawn upon in order to demonstrate that the suspicion and tension that characterized so many other interactions between British colonial government officials and missionaries was largely absent in the treatment of leprosy in Uganda. The mutual social and cultural priorities of missionaries and government administrators led to a system of isolated, in-patient leprosy care that was limited in scope and reflective not of a goal for the public health of Uganda, but rather a vision for the future of Uganda as a "civilised" and Christian country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Shoukry, A. & Hassan, R.M. 2008. *"Clouds in Egypt's sky" : sexual harassment : from verbal harassment to rape : a sociological study*. Hadayek El Maadi, Egyptian center for women's rights (ECWR).

Shoukry, A. & Hassan, R.M. 2008. *"Clouds in Egypt's sky" : sexual harassment : from verbal harassment to rape : a sociological study*. Hadayek El Maadi, Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR).

Shoukry, A. & Hassan, R.M. 2008. *"Clouds in Egypt's sky" : sexual harassment : from verbal harassment to rape : a sociological study*. Hadayek El Maadi, Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR).

Maiangwa, B. 2012. "Baptism by fire": Boko Haram and the reign of terror in Nigeria. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.41-57.*, vol. 59, no. 2, p. 41-57.

Abstract: The rise of Boko Haram, a radical Islamist sect, has heightened the state of insecurity in Nigeria and beyond, triggering deadly bomb attacks on police forces, government officials, places of worship, public institutions, and innocent civilians. With the violence showing no signs of abating, this paper advances two theoretical approaches - State-failure thesis and a frustration-aggression thesis - to explain the Boko Haram phenomenon in terms of its evolution, intent, enemies, and radicalization. The overarching focus of the paper, however, is on the factors that fan the flames of the terrorist insurgency, including security deficiency, endemic elite corruption and military brutality, continued economic challenges, decrepit and underdeveloped

infrastructures, and inaccurate reporting. Accordingly, one way of resolving the Boko Haram impasse would be to address the causal efficacy of each of the foregoing trigger factors. It is hoped that when these issues are addressed, the likelihood that the discontented, aggrieved, and frustrated youth of northern Nigeria will gravitate toward terrorism as an option will be significantly reduced, or even eliminated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gray, R. 2013. "A lucid stream of everywhere-ness" in Ben Okri's 'Wild' (2012) : a postmodern perspective. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.143-152.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 143-152.

Abstract: The article begins by claiming that the phrase, "a clear lucid stream of everywhere-ness", taken from Ben Okri's 'The landscapes within' (1981), at once encapsulates the postmodern theories of complexity and relativity and evokes a cosmic dimension and a striving for 'Dasein' (authentic human existence) that inform his poetic vision in his latest collection of poetry, 'Wild' (2012). It proceeds to argue for the complexity inherent in the notion 'postmodernism', then discusses selected poems in terms of modernity's curious dilemma of "just now" negating the preceding "just now", that the French philosopher Jean-François Leotard talks of, treating recurring motifs of change, transformation and continuing presence. This includes a discussion of the two poems, dedicated to the memory of Okri's late mother and father respectively, that bookend the anthology, contextualising them within postmodernity. The article concludes by assessing the importance of Okri's collection of poems. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Hurst, E. & Mesthrie, R. 2013. 'When you hang out with the guys they keep you in style': the case for considering style in descriptions of South African tsotsitaals. *Language Matters: (2013), vol.44, no.1, p.3-20 : tab.*, vol. 44, no. 1, p. 3-20.

Abstract: The collection of South African urban language phenomena called Tsotsitaal, Scamtho, Ringas (in short 'Tsotsitaals') etc, have been described differently as code-switching, mixed languages, or essentially slang vocabulary. These descriptions however, fail to acknowledge the centrality of performance to these phenomena. Tsotsitaals draw on extra-linguistic modes of identity performance such as body language, clothing, and other facets of what could commonly be called 'style'. This article uses N. Coupland's (2007) description of style to understand how tsotsitaals can be viewed as discursive practices performed to achieve social meaning. The research draws on fieldwork conducted in Cape Town in 2006/2007 to expand our understanding of tsotsitaals. It considers perceptions of the style associated with tsotsitaals from the viewpoint of both speakers and listeners in a township community in Cape Town. The authors argue that current terminology used for varieties of this sort is inadequate to describe the combination of performance, lexicon and style associated with tsotsitaals. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Oberauer, N. 2012. 'Waqf' im kolonialen Sansibar : der Wandel einer islamischen Stiftungspraxis unter britischer Protektorats-herrschaft. Würzburg, Ergon.

Chaudhari, S. 2013. 'Van vandag af is jou naam Februarie!' : naamgewing en naamstroping in tekste van Diana Ferrus, I.D. du Plessis en Rayda Jacobs. *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde: (2013), jg.50, nr.2, p.30-46.* p. 30-46.

Banks, W. 2011. 'This thing is sweet' : 'ntetee' and the reconfiguration of sexual subjectivity in post-colonial Ghana. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.265-290.*, vol. 14, p. 265-290.

Abstract: The article focuses on the Ghanain 'Saso' community - a community of men in Ghana who engage in same-sex erotic practices - and how same-sex desire is attributed to two sources: nature and learning: 'ntetee' (lit. training). In this article, the author argues that 'ntetee' both challenges and reinforces public constructions of sexual subjectivity in Ghana. In marking same-sex sexuality as incompatible with and exogenous to Ghanaian culture and identity, public discourses make following a cultural tradition of heteronormativity central to Ghanaian sexual subjectivity. The author begins with providing a brief background of his fieldwork among 'Saso' people in southern Ghana. Then he briefly turns to public discussions about same-sex sexuality

in Ghana, which reveal how socially acceptable Ghanaian sexual subjectivity must be shaped by 'cultural' obligation and the fulfillment of a heteronormative tradition. By drawing on personal narratives of 'Saso' people, the author explores how 'ntetee' led them to understanding their sexual subjectivity which did not include following the heteronormative norm. Yet, he emphasizes that the heteronormative norm is important in 'Saso' discourse and the sexual subjectivity of 'Saso' people when the issue of pursuing relationships emerges. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Douek, D. 2013. 'They became afraid when they saw us' : MK insurgency and counterinsurgency in the Bantustan of Transkei, 1988-1994. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.1, p.207-225.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 207-225.

Abstract: The increasingly overt sympathies of the Transkei Bantustan military ruler, Bantu Holomisa, towards the African National Congress (ANC) during the late 1980s preceded the unbanning of the ANC by the South African government, and created a regional stronghold for the ANC and for its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). Interviews with ex-combatants and archival research shed new light on MK activities in the Transkei during the years 1988-1994, and on the extensive counterinsurgency campaign mounted by South African Defence Forces Military Intelligence to weaken MK. This campaign included an attempt to topple Holomisa by a coup which was thwarted by MK forces several months after negotiations between the ANC and the South African government began in February 1990. MK forces based in the Transkei continued a duel in the shadows with the apartheid military until the ANC came to power in 1994. This little-known case illustrates MK's ability to organise and operate effectively when backed by a supportive regime. It also contributes to the historiographical debate about the ANC's military activities during the transition era, suggesting that during this period MK's strategy was primarily a defensive response to apartheid counterinsurgency rather than an offensive strategy to shape the transition in the ANC's favour. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

McCullers, M. 2013. 'The time of the United Nations in South West Africa is near' : local drama and global politics in apartheid-Era Hereroland. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.371-389.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 371-389.

Abstract: By examining a local succession dispute in Waterberg East Native Reserve in apartheid-era Namibia, this article explores how rural Herero communities experienced and interpreted debates surrounding decolonisation and apartheid through the context of local politics. Events in Waterberg East illustrate the ways in which rural communities employed historical discourses surrounding claims to land and authority, to translate these regional and global controversies into the parochial sphere, in order to negotiate questions of ethnic identity, sovereignty, and the future of the territory. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

McCullers, M. 2013. 'The time of the United Nations in South West Africa is near' : local drama and global politics in apartheid-Era Hereroland. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.371-389.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 371-389.

Abstract: By examining a local succession dispute in Waterberg East Native Reserve in apartheid-era Namibia, this article explores how rural Herero communities experienced and interpreted debates surrounding decolonisation and apartheid through the context of local politics. Events in Waterberg East illustrate the ways in which rural communities employed historical discourses surrounding claims to land and authority, to translate these regional and global controversies into the parochial sphere, in order to negotiate questions of ethnic identity, sovereignty, and the future of the territory. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Dankwa, S.O. 2011. 'The one who first says I love you' : same-sex love and female masculinity in postcolonial Ghana. *Ghana Studies: (2011), vol.14, p.223-264.*, vol. 14, p. 223-264.

Abstract: This article researches female same-sex intimacy in southern Ghana. The author uses in particular a subject, Janet, as an example of how lesbian women in Ghana see themselves and how others see them. The author follows her story and thus analyses the phenomenon of female masculinity: female born persons who understand themselves in masculine ways and engage and generate distinct modes of masculinity, on their own terms and in their own right. The term

'female masculinity' reaches further than the notion of lesbian identity, however. In addition, it is as culturally specific as the homo/heterosexual binarism. This essay argues that the antagonism between sex and gender, and in particular between the female body and masculine gender identifications, which so potently constitutes the term female masculinity, loses some of its power in the Ghanaian context. In southern Ghana there is no clear-cut homo/heterosexual binary nor a bourgeois lesbian-gay lifestyle. Historically, sexual discourse has been structured by norms of discretion and indirection. Historical prerogatives that configure maleness/masculinity and femaleness/femininity in West Africa is explored in the article. Then, through Janet's life story, the paper focuses on embodiments and expressions of self that can be read as masculine by the Western world. The third part examines some of the binary oppositions along which some women reflect on their relationships, regardless of their physical gender presentation. These gendered and en-gendered binaries are examined here through African feminist concepts and categories of difference. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Murray, J. 2013. 'The girl was stripped, splayed and penetrated' : representations of gender and violence in Margie Orford's crime fiction. *English Academy Review: (2013), vol.30, no.2, p.67-78.*, vol. 30, no. 2, p. 67-78.

Abstract: Internationally and locally, crime fiction is a literary genre that has been gaining large numbers of readers as well as increasing academic attention. These texts offer imaginative spaces where authors can expose and critique social problems. Margie Orford's crime fiction offers an avenue through which to explore the pervasive presence of violence in the lives of South African women and children. A number of feminist literary scholars have, however, questioned whether the traditionally male genre of the crime novel can be adapted by women authors to voice the experiences of female characters. Although the challenges presented by the genre are real, the analysis suggests that Orford succeeds, at least partially, in contributing to the larger feminist project of revealing the ubiquity of gender violence in contemporary society. The horrifically violent crimes that constitute the main plot elements of Orford's novels emerge as merely the most extreme examples of the gender violence that has become a normalized part of many women and girls' daily lived realities. This article offers a feminist literary analysis of Orford's novels through the rubric of foundational and contemporary gender scholarship. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Marshak, N. 2011. 'She's just like my mother': measuring motherhood in the context of the HIV epidemic in South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2011), vol.34, no.3/4, p.122-128.*, vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 122-128.

Abstract: This paper emerges from an ethnographic study conducted in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, in 2010 that explored the practices of a humanitarian intervention providing psychosocial support for and strengthening the bonds between orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV and their non-biological guardians. Examining the interface between the programme and its participants, the paper focuses on the social politics that emerged out of the organization's bond strengthening vision. It demonstrates the complex ways in which interventionist intention is reworked at ground level and how an essentially humanitarian goal was 'twisted' into a tool with which to 'measure' motherhood. Although these interventions can be supportive and appreciated by the individuals involved, the complex moralistic ground level reworking of organizational intentions points to the need for organizations to be acutely aware of the malleability of the discourses they employ. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gumboh, E. 2013. 'Roving Executioners'? : the use of lethal force in Malawi and warnings from 'R v Cheuka'. *Journal of African Law: (2013), vol.57, no.2, p.234-258.*, vol. 57, no. 2, p. 234-258.

Abstract: Between 2009 and 2011, Malawi witnessed an increase in the use of lethal force by the police. The president urged the police to implement a 'shoot to kill' policy, a move which received wide acceptance in the country but also raised concerns from human rights activists. In 2009, the Malawi High Court in 'R v Cheuka' considered the scope of section 44 of the Police Act which governs the use of firearms by the police. Clouded by the human rights implications of the shooting which led to the case, the court misinterpreted the law by introducing principles of international law that were not expressly provided for. The court also failed to expound a

comprehensive test to determine the shooter's intentions. Nevertheless, the decision sheds some light on the efficacy of the law on the use of lethal force in Malawi and the question of whether a shoot to kill policy can be reconciled with the law. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bull Christiansen, L. 2013. 'Respectable women' versus 'Small houses' : feminist negotiations of sexual morality, marriage and the challenge of HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.511-526., vol. 39, no. 3, p. 511-526.

Abstract: This article investigates the gendered cultural politics around HIV prevention in Zimbabwe through an analysis of feminist narratives of sexuality, marriage and HIV/AIDS. The analysis employs a cross-reading of three texts, including two novels: ' Whose Daughter, My Child?' by Grace Mutandwa (2006) and ' The Uncertainty of Hope' by Valerie Tagwira (2006), and a regular newspaper column Let's Talk About AIDS by Beatrice Tonhodzai in the Herald. Written between 2005 and 2006, these texts reflect the social and cultural crisis of AIDS and the social and cultural politics of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) ZANU(PF) government in power at the time. Although all three texts challenge and renegotiate cultural norms of sexuality and marriage in response to the crisis of AIDS, they do so from within a position of married respectability. This places their critiques in an ambivalent position regarding the institution of marriage and the cultural norms of respectability upholding this institution. The author concludes that respectably married women can challenge the norms of marriage only by setting themselves apart from un-respectable, non-married women who are referred to using the term small houses, compared to the main house of the married woman. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.826069>

Challis, S., Hollmann, J., & McGranaghan, M. 2013. 'Rain snakes' from the Senqu River : new light on Qing's commentary on San rock art from Sehonghong, Lesotho. *Azania*: (2013), vol.48, no.3, p.331-354 : ill., krt, tab., vol. 48, no. 3, p. 331-354.

Omanga, D.M. 2014. 'Raid at Abbottabad' : editorial cartoons and the 'terrorist almighty' in the Kenyan press. *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol.26, no.1, p.15-32 : ill., vol. 26, no. 1, p. 15-32.

Abstract: This article probes the frame 'terrorist almighty' that featured prominently in editorial cartoons in Kenya's two main newspapers in the high noon of the 'war on terror'. From this frame, the article reveals that as the war on terror veered off from the promised script of a surgical war and the swift capture of the alleged 9/11 masterminds, increased terror attacks by suspected al-Qaida militants globally saw editorial cartoons systematically construct a symbolic reality of a vastly powerful terror network, personalized as Osama bin Laden. These editorial cartoons provide us with a critical look at the many phases of Osama bin Laden, from the acme of evil, a verminized villain, and finally mutating to the terrorist almighty, a particular frame that may have played a critical role in the discourse that followed the killing of the world's most wanted fugitive. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Swahili. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.808991>

Breytenbach, A. & Rossouw, J. 2013. 'N ontleding van vergoedingsneigings in die Suid-Afrikaanse staatsdiens, 2005 tot 2012 = An analysis of remuneration trends in the South African civil service, 2005 to 2012. *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2013), jg.53, nr.4, p.635-650 : graf., tab. p. 635-650.

Darby, P. 2013. 'Let us rally around the flag': football, nation-building, and pan-Africanism in Kwame Nkrumah's Ghana. *Journal of African History*: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.221-246., vol. 54, no. 2, p. 221-246.

Abstract: The nationalistic fervour that greeted Ghana's performances in the 2010 football World Cup in South Africa powerfully evoked memories of an earlier period in the history of the Ghanaian state that witnessed Kwame Nkrumah, the first president of independent Ghana, draw on the game as a rallying point for nation-building and pan-African unity. This article uncovers this history by analysing Nkrumah's overt politicisation of football in the late colonial and immediate

postcolonial periods. This study not only makes a novel contribution to the growing historical and social scientific literature on what is arguably Africa's most pervasive popular cultural form but also deepens our understanding of one of the continent's most significant political figures. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Darby, P. 2013. 'Let us rally around the flag': football, nation-building, and pan-Africanism in Kwame Nkrumah's Ghana. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.2, p.221-246.*, vol. 54, no. 2, p. 221-246.

Abstract: The nationalistic fervour that greeted Ghana's performances in the 2010 football World Cup in South Africa powerfully evoked memories of an earlier period in the history of the Ghanaian State that witnessed Kwame Nkrumah, the first president of independent Ghana, draw on the game as a rallying point for nation-building and pan-African unity. This article uncovers this history by analysing Nkrumah's overt politicisation of football in the late colonial and immediate postcolonial periods. Given the popularity of football in colonial Gold Coast and Nkrumah's place at the vanguard of political opposition to British rule, the game slowly became entwined with populist mobilisation and agitation for independence. On achieving independence, football had become embroiled in regional political chauvinisms, and the government quickly identified the game as invaluable in building a sense of 'Ghanaianness' that they felt would transcend all divisions. Nkrumah was able to wring significant political capital from football, however, during the 1960s, he was unable to control the extent to which political opponents managed to draw on the game to support their own agendas. The article also assesses some of the unintended, contradictory consequences of Nkrumah's efforts to employ football to galvanise national identity, particularly the role that the game played in helping to build powerful centrifugal forces in the Ghanaian polity that ran counter to Nkrumah's vision. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Willan, B. 2014. 'Implanting the better instincts of civilisation'? : Black South Africans and Shakespeare in Victorian Grahamstown. *Journal of African Cultural Studies: (2014), vol.26, no.1, p.1-14 : foto's, ill.*, vol. 26, no. 1, p. 1-14.

Abstract: Recent Shakespearean celebrations have highlighted the connection with South Africa, particularly in the form of the iconic 'Robben Island Bible', the volume of Shakespeare's collected works in which political prisoners on Robben Island marked their favourite quotations. This provides the starting point for an investigation into the historical origins of black South African engagement with Shakespeare. The author presents new evidence on the first recorded performances of Shakespeare by black South Africans - at the Anglican 'Kafir Institution' in Grahamstown (Eastern Cape) in the 1860s and 1870s. The author sees this as not so much a consequence of the inevitable spread of Shakespeare from the metropolitan centre to the far reaches of empire but as arising from a particular conjunction of individuals, ideologies and circumstances, a Shakespeare more chosen than imposed. He concludes by pointing to parallels between the mid-Victorian 'civilizing mission', central to the episode, and some contemporary manifestations of a universal Shakespeare. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.774267>

Manton, J. 2013. 'Environmental Akalism' and the war on filth : the personification of sanitation in urban Nigeria. *Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol.83, no.4, p.606-622.*, vol. 83, no. 4, p. 606-622.

Abstract: In Nigerian cities, as across much of Africa, sanitation practices at zone, ward and street levels inscribe in patterns of circulation and interaction around waste not only the hopes and fears of urban residents and managers, but also the aspirations and failures encoded in colonial and post-colonial national and regional histories. Adjusting to numerous challenges the interplay of racist colonial zoning strategies, rapid post-colonial urban expansion, the withdrawal of public services amid the liberalization programmes of the 1980s, the increasingly abject character of the social contract, and the ongoing tenuousness of economic life and activity urban environmental sanitation in Nigeria has long struggled to keep pace with the historical dynamics of the country's emergent metropolises. Following the activities of a cohort of inspectors and volunteers at the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Oyo State, this article examines the politics of performance and coercion surrounding the monthly observance of Environmental

Sanitation Day in Ibadan amid the heightened political tensions of the electoral season in 2011. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Guene, E. 2013. '*Copper, borders and nation-building*' : the Katangese factor in Zambian political and economic history. [S.l., s.n.].
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/24168>

Smit, M. 2011. 'Collateral irony' and 'insular construction' : justifying single-medium schools, equal access and quality education. *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2011), vol.27, pt.3, p.398-433.*, vol. 27, p. 398-433.

Abstract: In Ermelo the Constitutional Court determined that the head of the provincial education department (HoD) has the power to withdraw any function of a school governing body (SGB), including the function to determine the school's language policy, subject to the requirements of reasonableness and legitimacy of purpose. The Court held that an 'insular construction' of the SGB's obligation to determine an appropriate language policy for the school community would thwart the transformative design of the Constitution. The SGB must also consider the interests of the broader community and potential learners. This Court's decision seems to have sounded the death knell for undersubscribed Afrikaans-only schools. However, the Court chose to address only the structural issues of equality and fairness in the South African education context, but failed dismally to adjudicate the substantive issues of reasonableness of State action and quality education in the language of one's choice. As a result, the Court's reasoning and decision provides insufficient guidance to assist schools or the State to determine appropriate language policies for schools within the constitutional and concrete contextual factors. Single-medium schools are entitled to contest the reasonableness of State action by virtue of factors such as the value of mother-tongue education, the negative impact of language policy change on the quality of education, the countrywide pattern of unfair discrimination against Afrikaans schools, and importantly, the clear international policy that liberal democracies provide public mother tongue education for minorities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Maingard, J. 2013. 'Assignment Africa' : Donald Swanson's colonial imaginary and *Chisoko the African* (1949). *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.3, p.701-719 : foto's, tab.*, vol. 39, no. 3, p. 701-719.

Abstract: '*African Jim* (1949)' and '*The Magic Garden* (1951)', both directed by Donald Swanson, have a unique place in the history of film in South Africa as amongst the first films to place black identity and experience at their centre. While there is considerable scholarship on the films, there has been little consideration of Donald Swanson's varied career and output. This article shows how he participated in a network of documentary and colonial filmmakers in the late 1940s and early 1950s, first in Gaumont-British Instructional (GBI) and subsequently in African Film Productions (AFP). It builds on the author's earlier research and the recent recovery of two colonial films that Swanson scripted and directed, '*Chisoko the African* (1949)' and '*Mau Mau* (1954)'. Tracing Swanson's beginnings with the GBI series on British Railways for which he wrote two scripts, the author identifies key characteristics of his style and aesthetics. This leads into a discussion of the contexts within which GBI established its Africa office in Johannesburg; it was GBI's expertise in making films specifically for British audiences that led to the commission for '*Chisoko the African*'. The author analyses the film, touch on its reception and consider evidence of Swanson's colonial imaginary which was characterised by a binary opposition between African primitivism and western civilisation. Finally, the author notes key aspects of his later work before drawing conclusions about the connected colonial film histories between Britain and Southern Africa; individual colonial film figures and their networks; and the importance of film in relation to histories of the late 1940s and early-mid 1950s. These contexts offer new perspectives on the appeal of '*African Jim*' and '*The Magic Garden*' for African audiences in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.827445>

Habiyaremye, A. 2013. 'Angola-mode' trade deals and the awakening of African lion economies. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.636-647 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 636-647.

Abstract: After decades of continuous flows of mineral exports to rich Western countries and a failed development in Africa, the arrival of China on the African resource market with large infrastructure projects in exchange for access to resources has created completely new growth dynamics for oil-rich African economies. The Chinese strategy of swapping infrastructure projects for mineral resources, known as an 'Angola-mode' trade arrangement, has brought an army of Chinese infrastructure workers to Africa and contributed to the awakening of fast-growing African 'lion economies'. This article examines the role played by Sino-African resource-for-infrastructure swap projects in Africa's new development dynamics. Using panel data of African countries over the period 2001-2010, the author finds that by contributing to easing the infrastructural bottlenecks, Sino-African trade has played a key role in the fast growth of oil-rich African countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kentridge, I. 2013. 'And so they moved one by one' : forced removals in a Free State Town (1956-1977). *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no. 1, p.135-150.*, vol. 39, no. 1, p. 135-150.

Abstract: This article focuses on the Northern Free State town of Kroonstad, looking specifically at what had once been a Coloured section of the African location. It goes on to examine the creation of a Coloured group area on the periphery of the town, under the auspices of the Group Areas Act and in combination with forced removals in the late 1950s. There is a rich literature on the subject of forced removals in South Africa; however, the majority of histories have engaged with removals in large urban areas. The iconic removals of Sophiatown and District Six have, to a large degree, been used to epitomize the experience of urban relocation for the millions of people affected by the Groups Areas Act. The history of removals of small groups of people and in small towns is mostly absent from this body of literature and is something this article aims to address. Along with the lack of research surrounding small town removals, is the common narrative of 'community un-making' that accompanies histories of removals. In contrast, this article looks at the way in which the communities both before and after removals were in many ways similar and remained connected. Added to this is the notion of nostalgia in relation to the narrative of the period pre-removals and, in this case, the continuing nostalgia for the period after removals. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kuuire, V. 2013. 'Abandoning' farms in search of food: food remittance and household food security in Ghana. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.2, p.125-139.*, vol. 32, no. 2, p. 125-139.

Abstract: This paper examines the important place of food remittances in the context of household food security in the Upper West Region (UWR) of Ghana against a backdrop of rapid environmental change and accelerating rural poverty. Findings from in-depth interviews conducted in the UWR show a tendency toward increased dependence of rural poor families on food remittance as a strategy for coping with chronic household food insecurity amidst poverty, changing patterns of rainfall and declining soil fertility. In addition, the study also shows that while food remittance entailed spatial dispersion of the household in a context where certain household members migrate to distant agricultural-rich hinterlands, engage in migrant farming and remit agricultural produce back home, the strategy nonetheless leads to the strengthening of familial and kinship ties. The study concludes by making relevant policy recommendations that would improve household livelihood security. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.791630>

Dederen, J.M. 2011. 'A dog with a collar...': field notes on an 'indigenous wedding gown'. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2011), vol.34, no.3/4, p.89-95 : ill.*, vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 89-95.

Abstract: This ethnographic narrative details the social and symbolic nature of the 'tshirivha' leather skirt, a garment which was once used by Venda-speaking women in Limpopo Province, South Africa, to articulate their marital status. Contemporary Venda women refer to it as 'our traditional wedding gown'. At present it is rarely seen outside the context of girls' initiation rites, where it functions as a didactic tool and features as a centrepiece of the graduation outfit. The author first discusses two ethnographic texts, produced in the 1930s and 1960s, which shaped much of his initial (mis)understanding of the 'tshirivha'. He then outlines his own fieldwork in the

mid-1990s and the amended views on the 'tshirivha' which resulted from it. From the opinions and views of female elders who had participated as novices in puberty rites during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, the 'tshirivha' emerges as both a symbolic tool for the expression of female identity, as a marker of a separate, semi-autonomous world, and as a subtle means for the promotion of women's interests and concerns. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Mhuri, C.K. & Shoko, G. 2012. *'A' level Zimbabwean history / C.K. Mhuri 2: Questions and answers*. Bulawayo, Turn-up College Zimbabwe.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Zimbabwe

Mhuri, C.K. & Shoko, G. 2010. *'A' level Zimbabwean history / C.K. Mhuri 1: Study pack*. Bulawayo, Turn-up College Zimbabwe.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Zimbabwe

Mhuri, C.K. & Shoko, G. 2006. *'A' level Zimbabwean history*. Bulawayo, Turn-up College Zimbabwe.
Abstract: Textbooks for use in secondary schools in Zimbabwe