Abstracts, week 3

**Africa**
Does FDI promote economic growth and development? : evidence from Latin America and Africa / Mohammed Seid Hussen. - In: *Africanus*: (2014), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 34-52 : tab
Abstract: This paper is an attempt to analyse and empirically estimate the impact of FDI on economic growth and human development of Africa and Latin American countries for the period 1985-2011. To this end we develop two equations: growth and human development. The findings, based on fixed effect panel regression, thus, suggest that FDI does not have a positive impact on economic growth but it has significant positive impact on human development. The author concludes that for FDI to be a noteworthy provider to economic growth, it is important to increase absorption capacity by improving the level of democracy, increasing and improving transport infrastructure and following appropriate economic policies. The results are found to be robust across approach, model specifications and statistical test. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ canus/canus_v44_n1_a4.pdf (Restricted access)

**Africa**
Negative statecraft and the 'social worse-offs' in the modern African state : exploring the concept of political utilitarianism for ethical leadership and governance / Ronald Olufemi Badru. - In: *Africanus*: (2014), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 4-20
Abstract: This work makes two fundamental claims. First, the problem of negative statecraft has persisted in Africa, causing a negatively upward shift in the general curve of poverty as well as what John Rawls calls the social worse-offs on the continent. Preliminary research shows that this problem is usually mainly addressed from the social scientific perspective in Africa. Second, the present work normatively reacts to this implicit challenge, from the social sciences, through an ontologically ethical submission that the problem of negative statecraft is largely reducible to the moral deficit of leadership in Africa. Therefore, the work argues that a constitutional emphasis on political utilitarianism, a derivative from normative utilitarianism, largely addresses the problem. Just as normative utilitarianism reduces the rightness or wrongness of human conduct to the extent and intensity of the good produced or failed to produce, to satisfy the greatest number, political utilitarianism also analyzes the performance or non-performance of political leadership in Africa by the extent and intensity of the good produced, or failed to produce, to benefit the greatest number. Ultimately, this normative turn reinvents ethical leadership and governance, making the political leadership more responsible and responsive to the people in the modern African state. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ canus/canus_v44_n1_a2.pdf (Restricted access)

**Africa**
Abstract: The scramble for the natural resources of one of the richest continent of the world - Africa - is an ongoing phenomenon, however, the intensity and the protagonists of the scramble have increased multifold. Initially the scramblers were essentially after only the agricultural and mineral resources of the continent, however, in the present era, they are also after the human resources and the soul - land - of the continent. The scramblers are not only Europeans or American nations, but the Asians and others have also joined the scramblers' club. The main aim of this paper is to explain the new forms and dimensions of the scramble and its impact. The paper concludes that the new scramble for Africa's resources will not end so soon, because the need for major natural resources like crude oil, uranium and brains (learned Africans) is increasing geometrically, as the developed nations improve their conditions of living and enhances their use of science and technology. Therefore, two of the main feasible solutions for the Africans now are, inward-oriented, legally backed and continent-wide internal trading among
themselves and other forms of systematic protectionism of their material and human resources.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/canus/canus_v44_n2_a1.pdf
(Restricted access)

Botswana

Abstract: While Botswana since independence has experienced impressive economic growth and development this progress has not been accompanied by economic diversification and endogenous growth. In this article the authors focus on the colonial period and investigate to what extent the formal sector of Bechuanaland Protectorate (colonial Botswana) had the potential to constitute the basis for a diversification of the dominating cattle economy away from its dependency on exporting a single natural resource good beef. The authors base their study on colonial archive sources and anthropological evidence which they use to: examine labour market structures; estimate welfare ratios and surplus; and discuss government spending. They find that the demand for skilled labour and human capital development was low throughout the colonial period and that the private sector generally lacked the economic strength and dynamics to develop alternative and/or complementary sectors. Further, they find no evidence of demand driven diversification, neither stemming from private sector consumption and investments, nor from government spending on economic activities outside the cattle sector, infrastructure and human capital development. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/20780389.2015.1066671 (Restricted access)

Cameroon

Abstract: Instant healing, performance of miracles, public exorcism, supply of blessed objects for protection, and prophetic abilities are major religious practices that account for the popularity of certain Pentecostal leaders in contemporary Africa. Prophet T.B. Joshua, a renowned Nigerian televangelist, is one of them. Through his Emmanuel TV channel, he informs 'viewers all over the world' that invisible but influential evil forces are responsible for their daily challenges and that people can enjoy prosperity when they are purged of malevolent spirits. This article describes the practices and narratives of liberation from unknown bondage by Cameroonians who draw inspiration from T.B. Joshua's prophetic messages and displays. The aspects covered include the desire to embark on a pilgrimage to T.B. Joshua's church in Nigeria and actors' use of his blessed religious objects, such as stickers and anointed water, to neutralise, destroy, or fight off invisible evil forces suspected of halting their socioeconomic progress. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/15700666-12340063 (Restricted access)

Democratic Republic of Congo

Abstract: The Project for the Establishment of a National Museum in the DRC, currently being carried out as a form of grant aid, is Korea's first cultural ODA project. The purpose of the project is for a newly constructed DRC National Museum which will protect the cultural heritage of various ethnic groups, and to present their history in order to inspire national pride and integrate the nation. Furthermore, it is hoped that the project will aid the Congo people in understanding their history correctly, and contribute to the historical and cultural development of their country. This case study can be used as a starting point for a more general understanding of African societies. It shows how this Project for the Establishment of a National Museum in the DRC is different in nature than other previous ODA projects, and asserts the importance and strategical
Democratic Republic of Congo


Abstract: Jean-Robert Kasele, premier recteur de l'Université Pédagogique de Kinshasa (RDC), savait allier le sens du devoir à la culture du résultat, l'exigence de l'excellence aux vertus de la convivialité. Il n'avait qu'un seul ennemi : la médiocrité et pour la combattre, la jeunesse de son esprit et la corrosivité de son humour. Cet ouvrage comprend des textes qui, pour une large part, sont issus de communications faites au Colloque organisé le 19 mars 2014 à Kinshasa, à l'occasion du deuxième anniversaire du décès de Kasele. Le volume est reparti en deux : la première partie propose des lectures et relectures des œuvres de Kasele. La deuxième offre un échantillon de poésie, exercice que l'auteur affectionnait, autour de poèmes qui lui sont dédiés et d'une sélection de morceaux sortis de sa propre plume. [Résumé ASC Leiden]


Abstract: This article charts the history of a White Fathers' mission in a challenging rural milieu on the margins of the Christian 'kingdom' they established in southeastern Congo. It follows the Society from their arrival in the town of Sola in 1909 to the end of the colonial period. The history of this mission contradicts Jan Vansina's claim that missionaries in general were part of an ensemble of actors able to shatter a millennia-old political tradition in Central Africa. Their position on the margins of their Christian 'kingdom' meant that the White Fathers in Sola were not powerful enough to fully enforce their will on the population of the town. Rather, they struggled to gain converts before the First World War because they were unfamiliar with Sola. Afterward they had to compete with waged labour, Protestantism, and traditional 'secret societies' for Africans’ attention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

The role of agricultural extension services in socio-economic development of east Africa : a critical review / Prosper Venance Mgalama. - In: Africanus: (2014), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 53-64 : ill

Abstract: Diverse agricultural extension services and approaches have been pursued in east Africa with varying degrees of success. The paper explores the extent to which agriculture extension services provided by both public and private sector have been translated into meaningful social and economic development of farmers. Several dynamics in the pursuit of extension programmes include shortage of extension staff and poor working facilities, leading to inadequate capacity of unbalanced technologies and low participation of private sector were noticed. The paper outlines a number of recommendations including but not limited to strongly involve stakeholders in technology development and transfer. This will assist farmers identify their felt needs rather than the needs being determined by extension service providers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Abstract: Ethiopia faces a complex set of soil fertility problems requiring approaches going beyond the application of chemical fertilizers. The physical structure-oriented soil conservation strategy could not adequately address the problem of soil fertility deterioration. The attempts of
promoting Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) strategies have been at its infant stage and limited in its proper implementation and wider dissemination. This study was conducted to identify determinants of ISFM adoption under annual cropping system in Arsamma watershed, southwestern Ethiopian Highlands. The data used for the study were collected from 136 sample respondents who were randomly selected by employing a two-stage random sampling technique. Binary logistic regression models were used to characterize factors driving adoption of ISFM. Findings show that farmland size, farmer training (FTR), participation in agricultural extension programs, years of chemical fertilizer application to farmland, and perception of farmers toward continuous use of mono-chemical fertilizers were found the statistically significant predictors of ISFM adoption. Improving the productivity of the limited farmland, designing pro-poor approaches, provision of action-based FTR, targeting on agricultural extension programs, and raising awareness of farmers about negative impacts of mono-chemical fertilizer technology are key areas of intervention to enhance adoption of ISFM in the study catchment. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2015.1088390 (Restricted access)

Ethiopia
Abstract: This article explores the religious association ‘mahbär’, also called ‘tsiwwa’, in Ethiopia. Data from lay practitioners as well as priests show that religious mahbär has many religious as well as social functions. It is a ritual with long traditions in the Ethiopian Orthodox Tawahedo Church. The authors show that what characterizes mahbär as a ritual is its unusual richness, complexity, multifunctionality and flexibility. By placing it within the Ethiopian religious context and the present development, the authors discuss why religious mahbär is in decline despite its multiple functions, flexibility, and support from the Ethiopian Orthodox Tawahido Church. In difficult economic times one would expect traditional rituals such as mahbär to become more important to people, and hence to be strengthened, but this does not seem to be the case here. In the authors’ view, three factors are pushing this decline: economic challenges, time constraints, and member recruitment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/15700666-12340062 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Abstract: There is limited academic literature on the functions and characteristics of capital cities despite the important role they play in the life of every nation. The objective of the study is to undertake a comparative study of the capital city elements of Accra, Ghana and Abuja, Nigeria. This will serve as the basis for making recommendations for the effective functioning of the capital cities. The study was conducted based on secondary sources of data through literature review and document analysis. The research approach, which entails the case selection process, used Peter Hall's categorization of capital cities in selecting the case studies. The management of multifunctional capital cities must always make provision for rapid population growth due to the concentration of services which in turn attracts people. The limited role of political capitals which is mostly administrative by nature makes it vital for the capacities of other cities to be strengthened to complement the functions of the political capitals in terms of the delivery of other services. Nigeria reacted to the congestion problems in their former capital by relocating the capital city from Lagos to Abuja. On the other hand, Ghana is still struggling with a congested capital city with the Constitutional Review Committee recommending the relocation of the capital city from Accra. Relocating capital cities does not necessarily solve the congestion of capital cities in the long term if the fundamental causes of the congestion are not addressed. In the case of Accra, it will be more feasible to change the role of the city from a multifunctional role to a political role. The overconcentration of facilities and services in capital cities serves as a pull factor for other people in the country. The congestion in capital cities can therefore be solved by decentralizing these facilities and services while at the same time ensuring equitable distribution
of facilities and services in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2015.1134335 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Abstract: This paper is concerned with the impact of the transatlantic slave trade on African economies. It focuses upon the case of the Gold Coast, studying quantitatively the impact on the social stratification of Gold Coast societies. The paper argues that the demand for provisions from the external slave trade was too small to have any substantial direct positive linkage effects for the development of commercial agriculture in the rural part of the Gold Coast. Some labourers in the coastal European enclaves experienced an initial temporary boom in living standards, but soon a period of decline took precedent. Only a small group of highly privileged, key employees were able to gain consistently from their positions working for the European slave traders. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/20780389.2015.1075384 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Missionaries’ rivalry in Kenya and the establishment of St. Mary’s School Yala / Belindah Aluoch Okello and Dorothy Nyakwaka. - In: African and Asian Studies: (2016), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 372-392
Abstract: This article discusses the establishment of St. Mary School Yala, a school begun by the Mill Hill Missionaries as an incentive to attract potential African converts to Catholicism. The school was the outcome of fierce rivalry among missionary groups to spread their denominational faith. Provision of formal education became a popular method of enticing potential converts when colonialism took root as Africans then began flocking mission stations in search of this education to survive the colonial economy. Data for this study was collected from the Kenya National Archive, oral interviews, and from published works on missionary activity in their early years of settlement in Kenya. The study has applied Christian Apologetics theory in analysing the missionaries’ conflict which initiated the establishment of St. Mary’s School; and Dahrendorf’s Theory of Social Conflict in examining conflicts between missionaries, Africans and the colonial state which steered the later development of St. Mary’s School. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/15692108-12341082 (Restricted access)

Liberia
Abstract: There is a growing corpus of literature on the critical issue of the various styles used by donors in giving development aid to recipient states in various parts of the world, including Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. This article seeks to contribute to the body of literature by examining the nature and dynamics of the American style of development aid to Liberia and the resulting implications for the latter’s social and economic development. Using the realpolitik model as its analytical framework, the article situates the American style of development aid giving within the broader context of Liberia-United States (US) relations. Based on this foundation, the article then interrogated the flows of US development aid to Liberia from 1946-2013. The findings indicate that the American style of aid giving is ostensibly designed to serve the economic, political, military and strategic interests of the US. In this vein, Liberia is required to serve as a foot soldier in the promotion of American national interests in the former and elsewhere. Accordingly, in terms of the implications for social and economic development, for the past six decades American development aid has not helped to advance the material conditions of Liberia’s subaltern classes. However, in order to change this situation, the US would need to rethink the realpolitik foundation of its development aid programme and the Liberian government would need to press for such a policy rethinking. However, both of these possibilities are highly unlikely, given the US’ determination to prosecute its imperial project and its clientelist relationship with the Liberian government. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
Maghreb


Nigeria


Abstract: The quiet city of Calabar in southeastern Nigeria is famed for its burgeoning church scene offering various spiritual services. In this religious marketplace, The Brook Church stands out due to its beautiful building, well-dressed congregation, clever branding, and its 'unique' preaching. Focusing on young women's engagement with The Brook Church, this article builds on recent analyses seeking to understand the attraction of Pentecostalism for this often...
marginalised and disenfranchised social group. Examining The Brook Church's life-affirming doctrine of Zoe, in which individual aspirations are realised through careful and timely management of the religious self, the article explores how religious action and rhetoric mould new subjectivities aimed for success. Illustrating how Pentecostal practice gives young women a newfound sense of self-worth and confidence, the article's emphasis on the individual project suggests we should broaden debates that solely equate young women's engagement with Pentecostalism with sexuality and marriage opportunities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/15700666-12340048 (Restricted access)

Nigeria


Abstract: This collection of papers emanates from the second Abuja International Conference on Language and Literature, organized in 2012. The conference focused on the work of economist and writer Abubakar Gimba and his efforts to bring a change to the ethical, religious, social and cultural lives of the Nigerian people. Gimba consistently believes that the problems of corruption, exploitation, insecurity, poor roads and decaying infrastructure can be resolved with the right moral leadership in a democratic process. Contributions: Reflections on Nigerian writers and writing in the twenty-first century (Abubakar Rasheed); The perils of a culture-less African literature in the age of globalization (Tanure Ojaide); Abubakar Gimba and criticism of life (A.K. Babajo); Abubakar Gimba's epistles: a moral voice of our time (Mnguember Vicky Sylvester); Concluding Mervyn Hiskett's thesis on Sa'adu Zungur's 'Wakar yanci' (Saliyu Y. Ingawa); Binary thematic structure in Abubakar Gimba's 'Inner rumblings' (Effiok B. Uwatt); Reawakening national consciousness for a national language (Rachel Zainab Afegbua); Nation building through sacrifice: reflections from Gimba's 'Trail of sacrifice' (Asabe Kabir Usman); Wifehood dichotomy and gender diffusion in the Nigerian millennium era: Abubakar Gimba's 'Sacred apples' (Nonyelum Chibuzo Mba); Ten plagues in post-colonial Nigerian society: a sociological analysis of Abubakar Gimba's 'A toast in the cemetery' (Orji-Mba, Onwukah Benjamin & John Ameh); 'Wankan tarwada': Abubakar Gimba's rumblings in 'Inner rumblings' (Cecilia Kato & Shima Atimga). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

'O you who believe, eat of the 'tayyibt' (pure and wholesome food) that we have provided you' - producing risk, expertise and certified halal consumption in South Africa / Shaheed Tayob. - In: Journal of Religion in Africa: (2016), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 67-91

Abstract: This article is an analysis of the development of halal consumption in South Africa. Research on the contemporary consumption of halal has argued for an articulation of Muslim identity in a variety of settings. What evades these scholarly analyses is the production of halal as a commodity. How is it that halal consumption, as defined by Islamic dietary law, has been produced into a separately identifiable product? This paper argues that in South Africa the production of certified halal has been produced through an extensive campaign that identified the power of the Muslim consumer, consumption as an Islamic imperative, and the contemporary risks to halal presented by food technology and cross-contamination. Communicating with the Muslim consumer and identifying risks to halal consumption established a particular form of halal-certification expertise. The result was an increase in the visibility of halal and the establishment of halal-certification organizations as necessary intermediaries for the proper practice of halal. In the process 'taqwa' was recalibrated to mean vigilance against uncertified consumption as the inspection of a halal label was introduced into the determination of halal. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/15700666-12340064 (Restricted access)

South Africa

'Oxford in the bush' : the founding (and diminishing) ethos of Rhodes University / Paul Maylam. - In: African Historical Review: (2016), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 21-35

Abstract: Over the years, many members of the Rhodes University community have proudly
claimed their university to be a kind of transplanted Oxford, while others have viewed this claim as pretentious - hence the derogatory label 'Oxford in the bush'. This article explores the connections and comparison between the two institutions. In the early twentieth century, both universities strongly identified with the British imperial cause; and for decades Rhodes University regularly celebrated its symbolic association with the historical figure of Cecil Rhodes, who also happens to be one of the most commemorated figures in Oxford. There was also a shared ethos, as both laid stress on a style of education that was character-building, a prerequisite for which was a strong grounding in the classics. There was, too, a cultural affinity between Rhodes and Oxford, exemplified in the strict segregation of the sexes, the importance attached to sporting achievement, and a tendency to engage in frivolous activities. The article goes on to show how over time the Oxford tradition at Rhodes came to be challenged and undermined, especially from the late 1960s onwards. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2016.1231443 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: An autoethnographic and self-reflexive theorised analysis of aspects of the South African Communication Association reveals that its internal tensions mimicked wider contradictions both during and after apartheid. The historical role played by the association is critically examined in relation to issues of governance and naming, and with regard to its shaping of the scholarly community in South Africa as it negotiated different paradigms, constituencies and historical-political-economic contexts. The analysis is embedded in a critique of neoliberalism and how this condition has impacted the management procedures of the association. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2016.1190390 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Internationalisation at Stellenbosch University during the international academic boycott of the apartheid era (1948-1994) / Stefanie Baumert and Jan Botha. - In: African Historical Review: (2016), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 117-144 : graf., tab
Abstract: In this article, the authors address the international dimension of Stellenbosch University (SU) during the apartheid era, most notably during the academic boycott of South African universities between the early 1960s and the early 1990s. Based on information gathered from the documentary sources of the university and interviews with key role players at the university, the findings of the research will put some of the well-established hypotheses on South Africa's academic isolation and an increasing localism in higher education during that period into perspective. The article will show that prior to 1990 there were different kinds of international activities going on at SU, despite the academic boycotts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2016.1240842 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: This article is a personal assessment aimed to establish J.S. Marais's legacy. It is written in the light of the insights the author gained as he interacted with him as an undergraduate and honours student (starting in 1949), as a research student, and finally as a departmental colleague over a period of ten years or so. It begins with the experience of his teaching. He was a poor lecturer, especially to large classes. This improved with smaller classes. He came into his own in the honours year. He was a specialist in South African history as a case study in the colonial era, from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Marais was excellent as a supervisor of postgraduate research from honours to doctoral level, empathetic and patient in handling his students' needs. A further feature of his honours teaching was his development of a course in historical method and philosophy of history. Next, the article covers Marais's preparation for an academic career, first at UCT and then at Oxford, leading in both cases to BA
and honours degrees. Then his studies culminated in his doctoral thesis on the colonisation of New Zealand. This enabled him by 1927 to become a lecturer at UCT, a post he held until he moved to Wits as a senior lecturer in 1937. Marais's high reputation rested mainly on his books. The article continues with an assessment of each of these, including their reception by his colleagues. The article ends with an appraisal of Marais's qualities. Poor as an administrator, he was outstanding as a head of department at the intellectual level and also as a leader of the joint campaign of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) and UCT against the imposition of apartheid on the universities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2016.1238150 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Leo Fouché and history at Wits University, 1934-1942 / Bruce Murray. - In: African Historical Review: (2016), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 83-99
Abstract: Leo Fouché, the first Professor of History at Pretoria University, was the surprise choice to replace W.M. Macmillan, the first Professor of History at Wits University, following his resignation in 1933. Fouché served at Wits from 1934 to 1942, departing to take up the post of chairman of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. His tenure at both Pretoria and Wits was assessed negatively in the official histories of the two universities. In 'Ad Destinatum: Gedenkboek van die Universiteit van Pretoria 1910-1960', A.N. Pelzer ignored Fouché's major contribution in building up history at Pretoria and focussed instead on his failure to serve the Afrikaans movement. In 'Wits: The Early Years', B.K. Murray represented the conservative Fouché as a major disappointment, both as a researcher and as a teacher, following his productive and progressive-minded predecessor. In this article, an attempt is made to present a more detailed and rounded assessment of his tenure at Wits. While he published little, and his syllabus changes, with their narrow focus on white South African history, did not outlast him, his tenure was generally a positive one for the Department of History. Student numbers grew substantially, an additional staff post was secured, and postgraduate research was actively promoted. Three of his postgraduate students went on to distinguished academic careers in history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2016.1235765 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: This article brings the notion of transfiguration to bear on the study of the "unspeakable" identity of African migrants living in South Africa, in the context of state language games on violence perpetrated against these migrants. The significance of these discourses is explored, in particular how official and not-so-unofficial discourses on violence in South African media combine to make migrants simultaneously visible and invisible. Speaking about violence involving black non-South Africans, state functionaries tend to downplay the "xenophobic" element while overplaying the link with motiveless crime. Nevertheless, the sense that the migrant, labelled "foreigner", is to blame for all the problems is never far from the surface of these language games. The migrant is therefore enlisted into a discourse where s/he is transformed and subsequently forced to recognise him/herself as subject. As a victim of violence, the migrants find themselves inhabiting zones of discursive indistinction, where they are both victim and victimiser, criminal and crime victim. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2016.1167751 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: Public demand for university facilities in the then Colony of Natal began to gather momentum from the mid-nineteenth century. The Natal University College that was eventually launched in 1909/1910 in Pietermaritzburg and extended to Durban during the 1920s was characterised by three prominent features: First, it was initially affiliated to the University of the Cape of Good Hope and, in 1918, became a constituent college of the University of South Africa
before maturing to become the independent University of Natal in March 1949. Second, the College remained an exclusively white institution until 1936 when the 'Natal Experiment' was launched in the form of separate classes for so-called 'Non-Europeans'. Third, competition between Pietermaritzburg and Durban was seemingly resolved in 1928 by mutual acceptance of the principle of duality but a dual campus structure had serious implications with regard to the equitable distribution of limited financial and other resources. Since 1949 the multi-campus concept has been expanded. The present-day University of KwaZulu-Natal, established in January 2004, has a five-campus structure, with four sites in greater Durban in addition to the original base in Pietermaritzburg. It is also multi-racial and of mixed gender with regard both to its student and staff complement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2016.1234012 (Restricted access)

South Africa
The University of South Africa (Unisa) 1918-1948: the first transition, from colonial to segregationist institution / Andrew Manson. - In: African Historical Review: (2016), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 1-20 : tab
Abstract: This article traces the first of what would become several significant transitions in the evolution of the University of South Africa (Unisa); that from University of the Cape of Good Hope (UCGH), an institution with a distinct English tradition loosely based on the 'liberal' constitution of the Cape Colony, to a more segregationist Afrikaner-dominated university by 1946. This was largely shaped by national politics, in particular the rise of Afrikaner nationalism, in the 1920s and 30s. Not only did Unisa become captive to Afrikaner forces, it also was strongly infiltrated by the Broederbond, which had as one of its objectives the holding of key positions in higher education in South Africa. In addition, issues of race now became a growing 'problem' as Unisa sought to fulfil its mandate to provide higher education for 'non-Europeans' in an era of segregation. However, it would be a distortion to portray this transition fom a simple binary perspective. There was ambivalence about the 'liberalism' of the UCGH that reflected the pressures for a new racial order at the Cape. Similarly, the extent of Broederbond influence at Unisa (and over national politics) should not be over-emphasised. Somewhat paradoxically, Unisa continued to accommodate nodes of liberal thinking within the institution, and in the 1960s resisted state attempts to be drawn into a scheme to construct an Afrikaans-only university in Johannesburg. Nevertheless, the essential conservatism and political acquiescence of the university to apartheid meant that the requirement to transform Unisa in the democratic era was all the more painful and complex. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2016.1230308 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to highlight using international archives, the extent to which America's attempts to anchor its increasingly dominant global economic power and specifically the struggle between London and New York as the centre of global finance, impacted on the nature and character of the monetary policy advice given by these two international experts, as evident in their work on the Kemmerer-Vissering Commission. We show that Kemmerer, a representative of the rising new global economic powerhouse, the United States of America, and Vissering, a representative of a far less significant global player, the Netherlands, also with somewhat closer historical ties to Britain, were in fact instruments of these global dynamics, as they went about their work on the Commission. This global aspect of the narrative of the Kemmerer-Vissering report has not been highlighted by previous research. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/20780389.2015.1051027 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Abstract: The issues of poverty and inequality, unemployment and the poor living conditions of employees in communities where local and multinational corporations operate have reemerged on the development agenda as a result of growing labour unrest in South Africa, particularly in the mining sector. This article aims to contribute to the conceptualisation and understanding of corporate social responsibility (CSR), including how the philosophy of a developmental state is understood by different stakeholders. A qualitative study was conducted of the CSR initiatives of ten listed national and multinational companies. Interviews were conducted with multiple stakeholders, including the labour force, government, business representatives and community members. The findings suggest that CSR remains an underdeveloped field of enquiry in development studies, underpinned by diverse ideological perspectives among stakeholders regarding its direction and implementation. Despite this situation, an emerging consensus exists that the economic and social goals of companies are interconnected, calling for an integrated approach to CSR. Recommendations are made for rethinking CSR conceptually and strengthening CSR capacity at company level and in academic enquiry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa
The relationship between access to Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and poverty in South Africa / Howard Gabriels and Anele Horn. - In: Africanus: (2014), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 21 -33 : ill
Abstract: The National Development Plan (NDP) recognises access to Information and Communications Technology (ICT) as a hindrance towards economic advancement in South Africa and lists universal access to broadband services as an enabling milestone towards reducing poverty (National Planning Commission 2011: 149). In many respects South Africa has made tremendous progress with access to basic voice telephony, as a result of the rapid expansion of mobile service providers, mainly due to convenience and the introduction of pre-paid telephony. However, with respect to other elements of ICT, especially access to services that require broadband infrastructure, South Africa has not made much progress over the past decade. The purpose of the paper is to investigate the relationship between access to ICT and poverty in South Africa in order to establish whether any meaningful correlations exist. The paper furthermore attempts to identify those areas in South Africa that are characterised by both high levels of poverty, and low levels of access to ICT. There is a strong negative correlation between the geographic spread of access to ICT and the geographic spread of poverty in South Africa. In other words, areas where poverty are relatively high are areas likely to experience relatively low access to ICT, conversely, areas where poverty are relatively low are likely to experience relatively high levels of access to ICT. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Sudan
Abstract: The independence referendum of South Sudan in 2011 brought about the birth of a new land-locked and oil export-dependent African country. Despite obvious challenges, there was hope that oil could fund South Sudanese development, and that mutual economic dependence on a thriving oil sector would incentivize peaceful bilateral relations between South Sudan and Sudan. Yet, within six months of independence, tensions escalated, Sudan leveraged its control of oil export infrastructure to demand hefty transit payments and an end to South Sudanese support to rebels in the north, with South Sudan responding by shutting down its oil production and seeking alternative pipeline routes. Domestically, the mismanagement of oil revenues and shutdown of oil production also exacerbated tensions within the South Sudanese Government, contributing to its breaking apart and renewed civil war in December 2013. In contrast to
optimistic views of oil-fuelled peace incentives, we point at the challenging political geography of oil in the two Sudans and the tensions undermining economic logics of "mutual interests" and "peace dividends" between, and within, these two countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2015.1113551 (Restricted access)

**Subsaharan Africa**


Abstract: Solid domestic waste management has been identified as one of the most serious urban neighborhood threats to environmental health in sub-Saharan Africa. The pertinent question to ask is whether this is a structural or behavioral problem or both. This investigation was therefore an attempt to: determine the adequacy of facilities to handle domestic waste; and to assess both qualitatively and quantitatively behavioral factors such as: knowledge; attitudes; and practices of stakeholders about challenges related to sustainable domestic solid waste management in Lobatse, a town in Botswana. Households were selected in order to represent high, medium, and low socio-economic groups in the town. Purposive sampling was used to choose key informants, consisting of personnel in charge of municipal solid waste management (MSW) in the Lobatse Town Council and Chairpersons of Village Development Committees. The severity index measure was used to capture the perception of communities on domestic waste management and the attitudes at household responsibility. Chi square was used to assess the relationship between the categorical variables. The major findings emerging from the study show a lack of conviction about the efficacy of available facilities among residents. Individuals are also non-committal about having to pay for the collection of their waste or having to be paid for participating in domestic waste management activities. Among the major recommendations is that public education campaigns should be developed to encourage sustainable domestic waste management behavior. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2015.1099451 (Restricted access)

**Subsaharan Africa**


Abstract: In a quest to achieve a sustainable supply of drinking water, most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have adopted water supply models designed to meet targets set by continually changing global water initiatives (GWI). Consequently, strategies to deliver these GWI concomitantly changed after dominating water policy implementation at a particular time. The review observes that these changes often overlooked contextual setting and undermined smooth continuity from one initiative to another. The poor link between initiatives, therefore, allowed the factors responsible for poor access to persist. To that end, the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade initiative (1981-1990) did not meet the target of "water for all". Similarly, the International Water for Life Decade (2005-2015) failed to reduce by 50% the number of people without access as anticipated. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2015.1133312 (Restricted access)

**Subsaharan Africa**


Abstract: This special issue of *Politikon* focuses on an under-researched topic in political science and international relations, namely environmental crime. Environmental crimes may involve a number of actors including host governments, states, rebel or terrorist groups, corporations and most of the time organised criminal organisations. Focusing on the interaction between these actors and the criminal act itself, forms the cornerstone of the majority of research done on environmental crime. Contributions: Editorial: Environmental crime in Sub-Saharan Africa: a review and future challenges (Derica Lambrechts); Wildlife crime and state security in South(ern) Africa: an overview of developments (Maano Ramutsindela); A flawed war: rethinking ‘green
militarisation' in the Kruger National Park (Mark Shaw & Julian Rademeyer); Security coordination in an illegal market: the transnational trade in rhinoceros horn (Annette Hübschle); Risks and fallacies associated with promoting a legalised trade in ivory (Ross Harvey); Money and marginalisation : the lost war against abalone poaching in South Africa (Derica Lambrechts & Khalil Goga); Environmental organised crime : the dirty business of hazardous waste disposal and limited state capacity in Africa (Derica Lambrechts & Michael Hector). [ASC Leiden abstract] http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cpsa20/43/2 (Restricted access)

Sudan


Abstract: This book results from two workshops at the University of Khartoum, one organized in 2009 and entitled 'Pastoral livelihoods, markets and mobility: emerging orders in Sudan', the other in 2011, entitled 'Institutionalization and regularization: emerging orders in Sudan after the referendum. The book explores the emergent character of social orders and institutional arrangements in Sudan and South Sudan. Recurring patterns of exclusion and ongoing struggles to reconfigure disadvantaged positions are investigated as are shifting borders, changing alliances and relationships with land and language. The book proposes reading the post-colonial history of the Sudans as a continuous struggle to find institutional orders valid for all citizens. The separation of Sudan and South Sudan in 2011 has not solved this dilemma. Exclusionary and exploitative practices endure and inhibit the rule of law, distributive justice, political participation and functioning infrastructure. Analyses of historical records and recent ethnographic data show that orders do not result directly from intended courses of action, planning and orchestration but from contingently emerging patterns. The studies included look beyond dominant elites caught in violent fights for powers, cycles of civil war and fragile peace agreements to explore a broad range of social formations, some of which may have the potential to glue people and things together in peaceful co-existence, while others give way to new violence. Contributions: Emergence and contestation of orders in the Sudans (Sandra Calkins, Enrico Ille & Richard Rottenburg). Part 1: Borders and boundaries 1. Rethinking the role of historiography in Sudan at a time of crisis: deconstructing and reconstructing 'Sudanese history' (Yoshiko Kurita); 2. The long history of conflict, integration and changing alliances on the Darfur/Chad Border (Andrea Behrends); 3. Whose land? Disentangling border claims in Sudan (Douglas H. Johnson); 4. Identifying the South Sudanese: registration for the January 2011 referendum and defining a new nationality (Nicki Kindersley); 5. The order of iconicity and the mutability of 'the Moro language' (Siri Lamoureaux). Part 2: Production and distribution. 6. Competing forms of land use and incompatible identifications of who is to benefit from policies in the south of the North: pastoralists, agro-industry and farmers in the Blue Nile Region (Günther Schlee); 7. Small-scale farming in southern Gedaref State, East Sudan (Zahir Musa Abdal-Kareem); 8. Gifts, guns and 'govvermen': South Sudan and Its southeast (Immo Eulenberger); 9. Negotiating distributive orders in rural Sudan: justification and critique of charitable gifts (Sandra Calkins). Part 3: Organisation and representation. 10. Greedy donors? Uncertainty and the Organisation of Seed Distribution in the Nuba Mountains / South Kordofan (Enrico Ille). 11. Institutionalisation and regulation of medical kits in an emergency situation in the Nuba Mountains / South Kordofan (Mariam Sharif); 12. 'Popular consultation' as a mechanism for peaceful social order in the Nuba Mountains / South Kordofan? (Guma Kunda Komey); 13. How DDR shifted its face in South Sudan (Timm Sureau). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tanzania


Abstract: This paper examines the impacts of agricultural trade liberalisation on the welfare of smallholder farmers in Bangladesh and Tanzania. Using secondary data for the pre and post liberalisation periods for two main agricultural crops from Bangladesh (rice) and Tanzania (maize) the authors analysed the correlation between domestic and international prices of rice and maize to investigate impacts of agricultural trade liberalisation on price stability / volatility and food security with a view to analysing the economic benefits of trade liberalisation for smallholder
farmers. To understand price volatility, the authors used the Huchet-Bourdon (2011) method to estimate the coefficient of variation of the level of prices (CV) and the corrected coefficient of variation (CCV). They found that the values of both CV and CCV for consumer price in the postliberalisation period were quite large, suggesting greater volatility of consumer price of both crops. They further found that productivity growth did not necessarily lead to income gains for smallholder farmers in either country due to price volatility and the lack of market integration. This study illustrates the contradictory outcomes of agricultural trade liberalisation. The authors recommend complementary policy interventions to achieve enhanced welfare outcomes from agricultural trade liberalisation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/canus/canus_v44_n2_a2.pdf (Restricted access)

West Africa
Abstract: With the possible exception of the Kingdom of Kongo, the history of Christianity in Atlantic Africa in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has not been examined in depth. We know even less about the development of European religious concepts and perceptions in this part of the world since it is usually assumed that such ideas remained static. While a variety of studies have discussed the specifics of European demonology in the Americas, no comparable investigations exist for West and West Central Africa. Using the concept of the 'beating devil' as a case study, this article examines how European Christians adapted their religious ideas in this non-European context, and relates the results to European religious discourse in the Americas. The article argues for a more-comprehensive investigation into the circulation of discursive elements in the Atlantic world that includes the African dimension as well as a comparative view of the multilingual source material. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/15700666-12340049 (Restricted access)