Abstracts, week 50

Africa
Ensuring that Africa keeps rising : the economic integration imperative / Adrian D. Saville and Lyal White. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs:* (2015), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 1-21 : graf., tab
Abstract: Cyclical factors and the commodities boom have played a big part in Africa's impressive growth record since 2000. Yet the 'Africa rising' narrative is increasingly supported by significant macroeconomic reforms and structural changes that bode well for sustained levels of growth and development. A critical determinant of whether this positive growth trend continues will be the extent of Africa's economic integration with the rest of the world and within the continent. The TCIP framework - tracking the flow of trade, capital, information and people - developed by Pankaj Ghemawat demonstrates how economic openness and integration facilitate economic growth and socio-economic advancement. However, poor levels of integration, a lack of understanding and the data deficit that measure these flows have left Africa out of these empirical studies. In this article, data from traditional sources together with the TCIP framework provide insights into the state, nature and contribution of these flows in Africa. In addition, a look at proprietary data from Visa further elucidates the changes and opportunities presented by Africa's economic integration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2015.1023342 (Restricted access)

Africa
Threats to the exploration, production and supply of Africa's energy resources / Lord Aikins Adusei. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs:* (2015), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 43-65 : tab
Abstract: Since the turn of the 21st century, Africa has attracted the attention of policymakers from all over the world, notably the United States, the European Union, China, India, Brazil and Russia. This attention stems from several factors but the most crucial is economics. There is a growing belief among corporate and political decision makers that Africa's largely untapped energy resources could lay the foundation for a long-lasting and mutually beneficial partnership between the continent and the energy markets in Asia, Europe and North America. Africa has thus become the new frontier for the exploration, production and supply of energy. However, the energy industry faces several threats which could individually or collectively undermine the continent's chances of becoming a leading player in the highly strategic global energy market. This article focuses on the dangers facing Africa's burgeoning energy industry. The analysis focus on two key energy resources: crude oil and natural gas. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.1001432 (Restricted access)

Cameroon
Causes and management of job stress among selected teachers in Cameroon / Fritz Ilongo. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 1-12
Abstract: This paper looks at the causes of job-related stress among teachers in Buea (Cameroon), and the individual management strategies they employ. A chi-square test reveals as the main causes of stress among teachers: i) student indiscipline, ii) poor payment, iii) little perspective on promotion, iv) heavy work load, and v) conflicting relationships with principals. The paper purports that socio-economic factors are the most important predictors of stress, followed by interpersonal relations and then by instructional problems. The paper also shows that all individuals are different in terms of job stress perception and strategies for stress management, due to personality differences as well as to the presence or absence of social support system. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

French West Africa
Finding the historical Wangrin or the banality of virtue / Ralph A. Austen. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 37-58 : ill., tab
Abstract: The hero of Amadou Hampâté Bâ's canonical book, 'L'étrange destin de Wangrin', was

a historical fgure. However, the rich, if incomplete, colonial records of this individual's career as an interpreter and clerk in French West Africa indicate that he was far less corrupt or heroic than the person depicted in what we now have to call a novel. This work makes use of real historical incidents but misplaces and distorts them, indicating that Hampâté Bâ was inspired as much by literary tropes as by empirical reality. The banal virtue of the historical Wangrin (and even that of his shadier rival, the interpreter Romo Sidebi/Moro Sidibé) also suggests a break between the incentives and opportunities for corruption in the 'classical' interwar colonial era and the late- and postcolonial conditions that have produced far more consequential patterns of African administrative malfeasance. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.1.0037 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Foragers or cultivators? : a discussion of Wilks's "big bang" theory of Akan history / Mariano Pavanello. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 1-26 : tab
Abstract: This article considers various recent contributions challenging Ivor Wilks's 'big bang' theory of Akan history. In an article published in 2005, Wilks reconfirmed his hypothesis that the Akan populations inhabiting the forestland in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were hunter-gatherers who achieved a new level of mastery of the environment, and gave way to centralized political formations. The present article analyzes the technical, demographic, and social conditions of the transition from a hunting-gathering to a swidden agricultural economy, and provides a picture, consistent with the archaeological data, that pushes back by centuries the practice of agriculture in the forest, showing that it is unlikely that hunter-gatherers, in a short span of only two centuries, could have launched an agrarian and industrial revolution and created the Akan civilization. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.2.0001 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Questioning HIV/AIDS-related stigma : lived disempowerment and potential empowerment among Ghanaians living with HIV/AIDS / Cyril Latzoo. - In: *Communicatio:* (2015), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 238-258
Abstract: HIV-related stigma harms People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), families, and even communities of memory. This study examines HIV-related stigma in Ghana, specifically how PLWHA make sense of their response to the experience of HIV/AIDS-related stigma. Sensemaking is explored in the face of HIV/AIDS-related stigma to determine whether participants' attributional responses partly corroborate the widespread views of disempowerment associated with stigma. PLWHA attribute HIV-related stigma to ignorance, lack of sympathy and lack of empathy. Often, PLWHA portray both their community and government as morally mute or ineffective in handling HIV/AIDS-related stigma. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1066408 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Small-scale and industrial gold mining histories in Nangodi, Upper East Region, Ghana / Elisha P. Renne. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 71-94 : ill., graf., krt
Abstract: This paper examines gold mining history in Nangodi, which has linked residents of this small, rural community in northeastern Ghana with successive political regimes, changing mining laws, and the vagaries of the global economy, reflected in fluctuating gold prices. Nangodi presents a distinctive gold mining history in Ghana as it had the only industrial mine open in the former Northern Territories. Gold mining there was influenced when men who had mining experience in southern Ghana came to Nangodi. This historical analysis clarifies the ways that past mining-related actions in Nangodi have had consequences for those presently living in this impoverished area of Ghana. While Nangodi residents have benefited economically from gold mining, they have also experienced detrimental health, environmental, and legal consequences from it, underscoring the political and economic vulnerability as well as the social and cultural resiliency of such gold mining communities. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.2.0071 (Restricted access)

Ghana
The marriages of Abina Mansah : escaping the boundaries of "slavery" as a category in historical analysis / Trevor R. Getz and Lindsay Ehrisman. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 93-118
Abstract: This article (re)examines the testimony of Abina Mansah, a young Akan-speaking woman who brought charges and testified against her former master, Quamina Eddoo, for her illegal enslavement in 1876. Both inside the judicial Assessor's Court in Cape Coast Castle and within subsequent scholarly interpretations of her testimony, the label "slave" functioned as the primary marker of Abina's identity and the analytic lens through which the authors understand her experiences and motivations. In this rereading of her testimony, however, the authors explore the centrality of her status as a married woman to her identity, and argue that her decision to take Quamina Eddoo to court was actually a strategy that she pursued to ensure her spiritual and physical health and to safeguard her. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.1.0093 (Restricted access)

Mali
In defense of Mali's gold : the political and military organization of the Northern Upper Niger, c. 1650 - c. 1850 / Jan Jansen. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-36 : ill., krt
Abstract: This analysis offers a compelling alternative to the received wisdom that the Mali Empire had dissolved by the end of the seventeenth century. It will be demonstrated that between 1650 and 1850, to the north of the gold fields of the Mali Empire the rulers of Kangaba successfully managed a defense zone. Using military and organizational innovations attributed to polities east of the Niger River (Kong, Segu [Ségou], Kano), they fused the political heritage of the Mali Empire with a system of triads of refuges or fortifications. Throughout the zone, groups of mercenaries of different ethnic origins were assimilated into the Kangaba polity and integrated into the political organization as well as Mali's political ideology. The defense zone protected the gold fields from northern military pressure, in particular from the Bambara Segu kingdom, as well as from small bands of marauders and, later, the armies of El Hadji Umar. By elaborating a regional military-strategic focus that pays close attention to the landscape, and by using the concept of warrior state as a heuristic device, this article mobilizes a variety of hitherto unused archival, architectural, genealogical, and geographical sources. This article does a historiographic reassessment of the dominance of oral traditions as sources for the study of the history of the Mali Empire and the Upper Niger. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.1.0001 (Restricted access)

Namibia
A framework for setting up pastoral information services in Namibia / David Matsveru, Catherine Nengomasha and Wilson Yule. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 99-117 : fig., tab
Abstract: For pastors to be successful in the execution of their pastoral duties (such as preaching, counselling, community development, and others) theological colleges and churches in Namibia should provide information services for them. This article discusses the information needs and information seeking behaviour of pastors, as well as factors which may affect their information seeking behaviour. The paper is based on a study entitled "Information needs and information seeking behaviour of Namibian pastors", which employed both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The authors aim to influence policy and decision makers and religious information service providers by suggesting a framework for pastoral information services. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia
Causes and risk factors of maternal deaths in Namibia / Mulama Lihongeni and Nelago Indongo. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 239-252 : graf., tab
Abstract: In order to develop, implement and evaluate policy to prevent maternal deaths in Namibia, it is important that the causes be known. A retrospective audit of maternal records was

conducted analyzing 154 maternal deaths recorded during the period 2008-2012. Of these 154 maternal deaths, 58.4% were direct maternal deaths and 41.6% were indirect. Hemorrhage (37.8%), eclampsia (24.4%) and puerperal sepsis (23.3%) accounted for more than 85% of direct maternal deaths. In about 65% of the hemorrhage cases, 64% of the eclampsia cases and 53% of the puerperal sepsis cases, the women lived in rural areas. Predominant - and recognizable - indirect causes were HIV (45.3%); pneumonia (23.4%) and tuberculosis (17.2%). Women living in rural areas were more likely to die from pneumonia (60%) than those in urban areas. Most women who died due to HIV were aged between 30-39 years (75.9%) while maternal deaths due to eclampsia were most common among the younger women (15-29 years). Maternal deaths occur less frequently when women live together with their partner as compared to those who do not (OR = 0.53). The study identified a range of sociodemographic, clinical and health system factors as possible contributors to maternal deaths in Namibia. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Namibia

Gender, culture and climate change in rural Namibia / Margaret Ndapewa Angula and Ewaldine Menjono. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 225-238 : tab

Abstract: Subsistence farming is central to Namibian communities' livelihoods. At the same time it is one of the sectors that is most vulnerable to impacts of climate change. This articles examines the differentiated impacts of climate change on female and male farmers in Namibia, using the Gender Analysis Framework (GAF) and the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Framework (CVCA). To understand why and how women and men are affected is important for the development of adaptation strategies in the agricultural sector, and especially for enhancing the resilience of local communities. The paper further highlights how culture influences gender inequalities and climate change vulnerability among different ethnic communities. Cultural beliefs, perceptions and opinions that perceive a woman as weak and as subordinate to men still dominate in Namibian society. Such cultural beliefs inform social practices and values of all ethnic groups. Women have limited decision-making power at all levels of government and women in rural areas have feelings of hopelessness. The paper concludes that climate change impacts are not gender neutral. Men's and women's vulnerability to climate change are not the same, and their adaptive capacities are differentiated. Access to information and ownership of technical skills is important to increase the capacity of both men and women to diversify their livelihood and to migrate in search of employment. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia

Postcolonial biblical interpretation: a futile exercise? / Jannie Hunter. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 118-125 : ill

Abstract: The history of the interpretation of the Bible has gone through many stages. These normally followed a trend in philosophy which rules the era or period into which the interpretive approach(es) would find expression. Literal interpretation was a trend of the middle ages. The modernist era saw the emergence of more critical interpretations with historical criticism, structural criticism and others. After modernism, interpretive approaches moved away from focussing only on language for seeking the meaning of texts. Focus shifted to the periphery and the historical (diachronic) and current (synchronic) "outsides" or contexts of texts in order to establish meaning. The gest of this paper is to distinguish postcolonial literary critical exercises from the main literary critical exercise of postmodern philosophy, namely deconstruction, and see whether the negative judgements that have been levelled against deconstruction by some (e.g. Ellis, 1989) might hold true for postcolonial criticism as well. The author presents a Namibian case of gendered social injustice as an example of a situation for which a story from the Old Testament (Ruth) holds relevance. The author concludes that a postcolonial approach based on intertextuality and the temporality of the sign, unlike a deconstructive approach, is no futile exercise. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Namibia

Practitioners' experiences of the implementation of sustainable development in the institutions of

higher learning in Namibia / Miriam Hamunyela, Chosi D. Kasanda and Alex Kanyimba. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 13-22 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article reports on results of a study that examined the experiences of practitioners in Namibian with implementing the programme Education for Sustainable Development. Lecturers in Namibian institutions of higher education view education for sustainable development as cutting through disciplines for which reason they should be the responsibility of all lecturers. Nevertheless, a collaborative teaching effort is not undertaken. The authors recommend that members of institutions' management boards inspire and motivate sustainability and environmental awareness, and actively promote the transformation of society through the adoption of a policy and action plan on education for sustainable development. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia

Rape myths and victim blaming: a study of attitudes of university students in Namibia / Ndeyapo Nafuka and Elizabeth Shino. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 81-98 : graf., tab

Abstract: Rape myths serve to blame the victim, justify the perpetrator's actions, and discount the violence of rape. For perpetrators, these rape myths are thought to reduce the expected negative consequences of committing rape. It is believed that endorsement of rape myths might precede sexual aggression and rape. The primary purpose of this study was to examine the extent of endorsement for rape myths by a sample of university students and to establish whether there was any gender difference in this endorsement. A quantitative, descriptive and cross-sectional research framework was adopted. A non-probability stratified convenience sample of 152 students was employed. The 20-item short-form of the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (IRMA-SF) was administered to assess how strongly the participants agreed with rape myths overall. A rape vignette (acquaintance rape scenario) and an accompanying questionnaire were used to assess victim and perpetrator-blaming. The results suggested that at least some students tend towards endorsing some of the rape myths, and male participants slightly more so than female participants. There were no statistically significant differences in the pattern of responses of male and female respondents regarding the rape vignette. Gender seemed to make no difference with regard to the degree of victim blaming on the acquaintance rape scenario. However, rape myth endorsement on the IRMA-SF scale was significantly associated with victim blaming. In light of the results indicating a presence of rape myth, suggestions are made for possible interventions to reduce rape myths. The overall findings suggest a need to provide more accurate information that will undo myths and by doing so reduce indulging attitudes towards rape and other forms of sexual violence. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia

Social work students' attitudes towards gender equality in Namibia: results from an exploratory study / John Matthews ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 147-173 : graf, tab

Abstract: This paper explores the attitudes towards gender equality of students studying social work in Namibia. While previous published research has explored social work students' attitudes toward sexism and gender equality, no published research presents the perspectives of students in a Southern African context. The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) was used as the main data collection tool. This 22-item instrument measures levels of benevolent and hostile sexism and is supported with firm psychometric evidence, including established validity in international settings and in multiple languages. Results presented are based on a sample of 154 undergraduate social work students in an accredited social work degree programme at a Namibian public university. Overall, the results indicate above average levels of sexism, with higher scores for benevolent sexism than hostile sexism. Using bivariate analyses, the findings indicate that older students, married students, and those in the advanced stages of the degree programme (years 3-4) hold more positive attitudes related to gender equality, and thus hold less sexist views. Suggestions for addressing negative beliefs about gender equality in terms of curricular integration and

increasing opportunities for student exposure to positive imagery are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Namibia
The integration of an effective disaster risk reduction system in Namibia based on vulnerabilities of stakeholders in the Zambezi region / Alex T. Kanyimba and Nguza Siyambango. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 44-64 : foto's, tab
Abstract: According to the Namibia Rapid Assessment Report, flood disasters affect the Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kunene, Kavango and Zambezi (former Caprivi) regions of Namibia (Government of the Republic of Namibia, 2012). This study explores the views of the civil society, community and local government in disaster-prone areas about the threat of floods and about flood-related losses, and reports on the possibilities of implementing an effective disaster risk reduction system in Namibia. In the opinion of members of civil society, the community and local government agencies, flooding is on the increase and losses in assets have been experienced. The Namibian disaster reduction system consequently faces a challenge. The study gives recommendations for improvement. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia
The rights of the dead: a case of the Ovahimba people of Namibia / Francis S. Nyathi. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 136-146
Abstract: This paper explores the conceptions of Namibia's Ovahimba tribe about the rights of the dead. The study was carried out in the Kunene region and employed a qualitative approach to data collection and analysis. An eclectic sampling technique was used to select participants and a purposive sampling technique for selecting elderly men in the rural homesteads to respond to questions typically known and practiced by them. The study established that Ovahimba people believe that the spirits of the dead (ancestors) live and communicate with them all the time. They believe that the dead have the right to be heard, appeased, given a dignified burial, remembered, commemorated, revered and worshipped through the sacred fire. The author recommends that the Namibian nation be wary of importation of Western values that impose themselves on indigenous African cultures in the name of law and justice. The paper also recommends that the school curriculum for the Ovahimba people be vetted to ascertain cultural fairness and neutrality to avoid elements of ideological hegemonic impositions and/or brainwash. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia
Types of parent involvement in schools in the Omusati education region of Namibia / Alex T. Kanyimba and Nguza Siyambango. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 174-188 : tab
Abstract: This article investigates the involvement of parents in the secondary school education of their children. Data were collected using a questionnaire which was administered to a systematic sample of 156 parents of learners in grades eight to ten from a random sample of 10 combined and junior secondary schools. The study revealed that parents are involved in activities such as feeding and dressing the children for school, attending parent-teacher meetings, discussing school matters, voting in school board elections, helping children with homework, ensuring that children behave well both at home and at school, providing a quiet place for homework, and teaching children the alphabet. Parents were less frequently involved in activities such as attending parents' evenings, helping with special groups such as sports and drama, limiting TV viewing, helping the school to set challenging academic grades, discussing the child's progress, and checking homework every night. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria
Caliphate expansion and sociopolitical change in nineteenth-century lower Benue hinterlands / Moses Ochonu. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 133-178
Abstract: This article analyzes the processes of jihad, migration, and sociopolitical change in the lower Benue hinterlands of nineteenth century central Nigeria. It examines the dynamics at work in the expansion of the territorial, commercial, and symbolic frontiers of the Sokoto caliphate in

this sector, as well as the impact commercial and political events spawned by caliphate expansion and consolidation in this area had on the experiences, sociopolitical organization, economies, and institutions of some non-Muslim communities. The author explores the nonreligious lives that a religious movement progressively took on as it made its way through this multiethnic, politically diverse region of precolonial central Nigeria, focusing in particular on the experiences of the Agatu, a subset of the Idoma people, with the vagaries of the jihad. The article considers the proactive and reactive responses and adaptations of non-Muslim communities to the intrusions, raids, and demands of Hausa and Fulani Muslims possessing various degrees of caliphate affinities and affiliations. The author argues that, although inspired by an expressed desire to construct and extend the frontiers of an ideal Islamic state, the jihad assumed a commercial character in this sector. Characterized by slave raiding and military intrusions, it left profound social and political legacies that those who encountered it had to contend with and adapt to during the tumultuous mid- to late nineteenth century. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.1.0133 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Conflicting interpretations in the biography of a modern artist of African descent / Simon Ottenberg. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 45-70
Abstract: The author explores the uncertain history of the modern artist Suzanna Ogunjami Wilson, whose birth and death details are uncertain. She acquired a bachelor's and a master's in art education in 1928 and 1929, respectively, from Teacher's College, Columbia University, and from 1928 to 1934 she exhibited in the eastern United States, often with African Americans. If born in Nigeria of Igbo parentage, as all published accounts to the present attest, she would be the first African to exhibit modern art in the United States. If born in Jamaica, as U.S. Census records suggest, she would be the first Jamaican to do so. No actual birth records are available from either country. The author follows her marriage to a Sierra Leone Krio in New York City and their movement to that country, where she was the first person of African descent to exhibit modern art, and where she founded two children's art schools. Regardless of her birthplace, her remarkable record is important to African and African-American art historians and other scholars. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.2.0045 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Stealing the road : colonial rule and the Hajj from Nigeria in the early twentieth century / Jonathan Reynolds. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 27-44
Abstract: This article focuses on the attempt of the Nigerian colonial administration to regulate and control the movement of Nigerian Muslim pilgrims during the interwar period of the early twentieth century. The article shows how the efforts of the Nigerian colonial government to control the Hajj in the 1920s and 1930s highlight not only the issue of Islam in Nigeria, but also the interaction among British colonialism, Islam, and the agency of colonial subjects on a broader scale. The article draws heavily upon Nigerian colonial primary sources as well as the broader scholarship on the Hajj in Africa. In so doing, the article highlights the complexity of colonial agendas as well as the success of colonial subjects in asserting their own personal, economic, and spiritual sovereignty in the face of colonialism. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.2.0027 (Restricted access)

South Africa
B D Lalla's 'The Black Coolie': a struggle for a voice / Ayub Sheik. - In: *Current Writing: Text and Reception in Southern Africa:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 50-60
Abstract: B D Lalla's The Black Coolie (1946) is a romanticised reverie of the Indian diaspora to the Natal sugar belt. The Black Coolie is graphically suggestive of a racial other, and represents a significant and rare chronicle of the ideological development and expression of the South African Indian migrant community and their realignment in the politics of identity. Lalla's poetry is viewed in an intertextual relationship with the migrant folksongs of diaspora, and his work serves as

witness to the racial politics of the time. Collectively, the focalised voices represent subjective narratives and utterances of an underclass driven by the contradictory pulses of despair and hope. The Black Coolie (1946) signified a realignment of Indian political identity, and prefigured the notion of Black Consciousness as being inclusive of Indians, Africans and Coloureds. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1013929X.2015.1059023 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Framing of Jacob Zuma and polygamy in Die Burger (2008-2013) / Margaretha Geertsema. - In: *Communicatio:* (2015), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 175-191
Abstract: The traditional practice of polygamy, whereby a person is married to more than one spouse at the same time, entered the public discourse in South Africa primarily through President Jacob Zuma's weddings in 2008, 2010 and 2012. This article aims to reflect the discussion of Zuma's polygamy in particularly the Afrikaans communities of South Africa from 2008 to 2013, as the Afrikaans language newspaper Die Burger targets this segment of the broader society. Drawing on framing theory, three major themes emerge from this analysis. First, writers in Die Burger want Jacob Zuma to be a modern head of state instead of a traditional man. Second, they believe that the particular cultural right to practise polygamy violates women's human rights. Third, they see Jacob Zuma and polygamy not as a private but as a public issue, since taxpayers are supporting his family financially. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1054851 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Implications of foreign direct investment for national sovereignty : the Wal-Mart/Massmart merger as an illustration / Henri Bezuidenhout and Ewert Kleynhans. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs:* (2015), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 93-110
Abstract: The Wal-Mart/Massmart merger has caused concern about its possible influence on the South African economy, employment and the autonomy of the state. This study analyses strategic considerations for states that allow foreign corporations to engage in their domestic markets. Globalisation and transnational harmonisation have led to an impetus for corporations to extend their activities across national borders and foreign markets. Based on the theory of sovereignty, this is evaluated against a trilateral background of home country, host country and corporation. The outcome that emerges is that in some cases states have lost a significant share of sovereignty to multinational authorities. With the Wal-Mart/Massmart merger, role-players such as the government, competition commission and trade unions got involved early on and ensured maximum advantage to the country and its citizens. The final conclusion is that such partnerships between host, home governments and transnational corporations can minimise the loss of national sovereignty, but this can only be achieved against a backdrop of economic, societal and political stability and co-operation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2015.1009155 (Restricted access)

South Africa
In search of a rock star: commemorating Kabelo Sello Duiker's life and work ten years on / Danyela Demir, Olivier Moreillon and Alan Muller. - In: *Current Writing: Text and Reception in Southern Africa:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 26-37
Abstract: 19 January 2015 marked the tenth anniversary of South African writer K. Sello Duiker's passing. Fifteen years after the publication of his first novel, Thirteen Cents, his works remain an important contribution to post-apartheid writing. His novels are taught at several South African universities, and they still attract interest for research, particularly amongst young academics. This article, which consists of two parts, commemorates Duiker's life and oeuvre. The first part traces the author's private life by relating our encounters and interviews with Duiker's mother and brother, which took place in Johannesburg in January 2015. During the conversations, they allude to Duiker's and his mother's common love of reading, his protectiveness and love towards his siblings, and his need for space and privacy during phases of writing. The second part of the article focuses on the impact that Duiker's oeuvre continues to have on academia and contemporary South African fiction. In addition, the latter half of the article crafts a collage of

voices of various academics and writers who speak about the importance of Duiker's novels for contemporary South African literature. The authors also explore Duiker's influence on more recent South African literary texts by analysing both explicit and implicit intertextual references to Thirteen Cents (2000) and The Quiet Violence of Dreams (2001) in texts such as Fred Khumalo's Seven Steps to Heaven (2007) Songeziwe Mahlangu's Penumbra (2013), Perfect Hlongwane's Jozi: A Novel (2013), Niq Mhlongo's Way Back Home (2013) and Charlie Human's Apocalypse Now Now (2013). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1013929X.2015.1045206 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Lightning and fiction: an engineer reads Phaswane Mpe's 'Brooding Clouds' / Estelle Trengove. - In: *Current Writing: Text and Reception in Southern Africa:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 38-49
Abstract: This article presents an interdisciplinary experiment in which electrical engineering meets literary studies. In the author's work as an engineer and a lightning researcher, she became interested in myths, beliefs and misconceptions regarding lightning in southern Africa, and whether they play a role in people's safety during an electric storm. This took her on a journey into the world of oral narratives, folktale collections, archival sources, interview material, fieldwork conversations and media reports, as well as fictional texts. One of those texts was Phaswane Mpe's collection Brooding Clouds. The article presents an analysis of that text. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1013929X.2015.1039341 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Male and female journalists' perceptions of their power to influence news agendas and public discourses / Ylva Rodny-Gumede. - In: *Communicatio:* (2015), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 206-219
Abstract: Research shows that there is a perception that gender equity in news media in South Africa has reached maturation and that the power female journalists hold in the newsroom equals that of their male counterparts. These perceptions might be attributed to the fact that South African news media have reached near gender parity in terms of the workforce. However, the question is whether this translates into women having equal power to influence news agendas and to extend the broader public discourse.Through interviews with journalists from a cross-section of the South African English- and Afrikaans-language media, the study shows that despite improved gender equity in the workforce, female journalists do not think they have the same power to alter news agendas as their male counterparts. Furthermore, the study shows that despite women and men often covering similar beats and stories, they emphasise different story angles and also articulate their role in society differently. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1066409 (Restricted access)

South Africa
One title, two languages : investigating the trend of publishing adult non-fiction titles in English and Afrikaans during 2010-2014 in the South African trade market / Jana Möller and Samantha Buitendach. - In: *Communicatio:* (2015), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 153-174 : fig
Abstract: This article investigates the publication of titles in English and Afrikaans, one title published in two languages, by looking specifically at three publishers in South Africa: LAPA Uitgewers, Jacana Media and NB Publishers. The article examines why some books are more likely to be published bilingually than others in the sector of trade non-fiction for adults specifically. Bilingual publications from the period 2010-2014 are investigated in order to examine this phenomenon over a relatively recent period of time. The research determines what the reasons are for publishers to publish in both languages, how the decision-making process takes place, and whether the timing of publishing bilingual titles plays a significant role in their publishing strategy. By investigating the reasons publishers use to make their decisions, the possible future of this trend is predicted. Information was collected through an investigation of available literature and also through interviews with key role players at the publishing houses. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1070187 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Performing the precolonial: Zakes Mda's 'The Sculptors of Mapungubwe' / J. U. Jacobs. - In: *Current Writing: Text and Reception in Southern Africa:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 13-25
Abstract: The article traces the continuity between Zakes Mda's storytelling in his works for the theatre and his fictional works. This is especially evident in the performative character of his novels: his fictional protagonists are performers and artists of various kinds, and some kind of indigenous cultural, religious or artistic performance is usually foregrounded in his novels. His novel, The Sculptors of Mapungubwe (2013), is the latest stage in his larger fictional project of imaginatively mapping southern Africa. In a narrative that draws on different epistemological realms and modes of storytelling, Mda recreates the physical and human geography of the precolonial Kingdom of Mapungubwe in Limpopo, its social hierarchy, cosmogony and historical context. Continuing with his narrative formula of having twinned protagonists, Mda considers, with reference to the half-brother sculptors, Chata and Rendani, the role of the artist in society and the relationship between art and national identity. Traditional and innovative music and dance performances are once again foregrounded in the novel as Mda further explores the !Kung cultural heritage in southern Africa. The article concludes that as a precolonial parable about art and society, the Sculptors of Mapungubwe disappointingly does not offer any kind of contemporary perspective on, or suggest any present-day relevance for, the historical events it describes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1013929X.2015.1037567 (Restricted access)

South Africa
South Africa's foreign policy and the strategy of soft power / Olusola Ogunnubi and Ufo Okeke-Uzodike. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs:* (2015), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 23-41 : tab
Abstract: The increasing importance of soft power in global politics is recognised both in the literature and among scholars and practitioners of international relations. There is a rich literature on the dimensions and characteristics of soft power in countries such as the US, China, Brazil, Norway and Canada. The application of soft power in analysing the activities of middle and regional powers/hegemons has also been extensively explored. However, this area of study has been neglected somewhat in South Africa's foreign policy literature, and has not been taken sufficiently seriously by practitioners, despite increasing evidence of the country's engagement of soft power. The article traces the sources of South Africa's soft power and contributes to the nascent discourse on establishing the usefulness of soft power for Pretoria. It argues that the opportunities inherent in soft power present a significant platform for South Africa to reassert itself as an accepted regional power, particularly in Africa, where its leadership is often contested. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2015.1007078 (Restricted access)

South Africa
South Africa and AFRICOM : reflections on a lukewarm relationship / Theo Neethling. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs:* (2015), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 111-129
Abstract: The United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) was established in 2007 as a military and diplomatic entity and is intended to assist African states and military actors to address their security needs. At the same time, AFRICOM is clearly an extension of US strategic interests on the African continent. The challenge for the US Department of Defense is to project AFRICOM as a cooperative and willing partner. This implies a partner that offers needed services and resources, and supports African security and military priorities with no presumption of having a privileged role in defining the African future. However, one of AFRICOM's main challenges relates to the point that it has not been able to secure a firm partnership with South Africa as a key player on the continent: South Africa has continuously taken a lukewarm, if not cold, approach towards AFRICOM since its formation. The main aim of this article is to examine and discuss South Africa's political-military relations with AFRICOM and to assess the underlying reasons currently inhibiting AFRICOM from achieving a fully productive relationship with the South African government. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2015.1019556 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Special Issue: Alliances beyond BRICS : South Africa's role in global economic governance / guest ed.: Maxi Schoeman - Johannesburg : South African Institute of International Affairs, 2015.
Abstract: With a view to presenting the perspectives on South Africa's role in global economic governance and to exploring the experience and approaches of other countries involved in the G20 and alliances beyond BRICS, this special issue brings together a number of the papers presented at a conference in early December 2014 entitled 'Alliances beyond BRICS: repositioning South Africa's foreign economic policy (strategy) in global economic governance'. Contributions on South Africa: South Africa's foreign economic strategies in a changing global system (Mzukisi Qobo, Memory Dube); Repositioning South Africa in global economic governance: a perspective from Nigeria (Cyril Obi); South Africa in a complex global order: how and where to fit in? (Alan S. Alexandroff). [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rsaj20/22/2 (Restricted access)

South Africa
The proof is in the pudding : (re)considering the excellence of activism in the South African mining industry / Wilhelmina J. Greeff. - In: *Communicatio:* (2015), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 220-237 : fig
Abstract: One of the greatest changes organisations in South Africa experienced through the country's democratisation is the introduction of 'legitimate' activism in organisational settings. Organisational communication literature stresses the positive impact activism could have on organisations by 'pushing' them beyond equilibrium to a state of dynamic equilibrium, mediated through strategic and effectual communication. This view, the author argues, is fouled by occurrences such as those at Marikana, and concomitant strikes in the country's platinum industry, which have held the economy 'captive' in various ways. The article aims to explore activism in the mining industry of South Africa, specifically from the vantage points of industry heads. The article offers six considerations in applying the aspect of excellence and 'positive activism' within organisations in South Africa's mining industry. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1054852 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Whiteness visible: the representation of race in Daphne Rooke's Mittee / Bridget Grogan. - In: *Current Writing: Text and Reception in Southern Africa:* (2015), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 1-12
Abstract: Through an examination of Daphne Rooke's 'coloured' narrator Selina in Mittee (1951), this article explores, on the one hand, the extent to which the narrator's critical perspective on whiteness and racial essentialism could be achieved in the novel and, on the other, how adequately a white apartheid-era author could depict a black narrator. Exploring Mittee's ambivalence in relation to the topic of race via a discussion of the novel's depictions of the performativity of whiteness, racial mimicry, sexual relations and embodiment, the article argues that the novel is most politically potent in its critique of white society, but also incapable of transcending the bounds of whiteness to represent Selina in any way other than in relation to it. While whiteness is made subversively visible in the novel, counter to its invisible normalisation in racially unequal societies like the novel's South African setting and South Africa in the 1950s when Rooke published Mittee, it is, within a current reading, ultimately too visible and is presented at the expense of the narrator's specificity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1013929X.2015.1037568 (Restricted access)

Southern Africa
Providing productive and sustainable (ODL) in (SADC) member states: first things first / Hilton Chikuya. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 213-224
Abstract: Based on literature analysis, this paper discusses what is needed for an open and distance learning institution in Southern Africa, but also elsewhere, to provide productive and sustainable services. Success hinges on doing the right thing in the right way at the initial stage, before the services are provided. If first things are done first, quality becomes easily realisable,

and productivity and sustainability will logically follow from the seriously and purposefully conceived ODL provision stategy. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tanzania
Challenges of translating cultural expressions in teaching Kiswahili to foreigners / Pendo Salu Malangwa. - In: *Kiswahili:* (2014), vol. 77, p. 104-117
Abstract: This article discusses the challenges of translating Kiswahili cultural expressions in textbooks and in the classroom. Cultural expressions were collected in the fields of a) greetings, b) food and drinks, c) kinship, d) social practices, and e) the political arena. The Kiswahili espressions are presented parallel with their proposed English equivalents. It was found that teachers apply descriptive and literal translation techniques to handle cultural expressions. The author recommends to learn culturally loaded words and phrases through descriptive translations rather than through literal translation. Literal translations result in inappropriate usage of cultural expressions in the communication process. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tanzania
Lemma or no lemma? : dislocation of acronyms in Kiswahili lexicography / Elizus Gordian Katikiro. - In: *Kiswahili:* (2014), vol. 77, p. 23-40 : tab
Abstract: Acronyms are extensively used in both oral and written Kiswahili in Tanzania. This article examines to what extent acronyms have been included in Kiswahili dictionaries, focusing on the selection, inclusion and arrangement of acronyms in eight general purpose dictionaries. The author found that acronyms are not yet given the same attention as other word categories. He recommends that more studies be conducted to identify the linguistic properties of acronyms. Such studies will guide and motivate lexicographers to include acronyms in their dictionaries. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tanzania
Number symbolism (nos. 1, 4, 7 and 1,000) in Swahili poetry : the case of 'Utenzi wa Fatumah' / Kineene wa Mutiso. - In: *Kiswahili:* (2014), vol. 77, p. 132-148
Abstract: This paper explores number symbolism in Kiswahili poetry and in particular in the Swahili poem 'Utenzi wa Fatumah' ('The epic of Fatuma'). Most of the article is devoted to the number 4, which is described as a number bringing order into the chaos. Reference is made to the four cardinal point of the earth, the four humours and the four elements (Earth, Air, Fire and Water). Other numbers discussed are 1 and 1,000. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tanzania
Textual construction of domestic violence: examples from Kiswahili novels / Ernesta Mosha. - In: *Kiswahili:* (2013), vol. 76, p. 45-60
Abstract: In this paper, the author discusses violence against women in Kiswahili novels from Tanzania, using Foucouldian discourse analysis. In the novels excessive use of alcohol, poverty, men's jealousy, men's power and social norms are emphasized as factors that promote violence against women. Some writers do this in a way that seems to exonerate perpetrators from their abusive actions towards women and minimise the role of men's power and control in violence against women. Furthermore, some uncritically depict traditional feminine roles, emphasizing women's responsibility to respect, obey and serve men, and affirming men's rights in ways that position the victims of violence as blameworthy and responsible for their victimization. Such uncritical representations of social norms have the potential to promote and cement the attitude and/or belief that violence against women is a "normal" part of women's lives in Tanzanian society, and an inevitable result of their inferior status. A few authors do critique the social system and cultural norms which oppress women by using different discourses when describing violence against women. These voices, however, are often silenced or marginalised within the narrative. While it is not clear what message this silencing is intended to convey, the ultimately unfavourable narrative outcome may encourage the view that it is not possible to challenge the "fabric" of society. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tanzania
Improved dairy production from cattle and goats in Tanzania - Aas : Department of Animal Science, Agricultural University of Norway (NORAGRIC), 1988.
Abstract: This publication comprises nine articles based on research within the Tanzanian/Norwegian project "Improved feeding of dairy cattle and goats in hot tropical areas". Titles: Semen quality in Norwegian and local Tanzanian bucks and their crosses; Preliminary results on some economic traits in Norwegian and Tanzanian X Saanen goats; Forage production and utilization for supplementary feeding of ruminants during the dry season; The yield and nutritive value of some tropical grasses and legumes at different stages of growth; The effect of supplementing Rhodes grass (Chloris gayana) with siratro (Macroptilium atropurpureum) on dry matter digestability and voluntary intake; The effect of substituting kapok oil cake with dried leucaena leaves in concentrate rations on the apparent digestibility of 'Brachiaria brizantha' hay by sheep; Composition of goat's milk compared to cow's milk; Mineral status of soils and forages and effect of mineral supplementation on performance of lambs; 'Leucaena leucocephala' in the diets of goats and sheep. [ASC Leiden abstract]

West Africa
Reflections on legitimation and pedagogy in the "Islamic revolutions" of West Africa on the frontiers of the Islamic world / David Robinson. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 119-132
Abstract: In an effort to create elements of comparability across reform movements at the frontiers of the Islamic world, this article examines issues of legitimation and pedagogy in the five widely reported movements of reform in the western and central Sudan in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Among the three most intentional efforts to legitimate reform and jihad, the "Muhammadan" form followed carefully by Uthman dan Fodio in Hausaland was the most successful and easily generalized. The author then turns to the issue of pedagogy and the development of vernacular literatures ('ajami') for the spread of Islam. The most widely developed were those of Sokoto, on the one hand, and Futa Jalon and, especially, Labe, on the other. These literatures of recitation enabled reformers to expand practice beyond the merchant and urban elites to reach the non- or less-literate people (e.g., slaves, women, and those in the rural areas generally) through recitation of poetry and narrative about Islam. At the end, the author suggests a possible alternative path to the creation of vernacular literature, in the marriage of griot skills to the use of Arabic. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.1.0119 (Restricted access)

West Africa
We must overcome : genealogy and evolution of female slavery in West Africa / Claire Robertson. - In: *Journal of West African History:* (2015), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 59-92
Abstract: Women's slavery continues in the contemporary world, especially in West Africa. This article seeks a history useful for abolishing contemporary slavery and reviews the evolution of scholarly perspectives on women and slavery in West Africa in order to determine the roots of contemporary slavery and put forms of contemporary slavery on the same analytical plane as historical ones. The literature on women and slavery in West Africa challenges much conventional wisdom about slavery by showing that lineage rather than chattel slavery was common; most slaves kept in West Africa were female (with local and temporal variations); the African demand for women slaves determined the skewed sex ratio in the Atlantic slave trade; women slaves were more highly valued than men because of their productive and reproductive functions; free and freed women were preeminent in owning and using women slaves; women slaves contributed to culture and identity formation in critical ways; for most women slaves, harems were more about domestic drudgery than sex; and the abolition of slavery failed for women slaves more than men for reasons relevant to the continuation of slavery for women and children in West Africa. Authoritarian family structures and colonialism subordinated West African women, and that subordination has been exacerbated by a world capitalist economy that continues the demand for slaves used in West Africa and elsewhere. If slave status historically has often been marked by race or ethnicity, contemporary slavery is gendered female in most

societies. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.14321/jwestafrihist.1.1.0059 (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe
Programme design and credit weighting in tertiary institutions in Zimbabwe: meeting minimum quality assurance standards / Pedzisai Mashiri. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 126-135
Abstract: Concern about the quality of higher education is on the rise in Zimbabwe as it is in the rest of Africa. An increase in the number of universities established by the state often does not correspond to the provision of finances, infrastructure and availability of highly qualified and competent teaching staff. In Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education (ZIMCHE) is in the process of developing mechanisms for enforcing a systematic system of quality assurance of higher education at both public and private universities. The Council has also begun a process of programme accreditation and peer review. This article provides a framework for ZIMCHE for setting minimum standards for programme design and credit weighting at both public and private universities, and aims at promoting dialogue and reflection on important indicators of quality assurance standards. Such a dialogue is necessary because: (a) ZIMCHE only started assuming its role as a quality assurance agency seriously in 2013 and the quality assurance discourse is still fairly new to most of its members, which means that they are learning on the job, and (b) tertiary institutions are expected to develop their credit system policies and at the same time achieve convergence with others in the absence of a National Qualification Framework (NQF) and Credit Accumulation and Transfer (CAT) guidelines. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zimbabwe
Urban youth unemployment in Zimbabwe: an African-centered literary-based critique of Tsitsi Dangarembga's The Book of Not (2006), Valerie Tagwira's The Uncertainty of Hope (2006) and Petina Gappah's An Elegy for Easterly (2009) / Ruby Magosvongwe and Abner Nyamende. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences:* (2014), vol. 3, no. 1 & 2, p. 189-212
Abstract: This article analyses Zimbabwean post-2000 black female-authored depictions of urban youth unemployment against the backdrop of the socio-economic crises culminating from the post-2000 economic melt-down. In Zimbabwe, urban youths constitute the hardest-hit group in terms of unemployment. The analysis in this paper uses an African-centred approach drawing from trajectories of the youth as represented in Tsitsi Dangarembga's novel The Book of Not (2006), Valerie Tagwira's The Uncertainty of Hope (2006) and Petina Gappah's short story collection, An Elegy for Easterly (2009). These literary narratives form an essential socio-historical record of the experiences constituting the bedrock of urban youth unemployment. The paper concludes that redressing the consequences of exclusion of the youth from both economic and land redistributive programmes requires political will and conscious efforts. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]