



DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE

CODICE

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION ET D'INFORMATION DU CODESRIA

**GENDER SYMPOSIUM /SYMPOSIUM SUR LE GENRE
Cairo/Le Caire (Egypt/Égypte), 1– 3/11/2011**

GENDER AND THE MEDIA IN AFRICA

GENRE ET MEDIAS EN AFRIQUE

Bibliography / Bibliographie

CODESRIA

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV
BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal.
Tel.: (221) 33 825 98 22/23
Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89

Website: <http://www.codesria.org>

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/codesria>

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

Table of Contents / Table des matières

Introduction	4
I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers	6
II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques	23
III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce	41

INTRODUCTION

In line with its mandate to promote high-level scientific and academic debates on various aspects of socioeconomic development in Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) hereby announces the 2011 edition of its Gender Symposium which will be held from **1st to 3rd November, 2011** in Cairo, Egypt. The Gender Symposium is a forum organized annually by CODESRIA to discuss gender issues in Africa, and the theme of this year's edition is ***Gender and the Media in Africa***.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format.

Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English.

The Call for application for the Gender symposium is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

CODICE

En conformité avec son mandat visant à promouvoir un débat scientifique et académique de haut niveau sur les différents aspects du développement socioéconomique de l'Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un symposium sur le genre du **1^{er} au 3^e novembre 2011** au Caire (Égypte). Le symposium sur le genre, forum annuel traitant des questions de genre en Afrique, portera cette année sur le thème ***Genre et médias en Afrique***.

Dans cette perspective le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. A cet effet, différentes sources d'information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique.

Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français.

L'appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins du symposium sur le genre est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l'écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Le CODICE

**CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre
Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE)**

PART I / 1ère PARTIE
DOCUMENTS IN HARD COPY
DOCUMENTS PAPIERS

I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers

1. ADEBANWUI, Adewale 'Niyi

The Nation as Grand Narrative: the Nigerian Press and the Politics of Meaning

Ibadan: University of Ibadan, August 2002.- xviii-573p.

Dissertation, Ph.D, University of Ibadan, Faculty of the Social Sciences, Department of Political Science.

/PRESS/ /MASS MEDIA/ /NATION/ /ELECTIONS//NIGERIA/ /MEANING/

2. ADJOVI, Emmanuel V.

Les Instances de régulation des médias en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Bénin

Paris: Karthala, 2003.- 278 p.

ISBN: 2-84586-348-9

/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ /LEGISLATION/ /REGLEMENTATIONS/ /ASPECTS JURIDIQUES/ /LIBERTE D'EXPRESSION/ /JOURNALISTS/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION//AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST/ /BENIN//REGULATION DES MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /LIBERTE DE LA PRESSE/ /REGULATION DE LA COMMUNICATION/ /INSTITUTIONS DE REGULATION/

3. AGBAJE, Adigun

Manufacturing a Contested Terrain, Past and Present : the Social Construction of the Nigerian Media

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem IL

Jerusalem: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, January 1992.- 33p.

Conference: International Conference on Civil Society in Africa, Jerusalem, Israel, 5-10 January 1992.

/MEDIA/ /SOCIETY/ /STATE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS//NIGERIA/

4. AJIA, Olalekan

Democratization and Economic Viability of Community Television : a Proposal for Nigeria
Africa Media Review, vol. 3, n° 3, 1989, p. 39-57

/TELEVISION/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /MASS COMMUNICATION//AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/

5. ANSAH, Paul A.V.

In Search of a Role for the African Media in the Democratic Process

Africa Media Review, vol. 2, n° 2, 1988, p.1-16

/MASS MEDIA/ /DEMOCRACY/ /PRESS/ /TRADITIONAL CULTURE/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /FREEDOM OF SPEECH//AFRICA/

6. ARTZ, Lee; KAMALIPOUR, Yahya R., Ed

The Globalization of Corporate Media Hegemony

Albany: State University of New York Press, 2003.- ix-309 p.

ISBN: 0-7914-5822-9

/MEDIA/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/ /TELEVISION/ /RADIO/ /MASS MEDIA/ /SOCIAL CLASSES/ /DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION/ /FILM INDUSTRY/ /FOLK CULTURE/

7. ATKINS, Joseph B., Ed.

The Mission: Journalism, Ethics and the World
Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 2002.- xvii-253 p.
ISBN: 0-8138-2188-6

*/JOURNALISM/ /ETHICS/ /PRESS/ /DEMOCRATIZATION//UNITED STATES/ /LATIN AMERICA/ /EUROPE/
/AFRICA/ /MIDDLE EAST/ /ASIA//PRESS FREEDOM//*

8. AW, Eugenie

From Rural Radio to Community Radios
Idoc Internazionale, vol. 24, n° 2, April-June 1993, p. 33-35

*/RADIO/ /BROADCASTING/ /EDUCATIONAL RADIO/ /RURAL POPULATION//AFRICA//RURAL RADIO/
/COMMUNITY RADIOS/*

9. BA, Abdoul

Télévisions, paraboles et démocraties en Afrique noire
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1996.- 188 p.
ISBN: 2-7384-4514-4

*/TELEVISION/ /TRANSMISSION PAR SATELLITES/ /DEMOCRATIE//PARABOLE//AFRIQUE/ /AFRIQUE
FRANCOPHONE/ /AFRIQUE NOIRE/*

10. BA, Abdoul

Les téléspectateurs africains à l'heure des satellites : de la case d'écoute à la parabole
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1999.- 156 p.
ISBN: 2-7384-7617-1

*/TELEVISION/ /SATELLITES DE COMMUNICATION/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /RECEPTEURS
DE TELEVISION//AFRIQUE/ /TELESPECTATEURS/ /PARABOLE//AFRIQUE NOIRE/*

11. BAILLY, Serge; BEAUFORT, Didier

Média et résistance : un écho pour les voix discordantes
Paris: Karthala, 2000.- 326 p.
ISBN: 2-84586-015-3

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /RESEAUX D'INFORMATION/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /RADIO/ /LIBERTE
D'EXPRESSION/ /RESISTANCE/ /SITES WEB/*

12. BALIMA, Serge Théophile; FRERE, Marie-Soleil

Médias et communications sociales au Burkina Faso : approche socio-économique de la
circulation de l'information.
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2003.- 341p.
ISBN: 2-7475-4652-7

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /COMMUNICATION/ /PRESSE/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION/ /CINEMA/
/THEATRE/ /TECHNOLOGIE DE L'INFORMATION/ /BURKINA FASO/ /COMMUNICATION SOCIALE/
/PRESSE ECRITE/*

13. BARNETT, Clive

Culture and Democracy: Media, Space and Representation
Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2003.- vii-225 p.

*/MEDIA/ /DEMOCRACY/ /CULTURE/ /NATIONALITY/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /COMMUNICATION/
/CITIZENSHIP/*

14. BATCHANA, Essohanam

Liberté de presse et pouvoirs publics au Togo : 1946-2004

Lomé: Université de Lomé, 16 décembre 2008.- ix-581p

Thèse, Doctorat unique, Histoire, Université de Lomé, Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, Département d'histoire et d'archéologie, Formations doctorales pluridisciplinaires, espaces, langues et cultures du monde négro-africain

*/PRESSE/ /LEGISLATION/ /POUVOIR POLITIQUE/ //JOURNALISME/ /PERIODIQUES/ /COLONIALISME/
/JOURNALISTES/ /TOGO/ /LIBERTE DE LA PRESSE/ /POUVOIR PUBLIC/*

15. BECK, Rose Marie; WITTMANN, Frank, Ed.

African Media Cultures : Transdisciplinary Perspectives = Cultures de médias en Afrique : perspectives transdisciplinaires

ISBN: 3-89645-246-0

*/MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /MUSIC/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION/ /FILMS/ /INTERNET//AFRICA/ /GAMBIA/ /SENEGAL/
/CAMEROON/ /ETHIOPIA/ /CONGO/ /BÉNIN/ /UGANDA/ /NIGER/ /TANZANIA/ /GHANA/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/
/NIGERIA/ /BURKINA FASO//MEDIA CULTURE/ /CELLULAR/*

16. BEST, Christiana G.E.

Development communication and Empowerment in Nigeria: the case of the Press 1999-2002

Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University, 2004.- 310 p.

Dissertation, Doctor of Philosophy, Drama, Ahmadu Bello University, Faculty of Arts, Department of English and Drama, Postgraduate School

/PRESS/ /DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION/ /MASS MEDIA/ //NIGERIA/

17. BIELENSTEIN, Dieter, ed.

Towards a New World Information Order: Consequences for Development Policy

Institute for International Relations

Bonn: Institute for International Relations, 1978.- 119 p.

Conference: International Conference, Bonn, DE, 4-6 December 1978.

/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS//JOURNALISM/ /MEDIA/

18. BOMBOTE, Diomansi

Démocratie et Liberté de Presse

UNESCO-Afrique, n° 6, mars 1993, p. 85-88

*/LIBERTE D'EXPRESSION/ /DEMOCRATIE/ //MOYENS DE COMMUNICATIONS//UNESCO//CULTURE
DEMOCRATIQUE/*

19. BOSOMPRA, Kwadwo

African News in the World Press : a Comparative Analysis of a North and a South Newspaper

Africa Media Review, vol. 3, n° 3, 1988, p.58-69

/NEWS/ /PRESS/ /PERIODICALS/ /MEDIA/ /NORTH/ /SOUTH//AFRICA//PANA/

20. BOURGES, Hervé

Sur la Télé : mes 4 vérités
Paris: Editions Ramsay, 2005.- 220 p.
ISBN: 284114-722-3

*/TELEVISION/ /CULTURE/ /ETHIQUE/ /VIOLENCE/ /POLITIQUE/ /TELEVISION PAR CABLE/
/TECHNOLOGIE AUDIOVISUELLE/ /TRANSMISSION PAR SATELLITE/*

21. BOURGI, Albert

Points de vue sur Justice et Presse
Afrique Contemporaine, n° 156, 1990, p. 217-220

/JUSTICE SOCIALE/ /PRESSE/ /LEGISLATION/ /DEMOCRATIZATION//AFRIQUE/

22. BRAHIMI, Brahim

Le Pouvoir, la Presse et les Intellectuels en Algérie
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1989.- 309 p.
ISBN: 2-7384-0363-8

*/PRESSE/ /SYSTEMES POLITIQUES/ /INTELLECTUELS/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/
/POUVOIR POLITIQUE/ /SOCIALISME/ /CAPITALISME/ /DROIT A LA CULTURE//ALGERIE/*

23. BROOKE, Pamela

Traditional Media for Gender Communication
New York: Pact Publications, 1996.- iv-68 p.
ISBN: 1-888753-06-4

*/MEDIA/ /TRADITIONAL CULTURE/ /COMMUNICATION/ /GENDER'S ROLES/ /THEATRE/ /DANCE/
/MUSIC/ /TRADITIONAL MEDIA/*

24. BUDGEON, Shelley; CURRIE, Dawn H.

From Feminism to Post feminism. Women's Liberation in Fashion Magazine
Women's Studies International Forum., vol.18, n° 2, March-April 1995, p. 173-186

/WOMEN/ /RESEARCH/ /PRESS/ /CULTURE/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/ /SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS/

25. CAMARA, Mame Less

La Presse privée et l'élection présidentielle de février 2000
Dakar: CODESRIA, Juillet 2000.- 9 p.
*Conference: Colloque sur les élections présidentielles du 27 février 2000 au Sénégal, Dakar,
19-21 juillet 2000.*

/ELECTIONS/ /PRESSE/ /CHEFS D'ETAT//SENEGAL//PRESSE PRIVEE/ /CAMPAGNE ELECTORALE/

26. CARVER, Richard

Truth from Below: the Emergent Press in Africa
London: Article 19, October 1991.- 91p.

*/PRESS/ /CENSORSHIP/ /FREEDOM OF SPEECH/ /JOURNALISTS/ /LAW/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/
/DEMOCRACY//AFRICA//INDEPENDENT PRESS/*

27. CASTRO-THOMASSET, Elisabeth

L'apostasie de la télévision: une forme d'iconoclasme contemporain
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2000.- 259 p.
ISBN: 2-7384-9264-9

/TELEVISION/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /ANALYSE SOCIOLOGIQUE/ /ICONOCLASME/

28. CHEVALDONNE, François

Discours sur la Modernité et Communication Inégale : Un siècle d'audiovisuel en Algérie
(1895-1995)
Revue Tiers-Monde, t. xxxvii, n° 146, 1996, Avril-Juin, p. 285-304

/COMMUNICATION/ /MOYENS AUDIOVISUELS/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/
/HISTOIRE/ /INDUSTRIE CULTURELLE/ /TECHNOLOGIE/ /TELEVISION/ /1895-1995/ /ALGERIE/

29. CHICK, John

Cecil King, the Press, and Politics in West Africa / CHICK, John
The Journal of Modern African Studies, vol. 34, n° 3, 1996, p. 375 - 393

/PRESS/ /JOURNALISM/ /POLITICS/ /COLONIALISM/ /CORRUPTION/ /CONFLICTS/ /NATIONALISM/
/INDEPENDANCE/ /WEST AFRICA/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/

30. CKAKAODZA, Bornwell

Communication policies in the African context: towards an operational and conceptual
framework
Harare: ZIDS, 1989.- 9 p.

/COMMUNICATION POLICY/ /MEDIA/ /MASS MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/

**31. COLLINS, Richard; CURRAN, James; GARNHAM, Nicholas; SCANNELL,
Paddy; SCHLESINGER, Philip; SPARKS, Colin, Ed**

Media, Culture and Society: a Critical Reader
London: Sage Publications, 1986.- 34 p.
ISBN: 0-8039-9749-3

/MASS MEDIA/ /CULTURE/ /SOCIETY/ /INTELLECTUALS/ /INFORMATION SOCIETY/ /WOMEN/
/BROADCASTING/ /TELEVISION/ /ADVERTISING/

32. CONDAMINES, Charles

Pressing for Pluralism
Idoc Internazionale, vol. 24, n° 2, April-June 1993, p. 4-5

/PRESS/ /FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/ /PRESS FREEDOM/

33. DADDAH, Amel

Le Fragile Pari d'une Presse Démocratique
Politique Africaine, 55, Octobre 1994, p. 40 - 45

/PRESSE/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /PROFESSIONS DE L'INFORMATION/ /INTERETS/ /MAURITANIE/

34. DAGBA, Kinmalia Anicette Armelle

Rôle et impact de l'audiovisuel national dans la crise politique de 1997 à 2002 au Congo
Brazzaville

Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta diop de Dakar, Novembre 2009.- 111 p.

Mémoire, Maîtrise, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, CESTI

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /MOYENS AUDIOVISUELS/ /CRISE POLITIQUE/ /CONFLITS POLITIQUES/
/PROPAGANDE/ /JOURNALISME/ /CONGO/ /BRAZZAVILLE/*

35. DAMATOB, Jerry K.

Subsaharan Africa's Media and Neocolonialism

Africa Media Review, vol. 3, n° 1, 1988, p.149-174

/PRESS/ /MASS MEDIA/ /NEO-COLONIALISM/ /POLITICIANS/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/

36. DE LA BROSSE, Renaud

Le Rôle de la presse écrite dans la transition démocratique en Afrique

Vol. 1. - Paris: ANRT : Atelier National de Reproduction des Thèses, janvier 1999.- 645 p.

ISBN: 2-284-01418-6

*/PRESSE/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT POLITIQUE/ /POLITIQUE/
/DEMOCRATIE/ /LIBERTE D'EXPRESSION/ /PERIODIQUES/ /AFRIQUE/ /PRESSE ECRITE/ /LIBERTE DE
LA PRESSE/ /TRANSITION DEMOCRATIQUE/*

37. DE LA BROSSE, Renaud

Le rôle de la presse écrite dans la transition démocratique en Afrique : annexes, Vol. 2. -

Paris: ANRT : Atelier National de Reproduction des Thèses, janvier 1999.- p. 646-908.

ISBN: 2-284-01418-6

*/PRESSE/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT POLITIQUE/ /POLITIQUE/
/DEMOCRATIE/ /LIBERTE D'EXPRESSION/ /PERIODIQUES/ /INTERVIEWS/ /JOURNALISTES/ /AFRIQUE/
/MALI/ /GUINEE/ /SENEGAL/ /CAMEROUN/ /NIGER/ /MADAGASCAR/ /NIGER/ /TOGO/ /BENIN/ /GUINEE-
BISSAU/ /BURUNDI/ /REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE/ /RWANDA/ /CONGO RD/ /PRESSE ECRITE/
/LIBERTE DE LA PRESSE/ /TRANSITION DEMOCRATIQUE/*

38. DENNIS, Everette E.; MERRIL, John C.

Les Médias en Question

Paris: Nouveaux Horizons, 1991.- XV-325 p.

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /PRESSE/ /LIBERTE D'INFORMATION/ /JOURNALISME/
/GOUVERNEMENT/ /LIBERTE DE LA PRESSE/*

39. DIOP, Adrienne Yandé

Medias, Opinion Publique et Démocratie

Démocraties Africaines, n° 3, 1995 Avril-Mai-Juin, p. 57-58

/MEDIA/ /PUBLIC OPINION/ /DEMOCRACY/

40. DIOP, Momar Coumba, ed.

Sénégal: Trajectoires d'un Etat

Paris: Karthala, 1992.- 500 p.

ISBN: 2-6978-011-7

*/INTERVENTION DE L'ETAT/ /SOCIALISME/ /LIBERALISME/ /POLITIQUE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT/
/POPULATION/ /POLITIQUE URBAINE/ /TECHNOCRATIE/ /TRADITION/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /PRESSE/
/POUVOIR POLITIQUE/ /ECOLE/ /SYNDICALISME/ /SENEGAL/*

41. DIOP, Momar Coumba, ed.

Senegal: Essays in Statecraft
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1993.- VI-491 p.
ISBN: 2-86978-033-8

*/STATE INTERVENTION/ /SOCIALISM/ /LIBERALISM/ /ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/ /POPULATION/
/URBAN POLICY/ /TECHNOCRACY/ /TRADITION/ /DEMOCRACY/ /PRESS/ /POLITICAL POWER/
/SCHOOLS/ /TRADE UNIONISM/ /SENEGAL/*

42. ERIBO, Festus; TANJONG, Enoh, Ed.

Journalism and Mass Communication in Africa: Cameroon
Lanham: Lexington Books, 2002.- x-168 p.
ISBN: 0-7391-0377-6

*/JOURNALISME/ /COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /TELEVISION/
/RELATIONS PUBLIQUES/ /PUBLICITE/ /RECHERCHE SUR LA COMMUNICATION/ /ANALYSE DE
CONTENU//AFRIQUE//CAMEROUN/*

43. FAYE, Mor

Presse privée écrite en Afrique francophone : enjeux démocratiques
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2008.- 393 p.
ISBN: 978-2-296-07352-4

*/PRESSE/ /POLITIQUE/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /CORRUPTION/ /JOURNALISME/ /AFRIQUE FRANCOPHONE/
/BENIN/ /SENEGAL/ /TOGO/ /LIBERTE DE LA PRESSE/ /PRESSE PRIVEE/ /PRESSE ECRITE/*

44. FLICHY, Patrice

Une histoire de la communication moderne : espace public et vie privée
Paris: La Découverte, 1997.- 281 p.
ISBN: 2-7071-4300-6

*/COMMUNICATION/ /TELEGRAPHE/ /RESEAUX/ /PHOTOGRAPHIE/ /TELEPHONE/ /RADIO/
/TELEVISION/ /ELECTRONIQUE/ /INFORMATIQUE/ /TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ /CINEMA/
/COMMUNICATION MODERNE/ /COMMUNICATION D'ETAT/ /COMMUNICATION DU MARCHE/
/COMMUNICATION FAMILIALE/ /COMMUNICATION INTIME/*

45. FOU DA, Vincent Sosthène

Les Médias face à la construction de l'Etat-Nation en Afrique noire : un défi quotidien au
Cameroun
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2003.- 179 p.
ISBN: 2-7475-5401-5

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /NATIONALISME/ /MOUVEMENTS DE LIBERATION NATIONALE/
/NATION/ /ETAT/ /EGLISE/ /SYNDICATS/ /RADIO/ /PRESSE/ /MOYENS AUDIOVISUELS/ /AFRIQUE/
/CAMEROUN/ /IDENTITE NATIONALE/ /ETAT-NATION/ /PRESSE ECRITE/ /AFRIQUE NOIRE/*

46. FRA, Daniel, ed.

Appui aux médias africains : les politiques des bailleurs de fonds
Paris: GRET, 2000.- 222 p.

/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /AIDE BILATERALE/ /AIDE MULTILATERALE/ /COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE/ /AFRIQUE/ /BAILLEURS DE FONDS/

47. FRERE, Marie-Soleil

Presse et démocratie en Afrique francophone : les mots et les maux de la transition au Bénin et au Niger

Paris: Karthala, 2000.- 540 p.

ISBN: 2-86537-897-7

/PRESSE/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /POLITIQUE/ /DEMOCRATISATION/ /JOURNALISTES/ /AFRIQUE FRANCOPHONE/ /BENIN/ /NIGER/ /PRESSE PRIVEE/ /TRANSITION DEMOCRATIQUE/ /CONFERENCE NATIONALE/

48. GALLAGHER, Margaret

Gender Setting: New Agendas for Media Monitoring and Advocacy

London: Zed Books, 2001.- 216 p.

ISBN: 1-85649-845-x

/WOMEN/ /MEDIA/ /POLITICS/ /VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN/ /SEXUALITY/ /WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ /WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/

49. GARIYO, Zie

The Press and Democratic Struggles in Uganda: 1900-1962

Kampala: CBR, May 1992.- 95 p.

/PRESS/ /MASS MEDIA/ /POLITICS/ /CHURCH/ /HISTORICAL ANALYSIS/ /1900-1962/ /UGANDA/

50. GARON, Lise

Dangerous Alliances : Civil Society, the Media and Democratic Transition in North Africa

London: Zed Books, 2003.- xii-212 p.

ISBN: 1-84277-161-2

/MEDIA/ /AUDIOVISUAL AIDS/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION/ //AFRICA//MEDIA CONTROL/ /AUDIOVISUAL CONTROL/ /REGULATION INSTITUTIONS/

51. HAGOS, Asgede

Hardened Images: the Western Media and the Marginalization of Africa

Trenton: Africa World Press, Inc., 2000.- 188 p.

ISBN: 0-86543-901-X

/MEDIA/ /FOREIGN RELATIONS/ /NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS/ /STATE/ /PRESS/ /DECOLONIZATION/ /AFRICA/ /UNITED STATES/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /ERITREA/ /WESTERN SAHARA/

52. HART, Andrew, Ed

Teaching the media : International Perspectives

London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers, 1998.- xiii-208 p.

ISBN: 0-8058-2477-4

/MEDIA/ /TEACHING/ /EDUCATION/ /TRAINING/ / /CURRICULUM/ /LITERACY//UNITED KINGDOM/ /IRELAND/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /AUSTRALIA/ /UNITED STATES/ /CANADA//MEDIA TRAINING/ /MEDIA EDUCATION/ /ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES/

53. HEAD, Ted

Subversive Television

Idoc Internazionale, vol. 24, n° 2, April-June 1993, p. 36-38

/TELEVISION/

54. HYDEN, Goran; LESTLIE, Michael; OGUNDIMU, Folu F., ED.

Media and Democracy in Africa

New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 2002.- IX-260 p.

ISBN: 0-7658-0148-5

/MEDIA/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /INTERNET/ /BROADCASTING/ /POLITICAL ASPECTS//AFRICA//ICT'S/

55. JAUREGUIBERRY, Francis; PROUX, Serge, Ed.

Internet, nouvel espace citoyen ?

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2002.- 249 p.

ISBN: 2-7475-3443-X

/INTERNET/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /MONDIALISATION/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /SOCIALISATION/ /CYBERESPACE//DEMOCRATIE ELECTRONIQUE//FRACTURE NUMERIQUE//SITE WEB/

56. JENKINS, Henry; THORBURN, David, ed

Democracy and New Media

Cambridge: The MIT Presse, 2003.- x-385 p.

ISBN: 0-262-10101-7

/MEDIA/ /DEMOCRACY/ /ENGINEERING COMMUNICATIONS/ /POLITICAL ASPECTS/ /INFORMATION SOCIETY/ /INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/ /INTERNET/ /ELECTIONS/ /VOTING/ /JOURNALISM/ /ACCESS TO INFORMATION//AFRICA//CYBERSPACE/ /CITIZENSHIP/ /CYBER-DEMOCRACY/ /DIGITALIZATION/ /POLITICAL CULTURE/

57. KARIKARI, Kwame

Media Policy: a Factor in the Search for Democracy

Africa Media Review, vol. 4, n° 1, 1990, p. 27-41

/COMMUNICATION POLICY/ /DEMOCRACY/ /MEDIA/ /GOVERNMENT//GHANA//MILITARY REGIME/

58. KASSE, El Hadj

Medias et Politique : le Journalisme en Campagne

Dakar: CODESRIA, Juillet 2000

Conference: Colloque sur des élections présidentielles du 27 février 2000 au Sénégal

/ELECTIONS/ /JOURNALISME/ /PRESSE/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/ /CHEFS D'ETAT//SENEGAL//CAMPAGNE ELECTORALE/

59. KEANE, John

La Démocratie et les Médias

Revue Internationale des Sciences Sociales, n° 129, Août 1991, p. 557-576

/DEMOCRATIE/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /SERVICE PUBLIC

60. KEANE, John

The Media and Democracy
Cambridge: Polity Press, 1991.- 202 p.
ISBN: 0-7456-0804-3

*/DEMOCRACY/ /MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/ /DEREGULATION/ /MASS
COMMUNICATION/ /CENSORSHIP/ /SATELLITE BROADCASTING/ /TELECOMMUNICATIONS/*

61. LOUM, Ndiaga

Les Médias et l'Etat au Sénégal : l'impossible autonomie
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2003.- 265 p.
ISBN: 2-7475-3793-5

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATIONS/ /ETAT/ /PRESSE/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /LIBERTE D'EXPRESSION/
/JOURNALISTES//SENEGAL/*

62. MADANI, Lofti

Les Télévisions étrangères par Satellite en Algérie: Formation des Audiences et des Usages
Revue Tiers-Monde, t. xxxvii, n° 146, Avril-Juin 1996, p. 315-330

*/TELEVISION PAR CABLE/ /TRANSMISSION PAR SATELLITE/ /ENTREPRISES ETRANGERES/
/INDEPENDANCE/ /CULTURE/ /SOCIETE/ /PUBLIC//ALGERIE/*

63. MAJA-PEARCE, Adewele

The Press in East Africa: the Case of Tanzania
Idoc Internazionale, vol. 24, n° 2, April-June 1993, p.6-13

/PRESS/ /FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/ /DEMOCRACY//EAST AFRICA/ /TANZANIA/

64. MATTELART, Tristan, ed.

La Mondialisation des médias contre la censure : Tiers Monde et audiovisuel sans frontières
Paris: INA : Institut National de l'Audiovisuel, 2002.- 307 p.
ISBN: 2-8041-4061-X

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /MOYENS AUDIOVISUELS/ /CENSURE/ /MONDIALISATION/ /RADIO/
/TELEVISION/ /COMMUNICATION PAR SATELLITES/ /VIDEOCASSETTES/ /INTERNET/ /PAYS EN
DEVELOPPEMENT//AFRIQUE/ /AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA/ /IRAN/ /TUNISIE/ /ALGERIE/ /CUBA/
/COREE R/ /RPD DE COREE/ /CHINE/ /MONDIALISATION DES MEDIAS/ /RADIOS INTERNATIONALES/
/TELEVISIONS INTERNATIONALES/ /MEDIAS AUDIOVISUELS//AFRIQUE NOIRE/*

65. MBAYO, Ritchard Tamba; ONWUMECHILI, Chuka; NWANKO, R. Nwafo, Ed

Press and Politics in Africa
Lewiston: The Edwin Mellen Press, 2000.- xiv-354 p.

*/PRESS/ /POLITICS/ /STATE/ /COMMUNICATION/ /MEDIA/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/
/MASS MEDIA/ /DEMOCRACY//AFRICA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /CAMEROON/ /NIGERIA/ /ZAMBIA/ /GHANA/
/TANZANIA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /SOUTH AFRICA//COMMUNICATION TRAINING/ /MULTIPARTYISM/*

66. MCKAY, Susan; MAZURANA, Dyan

Raising Women's Voices for Peacebuilding: Vision, Impact, and Limitations of Media
Technologies
London: International Alert, February 2001.- 92 p.
ISBN: 1-898702-06-8

/WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION/ /PEACE/ /CONFLICT RESOLUTION/ /MEDIA/ /COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION/ /INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/ /INTERNET/ /VIDEO/

67. MIGNOT-LEFEBVRE, Yvonne

Télévisions d'Afrique et Patrimoines Organisationnels
Revue Tiers-Monde, t. xxxxi, n° 146, Avril-Juin, 1996, p.339-357

/TELEVISION/ /ETAT/ /SOVERAINETE/ /NATION/ /IDENTITE CULTURELLE/ /HISTOIRE/ POLITIQUE DE L'INFORMATION/ /POLITIQUE DE L'INFORMATION/ /POLITIQUE CULTURELLE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL//AFRIQUE//ALGERIE//EGYPTE/

68. MISSEHOUNGBE, Pierre-Paul

Espace public, communication et laïcité au Sénégal : enjeux et perspectives
Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, 2007-2008.- 133 p.
Mémoire, Maîtrise, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, CESTI

/COMMUNICATION/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /RELIGION/ /ETAT//SENEGAL//ESPACE PUBLIC/ /LAÏCITE/

69. MISSER, François

New African TV Network
African Business, n° 208, March, 1996, p 12-13
ISSN: 0141-3929

/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ /TELEVISION/ /COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE/ /SATELLITE BROADCASTING/ /BUDGET/ /ADVERTISING/ /COMMUNICATION/ /NETWORKS//AFRICA//TELEVISION NETWORK/

70. MORRIS, Nancy; WAISBORD, Silvio, Ed.

Media and Globalization: Why the State Matters
Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2001.- xvi-197 p.
ISBN: 0-7425-1030-1

/MEDIA/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /STATE/ /INTERNET/ /COMMUNICATION POLICY/ /TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ /GOVERNMENTAL POLICY/ /TELEVISION//AUSTRALIA/ /INDIA/ /KOREA R/ /EUROPE/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /BRAZIL/ /CANADA/

71. MWENDAMSEKE, Nancy

The Female Image in the Mass Media : the Reality and Possible Remedies
Africa Media Review, vol. 4, n° 2, 1990, p.64-71

/MASS MEDIA/ /WOMEN'S STATUS/ /WOMEN/ /SOCIAL ROLES/ /SOCIETY//TANZANIA/

72. NGA NDONGO, Valentin

Les Medias au Cameroun : mythes et délires d'une société en crise
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1993.- 228 p.
ISBN: 2-7384-2037-0

/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /PRESSE/ /POLITIQUE/ /DROITS DE L'HOMME/ /CAMEROUN/ /PRESSE PRIVEE/

73. NJAWE, Pius N.

Mass-Media : rôle et problèmes dans une situation de crise de transition au Cameroun
Dakar: CODESRIA, May 1992.- 12p.

Conference: Conférence sur Démocratie et Droits de l'Homme en Afrique : Facteurs Internes et Externes, Harare, Zimbabwe, 11-14 Mai 1992.

/COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/ /PRESSE/ /LIBERTE D'INFORMATION/ /POLITIQUE//CAMEROUN/

74. NNAANE, Barikui

An Analytical Study of Media and Public Perception of Development Communication in Nigeria

Nsukka: University of Nigeria, August 2007.- vii-194 p.

/MEDIA/ /DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION/ /MASS MEDIA/ /COMMUNICATION POLICY//NIGERIA/

75. NOMO ZIBI-MOULANGO, Pulchérie

Le Statut de l'audiovisuel en Afrique

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1996.- 379 p.

ISBN: 2-7384-4765-4

/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /MOYENS AUDIOVISUELS/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION/ /ASPECTS JURIDIQUES/ /REGLEMENTATIONS/ /DROIT/ /LEGISLATION//AFRIQUE/ /CAMEROUN//REGULATION DES MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /REGULATION AUDIOVISUELLE/ /INSTITUTIONS DE REGULATION/

76. NOSTBAKKEN, David

Global Access Television: TV for the 21st Century

Development: Journal of the Society for International Development, n° 3, 1993, p 58-59

/TELEVISION/ /INFORMATION NEEDS/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /COMMUNICATION SYSTEM/ /TECHNOLOGY//DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/

77. NYAMNJOH, Francis B.

Africa's Media, Democracy and the Politics of Belonging

London: Zed Books, 2005.- 308 p.

ISBN: 1-84277-583-9

/MEDIA/ /DEMOCRACY/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/ /ETHNICITY/ /PRESS/ /POLITICS/ /BROADCASTING/ /ETHICS/ /JOURNALISM/ /COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING/ /COMMUNICATION POLICY//AFRICA/ /CAMEROON//MEDIA OWNERSHIP/ /PROFESSIONALISM/ /PRIVATE PRESS/ /LIBERAL DEMOCRACY//MULTIPARTYISM//FREEDOM OF THE PRESS/

78. OGUNDIPE-LESLIE, Molar

The Image of Women and the Role of the Media in a New Political Culture in Nigeria

Africa Media Review, vol. 4, n° 1, 1990, p. 52-59

/MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /WOMEN/ /WOMEN'S STATUS//NIGERIA//NEW POLITICAL CULTURE/

79. OKIGBO, Charles

Gatekeeping in the Nigerian Press

Africa Media Review, vol. 4, n° 2, 1990, p.1-10

/PRESS/ /NEWS/ /JOURNALISM/ /MASS COMMUNICATION//NIGERIA//GATAKEEPING/

80. OKIGBO, Charles C.; ERIBO, Festus, Ed.

Development and Communication in Africa
Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2004.- xi-249 p.
ISBN: 0-7425-2746-8

*/COMMUNICATION/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT/ /DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATION/ /MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /BROADCASTING/ /CULTURE/ /EDUCATION/ /COMMUNICATION
ENGINEERING//AFRICA/*

81. OKOTH-OWIRO, A.

Law and the Mass Media in Kenya
Africa Media Review, vol. 4, n° 1, 1990, p.15-26

/MASS MEDIA/ /PRESS/ /LEGISLATION/ /FREEDOM OF SPEECH/ /STATE//KENYA//PRESS CONTROL/

82. OZOH, Hilary C.

Some Critical Factors in the Perception of the Credibility of Television Endorsements
Africa Media Review, vol. 5, n° 1, 1991, p. 49-72

/ADVERTISING/ /MEDIA/ /TELEVISION/ /PRODUCTS/

83. PERRET, Thierry

Le Temps des journalistes : l'invention de la presse en Afrique francophone
Paris: Karthala, 2005.- 318 p.
ISBN: 2-84586-659-3

*/PRESSE/ /JOURNALISME/ /JOURNALISTES/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/
/AFRIQUE FRANCOPHONE/*

84. PICARD, Robert G.

The Press and the Decline of Democracy: the Democratic Socialist Response in Public Policy
London: Greenwood Press, 1985.- 173 p.
ISBN: 0-313-24915-6

*/DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIALISM/ /PRESS/ /JOURNALISM/ /FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/ /STATE
INTERVENTION//DEVELOPED COUNTRIES/*

85. PRAH, Kwesi K., ed.

Culture, Gender, Science and Technology in Africa
Windhoek: Harp Publications, 1991.- 150 p.
ISBN: 99916-32-00-X

*/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY/ /WOMEN'S ROLE/ /RURAL WOMEN/ /TRADITIONAL CULTURE/
/CULTURAL VALUES/ /CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/ /MEDIA//AFRICA/ /EAST AFRICA/ /BOTSWANA/
/KENYA/*

86. PRATT, Cornelius

Responsibility and Ethical Reasoning in the Nigerian Press
Africa Media Review, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1988, p. 46-64

/PRESS/ /RESPONSIBILITY/ /ETHNICS/ /PERIODICALS//NIGERIA/

87. RUIJTER, Jose M.

The Mass Media Alone are not Effective Change Agents
Africa Media Review, vol. 5, n° 1, 1991, p. 37-48

/MEDIA/ /SOCIAL MOBILITY/ /IMMUNIZATION/ /SOCIAL INFORMATION/ /HEALTH EDUCATION//AFRICA/

88. SCHUDSON, Michael

Le Pouvoir des Médias : Journalisme et Démocratie
Paris : Nouveaux horizons, 5 janvier 1999.- 277 p.

/MEDIA//JOURNALISM//DEMOCRACY//PRESS/

89. SHADE, Leslie Regan

Gender Community in the Social Construction of the Internet
New York: Peter Lang, 2002.- viii-152 p.

/WOMEN//COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING//INTERNET//TELEPHONE//TELEVISION//COMPUTERS//CULTURE//NEW TECHNOLOGY/

90. SOYIR-YARIGA, Edward Akumbuni

The Nigerian Press and the ECOWAS Treaty of Economic Development
Ibadan: University of Ibadan, July 1991.- xxi-597 p.

Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, University of Ibadan, Department of Communication and Languages of Arts

/PRESS//MASS MEDIA//ECOWAS//ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT//PERIODICALS//COMMUNICATION//NIGERIA//ECOWAS TREATY/

91. THOMAS, Pradip N.; NAIN, Zaharom, ed.

Who owns the media: Global Trends and Local Resistances
London: Zed books, 2004.- xiii-330p.

ISBN: 1-84277-469-7

/MEDIA//INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY//DEMOCRATIZATION//PRIVATIZATION//GLOBALIZATION//COMMUNICATION//CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE//CARRIBEAN//SOUTHERN AFRICA//AFRICA//LATIN AMERICA//CHINA//INDIA//NIGERIA//MALAYSIA//INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS//MEDIA DEMOCRATIZATION//INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS//MEDIA OWNERSHIP//MEDIA CONTROL//NEOLIBERALISM/

92. TSHILOMBO BOMBO, Gertrude

La Femme dans la presse féminine africaine: approche sémio-pragmatique
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2003.- 320 p.

ISBN: 2-7475-4860-0

/PRESSE//PERIODIQUES//FEMMES//ANALYSE COMPARATIVE//ANALYSE HISTORIQUE//AFRIQUE//AMINA//BRUNE/

93. TUDESQ, André-Jean

Les Technologies de l'Information, Facteur d'Inégalité en Afrique Subsaharienne
Revue Tiers Monde, t.35, n° 138, Avril-Juin 1994, p. 391-409

*/TECHNOLOGIE DE L'INFORMATION/ /TRANFERT DE TECHNOLOGIE/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION/
/TELEPHONE//AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE//TELEMATIQUE/*

94. TUDESQ, André-Jean

Occidentalisation des médias et fossé culturel
Afrique contemporaine, n° 185, Janv-mars 1998, p. 63-73

*/COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/ /INFORMATION/ /PRESSE/ /COMMUNICATION/ /MOYENS DE
COMMUNICATION/ /CULTURE//AFRIQUE//AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE/*

95. TUDESQ, André-Jean

L'espoir et l'illusion : actions positives et effets pervers des médias en Afrique subsaharienne
Talence: Maison des sciences de l'homme d'Aquitaine, 1998.- 257 p.
ISBN: 2-85892-248-9

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /POLITIQUE/ /DEMOCRATISATION/ /TELEVISION/ /RADIO/ /PRESS/
/IMPLICATIONS SOCIALES/ /IMPLICATIONS ECONOMIQUES/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE/
/CULTURE/ /INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE/ /INFORMATION TECHNIQUE/ /ACCULTURATION/
/AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA//PRESSE ECRITE//AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE/*

96. TUDESQ, André-Jean

Les Médias en Afrique
Paris: Ellipses, 1999.- 160 p.
ISBN: 2-7298-9907-3

*/MOYENS DE COMMUNICATIONS/ / /PRESSE/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION/ /JOURNALISME/
/DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL/ /LANGUES AFRICAINES/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /POLITIQUE
DE LA COMMUNICATION//AFRIQUE/ /AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA/ /NIGERIA/ /AFRIQUE DU SUD/
/KENYA/ /SENEGAL/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /CAMEROUN/ /MOZAMBIQUE//PRESSE ECRITE/ /RADIO PRIVEE/
/RADIO RURALE/ /RADION INTERNATIONALE/*

97. TUDESQ, André-Jean

L'Afrique parle, l'Afrique écoute : les radios en Afrique subsaharienne
Paris: Editions Karthala, 2002.- 315 p.
ISBN: 2-84586-256-3

*/RADIO/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /EQUIPEMENT RADIO/ /JOURNALISME/ /RADIO
EDUCATIVE/ /CULTURE/ /MUSIQUE//AFRIQUE/ /AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA//RADIO PUBLIQUE/
/RADIO PRIVEE/ /RADIO RURALE/ /RADIO INTERNATIONALE/ /EDUCATION POPULAIRE/
/COMMUNICATION SOCIALE//AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE/*

98. TUDESQ, André-Jean; NEDELEC, Serge, Ed

Journaux et radios en Afrique aux XIXe et XXe siècles
Paris: Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques, 1998.- 198 p.
ISBN: 2-86844-093-2

/PRESSE/ /PERIODIQUES/ /RADIO/ /JOURNALISME//AFRIQUE//PESSE ECRITE/ /PRESSE PRIVEE/

99. TUDESQ, André-Jean

Feuilles d'Afrique : Etude de la presse de l'Afrique subsaharienne
Talence: Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme d'Aquitaine, 1995.- 362 p.
ISBN: 2-85892-213-6

/PRESSE/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /PERIODIQUES/ /JOURNALISTES/ /RELIGION/ /SPORT/ /INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE/ /INFORMATION TECHNIQUE/ /FEMMES/ /POLITIQUE/ /CRISE/ /OPINION PUBLIQUE/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION//AFRIQUE/ /AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA//PESSE ECRITE/ /PRESSE RELIGIEUSE/ /PRESSE RURALE/ /PRESSE SPORTIVE/ /PRESSE ETRANGERE//AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE/

100. UCHE, Luke Uka

Ideology, Theory and Professionalism in the African Mass Media / UCHE, Luke Uka
African Media Review, vol 5, n° 1, 1991, p.1-16

/MEDIA/ /IDEOLOGIES/ /THEORY/ /TEACHING PRACTICE/ /INFORMATION PROCESSING/ /AFRICA/ /PROFESSIONALISM/

101. VAN RENSBURG, Patrick

Democracy and the Media in Southern Africa
Development Dialogue, n° 2, 1989, p. 39-56

/DEMOCRACY//MEDIA//PRESS//CENSORSHIP//MARKETING//SOUTHERN AFRICA//RIGHTS TO INFORMATION/

102. WALSH, Gretchen

The Media in Africa and Africa in the Media : an Annotated Bibliography
London: Hans Zell Publishers, 1996.- xvii-291 p.
ISBN: 1-873836-81-3

/ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES/ /MEDIA/ /MASS COMMUNICATION/ /PRESS/ /CENSORSHIP/ /JOURNALISM//BROADCASTING//FILMS//AFRICA//FREEDOM OF PRESS/

103. WETE, Francis N.

Mass Communication and Development: Impact Depends on Strategies
Africa Media Review, vol. 3, N° 1, 1988, p. 34-45

/MASS COMMUNICATION//MEDIA//SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT//SOCIAL CHANGE/

104. ZAFFIRO, James J.

Mass Media, Politics and Society in Botswana: The 1990s and Beyond
In: *Africa Today*, vol. 40, n° 1, 1993, p. 7-25

/MASS MEDIA/ /POLITICS/ /SOCIETY/ /DEMOCRACY/ /PRIVATIZATION/ /PRESS/ /RADIO/ /TELEVISION/ /AFRICA/ /BOTSWANA/

105. ZIEGLER, Dhyana; ASANTE, Molefi K., Ed.

Thunder and Silence : the Mass Media in Africa
Trenton: Africa World Press, 1992.- vi-205 p.
ISBN: 0-86543-251-1

/MASS MEDIA/ /ACCESS TO INFORMATION/ /BROADCASTING/ /TELEVISION/ /PRESS//AFRICA//PRESS FREEDOM//NEWSPAPERS/

PART II / 2^{ème} PARTIE
ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS
DOCUMENTS ÉLECTRONIQUES

II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

1. ADAMS, Paul C.

Television as Gathering Place

Annals of the Association of American Geographers, vol. 82, n° 1, Mar., 1992, p.117-135

Abstract: An examination of television as a center of meaning and as a social context supports the concept of a place without a location. Similar ideas have appeared in media theory since the 1960s, but have not been the subject of geographic research. Comparison of television with other media, including books, radio, and film, reveals that it is uniquely place-like. Television functions as a social context, providing sensory communion and social congregation; it also functions as a center of meaning, helping a society define "us" and "them," conferring value on persons and objects, and, possibly, supporting hegemonic social control. A comparison of television and certain architectural structures identifies similarities and differences that may be related to long-term historical changes in society.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2563539.pdf>

2. ALLEN, Martha Leslie

Women's Media: The Way to Revolution

Off Our Backs, vol. 20, n° 2, February 1990, p.14, 19

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25797207.pdf?acceptTC=true>

3. ALTHEIDE, David L.

Media Hegemony: A Failure of Perspective

The Public Opinion Quarterly, vol. 48, n° 2, summer 1984, p. 476-490

Abstract: Numerous studies of TV news have been published since Gans's (1972) call for more research on the mass media. A central issue underlying much of this research is control and dominance of the news process. This essay analyzes the logical and empirical adequacy of media hegemony as an explanation of ideological dominance. Analysis of recent research shows that some researchers have uncritically adapted the "dominant ideology thesis" of media hegemony to studies of TV news and have overlooked findings which challenge their claims about (1) the socialization and ideology of journalists, (2) whether news reports perpetuate the status quo, and (3) the nature and extent of international news coverage. Despite the shortcomings of the concept of media hegemony, efforts should continue to develop an empirically sound theoretical perspective for locating the news process in a broader societal context. David L. Altheide is Professor in the Center for the Study of Justice, Arizona State University, and Field Research Director, Center for Urban Studies.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2749038.pdf>

4. AMBIRAJAN, S.

Globalisation, Media and Culture

Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 35, n° 25, Jun. 17-23, 2000, p. 2141-2147

Abstract: Market media act symbiotically to produce culture. Economic globalisation also means a global culture. Economies of scale apply here too, and the movement is towards uniformity and regimentation. Cultures of minorities are lost and the trivial gains at the cost of the serious.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4409414.pdf>

5. ANDERSON, Frances E.

Electronic Media, Videodisc Technology, and the Visual Arts

Studies in Art Education, vol. 26, n° 4, summer, 1985, p. 224-231

Abstract: Electronic media, including a comprehensive overview of laser videodisc technology and its potential for art education, are discussed. Implications for implementing discipline-based art education through electronic media are described. Issues relating to how change can occur in the educational system to accommodate technology and discipline-based art education are also presented.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1320846.pdf>

6. BERGER, Guy

Media & Democracy in Southern Africa

Review of African Political Economy, vol. 25, n° 78, Dec., 1998, p. 599-610

Abstract: A Southern view of media and democracy can benefit from the insights produced by theories of media and development. These highlight critical political questions on the reach of media, its content, state control, alternative media, journalists and public participation, and ultimately the impact of the media. The same theories can also give insight into the understanding of the media and the 'public sphere' in the South, and their place in southern democracy. In the end, the question of democracy and media in the South also needs to be understood in relation to democracy and media in global terms.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4006582.pdf?acceptTC=true>

7. BOERSMA, Dee

A Report on the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and Mass Media

Journal of the University Film Association, vol. 26, n° 1/2, 1974, p. 3-4

Introduction: Until recently women have been little concerned with the effects of mass media and the perpetration of stereotyped images. It was not until the 24th session of the United Nation's Commission on the Status of Women in 1972 that the commission adopted its first resolution on the interrelationship of mass media and the role of women. Previous to the United Nation's resolution, many women's groups in the United States had become concerned with the influence of mass media on cultural patterns. The National Organization of Women (N.O.W.) founded in 1966 was perhaps the first group to have a standing committee dedicated to improving mass media portrayal of women through active education by discussion with image makers in T.V., radio, the press, magazines, publishing and advertising, eliminating menial roles and denigrating images (sex roles, dependents, etc.) and replacing them with positive, skilled, professional images of women effectively contributing to society. Although the advertising industry still has not recognized the changing role of women and continues to depict women in limited and stereotyped activities, television programs in the United States are beginning to portray women in a variety of role.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20687232.pdf>

8. BOYLE, Elizabeth Heger; HOESCHEN, Andrea

Theorizing the Form of Media Coverage over Time

The Sociological Quarterly, vol. 42, n° 4, autumn, 2001, p. 511-527

Abstract: Because the media plays a critical role in cross-cultural communication, bias in the portrayal of particular cultures is an important issue. In this article, we use the form of newspaper articles over time to arbitrate between two competing theories of media coverage: Is the media primarily driven by self-interest, that is, the need to sell newspapers, or is it driven primarily by the same principled ideas that fuel international activism? Analyzing international newspaper articles on female genital cutting from 1978 to 1998, we find a close correspondence to international activism. Tracing the strategies of "transnational advocacy networks," most articles are primarily devoted to leverage and accountability themes. Further, the ultimate decrease in articles on female genital cutting was not preceded by a decrease in articles designed to shock readers but rather by a peak in stories that emphasized the accountability of governments to eradicate female genital cutting. Over time, perhaps as the appropriateness of action became more taken for granted, there were fewer news stories on proposed solutions but relatively more news stories on success and implementation.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4121131.pdf>

9. BYRNE, Zinta S.; LEMAY, Elaine

Different Media for Organizational Communication: Perceptions of Quality and Satisfaction

Journal of Business and Psychology, vol. 21, n° 2, winter, 2006, p. 149-173

Abstract: We examined the satisfaction in and perceived quality of information about one's job, business unit, and company, as well as perceived quality of urgent news (i.e., news about changes in business and generally considered legally sensitive material), communicated via different media. Results from 598 fulltime employees revealed that rich media (e.g., face-to-face) was most related to satisfaction in information about one's job and business unit and in perceived quality of information from the supervisor; lean media (e.g., company newsletter) was most related to satisfaction in and quality of information from top management, while moderate media (e.g., e-mail) was only significantly related to perceived quality of urgent news. Trust in top management was

positively related to satisfaction in and quality of information shared by management. Lean media most strongly related to quality of urgent news, over and above rich communication.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25092963.pdf>

10. CALLAMARD, Agnes

Accountability, Transparency, and Freedom of Expression in Africa

Social Research, vol. 77, n° 4, winter 2010, 30 p.

Introduction: In 2008, Article 19, the International Organization dedicated to free expression, celebrated its twentieth anniversary by publishing research that reviewed the last 20 years' transformation in the fields of freedom of expression, the press, and access to information (ARTICLE 19 2008). The review found that the changes were dramatic, especially in the areas of legal protection for freedom of expression and technological development. This held me for Africa, also. It concluded, however, that the last 20 years had also been characterized by many unfulfilled promises and that, since 2001, year after year, "freedom of expression, the fundamental guarantor of human rights, has been weakened and eroded in emerging and older democrats alike"

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=9&hid=18&sid=58a8c405-082f-4fa8-8924-1e4e47a2d353%40sessionmgr12>

11. CEULEMANS, Mieke ; FAUCONNIER, Guido

Image, rôle et condition sociale de la femme dans les médias : Recueil et analyse des documents de recherche

Paris : UNESCO, 1979. – 88 p.

Introduction : Les médias sont-ils créateurs de culture ou sont-ils un miroir de la culture ? Cette question reste sans aucun doute l'une des plus discutées dans les milieux scientifiques qui s'intéressent aux relations entre les médias et la société. La controverse qui opposait récemment encore les sociologues spécialistes des médias, lesquels soulignaient le rôle des médias dans la production de valeurs, et les empiristes, qui s'attachaient principalement à montrer comment les médias reflètent la réalité sociale, semble s'être apaisée pour faire place à un compromis, c'est-à-dire à une intégration des deux approches. En fait, la plupart des recherches empiriques de ces dix dernières années font ressortir que les médias peuvent être des facteurs de création, de renforcement ou de transformation de la culture.

Le sujet de l'étude que nous avons effectuée à la demande de l'Unesco illustre de façon presque parfaite la divergence des conceptions qui sous-tendent les recherches sur les médias.

Après avoir lu ce qui s'est écrit sur l'image, le rôle et la condition sociale de la femme que présentent les médias, nous nous sommes trouvés devant un autre problème typique, que l'on retrouve dans toutes les recherches consacrées aux communications de masse et plus généralement dans toutes les études sociales : c'est qu'il s'agit d'un domaine de recherche en constante évolution, et que l'on manque de méthodes de travail précises pour analyser l'interdépendance de ses éléments.

L'image de la femme que nous offrent les médias et la participation de la femme à la production des messages diffusés par les médias ne peuvent être étudiées indépendamment de l'ensemble du contexte socio-économique, politique et culturel dans lequel ces derniers s'insèrent à un moment donné. La représentation de la femme à travers les médias résulte en dernière analyse de l'interaction des forces qui façonnent la réalité sociale, et les médias sont l'une de ces forces : ils engendrent des systèmes de messages et des symboles qui donnent naissance ou forme aux images prédominantes de la réalité sociale, et influent de ce fait sur l'évolution sociale...

Source : <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001343/134357fo.pdf>

12. CHAMBERLAIN, M. N.

The Extension of Higher Education by Mass Media

International Review of Education/Revue Internationale de l'Education, Vol. 23, No. 2, 1977, p. 191-203

Abstract: This article reports the development of a new phenomenon in the United States described here as national media courses. Such courses use one of the mass media ? television, newspapers, radio or magazines ? as the essential means of instruction, but supplement the learning thus derived with additional readings and other studies. Usually there are several contact sessions with an instructor to enable students, who otherwise study independently, to meet and exchange ideas or have curricular or administrative questions answered authoritatively. This academic concept uses one of the media designed to reach mass audiences to enable

independent learning at times and places of most convenience to the adult audience which they are designed to serve. National media courses are originated at the University Extension at the University of California, San Diego and several other institutions. They are designed to be offered as college courses by two- and four-year post secondary institutions throughout the nation. Nearly one-third have taken advantage of their availability and over fifty thousand students have taken part in a single national media course.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3443452.pdf>

13. COBB, Tom

Cognitive Efficiency: Toward a Revised Theory of Media

Educational Technology Research and Development, vol. 45, n° 4, 1997, p. 21-35

Abstract: Within and beyond the field of educational technology, Richard Clark's writings are widely believed to have shown that any number of media are equally capable of delivering any instruction, so that media choices are about cost and efficiency but not about cognition and learning (Clark, 1983; 1994b). However, it is accepted that one type of efficiency is cognitive efficiency, then it follows that media choices are often about cognition and learning and can profit from an understanding of cognitive processes. Media and learning can then be reconnected in limited ways that do not compromise any of Clark's main points, and doing this will bring media work into line with current research into the role of surface information codes

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30221341.pdf>

14. COLTART, James M.

The Influence of Newspaper and Television in Africa

African Affairs, vol. 62, n° 248, Jul., 1963, p. 202-210

Introduction: When I speak of "mass media" during the next 30 minutes I refer to newspapers, radio and television-the mass media of today. These media are a variation on a theme older than civilization itself. Modern communications are the direct successors of the signal fire on the hill, the drum in the forest, the pigeon in the air, the dispatch sent by ship, coach and train; of all those means, indeed, by which people have sought, since time began, to satisfy the need to communicate rapidly with each other. The importance of the printing development in the fifteenth century is that the balance was swung from the long centuries of spoken, first-hand communication towards visual and second-hand communication on a large scale. The importance of the developments in the nineteenth century is that some of the limits were taken off communication; it was extended, over the heads of the specially privileged and the specially able, to the masses who had need of it. And the importance of the recent electronic developments is that the balance of the communication channels has again swung back toward spoken and seemingly first-hand communication, although to fantastically large audiences...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/720830.pdf>

15. Commission de réflexion sur l'image des femmes dans les médias

Rapport sur l'image des femmes dans les medias, 25 septembre 2008. – 95 p.

Introduction : Valérie Létard, secrétaire d'Etat à la solidarité, a chargé Michèle Reiser, en mars 2008, de constituer une commission de réflexion sur l'image des femmes dans les médias.

L'idée était d'associer à la politique de promotion de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes un travail sur les représentations. Conscients d'un décalage inacceptable entre les stéréotypes qui continuent à s'appliquer à l'image des femmes et la pluralité de leurs rôles familial et social, de leurs activités et de leurs aspirations, notre questionnement était de savoir pourquoi et comment l'image des femmes véhiculée par les médias ne correspondait pas à leur place véritable dans la société.

Car le sentiment était fort que ces images stéréotypées qui s'ancrent dans l'inconscient collectif contribuent à figer la place des hommes et des femmes dans la société, à freiner cet élan vital pour la constitution des identités de chacun comme de sa vision du monde. Les représentations symboliques stéréotypées, qui s'inscrivent dans nos têtes par le biais des médias, constituent bien, après le droit, la morale et la politique, la dernière frontière de l'inégalité.

L'amplitude du sujet explique la composition même de cette commission : femmes et hommes, professionnels de la publicité, de la radio, de la télévision, de la presse, d'Internet, du cinéma, experts venus de l'Education nationale, du monde du droit, de la santé, du milieu associatif, dont la diversité des expériences et des parcours engageait à un élargissement du champ d'investigation.

La Commission s'est assigné un objectif d'opérationnalité : il n'était pas question de viser

l'exhaustivité dans le relevé d'innovations, d'archaïsmes ou de dérapages ni de théoriser sur les mobiles d'un tel immobilisme mâtiné d'avancées notoires mais de jouer à trois niveaux : reconnaître ces avancées pour en faire le socle d'un nouvel élan, débusquer les stéréotypes à l'oeuvre, c'est-à-dire rendre visible l'invisible en l'objectivant pour mieux le rendre sensible à tous, professionnels et utilisateurs des médias, enfin faire bouger les lignes en déstabilisant et en ringardisant ces pratiques d'une pensée unique dans la représentation symbolique des femmes.

Défricheur des progrès accomplis, débusqueur d'archaïsmes et pourvoyeur de grains de levain plus que censeur, tel fut l'état d'esprit qui présida à nos travaux.

Les femmes travaillent ; les femmes ont des enfants ; les femmes s'impliquent dans la vie politique et dans la vie sociale ; les femmes séduisent et aiment ; les femmes sont soucieuses de leur corps et de leur esprit ; tout faire est difficile ; tout faire est sans doute impossible sans de nouveaux pactes sociaux qui accompagnent cette formidable mutation, chez les femmes mais aussi chez les hommes, tant il est malaisé de faire bouger le curseur si l'image des hommes ne bénéficie pas elle aussi d'un traitement renouvelé !

Tels sont, dès lors, les trois axes qu'a privilégiés notre commission, ces trois enjeux fondamentaux de la modernité des femmes que sont l'accès au travail et au savoir, l'articulation des vies professionnelles et familiales et le soin des enfants, enfin le rapport au corps et au désir sans qu'elles soient pour autant assignées à la minceur et à l'éternelle jeunesse. Que disent les médias de ces questions centrales ? Quels modèles identificatoires renvoient-ils pour aider et faire du bien aux filles et femmes en quête de réponses aux contradictions et ambivalences qui les tenaillent et les entravent parfois ? Quels liens, quel liant s'ingénient-ils à donner pour intéresser et emmener avec eux leur public, dans cette période concurrentielle difficile de la guerre de l'audimat que la rivalité sur le qualimat ne saurait rendre plus douce...

Source : <http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/084000614/0000.pdf>

16. DJANKOV, Simeon; MCLIESH, Caralee; NENOVA, Tatiana; SHLEIFER, Andrei

Who Owns the Media?

Journal of Law and Economics, vol. 46, n° 2, October 2003, p. 341-382

Abstract: We examine the patterns of media ownership in 97 countries around the world. We find that almost universally the largest media firms are owned by the government or by private families. Government ownership is more pervasive in broadcasting than in the printed media. We then examine two theories of government ownership of the media: the public interest (Pigouvian) theory, according to which government ownership cures market failures, and the public choice theory, according to which government ownership undermines political and economic freedom. The data support the second theory.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/10.1086/377116.pdf?acceptTC=true>

17. Eastern Africa Journalists Association, Djibouti

Enhancing Gender Equality in the Media in Eastern Africa

Djibouti: EAJA, 2008. – 47 p.

Introduction: In 2001 the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) held its 24th Congress in Seoul, Korea. An important aspect of the congress was on gender equality attended by women from the IFJ member unions in the five continents. The conference focused on the results of a survey conducted by the IFJ Secretariat among its membership, titled Equality for Quality: Setting Standards for women in Journalism. In view of the findings of the survey which revealed that much remains to be done for women to achieve equality in journalism, the Congress adopted a policy on mainstreaming equality in journalism through the regional structures of the IFJ, namely the journalists unions and associations, IFJ regional bodies and in its programmes and projects.

Source: <http://africa.ifj.org/assets/docs/175/137/cb6f4af-8ab2089.pdf>

18. FAIR, Jo Ellen

Ghana: Soft Control of the Press: A Dubious Normalcy

Dissent, spring 2008, p. 39-42

Introduction: January is harmattan season in Accra, Ghana. Yellow dust billows off the Sahara, but this year from the east, the failed Kenyan elections blew their own hot storm.

Ghana, fifty years independent and proud, confidently embraced democracy fifteen years ago. Now President John Kufuor, who chairs the African Union Assembly, was called to Nairobi to shore up democracy there. The

Ghanaian media smile on every international display of the nation's leadership capacity, as if the rise of Kofi Annan had sealed the matter for all time, but as Kufuor headed to Kenya, the local press debated a question that seems inevitable in this breathless age: "Could a Kenya happen here?"

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=9&hid=18&sid=58a8c405-082f-4fa8-8924-1e4e47a2d353%40sessionmgr12>

19. FERNÁNDEZ, María

Postcolonial Media Theory

Art Journal, Vol. 58, No. 3, Autumn, 1999, p. 58-73

Abstract: The artist Guillermo Gómez-Peña recently commented that in discussions of electronic media "twenty years of post-colonial theory simply disappear." He was referring to the large and influential body of work known as postcolonial studies, which for the past two decades has been notoriously absent from electronic media practice, theory, and criticism. This absence is not due to the lack of theory in the field, as there has always been theoretically based writing about electronic media. Much of the early work was based on the theories of Marshall McLuhan and other utopians characterized as "inebriated with the potential of new technology."² More recent discussions have been anchored in the work of theorists including Walter Benjamin, the Situationists, Jean Baudrillard, Gilles Deleuze, Félix Guattari, Paul Virilio, Jacques Lacan, Luce Irigaray, and Donna Haraway. This eclecticism, in conjunction with recent debates around topics such as multiculturalism, colonialism, the 1992 quincentenary, identity politics, and whiteness studies, make it ever more striking that postcolonial studies and electronic media theory have developed parallel to one another but with very few points of intersection.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/777861.pdf>

20. FOMBAD, Charles Manga

The Protection of Freedom of Expression in the Public Service Media in Southern Africa: A Botswana Perspective

The Modern Law Review, vol. 65, n° 5, Sep., 2002, p. 649-675

Abstract: This paper critically examines the public service media (PSM) in Southern Africa with particular emphasis on Botswana. The PSM, which is considered to be one of the key institutions that needs to be strengthened if the current transition to democracy and the building of an open and accountable system in Africa is to take root, faces many challenges due to its vulnerability to state control and manipulation. After an analysis of the PSM concept and an examination of how the public service media was introduced into and has evolved in the region, particularly in Botswana, it concludes that this medium of communication, on account of its reach, remains the most important means of disseminating information, education and entertainment for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, it is argued that for it to effectively accomplish these objectives certain important reforms must be carried out designed to disentangle it from the state and make it more independent and accountable. It is made clear that the new PSM model neither requires a public monopoly or public sector control nor that the state should be totally cut but rather a new redefined role for the state. The new model is built around at least five fundamental principles that should be crafted into any new media legislation dealing with the public media which will ensure public accountability, independence from partisan manipulation and a level playing field for all political actors.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1097611.pdf>

21. FREDERIKSE, Julie

South Africa's Media: The Commercial Press and the Seedlings of the Future

Third World Quarterly, vol. 9, n° 2, Apr., 1987, p. 638-656

Introduction: 'The Financial Mail has been edited to comply with the emergency regulations,' reads a warning buried on page fifty-three of a recent issue of South Africa's leading business magazine. 'Information may therefore be distorted, incomplete and misleading.' Never before in the history of South Africa's beleaguered media have those three adjectives been more fitting than in the period since the imposition of a State of Emergency-the second in less than two years-in June 1986. The Emergency regulations specifically bar representatives of the media from entering areas of unrest without the permission of the police; reporting any statement which incites people to take part in unlawful strikes, boycotts, demonstrations, protest meetings, any acts of civil disobedience, or any actions which undermine military service; promoting disinvestment or the application of sanctions; inciting any member of the public to resist or oppose the government; and-the most

restrictive clause, so wide as to bar almost anything-reporting or disseminating a 'subversive statement'. Perhaps even more shocking than this list of media shackles is the fact that they represent no temporary aberration (as the reference to 'Emergency' would seem to indicate) but rather a logical extension of a long-term state plan, aimed at cowing and controlling South Africa's media, which dates back more than a decade.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3991901.pdf>

22. HALE, Thomas A.

Griottes: Female Voices from West Africa

Research in African Literatures, vol. 25, n° 3, autumn, 1994, p. 71-91

Introduction: The griot from West Africa, a highly visible cultural voice from Senegal to Niger, now operates in a global context, as evidenced by the frequent sound of kora music on National Public Radio in the United States, the use of the term "griot" by writers in magazines, newspapers, and other forms of publication, and the appearances of these artists in the concert halls and clubs of major cities such as Paris, London, New York, San Francisco, and Tokyo.¹ But in spite of the growing number of references to griots in both the popular and scholarly media, the social function and verbal art of these artisans of the spoken and sung word remain poorly understood outside of West Africa. The origin of the appellation itself is a puzzle that has still not yielded its secret.² But one of the least understood aspects of the griot's world for nearly everyone outside the West African context-scholars and the public alike-is the female griot, or griotte.³ Judging from the limited information available about them, one might assume that they are shadowy figures who stand at the margin of the oral narrative traditions recounted by their male counterparts, published in European languages, and read by students around the world...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3819846.pdf?acceptTC=true>

23. HARDING, Frances

Africa and the Moving Image: Television, Film and Video

Journal of African Cultural Studies, vol. 16, n° 1, Jun., 2003, p. 69-84

Abstract: Drawing on the media in several countries on the continent of Africa and in the UK, in this article I explore the different ways in which the media produces and presents visual images of Africa. The various images of Africa have of course been dependent on two main factors: firstly, the development of technology and subsequent access to it; and secondly, the ideology and ethos informing the use of the technology. I begin by considering an unlikely candidate for radical change, the Big Brother Africa programme broadcast on satellite television from South Africa and suggest that it is the very absence of an overt ideology that enables it to have the potential to break the mould of the customary crisis-ridden images from Africa on UK television. I then go on to consider two programmes broadcast on Channel Four in the UK which attempt to confront this 'crisis-ridden' image of Africa. I next consider images produced by African television programme makers, 'video-movie' directors or film makers based in African countries, and which are designed either for the home market or an international one. There are similarities and differences between the distinct technologies; each produces its own images of Africa which are very different. In each case, the state has sought to influence the ideology of the output, but only in the case of television has it been able to impose any substantial process of censoring.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3181386.pdf>

24. HART, Roderick P.; TURNER, Kathleen J.; KNUPP, Ralph E.

Religion and the Rhetoric of the Mass Media

Review of Religious Research, vol. 21, n° 3, summer, 1980, p. 256-275

Abstract: Using content-analytic procedures, the authors investigate how American religion has been defined, described, and given "social reality" via mass communication. Six hundred and forty-eight religion sections appearing in Time magazine between 1947 and 1976 were analyzed in several ways. Statistical treatment of the data revealed that (1) religion is depicted as a conflict-ridden human enterprise, (2) denominational stereotypes and geographical biases, affect media coverage of religion, and (3) media-based portrayals of religion differ sharply from demographic and sociological facts. Five conventional explanations of these data are discussed, but a sixth-a rhetorical understanding of mass communication activities-is preferred.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3509807.pdf>

25. ILO, Geneva

The ILO's experience with mass media in enterprise development, p. 17-31

Introduction: One of the reasons to use mass media in enterprise development is the potential scale and reach that can be achieved as compared to other approaches. The ILO has been active in developing and testing innovative approaches that utilize and promote mass media in enterprise development. ILO's work with mass media has achieved considerable scale (see Table 2.2) reaching millions of the smallest entrepreneurs in some of the poorest countries of the world...

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=18&hid=18&sid=58a8c405-082f-4fa8-8924-1e4e47a2d353%40sessionmgr12>

26. INGLE, Henry T.

New Media, Old Media: The Technologies of International Development

International Review of Education/Revue Internationale de l'Education, vol. 32, n° 3, 1986, p. 251-267

Abstract - The research, theory and practice of educational technology over the past 75 years provide convincing evidence that this process offers a comprehensive and integrated approach to solving educational and social problems. The use of media and technology in development has shifted from an emphasis on mass media to personal media. A variety of electronic delivery systems are being used and are usually coordinated by centralized governmental agencies. There are no patterns of use since the problems vary and the medium used is responsive to the problem. Computers are used most frequently and satellite telecommunication networks follow. The effective use of these and other technologies requires a long-term commitment to financial support and training of personnel. The extension model of face-to-face contact still prevails in developing nations whether in agriculture, education or rural development. Low-cost technologies are being used in local projects while major regional and national companies use radio, film and related video technologies. The use of all available and cost-effective media and technologies make possible appropriate communications for specific goals with specific audiences. There appears to be no conflict among proponents of various media formats. Development in education and other sectors has much to gain from old and new communication technologies and has hardly been tapped. Several new educational technology developments are discussed as potential contributors to formal and non formal education.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3444180.pdf>

27. Institut Panos Afrique de l'Ouest, Dakar

Femmes africaines des médias : portraits de journalistes et cinéastes africaines

Dakar : Institut Panos, janvier 2005. – 113 p.

Avant-propos : Le monde est en train de changer et l'Afrique. Certaines images données du continent africain s'apparentent plutôt à des clichés. La réalité qu'elles véhiculent n'a plus cours, voire tend même à s'estomper. De nouvelles réalités émergent, marquant d'un sceau nouveau la présence de l'Afrique.

Il en va ainsi de l'étude de la condition de la femme africaine ou de ce qu'en montrent les médias occidentaux : femmes vieillies par les maternités successives et rapprochées, femmes aux champs, femmes sans droits, femmes soumises. Excision, claustration, exploitation, abus de toutes sortes... Images réelles, il est vrai, en partie, mais images désespérantes et altérées qui, par leur récurrence et leur généralisation abusive, finissent par renvoyer du continent africain, de ses femmes et de ses hommes, une vision tronquée, partielle et partielle.

En ce début du 21ème siècle, la réalité de l'Afrique ne saurait se limiter à ces clichés. D'« autres » femmes existent en Afrique, symboles vivants d'une espérance pour le monde de demain. Il est heureux - et nous nous en félicitons - qu'à travers cet ouvrage, l'Institut PANOS ait choisi de projeter la lumière sur les femmes africaines qui travaillent dans le secteur des médias et de la communication, jusqu'alors si peu connues qu'on en oublie même qu'elles existent.

Paradoxe du journaliste ou du cinéaste dont le métier fait peu de place au narcissisme. Il peut parler des autres mais surtout pas de lui-même. Ils sont légion les ouvrages et études sur les femmes en politique, en littérature et dans bien d'autres domaines. Mais combien sur les femmes dans le monde des médias ? Rien, ou alors si peu.

Pourtant, ces femmes-là participent de manière active à la construction de l'Afrique contemporaine. Pour l'instauration de la démocratie. Pour la liberté d'opinion et d'expression. Pour la transparence dans la gestion.

Pour des élections libres et démocratiques. Elles luttent inlassablement et doivent faire face aux mêmes écueils que leurs homologues masculins et parfois même pire. Certaines d'entre elles sont jetées en prison pour avoir dénoncé, preuve à l'appui, la corruption dans leur pays.

Toutes doivent quotidiennement lutter pied à pied contre la discrimination sexiste et les préjugés, défendre leur indépendance et s'affirmer en professionnelles véritables.

A travers la diversité des pays et des langues, ces portraits de femmes africaines travaillant dans les médias nous montrent des femmes qui offrent de l'Afrique un visage nouveau. Loin de se résigner au fatalisme des destins préétablis par la société, elles symbolisent, bien au contraire, la négation des stéréotypes sexistes qui ternissent l'image des femmes en général, et des africaines, en particulier.

Elles sont journalistes de la presse écrite, comme Koumbo Singa Gali SY du Tchad, de la presse parlée, comme les Sénégalaises Adrienne DIOP et Annette MBAYE d'ERNEVILLE, les Nigériennes Mariama KEITA et Haoua HAMBALLY ou la Rwandaise Madeleine MOUKAMABANO, ou cinéastes comme les Burkinabé Valérie KABORE et Fanta Régina NACRO. Elles sont toutes dévorées par la passion de l'égalité. Leur vie professionnelle est le lieu d'une affirmation constante, car les obstacles sur le chemin de la réussite professionnelle sont plus nombreux pour les hommes que pour les femmes. On comprend, dès lors, que pour les anciennes comme Annette d'ERNEVILLE et Mariama KEITA, le plan de carrière dans le service public ait plafonné à la fonction de Directrice des Programmes, alors que leurs diplômes et leurs talents pouvaient légitimement leurs permettre d'espérer mieux.

Les plus jeunes, comme Haoua HAMBALLY, Valérie KABORE, Fanta Régina NACRO, Koumbo Singa Gali SY ont, quant à elles, choisi de se jeter, très tôt, dans l'aventure du privé, en créant, sa propre radio, son propre journal ou sa propre agence de communication. Tâche ardue certes, mais il est raisonnable d'espérer que dans les années à venir, elles connaîtront un jour, soit la consécration, à l'instar de Mariama KEITA, Présidente du Conseil Supérieur de la Communication du Niger ou Adrienne DIOP, Directrice du Département de la Communication de la CEDEAO, soit la notoriété, à l'image de Madeleine MUKAMABANO qui, chaque semaine sur RFI, à travers son émission le débat africain, dissèque la situation du continent, avec ses contraintes, ses espérances et ses exigences de développement et d'épanouissement de ses enfants.

Ce livre écrit de plusieurs mains offre à voir, peut être de manière fugace, la vie de ces femmes qui sont, à leur manière, représentatives d'une Afrique non plus couchée mais debout, confiante en son avenir. Le lecteur pourra être surpris par la variété des styles et parfois la sobriété des portraits. Qu'il n'en soit pas étonné. Si pour certains de ces portraits des rencontres nombreuses ont été possibles, en tête en tête avec les intéressées, pour d'autres, les informations recueillies l'ont été par 8 FEMMES AFRICAINES DES MEDIAS téléphone ou au moyen du courrier électronique, avec tous les avatars que cela entraîne, à cause du développement inégal des nouvelles technologies de l'information entre les pays.

Mais il faut bien s'en accommoder, car n'est-ce pas là, au fond, une des réalités de l'Afrique d'aujourd'hui ?

Source : http://www.panos-ao.org/ipao/IMG/Femmes_Afric_Medias.pdf

28. JURIS, Jeffrey S.

The New Digital Media and Activist Networking within Anti-Corporate Globalization Movements

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 597, Jan., 2005, p. 189-208

Abstract: This article examines how anti-corporate globalization activists have used new digital technologies to coordinate actions, build networks, practice media activism, and physically manifest their emerging political ideals. Since the World Trade Organization protests in Seattle, and through subsequent mobilizations against multilateral institutions and forums in Prague, Quebec, Genoa, Barcelona, and Porto Alegre, activists have used e-mail lists, Web pages, and open editing software to organize and coordinate actions, share information, and produce documents, reflecting a general growth in digital collaboration. Indymedia has provided an online forum for posting audio, video, and text files, while activists have also created temporary media hubs to generate alternative information, experiment with new technologies, and exchange ideas and resources. Influenced by anarchism and peer-to-peer networking logics, anti-corporate globalization activists have not only incorporated digital technologies as concrete tools, they have also used them to express alternative political imaginaries based on an emerging network ideal.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25046069.pdf?acceptTC=true>

29. KUMATA, Hideya; DEUTSCHMANN, Paul J.

The Mass Media: Journalism, Broadcasting

Review of Educational Research, vol. 28, n° 2, Apr., 1958, p. 148-158

Introduction: The pervasiveness of the mass media of communication is a theme which comes to the fore as one takes up recent research in the area. Chapin's compilation (15) of U. S. mass media statistics, for example, overwhelmed the reader with its reports of ever larger audiences, growing numbers of mass communication agencies, and increasing advertising budgets.

If such reports were not convincing, the investigator could have gone to the trade press. There he would regularly have been informed about the number of individuals using the mass media "yesterday." At the beginning of 1958, for example, sampling indicated that 98,118,600 adults read a newspaper each day; 37,537,000 read a magazine; 89,074,000 looked at television; 73,464,000 listened to radio. Besides that, 39,128,000 went to the movies during the week (11).

Increasingly, every national state was getting a full diet of mass communications. More than a quarter-billion newspapers were circulated in the world each day; there were 257 million radio sets, and in the neighbourhood of 50 million television sets (94). And while Hollywood long thought in terms of tens of millions of movie-goers, China began to report it had hundreds of millions seeing its Communist film fare (39).

That the rest of the world will continue to become more like the United States-in quantity at least-was indicated by Lerner (50). Studying mass media systems on a global basis, he noted that the trend was inexorably from oral communications systems to media systems. As literacy, urbanization, and political participation increased-and they continued to do so without interruption-so did the mass media...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1168869.pdf>

30. LAKSHMANA RAO, Y. V.

Propaganda through the Printed Media in the Developing Countries

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 398, Nov., 1971, p. 93-103

Abstract: In this article, the concept of the free flow of information is regarded from the point of view of the receiving countries-largely the developing countries-and their leaders, with special reference to the printed media. It is suggested that there is great concern and fear among the leaders of developing nations lest, in laying themselves open to international news, information, and entertainment in a period of intense effort at modernization and social change, they invite-as a by-product of such communication-alien and undesirable influences on their people. In the virtually one-way flow of information, it is also suggested that there is reason for concern on the part of the industrially advanced countries which are the main feeders of the international channels of communication.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1038924.pdf>

31. LIND, Lars

UNESCO'S Work in Mass Communications

The Library Quarterly, vol. 20, n° 4, oct., 1950, p. 259-271

Introduction: Early in February of this year the News Chronicle of London, la dernière heure of Brussels, the Folha de manha of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and various other leading newspapers from Oslo to Casablanca and beyond published the first article of a series called "Men against the Desert." This article described the research and reclamation work which centers in the French laboratory at Fort Beni-Abbes, where most of the "soldiers" are desert scientists and where the "battle" is fought for the sustenance and not the destruction of man. From Beni-Abbes, with its wheat being grown in the Sahara Desert, the author went on to Tunis, to Tripoli, to Egypt where the Nile lays a narrow strip of fertility across the sand, through the wilderness of Sinai to Baghdad and Basra, and thence to ancient Persia and to Palestine. Everywhere he went, he inspected and reported on desert conditions, desert encroachments, and men's effective labor in turning the desert to fruitfulness in a world that needs food more and more. A photographer went with him and took pictures to illustrate the reports; and articles and photographs were published in newspapers in all quarters of the globe, commented on in magazines, used as material for special projects in schools, and made the basis of various radio pro- grams.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4303927.pdf>

32. LOWE MORNA, Colleen

Making every voice count: a southern Africa: case study

Gender & Development, vol. 15, n° 3, November 2007, p. 368-386

Abstract: The Gender and Media Baseline Study, conducted in southern Africa in 2003, revealed glaring gender disparities in the media and in its editorial content. With its goal to 'promote gender equality in and through the media', Gender Links (GL) has worked with a broad range of partners to try to redress these gaps through research, advocacy, and training, targeting media producers, those who influence news content, and consumers. GL, and the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) network that it hosts, are also developing a Gender and Media Diversity Centre, to enhance the sharing of knowledge in this important but relatively new area of work.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=5&hid=110&sid=2f2d011a-cc7d-4e7b-a308-3acb540ddef9%40sessionmgr114>

33. MARTIN, L. John

Recent Theory on Mass Media Potential in Political *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* Campaigns, vol. 427, Sep., 1976, p. 125-133

Abstract: Scientific study, especially since the 1940s, has shown that the conventional wisdom regarding the power of the press requires qualification. For about 20 or 30 years before 1960, communication researchers studied the effects of the mass media in their laboratories, but they were disappointed by the contradictory findings and their inability to replicate them in natural, uncontrolled surroundings. A reversal of their model, so that it is not the communicator but the audience that decides on the messages that are received, resulted in greater consistency in research findings. The new "uses and gratifications" or "information-seeking" theory requires that we distinguish between the informational and persuasive role of communication. The mass media are generally unsuccessful in persuading; however, they not only are eminently successful in informing, but on many topics and for most people they are also the sole source of information. This is the underlying principle of the agenda-setting model that is being used in much current research on the effects of mass communication. The mass media not only tell people what to think about, but they are a powerful determinant of the relative importance of the issues they choose to discuss. In this regard, newspapers appear to have an edge over television.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1040743.pdf>

34. MAYHER, Anne; MCDONALD, David A.

The Print Media in South Africa: Paving the Way for 'Privatisation'
Review of African Political Economy, vol. 34, n° 113, Sep., 2007, p. 443-460

Abstract: Since the end of apartheid, national and local governments in South Africa have been involved in the commercialisation and marketisation of a wide range of public services. This article examines the responses of the mainstream media to these neo-liberal initiatives, looking specifically at English-language newspapers and their coverage of water, electricity and waste management services. We explore the extent to which the print media can be deemed to be in favour of privatisation as well as the more subtle, discursive ways in which it covers these issues. We argue that these corporate media outlets in South Africa generate and perpetuate a neo-liberal discourse on privatisation, but that this dialogue is neither omnipotent nor monolithic. Nevertheless, it is exactly this facade of objectivity which gives neo-liberalism its hegemony. By appearing to give equal space to different points of view there is a perception of balance in the press that obscures the more subtle, opinion making discourses that generate neo-liberal biases. We conclude with a brief discussion of what might be done to counter this neo-liberal authority.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20406418.pdf?acceptTC=true>

35. MOORE, Ami R.

Types of Violence against Women and Factors Influencing Intimate Partner Violence in Togo (West Africa)
J Fam Viol, vol. 23, 2008, p. 777-783

Abstract: Violence against women has been recognized as an important social and human rights issue that affects all cultures and societies. Although this issue has been more frequently studied in high-income countries, such as the United States, the scholarly research of violence against women in Africa, especially West Africa, has been scarce.

Using a representative sample, this study examined violence against women in Togo, particularly the types of violence that Togolese women endure, and factors that affect a Togolese woman's chance of being victimized by

her intimate partner. The findings indicated that Togolese women experienced different forms of violence. Also, some covariates at the individual level significantly affected a woman's risk of experiencing intimate partner violence. Several policy recommendations have been made.

Source:

36. MORNA, Colleen Lowe

Making every voice count: a southern Africa case study

Gender & Development, vol. 15, n° 3, November 2007, p. 369-385

Abstract: The Gender and Media Baseline Study, conducted in southern Africa in 2003, revealed glaring gender disparities in the media and in its editorial content. With its goal to 'promote gender equality in and through the media', Gender Links (GL) has worked with a broad range of partners to try to redress these gaps through research, advocacy, and training, targeting media producers, those who influence news content, and consumers. GL, and the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) network that it hosts, are also developing a Gender and Media Diversity Centre, to enhance the sharing of knowledge in this important but relatively new area of work.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=13&hid=18&sid=58a8c405-082f-4fa8-8924-1e4e47a2d353%40sessionmgr12>

37. MORNA, Colleen Lowe

Gender in Media Training: A Southern African Tool Kit

Source : http://portal.unesco.org/en/files/47269/12650028681Gender_in_Media_Training_A_southern_African_Toolkit.pdf/Gender%2Bin%2BMedia%2BTraining%2BA%2Bsouthern%2BAfrican%2BToolkit.pdf

38. MOSCO, Vincent; HERMAN, Andrew

Critical Theory and Electronic Media

Theory and Society, vol. 10, n° 6, Nov., 1981, p. 869-896

Abstract: The revolution in the method of production in industry and agriculture, likewise necessitated a revolution in the general conditions of the social process of production, that is to say in the means of communication and transport. In a society whose pivots... were, first, small-scale agriculture, with its subsidiary home industries, and, secondly, urban handicraft, the means of communication and transport were utterly inadequate to the requirements of the manufacturing period, with its extended division of social labor, its concentration of the means of labor and of the workers, and its colonial markets; communications and transport, therefore had to be revolutionized, and were in fact revolutionized.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/657336.pdf>

39. MURRAY, Andrew; SCOTT, Colin

Controlling the New Media: Hybrid Responses to New Forms of Power

The Modern Law Review, vol. 65, n° 4, Jul., 2002, p. 491-516

Abstract: The development of new media industries, stimulated by the technology of digitalisation, has thrown up an important literature on mechanisms for regulation and control. In this article we elaborate on and develop Lawrence Lessig's 'modalities of regulation' analysis. As we reconceived them the four basic control forms are premised upon hierarchy, competition, community and design and can be deployed in fifteen pure and hybrid forms. This analysis is enriched through elaborating on the essential elements of control systems (standard-setting, monitoring and behaviour modification) to demonstrate the importance and variety of hybrid forms that real-world control systems take in the new media domains. Although the article does not provide any universal prescriptions as to which control forms are likely to be most appropriate in particular domains, it does provide a richer analytical base both for understanding existing control mechanisms and the potential for using greater variety. The development of regulatory regimes which are both legitimate and effective in any given domain is likely to require sensitivity to the particular context and culture of both the domain and the jurisdiction within which it is located.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1097592.pdf>

40. ODHIAMBO, Tom

The Black Female Body as a ‘Consumer and a Consumable’ in Current Drum and True Love Magazines in South Africa

African Studies, vol. 67, n° 1, April 2008, p. 72-80

Introduction: Some recent works on post-apartheid South African culture have argued that consumption significantly characterises social behaviour and may even be a defining feature of group identity. Sarah Nuttall, writing on youth cultures in the Rosebank Mall in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, introduces the spectre of an emergent black youth and middle class in Johannesburg with their specific cultural and consumptive practices. She suggests that consumption and the presentation of the physical body in the manner of dressing, walking, talking and carriage are metaphors of what the contemporary South African society is ‘becoming’ (Nuttall 2004:431–452). She theorises these acts as ‘stylizing’ the self – what she explains as ‘how people seek to transform themselves into singular beings, to make their lives into an oeuvre that carries with it certain stylistic criteria’ (Nuttall 2004:432). She further explains that ‘stylizing the self’ may also mean ‘the emergence of explicit forms of selfhood within the public domain and the rise of the first-person singular within the work of liberation’ (Nuttall 2004:432). Indeed consumer, economic trends and other indices of socioeconomic progress that one reads of in the financial pages of the daily newspapers suggest that the consumption of material goods is on an upward trend in contemporary South Africa. Discussions of the potential damage to long-term prosperity prospects of South Africans runs parallel to expositions on how positive credit extension is for the economy. The new black working and middle classes are the most significant beneficiaries of the ‘credit-taking community’ and are increasingly the majority buyers of real estate, electronic goods, motor vehicles, clothes, and other accessories to modern urban life. Conspicuous consumption and the public display of material goods are the most prominent forms of identification for this new class of black suburbanites. These social forms of lifestyle are linked to the expansion of city spaces in post-apartheid South Africa and especially those spaces that encourage and invite consumption as Achille Mbembe, writing on contemporary Johannesburg, suggests (Mbembe 2004). Mbembe seems to suggest that the expansion of the suburban, and the growth of shopping malls in the suburbs and townships, is not just an indicator of a rise in a culture of consumption but symbolises the conversion of the entire society into one large consumer...

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=6&hid=19&sid=d453ba02-9ad1-4155-afd3-7d86422390a6%40sessionmgr13>

41. OGOLA, George

The Political Economy of the Media in Kenya: From Kenyatta’s Nation-Building Press to Kibaki’s Local-Language FM Radio

Africa Today, vol. 57, n° 3, 2011, p. 77-96

Abstract: This article teases out some of the key drivers that have shaped the character and development of Kenya’s news media over four constructed phases since independence. The article demonstrates how Kenya’s news media are entangled in a complex power structure, which has enabled but also constrained its development. Mapped against the country’s political and economic history, the article disaggregates and traces the development of these media, from their cooption by the Kenyatta state in the 1960s through Moi’s Nyayo republic to the narrowcasting of the polity in Kenya’s 2007 elections and its subsequent role in the reinvention of the nation through its negotiation of an elusive new discourse of political consensus.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=5&hid=14&sid=2bb8e5dd-d7da-46cb-b2aa-766e44448f7c%40sessionmgr13>

42. PAL, Sudeshna

Media Freedom and Socio-Political Instability

Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy, vol. 17, Issue 1, 2011, p.

Abstract: Free media may reduce incidents of socio-political instability. Different types of socio-political instability have been shown to have a negative effect on investment and economic growth. This study examines the effect of free media on various indicators of socio-political instability.

Using a panel of 98 countries over 1994-2005, this study shows that media free from government control and interference may decrease different forms of socio-political instability because it puts internal and external pressure on self-interested governments to act in the best interests of citizens—rather than their own. The empirical results suggest that a freer media is associated with lower levels of socio-political instability as

measured by ethnic tensions, external and internal conflicts, crime and disorder, military participation in government and religious tensions. The estimates are robust to several sensitivity tests.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=7&hid=14&sid=2bb8e5dd-d7da-46cb-b2aa-766e44448f7c%40sessionmgr13>

43. PHIRI, Isaac

Media in "Democratic" Zambia: Problems and Prospects

Africa Today, vol. 46, n° 2, spring, 1999, p. 53-65

Abstract: Zambia's transition to multiparty politics in 1991 has not led to significant changes in state-media relations. There was a brief period (just before and soon after 1991) when it appeared that the media would become an independent influence in a democratic environment. But any movement in that direction has been thwarted by the continued state control of the country's major news establishments. The independent media is weak due to a hostile political and legal environment and severe economic conditions. The ability of the independent press to contribute effectively to democratic discourse is further constrained by its failure to live up to the professional role of the press in pluralist politics. This paper examines the factors that have incapacitated the media and proposes that the same local and international civil society organizations that precipitated the 1991 transition to multiparty politics must again be mobilized to bring about a lasting transformation of state-media relations in Zambia.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4187267.pdf>

44. PILLAY, Devan

The Challenge of Partnerships between the State, Capital, and Civil Society: The Case of the Media Development and Diversity Agency in South Africa

Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Non-profit Organizations, vol. 14, n° 4, December 2003, p. 401-420

Abstract: Inspired by "extra-market initiatives to ensure media diversity in social-democratic Northern Europe, the Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA) is a path-breaking attempt by a developing country to support the media needs of marginalized communities too poor to be of interest to advertising-driven commercial media. This paper examines the policy process towards the establishment of the MDDA as a partnership between the state, capital, and civil society within the constraints of South Africa's re-entry into a global economy that privileges "free market" solutions to developmental problems. Under these conditions, do partnerships between the state, the private sector, and civil society facilitate or hinder the achievement of social objectives aimed primarily at uplifting the poor and marginalized?

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/27927872.pdf>

45. POYNTZ, Stuart R.

Independent Media, Youth Agency, and the Promise of Media Education

Canadian Journal of Education / Revue canadienne de l'éducation, vol. 29, n° 1, 2006, p. 154-175

Abstract: Through a discussion of two videos - *The Take* (Naomi Klein & Avi Lewis, 2004), and a student project - I argue that media education can further the role of youth as critically engaged, democratic citizens most effectively when educators develop students' capacity for reflection and self-expression through engagement with those power structures that limit such acts. Media literacy's democratic promise thus evolves from the productive tensions that arise from educators' desire to protect and prepare students to live in a media saturated society. Of late, media education has strayed from this objective. I suggest that this move is not necessary.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20054151.pdf>

46. PRO-FEMMES TWESE HAMWE, Kigali

Femmes et média, Kigali : Pro-Femmes Twese Hamwe, AOÛT 2000. – 48 p.

Introduction : La promotion de la femme dans la société rwandaise s'impose et son rôle prend du jour au lendemain une ampleur grandissante. Elle est aujourd'hui une réalité vécue d'une portée politique et économique

considérable. Au sein de la société, cette promotion s'accomplit dans la lutte d'égalité des droits pour les femmes, l'égalité des chances dans l'accès aux études et à l'emploi, bref, l'égalité des genres. Elle passe par la participation à la vie politique et par la formation à l'action dans les grandes associations des femmes. Depuis quelques années, le gouvernement rwandais s'est apparemment montré préoccupé par ce problème et tente de populariser le concept du genre. Aujourd'hui, une multitude d'associations féminines militent pour la promotion de la femme dans tous les domaines, la plupart sous la houlette du collectif Pro-Femmes Twese Hamwe. Dans le domaine des médias, une Association Rwandaise des femmes des Médias (ARFEM) use de l'information et de la communication pour promouvoir l'émancipation de la femme.

Toutefois, la promotion de la femme ne peut être réelle sans que cette dernière soit libérée des contraintes nées du besoin de conformité à une mentalité traditionnelle et d'une perception sociale nourrie de préjugés et de stéréotypes discriminatoires la reléguant à l'arrière-plan. Or, plusieurs initiatives entreprises pour promouvoir l'émancipation de la femme ont cherché beaucoup plus à l'intégrer dans le processus de développement sans pour autant mettre un accent particulier sur les forces qui contribuent à perpétuer les inégalités discriminatoires au sein des ménages et de la société entière.

Pour palier à ce défi de taille, la communication s'avère l'une des armes de combat dans une telle lutte. Comme le dit si bien le slogan popularisé par la FAO: Il n'y a pas de développement sans communication »1 . L'expérience des quarante dernières années, à travers le monde, a montré le rôle, déterminant que peut jouer la communication dans le domaine du développement. Il existe divers approches en communication pour le développement, mais deux grandes tendances ont été successivement exploitées.

La première démarche expérimentée réside dans l'utilisation des médias en vue de créer un environnement global pour le développement et la transmission d'idées, de connaissances et d'attitudes nouvelles. Il s'agit généralement de la diffusion d'une innovation ou d'une nouvelle idée par le biais d'un expert, d'un politicien, d'un représentant d'un organisme ou d'un communicateur. Dans ce cas, la diffusion des besoins est élaboré au sommet pour être transmis aux personnes concernées...

Source : <http://www.grandslacs.net/doc/3687.pdf>

47. RHODE, Deborah L.

Media Images, Feminist Issues

Signs, vol. 20, n° 3, spring, 1995, p. 685-710

Introduction: For those committed to feminism, a central concern has always been how the media reflect and recast feminist issues.

For those committed to feminist research, media studies offer a particularly useful perspective on the social construction of a political movement. Indeed, even formulating this topic as a research question yields unexpected insights. In the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, "feminism rationally has not been significant enough to warrant a separate entry. In the listings for the 1950s, the feminist heading has only a cross-reference to "Women social and moral questions."

This entry lists a handful of articles and a "see also" reference to alcoholism, divorce, harem, and prostitution. Over the next two decades, these cross-references expand and eventually come to include "Women, equal rights." But it is not until the early eighties that feminism becomes a topic heading in its own right.

The following discussion chronicles this evolution and certain persistent limitations in media texts and subtexts. The basic story is one of partial progress. Over the last quarter century, much has improved in press portraits of feminism, feminists, and gender-related issues. Yet much still needs improvement. This article suggests what and why. At issue is what the media choose to present (or not to present) as news about women and how they characterize (or caricature) the women's movement. This issue deserves greater attention from those interested in social movements in general and the women's movement in particular.

The press is increasingly responsible for supplying the information and images through which we understand our lives (Hall 1977, 340-42). For any social movement, the media play a crucial role in shaping public consciousness and public policy. Journalists' standard framing devices of selection, exclusion, emphasis, and tone can profoundly affect cultural perceptions (Gitlin 1980, 3-7; Goffman 1974, 10-11)...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3174839.pdf>

48. SKALLI, Loubna H.

Communicating Gender in the Public Sphere: Women and Information Technologies in the Mena

Journal of Middle East Women's Studies, vol. 2, n° 2, spring 2006, p. 35-59

Abstract: This paper discusses the public sphere in the Middle East and North Africa from the perspective of women's uses of information and communication technologies. I argue that the socio political transformations unfolding in many countries in the Middle East and North Africa are not taking place in the absence of women's contribution and participation. Drawing on examples from different countries, I demonstrate how women are shaping, impacting, and redefining the public sphere by producing alternative discourses and images about womanhood, citizenship, and political participation in their societies. Crusading female journalists, feminist film producers/directors, publishers, and feminist cyber "bloggers" are strategically using old and new media to participate in the production and dissemination of alternative knowledge and the creation of transgressive spaces.
Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/10.2979/MEW.2006.2.2.35.pdf>

49. SOMOLU, Oreoluwa

'Telling our own Stories': African Women Blogging for Social Change
Gender & Development, vol. 15, n° 3, November 2007, p. 476-489

Abstract: This article explores how African women have embraced the blogging phenomenon, and how blogs can be used to promote women's equality and empowerment. One of the reasons frequently cited for a lack of interest by African women in information and communications technologies (ICTs) is the lack of content available that is relevant to their needs. Blogging provides a way for women to become active creators and disseminators of knowledge, writing about what is important to them. As we explore how African women are using blogs, we will also examine the obstacles to blogging, and why some women are not attracted to the technology.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=6&hid=110&sid=2f2d011a-cc7d-4e7b-a308-3acb540ddef9%40sessionmgr114>

50. STACK, Michelle; KELLY, Deirdre M.

Popular Media, Education, and Resistance

Canadian Journal of Education / Revue canadienne de l'éducation, vol. 29, n° 1, 2006,
p. 5-26

Abstract: Although the mainstream media and education systems are key institutions that perpetuate various social inequalities, spaces exist both within and beyond these institutions where adults and youth resist dominant, damaging representations and improvise new images. In this article, we address why educational researchers and educators should attend closely to popular media and democratizing media production. We analyze and illustrate strategies for engaging with and critiquing corporate news media and creating counter-narratives. We explore media education as a key process for engaging people in dialogue and action as well as present examples of how popular culture texts can be excavated as rich pedagogical resources.

Résumé : Bien que les médias et systèmes d'éducation traditionnels soient des institutions clés qui perpétuent divers types d'inégalités sociales, il existe des espaces - à l'intérieur comme à l'extérieur de ces institutions - où les adultes et les jeunes opposent une résistance aux représentations dominantes préjudiciables et improvisent de nouvelles images. Dans cet article, les auteures expliquent pourquoi les chercheurs en éducation et les enseignants devraient porter une attention spéciale aux médias populaires et à la démocratisation de la production dans le domaine des médias. Elles analysent et illustrent des stratégies favorisant l'implication dans les médias d'information, la critique de ces médias et la création de discours variés apportant un contrepoids au discours dominant. Les auteures explorent l'initiation aux médias comme un outils clé pour inciter les gens au dialogue et à l'action et montrent, à partir d'exemples, comment le dépouillement de textes tirés de la culture populaire peut constituer une méthode pédagogique fructueuse.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20054144.pdf>

51. SUSSMAN, Leonard R.; SUSSMAN, David W.

Mass News Media and International Law

International Political Science Review/Revue internationale de science politique, vol.7, n° 3,
1986, p. 344-360

Abstract: The Mass Media Declaration approved by acclamation by 161 countries in 1978 is the only official statement on journalism ever passed at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The operative sections of the Declaration invoke access for journalists to news sources, and freedom to report,

while calling for a "wider and better balanced dissemination of information." The title and content of the Declaration also set forth "fundamental principles" intended to enlist journalists in "strengthening peace and international understanding" and opposition to racism and incitement to war. These objectives are regarded by some western critics as threatening content control of the mass media. Some Soviet and Third World activists claim that this bland document has the force of international law. We reject this objective as insupportable. But we point out that western journalists have generally failed to distinguish between Third World pleas for greater communications facilities and the presumed threat to limit the freedom of the news media. Western journalists thereby inadvertently lend credence to the criticism of their performance, and lubricate the drive to give the Declaration the force of law.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1600828.pdf?acceptTC=true>

52. TACCHI, Jo

Promise of Citizens' Media: Lessons from Community Radio in Australia and South Africa
Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, n° 22, May 31 - Jun. 6, 2003, p. 2183-2187

Abstract: Community radio - the cheapest and most accessible of the electronic mass media - is ruled out in many countries because of legal restrictions. This paper looks at community radio in Australia and South Africa. Australia has a mature 'third tier' of broadcasting, now over 20 years old, facing the problems of an established sector, with consistent if relatively diminishing state support. As a relatively new democracy, South Africa's adoption of community radio is significant on a global scale. As the debate around community radio in India gathers momentum, and various initiatives start to emerge, some of the challenges they currently face may have lessons for India.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4413631.pdf>

53. WINDRICH, Elaine

Media Coverage of the Angolan Elections

Issue: A Journal of Opinion, vol. 22, No. 1, Winter - Spring, 1994, p. 19-23

Introduction: Elections have been a contentious issue in Angola since 1975, when the former Portuguese colony achieved its independence in the midst of a civil war fuelled by foreign intervention. One of the most persistent myths arising from this period was that Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) backed by the U.S. and South Africa, had been deprived of victory in the elections provided for in the independence agreement with Portugal (Alvor Accord) as a result of the seizure of power by the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). In fact, the elections were suspended by the hastily departing Portuguese rulers, fearful of involvement in the war sparked by the invasion from Zaire of the CIA-sponsored National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). The prospect for elections became even more remote after the South African military (SADF) intervened in support of UNITA, and Cuban combat troops, with sophisticated Soviet weapons, arrived to defend the beleaguered MPLA from defeat by the clients of Zaire, South Africa and the U.S.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1166403.pdf?acceptTC=true>

PART III / 3^{ème} PARTIE

ANNEXES

ANNOUNCEMENT / ANNONCE

III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce

2011 Gender Symposium

Gender and the Media in Africa

Date: 1st – 3rd November, 2011

Venue: Cairo, Egypt

Call for Papers

In line with its mandate to promote high-level scientific and academic debates on various aspects of socioeconomic development in Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) hereby announces the 2011 edition of its Gender Symposium which will be held from **1st to 3rd November, 2011** in Cairo, Egypt. The Gender Symposium is a forum organized annually by CODESRIA to discuss gender issues in Africa, and the theme of this year's edition is *Gender and the Media in Africa*.

Democracy, globalization and the need for gender equality have put the issue of Gender and the Media in Africa at the forefront of the social science reflection. Revisiting this issue consists in placing it in a historical and political perspective that enables an understanding of its connection with the overall issue of development in Africa. The struggle for independence, in its political and trade-union dimensions, did not neglect the use of the media, especially the print media, even if those who had the chance to attend school were, at the time, very few in number. Subsequently, shortly after independence, the media played a major role in the political and ideological schemes that gave legitimacy to the progress of the public sphere in many African states. The crisis years, the so-called "lost decades" following the implementation of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), underscored the need to control the public sphere in a way that ultimately resulted in what became known as "authoritarian decompression" in some circles and "political liberalisation" in others. Indeed, the growing impoverishment of populations and the drastic reduction in their access to social services (education, health, etc.), resulting from the policies of state disengagement, led to the erosion of its legitimacy. Subsequently, the wave of democratization that blew on the continent in the last two decades has resulted in a recovery of the freedom of expression which resulted, among others, in an opening of the media space. Since then, political and media pluralism has characterised the political and civic practice on the continent in varying degrees. Thus, we have moved from a context characterised by the omnipotence of the state-controlled media, resulting from their legal and/or *de facto* monopoly of the public space, to a situation of large media pluralism. Under the the single-party system, the state-controlled media played a major role in the production and validation of a political, cultural and social 'truth' which no institutional or political mechanism could question. Yet, the liberalisation of the media space and the proliferation of the media (print, television, radio) that accompanied it facilitated the construction of a citizenship spirit based on pluralistic information that enables citizens to take better position regarding public policies, and especially to open the debate on a variety of issues that were previously seen as taboos or simply ignored. Women are among the most affected in this regard, especially as visibility in the

public sphere does not automatically translate into equal gender proportion in the media. For instance, women are rarely mentioned in articles with political and economic content. In fact, global statistics has shown that only 18% of people given media coverage or, more accurately, mentioned in the media in the world, are women. This shows that women hold less than one-quarter of the space occupied by men in the media. In Africa, women's place in the media has dropped from 22 to 11% in recent years. Nevertheless, women have been able to establish a new horizon of freedom, marked by advocacy for equality and equity, that has greatly benefited the international environment. It is therefore important to examine how the media have redefined themselves in the context of democratic pluralism and openness to take charge of the need to create more room for women in the media.

While the social science reflection has often been interested in the relationship between the media and democracy and/or governance, it has put little emphasis on the gender dimension of this issue. UNESCO had initiated a broad debate on women and the media, which was an opportunity to discuss the elimination of stereotypes in the media and stress the urgent need to counter the featuring of downgrading images about women as well as poor handling of information relating to women in the media. Developments in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) have opened up new possibilities for the participation of women in the world of communication and especially in the dissemination of information relating to women.

The objective of the 2011 Gender Symposium is therefore to renew the reflection and interrogation on the media, using the gender paradigm. Do the media contribute to the deconstruction of gender inequality relations, or do they only reproduce stereotypical images of masculinity and femininity that leave intact the power relations between men and women? What and how do they contribute to the building of the civic capacities of women and the construction of their leadership? Are they incorporating the gender dimension or just following the existing dominant ideology which plays down on the visibility of women? Are the alternative media (community radio, private radio and television stations, etc.) more sensitive to gender issues than the state-controlled media? Do the Web, the blogosphere, social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) offer new spaces for women to express themselves or do they operate like the traditional media? How can we rate women's access to ICT and the policies of African states in terms of the promotion of women and gender issues through it? Do media pluralism and the commodification of information increase gender inequalities by crystallizing more the stereotypical images, especially those of women? What exactly can be done as a way of checking the so-called tabloids which use degrading images of women as illustrations? How do we resolve the issue of gender disparity in the media, with low number of women at the decision-making level of media outlets, resulting also in a poor representation of women in the contents?

These different questions have to be discussed in a context of globalisation, where Information and Communication Technology (ICT) gives particular resonance to the interaction between the local and global spaces, with some fluidity that is unprecedented in the movement of ideas, goods and values. The new ethical horizon that emanates, and which requires equality in gender relations and respect for human rights, inevitably gives a new mission and a new power to the media. How do the latter embrace their responsibility in the

emergence of new femininities and masculinities in consolidated democratic spaces? These are some of the important questions that need to be given urgent attention in the African context.

All those interested in presenting papers on the theme of the Symposium are invited to send their abstracts no later than **31 July 2011**. Full papers of the abstracts accepted for presentation must be received by CODESRIA no later than **20 September, 2011** for assessment before confirmation of the final selection by CODESRIA.

For more information on the 2011 Annual Gender Symposium and how to participate in this event, please contact:

2011 Annual Gender Symposium

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)

BP 3304, CP 18524 Dakar, Senegal

Tel: +221 33 825 98 22/23

Fax: +221 33 824 12 89

E-mail: gender.symposium@codesria.sn

Website: <http://www.codesria.org>

Symposium annuel sur le genre

Genre et médias en Afrique

Date : 1 – 3 novembre 2011

Lieu: Le Caire (Égypte)

Appel à communications

En conformité avec son mandat visant à promouvoir un débat scientifique et académique de haut niveau sur les différents aspects du développement socioéconomique de l'Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un symposium sur le genre du 1 au 3 novembre 2011 au Caire (Egypte). Le symposium sur le genre, forum annuel traitant des questions de genre en Afrique, portera cette année sur le thème *Genre et médias en Afrique*.

La démocratie, la globalisation et l'exigence d'égalité entre les sexes ont remis au premier plan de la réflexion en sciences sociales la problématique Genre et médias en Afrique. Revisiter cette problématique c'est la replacer dans une perspective historique et politique qui permet d'appréhender sa connexion avec la question globale du développement en Afrique. Le combat pour l'indépendance, dans sa dimension politique comme syndicale, n'a point négligé l'utilisation des médias, surtout de la presse écrite et ce, même si ceux qui avaient eu la chance d'aller à l'école coloniale étaient, à l'époque, bien peu nombreux. Par la suite, peu après les indépendances, les médias ont joué un rôle de premier plan dans le dispositif de légitimation politique et idéologique de verrouillage progressif de la sphère publique dans nombre d'États africains. Les années de crise, ces fameuses « décades perdues » suite à la mise en œuvre des plans d'ajustement structurel (PAS), ont renforcé ce besoin de contrôle de la sphère publique qui a fini par déboucher sur ce que certains ont appelé la décompression autoritaire et d'autres la libéralisation politique. En effet, la paupérisation croissante des populations et la réduction drastique de leurs possibilités d'accès aux services sociaux (éducation, santé, etc.) ayant découlé des politiques de désengagement de l'État ont entraîné l'érosion de sa légitimité. Par la suite, la vague de démocratisation qui a soufflé sur le continent a entraîné un recouvrement de la liberté d'expression qui s'est traduit, entre autres, par une ouverture de l'espace médiatique. Depuis, pluralisme politique et pluralisme médiatique caractérisent la pratique politique et citoyenne à des degrés divers sur le continent. Ainsi, nous sommes passés d'un contexte caractérisé par la toute puissance des médias d'État découlant notamment de leur monopole légal et/ou de fait sur l'espace public à une situation de large pluralisme médiatique. La séquence des partis uniques avait vu les médias d'État jouer un rôle de premier plan dans la production et la validation d'une vérité politique, culturelle et sociale qu'aucun mécanisme institutionnel ou politique n'arrivait à mettre en cause. Par contre, la libéralisation de l'espace médiatique et la multiplication des supports (presse écrite, télévision, radio) qui l'a accompagnée ont aidé à la construction d'une citoyenneté s'appuyant sur une information plurielle permettant aux citoyens de mieux prendre position par rapport aux politiques publiques et surtout d'ouvrir le débat sur une multitude de problématiques jusqu'alors taboues ou simplement ignorées. Les femmes ont été parmi les acteurs les plus visibles de ces périodes de bouleversement. Cependant, cette visibilité dans la sphère publique ne s'est pas traduite en proportion égale dans les médias. Selon des spécialistes, les femmes sont très rarement mentionnées dans les articles à contenu politique ou économique. Ce constat ne fait d'ailleurs que rejoindre les statistiques mondiales : 18% des personnes médiatisées ou plus exactement citées par les médias dans le monde sont des femmes, selon les mêmes sources. Elles occupent cinq fois moins de place que les hommes. Et c'est en Afrique où leur place est la plus réduite : ces dernières années, elle est passée de 22 à 11%. D'une invisibilité constatée et dénoncée à une prise en compte de plus en plus affirmée et assumée, les femmes, comme le montrent les différentes approches du développement, ont créé, néanmoins, un nouvel horizon de liberté qui a fortement bénéficié de l'environnement international marqué par le plaidoyer pour l'égalité et l'équité. Dès lors, il est important de se pencher sur la manière dont les médias se sont redéfinis dans ce contexte de pluralisme et d'ouverture démocratique pour prendre en charge la nécessité de faire une place plus large aux femmes dans les médias

Si la réflexion en sciences sociales s'est souvent intéressée à la relation entre médias et démocratie et/ou gouvernance, elle a peu mis l'accent sur la dimension genre de cette question. L'UNESCO avait initié un large débat sur les femmes et les médias qui avait permis de discuter sur l'élimination des stéréotypes dans les médias et d'insister sur l'impérieuse nécessité de contrer les images et les traitements sous valorisant des femmes dans

les medias. Grâce aux progrès réalisés par les technologies de l'information et de la communication, l'accès et ouvre de nouvelles possibilités pour la participation des femmes au monde de la communication et pour une diffusion plus soutenue d'informations sur elle. L'objectif du Symposium sur le genre 2011 se propose donc de renouveler la réflexion et le questionnement sur les médias en utilisant le paradigme du genre. Les médias participent-ils à la déconstruction des rapports d'inégalité de genre ou alors ne font-ils que reproduire des images stéréotypées de masculinité et féminité qui laissent intactes les relations de pouvoir entre les sexes ? Contribuent-ils, et comment, au renforcement des capacités citoyennes des femmes et participent-ils à la construction de leur leadership ou alors ne font-ils qu'aller dans le sens de l'idéologie dominante en n'intégrant pas la dimension genre et en n'œuvrant pas dans le sens de la visibilité des femmes ? Les médias alternatifs (radios communautaires, radios et télévisions privées, etc.) sont-ils plus sensibles à la dimension genre que les médias d'Etat ? Le Web, la blogosphère, les réseaux sociaux (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) offrent-ils de nouveaux espaces pour la prise de parole des femmes ou fonctionnent-ils à l'image des médias classiques ? Qu'en est-il de l'accès des femmes aux technologies de l'information et de la communication, ainsi que de la politique des états africains en matière de TIC qui sont axées sur la promotion de la femme et des questions de genre ? Le pluralisme médiatique et la marchandisation de l'information ne constituent-ils pas un facteur aggravant des inégalités de genre entre les hommes et les femmes, en cristallisant davantage les images stéréotypées, surtout celles de la femme. Ce qu'on appelle aujourd'hui la presse people avec une utilisation des images dégradantes de la femme n'en est-elle pas une illustration ? Il y a peut-être lieu de voir également comment la disparité de genre dans les médias avec une faiblesse numérique des femmes dans les sphères de décision de ces organes de presse se traduit aussi par une faible représentation de ces dernières dans les contenus. En effet, peut-il y avoir déconstruction des stéréotypes et de la réalité sociale si la position et le pouvoir de décision des femmes dans les médias restent un phénomène marginal ?

Ces différentes interrogations doivent trouver leur éclairage dans un contexte de globalisation où les technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) donnent une résonance particulière à l'interaction entre le local et le global, avec une fluidité jamais égalée dans la circulation des idées, des biens et des valeurs. Le nouvel horizon éthique qui en émane et qui impose l'égalité dans les relations de genre et le respect des droits humains donne fatalement une nouvelle mission et un nouveau pouvoir aux médias. Comment ces derniers appréhendent-ils la responsabilité qui est la leur pour aider à l'émergence de nouvelles féminités et masculinités dans des espaces démocratiques consolidés ? Telles sont quelques unes des questions auxquelles il est important de réfléchir dans le contexte africain.

Tous ceux qui sont intéressés par ce thème sont invités à envoyer un résumé de leur contribution au plus tard le **31 juillet 2011**. Si ce dernier est accepté pour présentation, la contribution qui en découlera devra parvenir au CODESRIA au plus tard le **20 septembre 2011** pour évaluation avant une confirmation de la sélection définitive par le CODESRIA.

Pour plus d'informations sur le Symposium annuel sur le genre 2011 ou pour participer, contactez le programme à l'adresse suivante:

Symposium annuel sur le genre 2011,
CODESRIA, BP 3304, CP 18524 Dakar, Sénégal.
Tel: +221 33 825 98 22/23
Fax:+221 33 824 12 89
E-mail: gender.symposium@codesria.sn
Site Web: <http://www.codesria.org>
Twitter : <http://twitter.com/codesria>
Facebook : <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

Simpósio sobre o gênero 2011

Gênero e mídia em África

Data :1 – 3 Novembro de 2011

Local: Cairo (Egipto)

Em conformidade com o seu mandato que visa promover um debate científico e académico de alto nível sobre os diferentes aspectos do desenvolvimento socioeconómico da África, o Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África (CODESRIA) organiza um simpósio sobre o gênero de **1 a 3 de Novembro de 2011** no Cairo (Egipto). O simpósio sobre o gênero, fórum anual que trata de questões de gênero em África, centrar-se-á este ano no tema *Gênero e mídia em África*.

A democracia, a globalização e a exigência de igualdade entre os sexos, trouxeram para o primeiro plano da reflexão em ciências sociais a problemática Gênero e mídia em África. Revisitar esta problemática é recolocá-la numa perspectiva histórica e política que permite apreender a sua conexão com a questão global do desenvolvimento em África. O combate pela independência, na sua dimensão política e sindical, não negligenciou em nada a utilização da mídia, sobretudo a da imprensa escrita e isto, apesar dos que tiveram a sorte de ir à escola colonial fossem, na altura, bem poucos. Em seguida, pouco depois das independências, a mídia jogou um papel de primeiro plano no dispositivo de legitimação política e ideológica de fecho progressivo da esfera pública em muitos Estados africanos. Os anos de crise, essas famosas “décadas perdidas” na sequência da implementação dos planos de ajustamento estrutural (PAE), reforçaram essa necessidade de controlo da esfera pública que acabou por desembocar naquilo a que alguns chamam a descompressão autoritária, e outros a liberalização política. Com efeito, a pauperização cada vez maior das populações e a drástica redução das suas possibilidades de acesso aos serviços sociais (educação, saúde, etc.) tinham sido decorrentes das políticas de descomprometimento do Estado e acarretaram a erosão da sua legitimidade. Em seguida, a vaga de democratização que soprou sobre o continente levou a uma cobrança da liberdade de expressão que se traduziu, entre outras coisas, numa abertura do espaço mediático. Desde então, o pluralismo político e o pluralismo mediático caracterizam a prática política e cidadã em diversos graus no continente. Assim, passámos de um contexto caracterizado pelo todo o poder da mídia estatal, decorrente nomeadamente do seu monopólio legal e/ou de facto sobre o espaço público, para uma situação de grande pluralismo mediático. A sequência dos partidos únicos tinha visto a mídia estatal jogar um papel de primeiro plano na produção e na validação de uma verdade política, cultural e social que nenhum mecanismo social ou político conseguia pôr em causa. Em contrapartida, a liberalização do espaço mediático e a multiplicação dos suportes (imprensa escrita, televisão, rádio) que a acompanharam ajudaram na construção de uma cidadania que se apoiou numa informação plural que permitiu aos cidadãos melhor tomarem posição em relação às políticas públicas e sobretudo abrir o debate sobre uma multitude de problemáticas até então tabu, ou simplesmente ignoradas. As mulheres estiveram entre os actores mais visíveis desses períodos de mudança. No entanto, esta visibilidade na esfera pública não se traduziu em proporção igual na mídia. Segundo especialistas, as mulheres são muito raramente mencionadas nos artigos com conteúdo político ou económico. Essa constatação junta-se, de resto, às estatísticas mundiais: 18% das pessoas mediatizadas, ou mais exactamente citadas pela mídia no mundo são mulheres, segundo as mesmas fontes. Elas ocupam 5 vezes menos lugar que os homens. E é em África onde o seu lugar é o mais reduzido: nestes últimos anos, passou de 22 para 11%. De uma invisibilidade constatada e denunciada, para uma tomada em conta cada vez mais afirmada e assumida, as mulheres, assim como o mostram as diferentes abordagens do desenvolvimento, criaram, no entanto, um novo horizonte de liberdade que beneficiou muito do ambiente internacional marcado pela advocacia pela igualdade e equidade. Desde logo, é importante debruçar-se sobre a maneira como a mídia se redefiniu neste contexto de pluralismo e de abertura democrática para assumir a necessidade de se dar um lugar maior às mulheres na mídia.

Apesar de a reflexão em ciências sociais se ter muitas vezes interessado pela relação entre mídia e democracia e/ou governação, ela deu pouco destaque à dimensão gênero desta questão. A UNESCO tinha iniciado um largo debate sobre as mulheres e a mídia que tinha permitido discutir-se sobre a eliminação de estereótipos na mídia e insistir na imperiosa necessidade de lutar contra as imagens e os tratamentos que subvalorizam as mulheres na mídia. Graças aos progressos realizados pelas tecnologias da informação e da comunicação, está aberto o acesso a novas possibilidades para a participação das mulheres no mundo da comunicação e para uma difusão mais sustida de informações sobre ela. O objectivo do Simpósio sobre o gênero 2011 propõe-se assim renovar a

reflexão e o questionamento sobre a mídia, utilizando o paradigma do género. A mídia participa na desconstrução das relações de desigualdade de género, ou apenas reproduz imagens estereotipadas de masculinidade e feminilidade que deixam intactas as relações de poder entre os sexos? Contribuem, e como, para o reforço das capacidades cidadãs das mulheres e participam na construção da sua liderança, ou apenas vão no sentido da ideologia dominante e não integram a dimensão género na mídia de Estado? A Web, a blogosfera, as redes sociais (Facebook, Twittwer, etc.) oferecem novos espaços para a tomada da palavra das mulheres, ou será que funcionam à imagem da mídia clássica? Qual é a situação do acesso das mulheres às tecnologias da informação e da comunicação, assim como da política dos Estados africanos em matéria de TIC que se baseiam na promoção da mulher e das questões do género? O pluralismo mediático e a mercantilização da informação não constituem um factor agravante das desigualdades de género entre os homens e as mulheres, cristalizando ainda mais as imagens estereotipadas, sobretudo as da mulher. Aquilo a que hoje se chama a press people com uma utilização das imagens degradantes da mulher não será disso uma ilustração? Talvez seja também o caso de se ver como a disparidade de género na mídia com um baixa representação numérica das mulheres nas esferas de decisão desses órgãos de imprensa se traduz também numa fraca representação delas nos conteúdos. Com efeito, poderá haver desconstrução dos estereótipos da realidade social se a posição e o poder de decisão das mulheres na mídia continuarem a ser um fenómeno marginal?

Estas diferentes interrogações devem ter o seu esclarecimento num contexto de globalização no qual as tecnologias da informação e da comunicação (TIC) fazem uma ressonância particular com a interacção entre o local e o global, com uma fluidez nunca igualada na circulação das ideias, dos bens e dos valores. O novo horizonte ético que daí emana e que impõe a igualdade nas relações de género e o respeito pelos direitos humanos dão fatalmente uma nova missão e um novo poder à mídia. Como é que esta apreende a sua responsabilidade para ajudar no surgimento das novas feminilidades e masculinidades em espaços democráticos consolidados? Estas são algumas das questões sobre as quais é importante reflectir-se no contexto africano.

Todos os que estiverem interessados pelo seu tema estão convidados a enviar um resumo da sua contribuição, o mais tardar até **31 de Julho de 2011**. Se for aceite para apresentação, a contribuição que daí resultará deverá chegar ao CODESRIA o mais tardar a **20 de Setembro de 2011** para avaliação antes de uma confirmação da selecção definitiva pelo CODESRIA.

Para mais informações sobre o Simpósio anual sobre o género 2011, ou para participar, contacte o programa no seguinte endereço:

Simpósio anual sobre o género 2011,
CODESRIA, BP 3304, CP 18524 Dakar, Senegal.
Tel: +221 33 825 98 22/23
Fax:+221 33 824 12 89
E-mail: gender.symposium@codesria.sn
Site Web: <http://www.codesria.org/>
Twitter : <http://twitter.com/codesria>
Facebook : <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

مجلس تنمية بحوث العلوم الإجتماعية في إفريقيا
ندوة الجندر (النوع الإجتماعي) لعام 2011
الجندر والإعلام في أفريقيا
1 - 3 نوفمبر 2011
القاهرة - مصر

اتساقاً مع مهمة المجلس الأفريقي لتنمية بحوث العلوم الاجتماعية في أفريقيا (CODESRIA) في تشجيع الجدل العلمي والأكاديمي الرفيع حول مختلف جوانب التنمية الاجتماعية والإقتصادية في أفريقيا، يعلن المجلس عن انعقاد دورة 2011 حول الجندر (النوع الاجتماعي) ، بالقاهرة في الفترة من 1 إلى 3 نوفمبر 2011، والتي ينظمها المجلس سنوياً لمناقشة قضايا الجندر في أفريقيا. وتعد دورة هذا العام تحت عنوان: **الجندر والإعلام في أفريقيا**.

لقد دفعت الديمقراطية والعولمة والحاجة إلى مساواة الجندر بقضية الجندر والإعلام في أفريقيا، إلي مقدمة اهتمامات العلم الاجتماعي. وتتمثل إعادة بحث هذه المسألة في النظر إليها من منظور تاريخي وسياسي، بما يساعد في فهمها في إطار علاقتها بالتنمية في أفريقيا. فالنضال من أجل الاستقلال - ببعده السياسي والنقابي - لم يهمل استخدام الإعلام، وخاصة المطبوع منه، وذلك بالرغم من ضآلة عدد من أتيحت لهم وقتذاك فرصة الالتحاق بالمدارس الاستعمارية. ومن ثم لم يمر وقت طويل بعد الاستقلال حتى كانت وسائل الإعلام تلعب دوراً رئيسياً في تقديم المشروع السياسي والأيدولوجي لإضفاء المشروعية على التقدم المطرد للمجال العام في كثير من الدول الأفريقية. وكان من نتائج سنوات الأزمة، أو ما تسمى "العقود الضائعة" التي أعقبت تطبيق برامج التكيف الهيكلي، أن تزايدت الحاجة إلى التحكم في المجال العام، وهو ما أفضى في النهاية إلى ما أسماه البعض "التنفيس السلطوي" ، بينما أسماه آخرون لبرلة سياسية. وفي الواقع فإن الإفطار المتزايد للشعوب والتراجع الشديد في قدرة المواطنين علي الحصول على الخدمات العامة (التعليم، الصحة، الخ..). نتيجة سياسات إنسحاب الدولة من التزاماتها، قد أديا إلى تآكل مشروعية الدولة نفسها. ومن ثم فقد أدت موجة الديمقراطية التي عمّت القارة إلى بعث حرية التعبير التي أفضت - ضمن أشياء أخرى - إلى انفتاح الفضاء الإعلامي. وهكذا أضحت التعددية السياسية والتعددية الإعلامية من السمات الخاصة بالممارسة السياسية والمدنية بدرجات مختلفة في القارة. وبهذا انتقلنا من سياق يتصف بهيمنة الإعلام الذي تتحكم الدولة فيه - بفعل احتكارها القانوني والفعلي للفضاء العام - إلى وضع يتسم بتعددية إعلامية كبيرة. وكان الإعلام الذي تحكمت الدولة فيه، بالتوازي مع نظم الحزب الواحد، قد لعب دوراً رئيسياً في إنتاج ودعم حقيقة سياسية وثقافية واجتماعية لا يمكن أن تتشكك فيها آلية

مؤسسية أو سياسية. غير أن لبرلة الفضاء الإعلامي وما صاحبها من انتشار في وسائل الإعلام (المطبوع، التلفزيوني، الإذاعي، كما يمكن هنا إضافة السينما ضمن الوسائل الإعلامية الثقافية المؤثرة في صورة المرأة وعلاقات النوع في المجتمع) قد يسرت بناء روح للمواطنة تقوم على تعددية معلوماتية تمكن المواطنين من تحديد أفضل لمواقفهم تجاه السياسات العامة، وخاصة فيما يتعلق بفتح باب الجدل حول طائفة من المسائل التي كانت تعتبر في السابق من المحرمات، أو يتم تجاهلها ببساطة.

وقد كانت النساء من بين أبرز من تأثر بهذا التطور. غير أن هذا لم يترجم بنفس القدر في الإعلام. فحسبما أورد الخبراء، من النادر جدًا أن يرد ذكر للنساء في المواد ذات المحتوى السياسي والاقتصادي. وفي الحقيقة تتطابق هذه الملاحظة مع الإحصاءات العالمية التي تقول إن النساء يشكلن 18% أو أقل من ربع أولئك الذين يحصلون على تغطية إعلامية، أو بالأحرى ممن يتم ذكرهم في وسائل الإعلام العالمية. أما النسبة الخاصة بالمرأة الأفريقية فهي الأصغر بالطبع، حيث انخفضت في السنوات الأخيرة من 22% إلى 11%. علي أنه بالرغم من ضعف الظهور الإعلامي للنساء، يتزايد أخذهن في الاعتبار، كما يتضح من المقاربات المختلفة للتنمية، حيث افتتحن أفقًا جديدًا للحرية استفادة كبيرة من البيئة الدولية المؤيدة للمساواة والإنصاف. ومن هنا تنبثق أهمية دراسة كيفية قيام الإعلام بإعادة تعريف دورها في سياق التعددية الديمقراطية والانفتاح الديمقراطي، وبما يلبي الحاجة إلى توسيع المساحة التي تشغلها النساء في الإعلام.

وبينما انشغل العلم الاجتماعي كثيرًا بالعلاقة بين الإعلام والديمقراطية/ الحوكمة، فقد جاء اهتمامه أقل بالبعد الخاص بالجنس في هذه المسألة. وقد أطلقت منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلوم والثقافة (يونسكو) نقاشًا واسعًا حول النساء والإعلام، وهو ما شكل فرصة لمناقشة التخلص من القوالب النمطية للمرأة في الإعلام، والتأكيد على الحاجة الماسة إلى مواجهة الصور المهينة والتعامل السيئ في الإعلام مع المعلومات الخاصة بالنساء. وقد فتح التقدم الذي حدث في تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال إمكانيات جديدة لمشاركة النساء في عالم الاتصال من النشر الأكثر استدامة للمعلومات المتعلقة بالمرأة.

انطلاقًا مما سبق يتمثل الهدف من مؤتمر الجندر 2011 في تجديد الاهتمام والبحث فيما يتصل بالإعلام، مع استخدام منظور الجندر. هل يسهم الإعلام في هدم علاقات عدم المساواة الجندرية أم أنه يعيد إنتاج الصور النمطية للذكورة والأنوثة التي تحافظ على علاقات القوة بين الرجال والنساء كما هي؟ هل يسهم الإعلام، وكيف، في بناء القدرات المدنية للنساء وتعظيم قدراتهن القيادية، وهل يتضمن الإعلام في رؤيته أبعاد منظور الجندر أم أنه يتعامل مع الأيديولوجية السائدة التي لا تقوم بوضع النساء في دائرة الضوء؟ هل يظهر الإعلام البديل (الإذاعات المحلية، ومحطات الإذاعة والتلفزة الخاصة.. الخ) حساسية أعلى تجاه مسائل الجندر من وسائل الإعلام التي تسيطر عليها الدولة؟ هل تتيح الإنترنت والمدونات والشبكات الاجتماعية (فيسبوك، تويتر،.. الخ) فضاءات جديدة تعبر النساء من خلالها عن أنفسهن، أم أنها تعمل على نفس منوال الإعلام التقليدي؟ ماذا عن نفاذ النساء إلى تكنولوجيا المعلومات

والاتصال. وما هي سياسات الدول الأفريقية فيما يتعلق بهذه التكنولوجيا والتي عززت تناول قضايا النساء والجنس؟ هل تشكل التعددية الإعلامية وتسليع المعلومات عاملاً على زيادة اللامساواة بين الرجال والنساء، من خلال بلورة أكبر للصور النمطية، وخاصة بالنسبة للنساء؟ هل يعتبر مثلاً على هذا: ترويج صحافة التابلويد (الإثارة) صوراً مهينة للنساء؟ كما تبدو الحاجة ماسة إلى معرفة سبب التباين الواضح بين عدد النساء والرجال العاملين في مجال الإعلام، خاصة في مستويات صنع القرار، حيث تلاحظ هذه الظاهرة في عدد من الدول الإفريقية حيث ينخفض عدد النساء في مستويات صنع القرار في المنافذ الإعلامية، وهو ما يفضي أيضاً إلى ظهور ضعيف للنساء في المحتوى الإعلامي أيضاً.

ومن المتوقع أن يتم إلقاء الأضواء على هذه المسائل في إطار العولمة، حيث توفر تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال مجالاً أكبر للتفاعل بين الفضائين العالمي والمحلي، وبقدر غير مسبوق من انسيابية حركة الأفكار والسلع والقيم. وهكذا يفتح أفق أخلاقي جديد يتطلب المساواة في علاقات الجنس واحترام حقوق الإنسان، وهو ما يضيء حتماً على الإعلام رسالة وسلطة جديدة. فكيف يتسنى هنا لوسائل الإعلام الاضطلاع بمسئولياتها للمساعدة في انبثاق رؤى نسوية وذكورية جديدة في فضاءات ديمقراطية راسخة؟ تلك هي بعض الأسئلة المهمة التي يجب أن تتناولها هذه الندوة في السياق الأفريقي.

ويدعو المجلس جميع المهتمين بموضوعات المؤتمر أعلاه إلى إرسال ملخصات لأوراقهم في موعد لا يتجاوز 5 أغسطس 2011. وبالنسبة للملخصات المقبولة فإن المجلس يتوقع أن يحصل على الورقة كاملة في موعد أقصاه 25 سبتمبر 2011، كي يتم تقييمها قبل اعتمادها نهائياً ضمن أوراق المؤتمر. للحصول على معلومات بشأن المؤتمر، أو للمشاركة فيه، يرجى الاتصال بالقائمين على البرنامج على العنوان التالي:

2011 Annual Gender Symposium,
CODESRIA, BP 3304, CP 18524 Dakar, Senegal.
Tel: +221 33 825 98 22/23
Fax: +221 33 824 12 89
E-mail: gender.symposium@codesria.sn
Site Web: <http://www.codesria.org>