



**Africa For Research In Comparative Education Society**

***L'Afrique pour la Recherche en Education Comparée***

**P.O. Box 8380, Yaoundé 8**

**AFRICE International Conference in Comparative Education, Yaoundé – Cameroon**

**March 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013**

**At The University of Yaoundé I**

**Keynote Speakers:**

- Professor Verkijika G. Fanzo (Professor Emeritus, University of Yaoundé I)
- Prof. Ali Abdi (Canada)
- Prof. Diane Napier (WCCES Secretary-General)

**Call for Papers**

**THEME:  
“OLD AND NEW SLAVERIES: WHAT ARE THE SCHOOLS TELLING  
HUMANKIND”?**

**Important Dates**

- ❖ **Deadline for Abstracts: September 30<sup>th</sup> 2012**
- ❖ **Deadline for selected Abstracts: October 15<sup>th</sup> 2012**
- ❖ **Deadline for Final Papers: December 15<sup>th</sup> 2012**

Abstracts should not be more than 300 words and should have the full names of author(s), institution and full address, title of paper with key words.

All abstracts may be translated into either English or French as the case may be. The best articles will be published in a special book collection of Africa Journal in Comparative Education (AJICE).

The Conference will also see the AFRICE HONORARY PRESIDENT’S AWARD of a ROUND TRIP Air ticket for the best young researcher in Comparative Education from AFRICE member countries to attend the next WCCES Conference in Buenos Aires.

**NB: A Yellow fever vaccination and visa are needed for entering the Cameroonian territory. The vaccination can be taken at the airport at a token cost of about \$20.**

**Justification of the Subject of the Conference**

In the history of humanity, slavery is a wound, a tragedy that bruised all continents. "An abomination perpetrated for several centuries by the Europeans through an unqualified trade between Africa, America and the islands of Indian Ocean". This ignoble social fact that brutalizes and debases human beings, reducing them to a mere commodity, remains etched in the universal human consciousness.



Though this practice is now abolished, there are other forms observed today the world over, which equally degrades man, hence, violates the human person enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

Today more than ever, acts of assimilation and exploitation of man are reported here and there in the world. For example, one can mention the forced labour, child labour, serfdom, debt bondage, migrant workers and prostitution. This has given room to several debates on whether in the face of new slavery the world can be qualified as being truly humane. Presently there are two forms of slavery that are being manifested- new and old slavery. These two concepts related to the issue of slavery are progressively attracting researchers around the world as an object of research. Africa which remains at the heart of the debate is not excluded. It is to rediscover those aspects of slavery that AFRICE has chosen to focus on this topic subject **Old and New Slavery: What are the Schools telling Humankind** and

Cameroon which is not on the edge of the debates is proposed to serve as a platform for this scientific exchange.



*Children as young as five-years old are often forced to work in dire conditions*

By choosing as the main theme: the old and new forms of slavery, AFRICE is questioning the essence, the quintessence, the divergence and convergence between these forms of slavery, hence, the validity of the international conference to take place in Yaoundé. At all times and in all regions of the world the relationship between communities and cultures were marked by the figure of slavery. Slavery is manifested differently in different regions, eras, and according to interrelationships between social groups. Be it colonization, cultural imperialism, the extermination of whole communities, ethnic infiltration or violation of rights of peoples, these cases indicates that slavery is at the base of intercommunity and inter-state relationships. Of course, slavery existed in ancient societies in Europe, Asia, in America or in Africa. In these societies, slavery was embedded in social and cultural organizations and economic communities. Within groups, a demarcation was systematically established which separated slaves from those who were free. The creation of collective and individual identities was based on such an ideological substrate.

Today, slavery has taken a new form in contemporary societies. Modern societies having become much more complex, the relationship between communities and individuals have also seen important changes. Inequalities between the countries of South and North, the growing impoverishment of the rural masses and urban development of endemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS among vulnerable groups, forced child labour, prostitution of young girls

in the cities, the importance from or exportation of these young girls to other countries and continents, the polarization of social relations in cities as in rural areas are all indicative of changes that have transformed the phenomenon of slavery.

As a result, low wage labour, precarious employment, the massive youth unemployment, the dominance of sociological minorities is, among other figures, the modern-day form of slavery. Contemporary societies have become slave societies because of their operating model and structure of the capitalist model. African societies are not immune to these dynamics induced by neo-liberalism today. Since the outbreak of western colonization, the African continent has passed from "Africa of communities" to "Africa of individuals" (Alain Marie, 1997) engaged with the commercialization and commoditisation of social relations at all levels of social, economic and cultural life.

The colloquium which is multidisciplinary aims at bringing a fresh perspective on the subject "slavery" as practiced today and yesterday.

**Sub-Themes include, but not limited to:**

- ✚ Slavery and Slave trade within traditional societies
- ✚ Religion and slavery
- ✚ Slavery and agriculture
- ✚ Emigration and modern slavery
- ✚ Mental slavery and the Third World
- ✚ Slavery and sex workers
- ✚ Child labour
- ✚ School programmes and slavery
- ✚ Curriculum
- ✚ Changing perceptions on slavery
- ✚ Long-time slavery in Africa, History, genesis, origin etc
- ✚ The averters of slavery: mutation and permanence
- ✚ Practices and usages of slavery: states, nations, communities and individuals
- ✚ Slavery, present and past: in terms of past relationships
- ✚ Feminism and slavery
- ✚ Reconnecting with "Home": What do African-Americans think?
- ✚ Slavery and the Diaspora
- ✚ Slavery and changing identities etc,
- ✚ Western Democracy as a form of new slavery

The Conference is scheduled to take place from March 1st – 3rd 2013 and will be hosted by the University of Yaoundé I, in the beautiful capital city of Yaoundé, Cameroon.

**Conference Fee:**

	<b>Registration Fees</b>	<b>Early Bird (December 31, 2012)</b>	<b>Late Registration (From January 2013)</b>
<b>Foreign Participants</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$ 100</b>
<b>Local Participants</b>	<b>\$60</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$60</b>

**Registration will include feeding.**

The Conference is a continuity of the previous AFRICE activities held in Dakar/Senegal, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia, Rabat/Morocco, Yaoundé/Cameroon and Corsica/France.

As scholars and researchers concerned with the betterment of our educational systems via Comparative Education, we are keen to see you all in Yaoundé for such an event of capital importance.

Unfortunately, the conference organizers will be unable to bear the cost of participants because of unavailable funds. Each participant will therefore be responsible for transportation and lodging. However, we may be contacted to make arrangements for good and secured hotels. We may also be able to make arrangements for local transportation from the airport to their hotels and to venue of the conference and provide local hospitalities.

**The main airport of arrivals and departures should be the Yaoundé Nsimalen Airport.**

We look forward to receive you in our beautiful city of Yaoundé.

Do not hesitate to let us know how we could be of assistance to you.

**Contacts:**

- For all your abstract and inquiries about the conference contact:

Dr. Willibroad Dze-Ngwa

AFRICE President

Email: africeconference@yahoo.com

(237) 71 17 37 67 or (237) 22 07 99 90

**or**

Dr. Tohnian Nobert Lengha

AFRICE Secretary-General

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E-mail: [tohnole@yahoo.com/tohnolecneinrest@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:tohnole@yahoo.com/tohnolecneinrest@yahoo.co.uk)

• **All finances should be sent to:**

(1) Dr. (Mrs) Elizabeth Tamajong and Mrs Ndangle Claire

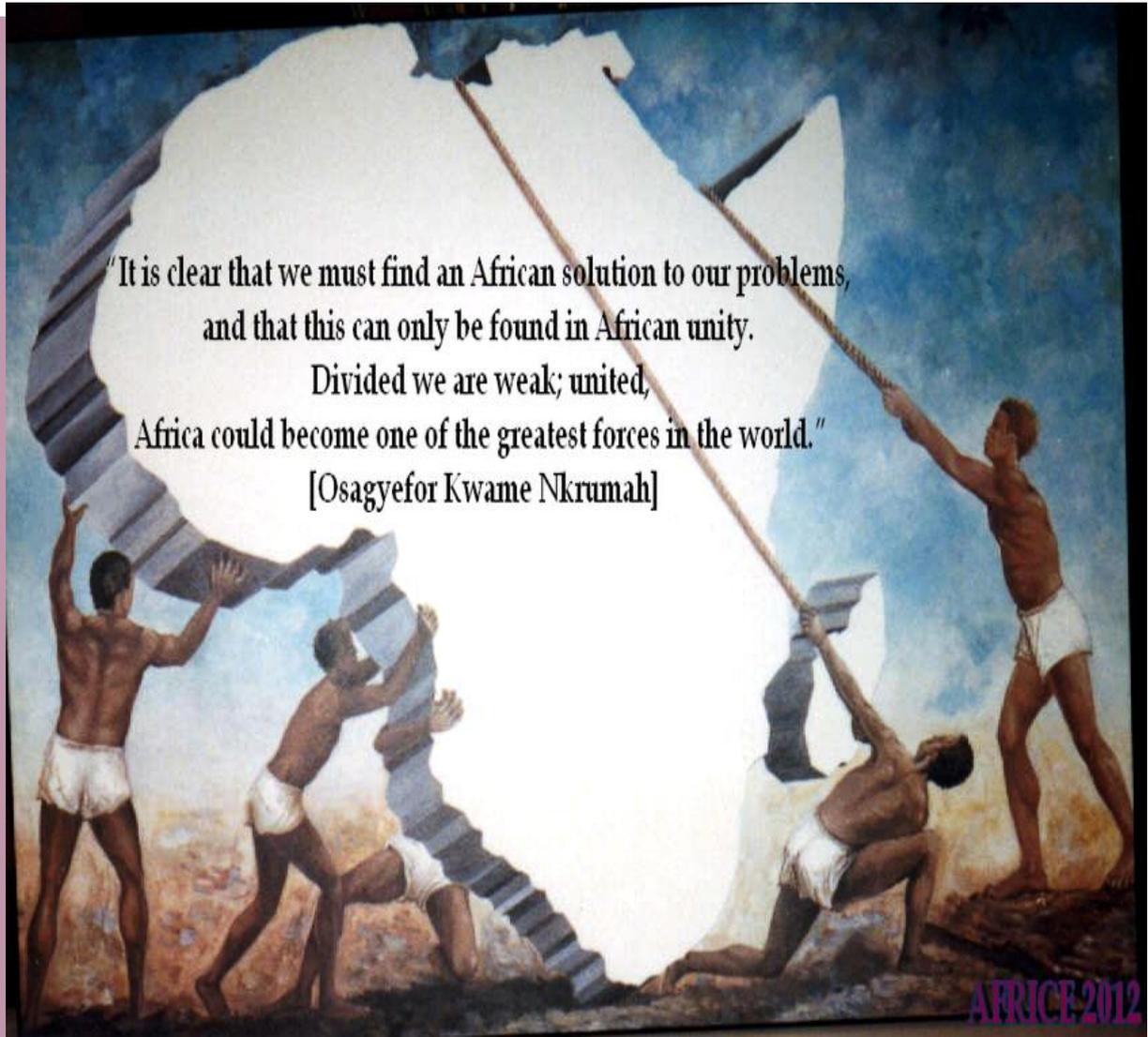
**NB/ A Bank Account will be made available for registration after the selection of abstracts.**

**Only participants who pay their registration fees will be allowed to attend the conference and present papers. The best papers shall be published.**

**The Scientific Committee:**

**Mission- Responsible for selecting papers for presentation and/or the scientific aspects of the Publication of the Africa Journal in Comparative Education (AJCE)**

- Prof. Verkijika G. Fanzo
- Prof. Daniel Abwa
- Prof. Therese Tchombe
- Prof. Albert Pascal Temgoua
- Prof. Giovanni Pampanini
- Prof. Salvador Eyezo'o
- Prof. Pierre Fonkoua
- Prof. Mathew Gwanforgbe
- Prof. George Fonkeng Epah
- Prof. Teshome
- Dr. Henry Kah Jick
- Dr. ESD Fomin
- Dr. Tohnain Nobert
- Dr. Willibroad Dze-Ngwa



"It is clear that we must find an African solution to our problems,  
and that this can only be found in African unity.

Divided we are weak; united,  
Africa could become one of the greatest forces in the world."

[Osagyefor Kwame Nkrumah]

AFRICE 2012