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Katrien Polman, Tineke Sommeling, Marlene C.A. Van Doorn

EDITORIAL POLICY

African Studies Abstracts Online provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities available in the African Studies Centre library.

Coverage

African Studies Abstracts Online covers all the leading journals in the field of African studies, together with a number of journals dealing with third world countries and development studies in general. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned. Just over half of these are English-language journals, just under a quarter are French, and most of the rest are German. A few Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese-language journals are also covered. Some 40 per cent of all the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines and current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are, with rare exceptions, not scanned.

In principle all articles dealing with Africa, with the exception of North Africa (Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Western Sahara), are selected for inclusion in *African Studies Abstracts Online*. However, an article must be at least two to three pages long, and have been published within the past two years (though some allowance is made for journals which have fallen behind on publication schedules or which, for whatever reason, have taken a long time to arrive). In a few specific cases, an article may be excluded on the grounds of subject. In particular, articles in the field of linguistics and those in the field of literature and dealing with only one work are normally not included. This also applies to purely descriptive articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published. Review articles and book reviews are not covered.

Similar criteria apply in the case of edited works. Those whose individual chapters cover a range of subjects and countries are selected for abstracting and indexing on a chapter-by-chapter basis. Edited works dealing with one theme as it relates to various countries, or with various aspects of the situation in one single country, are abstracted and indexed on a monograph basis. Up to 20 edited works will be included in each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online*, of which some 5 are abstracted and indexed on a chapter-by-chapter basis.

Contents and arrangement

African Studies Abstracts Online is to be published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 450 titles with abstracts of collective volumes, journal articles and chapters from edited works. Items are numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa. There is a preliminary general section for entries whose scope extends beyond Africa, followed by a separate section for entries dealing with the continent as a whole. There is also a section for entries dealing with sub-Saharan Africa. Within the broad geographical regions of Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean islands, entries are arranged by country, and within each country, alphabetically according to author. Entries covering two countries appear twice, once under each country heading. Entries covering three or more countries are generally classified under the relevant regional heading.

Each entry provides the conventional bibliographical information together with an abstract written in the language of the original document. The abstract covers the essentials of the publication in 10-20 lines. It includes a description of subject and purpose, disciplinary approach and nature of the research, and source materials (fieldwork, archives, oral traditions, etc.) and, where applicable, an indication of the time period, as well as specific geographical information such as the names of towns and villages or districts, and the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups. Abstracts of collective volumes detail the subject and author(s) of individual chapters insofar as possible and can often be likened to a table of contents.

Indexes and list of sources

Each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online* contains a geographical index, a subject index, and an author index, all referring to abstract number. The geographical index is at a region and country level. It refers to both abstract and page number, and for some may serve as a surrogate table of contents. The subject index is self-devised and is intended as a first and global indication of subjects. It follows roughly the main classes of the UDC, with categories for general, religion and philosophy, culture and society, politics, economics, law, education, anthropology, medical care and health services, rural and urban planning and geography, language and literature, and history and biography. Each category is further subdivided into a number of subcategories.

Abstracts of items included under more than one country heading are indexed in the geographical index under each country. In the subject and author indexes they are indexed only once; the reference is always to the first time an entry appears.

In addition, each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online* contains a list of sources covered in that specific issue. The list of books abstracted provides complete bibliographical information on all edited works abstracted and indexed on a chapter-by-chapter basis. The list of periodicals abstracted provides information on title, corporate responsibility, publisher, place of publication and ISSN of all periodicals from which articles have been selected, as well as indicating which issues of the periodical in question have been covered. The list also provides information on current corporate responsibility, publisher and place of publication if these have changed since the journal was first published. A complete list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting is included in the first issue of each volume.

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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International journal of African historical studies = ISSN 0361-7882. - Boston, Mass
Vol. 34, no. 1 (2001); vol. 34, no. 2 (2001)
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No. 13 (1999)

Journal / Namibia Scientific Society = ISSN 1018-7677. - Windhoek
Vol. 47 (1999)
Journal des africanistes = ISSN 0399-0346. - Paris
T. 71, fasc. 2 (2001)
Journal of African economies = ISSN 0963-8024. - Oxford
Vol. 11, suppl. 1 (2002); vol. 11, no. 2 (2002); vol. 11, no. 3 (2002); vol. 11, no. 4 (2002)
Journal of African history = ISSN 0021-8537. - Cambridge [etc.]
Vol. 43, no. 3 (2002)
Journal of agrarian change = ISSN 1471-0358. - Oxford [etc.]
Vol. 1, no. 4 (2001)
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No. 46 (2001)

Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens = ISSN 0025-2859. - Paris
Année 58, no. 2986 (2003); année 58, no. 2988 (2003); année 58, no. 2991 (2003); année 58, no. 2993 (2003)

Mondes et cultures / Académie des sciences d'outre-mer = ISSN 0221-0436. - Paris
T. 59, no. 3/4 (1999); t. 60, no. 1 (2000); t. 61, no. 1/4 (2001)

Notre librairie = ISSN 0755-3854. - Paris
[No. hors série] (jan.-mars 2003)

Politeia = ISSN 0256-8845. - Pretoria
Vol. 21, no. 2 (2002)
Politikon = ISSN 0258-9346. - Abingdon
Vol. 29, no. 2 (2002)
Pula = ISSN 0256-2316. - Gaborone
Vol. 14, no. 2 (2000); vol. 15, no. 1 (2001)

Social dynamics = ISSN 0253-3952. - Rondebosch
Vol. 26, no. 2 (2000); vol. 27, no. 1 (2001); vol. 27, no. 2 (2001)
Society of Malawi journal. - Blantyre
Vol. 54, no. 1 (2001); vol. 54, no. 2 (2001)
South African journal on human rights = ISSN 0258-7203. - Lansdowne
Vol. 17, pt. 4 (2001)
Sudanic Africa = ISSN 0803-0685. - [S.l.]
Vol. 12 (2001)

Temps modernes = ISSN 0040-3075. - Paris
Année 57, no. 620/621 (2002)

Verfassung und Recht in Übersee = ISSN 0506-7286. - Baden-Baden
Jg. 36, Quart. 1 (2003)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Okiemy, Bienvenu

Nouveau partenariat Nord-Sud pour la lutte contre la pauvreté / Bienvenu Okiemy. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 37-48.

Le ´consensus de Monterrey´, la déclaration finale de la conférence des Nations unies pour le financement du développement, qui s´est tenue du 18 au 22 mars 2002 à Monterrey, appelle à un nouveau partenariat entre les pays développés et les pays en développement afin de réduire de moitié la pauvreté dans le monde d´ici à 2015. Le consensus de Monterrey constate que la mondialisation engendre des opportunités de développement économique de sorte que la participation à l´économie mondiale comme génératrice de puissance reste le seul paradigme du développement. Mais cet axiome suppose que chaque pays est responsable au premier chef de son propre développement économique et social. À cet égard, le Nepad (Nouvel partenariat pour le développement de l´Afrique) est cité en exemple de cette vision reformulée du développement. C´est en fait le début de la fin d´une relation Nord-Sud fondée depuis cinquante ans sur un devoir d´assistance des pays riches. Ce qui se profile à l´horizon est la mise en place d´un contrat de développement entre pays pauvres assujettis à une obligation de bonne gestion financière, et pays riches assumant leurs responsabilités dans le financement de la lutte contre la pauvreté. On trouve ici les limites de la conception libérale qui s´était imposée dans les institutions de Bretton-Woods dans les années 1980 et qui s´était traduite par les politiques d´ajustement structurel (PAS): ce fut le ´consensus de Washington´. Le consensus de Monterrey peut s´analyser comme le troisième étage d´une fusée censée mettre sur orbite le développement des pays du Sud. Après le ´consensus classico-Keynesien´ d´après-guerre, puis le consensus de Washington, l´on a sacralisé la ´bonne gouvernance´ et l´environnement institutionnel nécessaire au bon fonctionnement de l´économie de marché. L´article se termine avec une esquisse des principes directeurs du consensus de Monterrey: le financement des investissements, le commerce, la réforme de la gouvernance économique mondiale. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

2 Guide

Guide pratique de l´illustrateur / [coordination scientifique: Marie Laurentin... et al. ; coordination éditoriale: Cécile Lebon... et al. ; ont collab.: Nathalie Beau... et

al.]. - Paris : CLEF, 2003. - 139 p. : ill., foto´s. ; 25 cm. - (Notre librairie ; [no. hors série] (jan.-mars 2003)) - Met bijl., gloss., noten.

Ce numéro spécial, consacré à l'illustration des livres - spécialement les livres pour enfants et aux métiers qui en découlent -, s'adresse aux pays du Nord mais aussi à ceux du Sud, utilisant des exemples tirés de publications africaines. L'article de Maxime Aka Mendoza (Côte d'Ivoire) développe différents points à travers l'exemple d'une bande dessinée, ´Les Habits neufs du Président´, publiée dans une rubrique du journal ivoirien Gbich!. L'illustrateur Christian Kingué Épanga propose des conseils sur comment vendre son travail et sur l'illustrateur et son éditeur. L'auteur de nombreux livres pour enfants, Fatou Keïta (Côte d'Ivoire), évoque son expérience personnelle avec les artistes qui ont illustré ses œuvres. Guy Lambin, directeur général des Nouvelles Éditions Ivoiriennes (Abidjan), traite de l'importance des illustrateurs pour les éditeurs de livres de jeunesse en Afrique francophone. Le romancier Moussa Konaté, directeur de la maison d'édition Le Figuier (Mali), expose sa vision de la collaboration de l'auteur, de l'illustrateur et de l'éditeur qui conduit à la publication d'un livre. Marie Wabbes et Véronique Tadjo abordent les ateliers de formation à l'illustration. Cette dernière, Dominique Mwankumi (Congo RDC) et Hector Sonon (Bénin) racontent où ils puisent leur inspiration.

AFRICA

GENERAL

3 Ronde, André

Bilan et perspectives des interventions militaires françaises en Afrique / par André Ronde. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (1999), t. 59, no. 3/4, p. 4-9.

Afin de donner une vision globale de l´engagement militaire de la France en Afrique depuis 1960 et d´en envisager les perspectives à venir, l´auteur fait un bilan sur la situation de départ en 1960 puis des interventions jusqu´au début des années 1990, et évalue les évolutions durant les dernières années du vingtième siècle. Il conclut en essayant de dégager quelques pistes pour l´avenir. Initialement, dans la foulée de la décolonisation, les interventions militaires vont garder un caractère exceptionnel. Dans le courant des années 1970, les interventions se multiplient, s´intensifient et se diversifient. Elles culminent dans les années 1980 et se maintiennent à un niveau élevé jusqu´au début des années 1990. Durant ces trois décennies, elles auront pris des formes diverses, mais les modalités d´exécution auront été relativement constantes (action

souvent unilatérale décidée à Paris; effectifs modestes; troupes professionnelles; pilotage depuis Paris; importance de la logistique et du renseignement, accent sur l´effet de dissuasion). La nouvelle donne depuis le milieu des années 1990 et la fin de la guerre froide dans un monde bipolaire a placé la France dans des contradictions de plus en plus fortes en Afrique. La nature et le nombre des interventions vont évoluer avec une nette priorité aux opérations humanitaires et de protection des propres ressortissants (ex-Zaïre, Togo, Angola, Rwanda) et aux opérations dans un cadre multinational (Somalie, Rwanda). On va vers la mise en œuvre d´une politique de partenariat interafricain et international, en accord avec les alliés américains et britanniques (concept RECAMP de "renforcement des capacités africaines de maintien de la paix"). Mais la triple action militaire de la France reste la même: forces de présence, assistance militaire technique, forces d´intervention disponibles sur le sol français. (Discussion p. 10-14) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

4 Hugon, Philippe

Entre marginalisation et mondialisation / Philippe Hugon. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 129-134.

Le processus de mondialisation en cours favorise, dans l´ensemble, la croissance des pays émergents. Or l´Afrique, malgré certains signes de reprise, demeure largement à l´écart de cette nouvelle dynamique mondiale. Elle est prise dans des trappes à pauvreté conduisant à une relative marginalisation. Cette marginalisation se manifeste tant au niveau des flux commerciaux et technologiques que financiers. Ce constat global est cependant très réducteur; les Afriques apparaissent plurielles et caractérisées par des "dynamiques du dedans". De nombreux programmes de relance ont été proposés au début du troisième millénaire, notamment les initiatives des présidents sud-africain Mbeki et sénégalais Wade, conduisant à un ´nouveau partenariat pour le développement en Afrique´ privilégiant notamment les infrastructures régionales. Les pays africains ont des besoins considérables de flux financiers pour faire face à la croissance démographique, reconstituer leur appareil productif et les infrastructures de base. La priorité consiste à mobiliser l´épargne locale et à favoriser son rapatriement sur les marchés domestiques. Mais pour favoriser l´attractivité des capitaux privés, il faut un engagement préalable d´aide publique. Un plan Marshall paraît nécessaire, mais peu probable. Pour limiter les risques de marginalisation, plusieurs pistes peuvent être proposées: introduire plus de flexibilité dans l´allocation des ressources, établissant des conditions simples liant l´aide à des performances et responsabiliser les pays aidés; passer de préoccupations d´équilibre à court terme à des objectifs de reprise d´un

financement des investissements productifs et sociaux de moyen et long termes; créer un environnement stabilisé permettant le risque d´investissement, en favorisant la reconstitution des États dans leurs fonctions essentielles. L´Union européenne pourrait mettre en place des mécanismes de garantie et d´aide à la convertibilité, moyennant acceptation des règles monétaires et budgétaires vis-à-vis des pays africains hors zone franc. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

5 Interpreting

Interpreting the Old Testament in Afica [Africa] : papers from the International Symposium on Africa and the Old Testament in Nairobi, October 1999 / ed. by Mary Getui, Knut Holter, & Victor Zinkuratire. - New York [etc.] : Lang, cop. 2001. - VII, 246 p. ; 24 cm. - (Bible and theology in Africa ; vol. 2) - Met bibliogr., indices.
ISBN 0-8204-4978-4

This book is a collection of papers read at the International Symposium on Africa and the Old Testament in Nairobi, October 1999. Thirty biblical scholars and theologians - mainly from eastern Africa, but some also from South Africa and Europe - came together to discuss what it means to interpret the Old Testament in Africa today. Their contributions fall into five parts: (i) a mapping of the social, historical, and academic context of Old Testament studies in Africa; (ii) exegetical studies of how Africa is portrayed by the Old Testament; (iii) examples of how the African socioreligious experience can serve as comparative material for interpretation of the Old Testament; (iv) examples of how Old Testament texts are experienced as relevant to contemporary African readers; (v) various aspects of the efforts of translating the Old Testament in Africa today. Contributors: David Tuesday Adamo, Margaret Aringo, Hendrik Bosman, Mary Getui, Jonathan Gichaara, Sammy Githuku, Tewoldemedhin Habtu, Knut Holter, Louis Jonker, Leonidas Kalugila, Bungishabaku Katho, Serapio Kabazzi Kisirinya, Marta Høyland Lavik, Madipoane Masenya, Aloo Osotsi Mojola, Jesse N.K. Mugambi, Joseph Muutuki, Philomena Mwaura, Pauline Otieno, Peter Renju, Constance Shisanya, Anne Nasimiyu Wasike, Viktor Zinkuratire. [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Jäschke, Uwe Ulrich

Die koloniale Bildsammlung der Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main / Uwe Ulrich Jäschke. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (1999), vol. 47, p. 69-85 : foto´s.

Das Bildarchiv der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft besteht aus ungefähr 50.000 Exponaten. Diese historischen Photographien mit Motiven aus den ehemaligen

deutschen Kolonien ("Deutsch-Ost", "Deutsch-Südwestafrika") sind nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg in den Bestitz der Stadt- und Univeristätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main gelangt. Durch unzureichende Lagerung und unsachgemässe Handhabung sind dies Photographien von der Zerstörung bedroht. Durch ein Projekt der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) konnte der gesamte Bildbestand auf Kleinbildfilm gesichert und auf Kodak Foto-CD digitalisiert und im Internet mittels einer Access-Datenbank zur Verfügung gestellt werden (www.stub.bildarchiv-dkg.uni-frankfurt.de). Der vorliegende Artikel beschreibt Bestand und Projektdurchführung. Bibliogr., Zsfg. auf englisch und deutsch. [Überarbeitete Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

7 Joubert, Jean-Paul

La marge de manœuvre des Africains / Jean-Paul Joubert. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 91-100.

Des contraintes nouvelles pèsent désormais sur la résolution des conflits en Afrique subsaharienne. Trois paramètres doivent retenir l´attention. D´abord, les conflits ont profondément changé de nature depuis la fin de la guerre froide: de coups d´État et de conflits de basse intensité à l´intérieur des pays, on est passé à de véritables guerres civiles impliquant massivement les populations et irradiant sur plusieurs pays. Ensuite, les grandes puissances qui, pour le meilleur ou pour le pire, jouaient un rôle stabilisateur se sont retirées, laissant le champ libre à de multiples entrepreneurs de souveraineté. Enfin, en raison d´un choix américain décisif, l´ONU est durablement marginalisée. Avec le retrait des grands, la marge de manœuvre des Africains est plus grande qu´elle n´a jamais été. En dépit de la démocratisation, et souvent comme sa conséquence, on est passé des coups d´État aux guerres civiles. Dans une situation de désespérance, la guerre civile apparaît à beaucoup comme préférable à la paix, parce qu´elle est un moyen de redistribution des avantages matériels et symboliques. En Afrique, la montée en puissance de la privatisation des forces de sécurité joue directement contre l´existence de la pacification publique. Les dépenses en matière de sécurité ne sont pas au service de l´ordre public mais de la prise de pouvoir ou de sa conservation. La conclusion que l´on peut en tirer, c´est qu´il est nécessaire de transférer l´essentiel des forces armées à un niveau supérieur à celui des espaces nationaux. L´auteur repère sept axes de conflit sur le continent africain et constate l´échec de la plupart des tentatives de règlement des conflits l´OUA. La voie de l´intégration régionale en matière de sécurité est sans doute la plus prometteuse. Note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

8 Katz, Michel
La dimension humanitaire / Michel Katz. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 131-142.

L´Afrique, principal théâtre d´opérations humanitaires, absorbe chaque année 40 à 50 per cent des budgets humanitaires mondiaux. Les dirigeants et chefs de guerre des pays en proie à des conflits violents cherchent parfois à éliminer les témoins gênants. Les incidents de sécurité deviennent fréquents. Cette préoccupation permanente participe à une certaine crise d´identité que traversent les humanitaires. Cependant, l´humanitaire reste un concept porteur de valeurs fortes. À part du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, l´on assiste depuis la fin des années 1960 à l´émergence du ´sans-frontiérisme´, comme par exemple des Médecins sans frontières. La montée en puissance du ´sans-frontiérisme´ précède et accompagne la fin de la guerre froide, qui sera à son tour marquée par une véritable explosion du ´marché´ de l´aide d´urgence, aussi bien du côté des associations que des pouvoirs publics, qui comprennent le bénéfice qu´ils peuvent en tirer sur le plan politique. Cette évolution a conduit les humanitaires à vouloir ´humaniser´ les politiques. Ils se sont politisés, se révélant impuissants à éviter la phase de confusion actuelle. L´action humanitaire, devenue une composante essentielle des relations internationales, si elle concourt à sauver de nombreuses vies, contribue cependant à pérenniser certains conflits en les rendant plus acceptables par les populations et les gouvernements. Dans les nouvelles économies de guerre, construites sur l´exploitation directe des territoires et des populations, l´apport d´aide humanitaire permet de renouveler en permanence la base de prédation, en réalimentant les économies locales, et de nourrir les combattants, par prélèvement ou détournement. Tandis que le nombre de victimes civiles de guerre et des réfugiés augmente, bon nombre des opérations humanitaires de l´Onu se soldent par un échec. Le 31 mai 2002, pour la première fois, le Conseil de sécurité a débattu du ´devoir d´intervention humanitaire´, version sémantique acceptable du droit d´ingérence, lorsque les populations civiles sont gravement menacées. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

9 Kenzo, Mabiala Justin-Robert
Thinking otherwise about Africa : postcolonialism, postmodernism, and the future of African theology / Mabiala Justin-Robert Kenzo. - In: *Exchange:* (2002), vol. 31, no. 4, p. 323-341.

The author argues that postmodernism offers possibilities to think differently about Africa. There are historical antecedents for postmodernism in African culture, literature and philosophy. Postmodernism is a discursive practice that

finds its origins in the West´s disenchantment with its own modernity. However, its concerns and strategies have been familiar to Africa since at least the era of Negritude. Furthermore, the traditional African ´episteme´ that Negritude sought to recuperate bears similarities with the postmodern ´episteme´ as far as promotion of aesthetic reason is concerned. Most importantly, however, postmodernity proves to be a productive conceptual category in the articulation of postcolonial African identity. This postmodern reconceptualization of Africa has theological ramifications as well. African theologians will find that postmodernism offers Christianity a unique opportunity to gain a hearing in Africa since it offers the promise of a truly contextual theology. Postmodernism holds the promise of liberation from ´Eurocentrism´, increased sensitivity to differences, and increased toleration for otherness. Postmodernism would allow African theology to achieve its goal of becoming a theology of otherness and difference. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Lebedev, Mikhaïl

Les retrouvailles russo-africaines / Mikhaïl Lebedev. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 107-114.

Après une pause de presque dix ans, la nouvelle Russie post-soviétique se tourne enfin vers son ´ami´ et partenaire d´autrefois, le continent africain. Au lendemain de la guerre froide, il fallait jeter les bases d´un nouvel ordre ´synergétique´, fondé sur les valeurs dorénavant communes de démocratie, d´économie libérale et de droits de l´homme, et construire une nouvelle architecture des relations internationales. Cela impliquait notamment l´intégration de la Russie dans le club des ´grands´ et le développement du nouveau partenariat avec l´Occident. Dépourvue de tout fondement idéologique, la politique extérieure russe est devenue plus pragmatique. Les relations avec l´Afrique ont été réléguées au deuxième plan. Il fallut attendre l´arrivée à la tête du ministère des Affaires étrangères, début 1996, d´Evguéni Primakov, pour formuler l´idée d´une vraie politique ´tous azimuts´. Mais c´est seulement avec l´arrivée au pouvoir de Vladimir Poutine que Moscou a pu finalement mettre en œuvre une authentique politique ´plurivectorielle´ destinée à diversifier ses rapports extérieurs et les rendre moins ciblés sur l´Occident. L´année 2001 est devenue l´année de la ´renaissance africaine´ dans la politique extérieure russe. La Russie et l´Afrique partagent des objectifs communs en matière de politique internationale: construire un monde multipolaire - avec des contrepoids à la suprématie des États-Unis - dans le cadre d´un nouvel ordre démocratique, consolider le rôle de l´ONU, développer la coopération internationale en matière de maintien de la paix et du règlement des conflits régionaux. La Russie attache

une attention particulière à la solution des crises en Afrique. Ayant salué la décision de transformer l´OUA en Union africaine, la Russie s´est dit prête à développer le dialogue avec la nouvelle organisation panafricaine, ainsi qu´avec les structures sub-régionales, en vue de s´associer à travers celles-ci à la mise en œuvre en Afrique de projets économiques multilatéraux. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

11 Magesa, Laurenti

A theological journey / Laurenti Magesa. - In: *Exchange:* (2003), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 43-53.

The author argues that moral theology is a ´mixture of fact (the way the world is) and commitment (the way human subjects see the world)´. He sees his own work and the development that has taken place in his thought and published reflections through the past 25 years or so in this same light. He considers himself at one and the same time a moral as well as a liberation theologian. For the last 15 years or so he has devoted much of his academic time studying the reality of African Religion and the development of African Christian theology. The strategy that dominated missionary Christianity in Africa was, and to some extent still is, to suppress both the African cultural voice and the personal voice. This created the ´African condition´, a condition of spiritual confusion, inferiority complex and almost self-denial among a great number of people. The author looks at the meaning of liberation in this context: liberation entails above all ´reclamation´ of the African person´s humanity based on the religious, social, political and cultural values so long suppressed. This kind of liberation is the location of the author´s commitment and engagement in theological reflection. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 Maluwa, Tiyanjana

Reimagining African unity : some preliminary reflections on the Constitutive Act of the African Union / Tiyanjana Maluwa. - In: *African Yearbook of International Law:* (2001), vol. 9, p. 3-38.

The Constitutive Act of the African Union came into force on 26 May 2001. The author examines the extent to which the adoption of this Act represents a real advance in the historic quest for the realization of a politically and economically integrated and united Africa, and reflects on its most essential elements. He concludes that while the Constitutive Act of the African Union departs from the OAU Charter to a recognizable degree, the change is far from radical. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Miller, Jake C.

External involvement in African civil wars / Jake C. Miller. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 125-138 : tab.

The author discusses the nature of international involvement in civil wars in Africa, taking into consideration the roles of such actors as neighbouring States, former colonial powers, superpowers and international organizations. Various types of intervention are analysed, including the deployment of military force, the supplying of military and nonmilitary weapons, the use of economic leverage and the withholding of diplomatic recognition. Also examined are the justifications given for intervention in the affairs of sovereign nations, viz. humanitarian concerns; defence of vital interests; intervention because of treaties, or the request of the legitimate government; intervention to counter an earlier intervention; intervention as retaliation; intervention for territorial gain; and intervention to enhance or maintain prestige. The author sees the ending of intervention as coming only when the wars themselves cease to be. Ref., sum. [Book abstract, edited]

14 Mulikita, Njunga-Michael

Cooperation versus dissonance : the UN Security Council and the evolving African Union (AU)? / Njunga-Michael Mulikita. - In: *African Yearbook of International Law:* (2001), vol. 9, p. 75-99 : tab.

The United Nations cannot do otherwise but increase its cooperation with regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security. While the nature of cooperation between the United Nations Security Council and the OAU is satisfactory, there are a number of points of friction. Most notable are Africa´s quest to attain increased representation on an enlarged and reformed Security Council and the lack of cohesiveness of OAU member-States in enforcing UN authorized sanctions. The African stance appears in part to be fuelled by the perception in the OAU that the UN Security Council has become an instrument to further the hegemonic and strategic foreign policy interests of the world´s sole remaining superpower, the United States of America. The UN is perceived as relatively indifferent to peace and security challenges in Africa in comparison to other crisis points in the world, a view which is reinforced by the Security Council´s apparently selective application of UN authorized sanctions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

15 Mulinge, Munyae M.

Globalization and sustainable development in Africa : putting old wine in a new wineskin? / Munyae M. Mulinge and Margaret M. Munyae. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 101-119.

Globalization as an emergent concept reflects the increasing "compression" of the world and the rising consciousness that humanity inhabits one globe. However as a process globalization is nothing new, but a continuation of the process of incorporating African economies into the world capitalist system set in place through colonization, and kept alive through neocolonization. As such it may be classified as the third phase of colonization. The various components of globalization - communication, culture, politics, the economy - are consistent with the colonial agenda. Globalization is incompatible with sustainable development. It is geared toward the entrenchment of the same exploitative forces, processes and structures that hampered the development of Africa under colonial rule. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Holmes, Mark J.

The inflationary effects of effective exchange rate depreciation in selected African countries / Mark J. Holmes. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 201-218 : tab.

This paper investigates the long-run relationship between the nominal effective exchange rate and domestic inflation in a sample of African countries comprising Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa and Togo. Given that the study period is 1979-1997, data availability is limited. A new panel data cointegrating technique proposed by P. Pedroni (1999, 2000, 2001) is employed which lessens the likelihood of accepting non-stationarity on account of limited test power. The author finds that effective exchange rate depreciation is inflationary but this is unlikely to outweigh the gains from increased price competitiveness. The results also point towards limited effectiveness in monetary policy controlling inflation. Finally, the Pedroni methodology is expanded through the estimation of panel data error correction models that indicate a fairly sluggish adjustment towards long-run equilibrium. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

17 Privatisation

Privatisation and corporate governance / ed. by Augustin Fosu and Melvin Ayogu. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2002. - 145 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies ; vol. 11 (2002), supplement 1 (February)) - Met bibliogr., noten en samenvattingen.

This special issue, which contains papers from a plenary session of the African Economic Research Consortium (May 1999), deals with the twin issues of privatization and corporate governance. Contributions: Melvin Ayogu and Augustin Kwasi Fosu (privatization and corporate governance: an overview); Mary M. Shirley (the importance of the institutional framework in the choice between privatization and corporatization, based on data from case studies of telecommunications in Ghana and Uganda and water leases in Guinea and Côte d´Ivoire); Comment on this paper by Christopher Adam; Wendy Carlin and Colin Mayer (international evidence on corporate governance based on a study of 14 OECD countries); Comment by Melvin D. Ayogu; Saul Estrin (lessons drawn from the privatization and corporate governance experiences of the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe); Comment by Andrea E. Goldstein; Narjess Boubakri and Jean-Claude Cosset (survey of the empirical literature on the operating and financial performance of newly privatized firms in developing countries, with some evidence from Africa); Comment by Lemma W. Senbet.

18 Ngoupandé, Jean-Paul

La balle est dans le camp des Africains / Jean-Paul Ngoupandé. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 29-42.

Le Nepad (New Partnership for Africa´s Development, Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l´Afrique) est la dernière en date des initiatives visant à réinscrire l´Afrique dans l´économie mondiale. Or, le Nepad naît dans un contexte de doute renforcé à l´égard de l´Afrique. L´Afrique est devenue, au mieux, l´objet de préoccupations d´ordre humanitaire qui deviennent, elles aussi, de moins en moins enthousiasmantes. L´Afrique doit donner des gages allant nécessairement au-delà des simples intentions. Pour répondre au défi de la confiance qui doit accompagner le Nepad, il faut que les Africains administrent la preuve qu´ils ont compris les nouvelles règles du jeu mondial. Ce qui emportera l´adhésion et fera que la mobilisation du G8 sera autre chose que le strict service minimum des derniers temps, ce seront les premières réalisations effectuées par les pays africains eux-mêmes sur la base de leurs financements propres. Le continent devrait s´attaquer tout d´abord aux travaux d´infrastructure. Il est d´ailleurs impossible de réaliser un projet d´intégration économique s´il n´est pas

soutenu par une forte volonté politique. La création d´un environnement favorable à l´investissement privé est l´autre grand défi auquel l´Afrique doit faire face. L´auteur suggère que les chefs d´États donnent trois autres signaux majeurs. Premièrement, ils ne doivent plus se laisser paralyser par le respect exagéré de la souveraineté. Deuxièmement, ils doivent créer des conditions attractives pour que les capitaux africains placés hors du continent soient rapatriés. Finalement, ils devraient renforcer le rôle de coordination économique de l´Union africaine. Note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

19 Rugumamu, Severine M.
Conflict management in Africa : diagnosis and prescriptions / Severine M. Rugumamu. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 3-37.

Intra-State conflicts in Africa can no longer be considered as temporary deviations from a stable national or regional security pattern. Yet while more internal armed conflicts have occurred in Africa in the post-Cold War era than in any other major world region, the continent is becoming increasingly marginalized in the US and European foreign policy agenda. It has become increasingly apparent that Africa should develop the capacity to deal with its own growing domestic security problems. This chapter describes and explains the nature and character of African conflicts, and the changing national and international context within which violent conflicts in Africa are managed. It examines the record of the OAU, and the various third party intervention strategies that are needed to manage conflict as well as to create a sustainable environment for positive peacebuilding. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Rutihinda, Cranmer
Globalization and the competitiveness of African enterprises / Cranmer Rutihinda. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 121-141.

Using an integration of contributions from the resource-based view of the firm and the network/interaction theory of industrial marketing, the author analyses the competitiveness of African enterprises in a global market. He argues that the strategic options available to African enterprises in the global market will be based on firm specific assets, the prevailing global industry structure and the prevailing home market condition. The strategic competitive options available to

African enterprises are to compete directly against global multinational companies, to compete indirectly by identifying niche markets,or to cooperate with global firms by forming strategic alliances. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Salih, M.A. Mohamed

Globalization and human insecurity in Africa / M.A. Mohamed Salih. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 61-81.

Neoliberal globalization, based on the doctrine that the global economy, regardless of social or political consequences, will be most efficient in the long term if dominated by free market forces, diminishes the autonomy of weak States, such as those in Africa, and places them under sustained pressure to perform according to the dictates and economic conditionality packages issued by global financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF. The failure of the structural adjustment programmes (SAP) launched in Africa in the 1980s, and the socioeconomic and political upheavals that followed, are direct consequences of the introduction of a neoliberal globalization paradigm imposed by the World Bank and the IMF. As the African case shows, neoliberal globalization has become a major source of human insecurity. It has undermined people´s safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression, and their protection from sudden disruptions in the pattern of daily life. Besides military insurgency and the emergence of warlords, African resistance has also manifested itself through the creation of community-based organizations and NGOs, and the reinvention of African traditional institutions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Schwerpunkt

Schwerpunkt : Parteien in Afrika / Rainer Tetzlaff... [et al.]. - Hamburg : Institut für Afrika-Kunde, 2002. - [148] p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Afrika Spectrum ; Jg. 37, H. 3) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., index, noten, Engelse, Duitse en Franse samenvattingen.

Diese Nummer von Afrika Spectrum ist dem Schwerpunktthema "Parteien in Afrika" gewidmet. Beiträge: Rainer Tetzlaff: Zur Renaissance der politischen Parteien und Parteienforschung in Afrika: Einleitung. Gero Erdmann: Zur Typologie politischer Parteien in Afrika. Christoph Emminghaus: Politische Parteien und ihre Funktionen in afrikanischen Demokratien. Analysekonzept und empirische Befunde zu Botswana und Namibia. Matthias Basedau: Zum Zusammenhang von Wahlsystem, Parteiensystem und Demokratiestabilität in

Afrika. Kritische Anmerkungen zum Potenzial von "electoral engineering". Ralph-Michael Peters: Machtwechsel in Kenya - Oppositionssieg im dritten Anlauf. Christine Farwer: Parteien in Afrika: Annotierte Kurzbibliographie. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

23 Simala, Inyani K.

African linguistic nationalism and the discourse of globalization / Inyani K. Simala. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 309-325.

African linguistic nationalism has emerged as an ideational disposition of African intellectuals which enables them to perceive themselves as having an identity. It evolved as a consequence of colonialism. It calls for change and reform in language policies in Africa, especially now that the world is facing and being controlled by the ideology of globalization. African countries have recognized that their languages are in a state of profound crisis, and that their renewal is of the utmost importance. While embracing globalism, Africans must remain African. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

24 Thresholds

Thresholds : anglophone African literatures = Seuils : les littératures africaines anglophones / coordonné par Christiane Fioupou. - Toulouse : Presses universitaires du Mirail, 2000. - 244 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Anglophonia ; 7/2000) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-85816-505-X

The papers in this special issue were first presented at the international conference on anglophone African literatures held at the Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail on 4-6 February 1999. Abiola Irele analyses the emergence of second language literatures in the context of African literatures in Europe. Stephen Arnold, Stewart Brown and Christiane Fioupou deal with the work of the Nigerian poet Niyi Osundare, who was awarded an Honourable Doctorate during the conference. Osundare´s acceptance speech and Wole Soyinka´s congratulation speech are also included. Biodun Jeyifo reconceptualizes the relationship between colonialism and modernity; Bart Moore-Gilbert considers cultural thresholds in the life of Edward Wilmot Blyden; Itala Vivan draws examples from the South African context to replace hybridity in the postcolonial debate; Kojo Laing presents a "non-paper"; Marie-Jeanne Gauffre examines the novels of Kojo Laing; Jacqueline Bardolph analyses Nuruddin Farah´s novel ´Secrets´; Chris

Dunton explores the adaptation in Nigeria of a pidgin cartoon strip (´Pappy Joe´) into a play (´Moonshine Solidarity´); Anne Fuchs and Kacke Götrick deal with Soyinka´s plays; Samuel Millogo considers the celebration of a masquerade festival among the Bobo of Burkina Faso; Geoffrey Davis examines recent South African theatre productions; Sue Kossew situates the "white" writers who were known for "writing against apartheid" in postapartheid South Africa; Richard Samin analyses Zakes Mda´s novel ´Ways of Dying´; Jean Sévry examines the role of the interpreter and translator; Amadou Bissiri uses his experience as a translator of Ken Saro-Wiwa´s ´Sozaboy´ into "français pourri" to suggest that the use of this kind of "pidgin French" could become an accepted literary vehicle in francophone countries; and Olabiyi Babalola Yai discusses the translation of Yoruba oral performance into non-African languages. The collection ends with a poem recited by Niyi Osundare. [ASC Leiden abstract]

25 Transnational

The transnational family : new European frontiers and global networks / ed. by Deborah Bryceson and Ulla Vuorela. - Oxford [etc.] : Berg, 2002. - XI, 276 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Cross-cultural perspectives on women) - Papers from a conference on migrant families held at the African Studies Centre, Leiden, in November 1999. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-85973-676-9

This collection of papers emanates from a conference on migrant families in Europe held at the African Studies Centre, Leiden, November 1999. Migrant networks, in the form of families, associational ties and social organizations, stretch across the globe, connecting cultures and bridging national boundaries. The book stresses the impact that transnationalism has on people´s family lives and lifestyles. It includes the following contributions on Africa: Transnational families: imagined and real communities, by Ulla Vuorela (focusing on an Asian family that lived amongst others in Tanzania); Deceitful origins and tenacious roots: Moroccan immigration and new trends in Dutch literature, by Daniela Merolla (generational relationships in Moroccan immigrant families in the Netherlands are approached through the writings of Hafid Bouazza and Abdelkader Benali); Righteous or rebellious? Social trajectory of Sahelian youth in France, by Mahamet Timera; Religion, reciprocity and restructuring family responsibility in the Ghanaian Pentecostal diaspora (in the Netherlands), by Rijk van Dijk; Hybridization of religious and political practices amongst West African Muslim migrants in Paris, by Monika Salzbrunn; Senegal´s village diaspora and the people left ahead (on the organization of Senegalese village-based communities in France), by Abdoulaye Kane.

26 Tshimanga Kongolo

WTO Doha Ministerial Declaration and intellectual property : African perspectives / Tshimanga Kongolo. - In: *African Yearbook of International Law:* (2001), vol. 9, p. 185-211.

The fourth World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference took place at Doha in November 2001. In addition to the Ministerial Declaration, a Declaration on TRIPS (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) and Public Health was adopted. This article examines the implications of the declaration for African countries. The declaration acknowledges flexibilities that may be utilized in the course of implementing the TRIPS Agreement in the domain of public health. The countries of Africa should make full use of these flexibilities. HIV/AIDS should be considered a national emergency to enable the possibility of limiting a patentee´s exclusive rights by allowing the compulsory licence or parallel import of pharmaceutical products in general and anti-retroviral medicines in particular. From the same perspective, the manufacturing or import of generic drugs should be encouraged and permitted in case of national emergency. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Zartman, I. William

De l´importance de l´Afrique pour les États-Unis / I. William Zartman. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 89-96.

Le continent africain figure tout en bas de l´échelle des intérêts américains. Cependant, en politique étrangère, l´importance des pays et des régions découle soit de la menace qu´ils présentent pour l´État concerné, ses intérêts et ses valeurs, soit de la manière dont ils reflètent ses valeurs. Or, l´Afrique répond à ces deux critères. Vue sous cette angle, elle est une partie de l´agenda global des États-Unis. La démocratie et le respect de la vie humaine sont des élements de base du credo américain. L´Afrique a besoin d´être aidée à adhérer au fond de la gouvernance démocratique non pas seulement parce que la démocratie est bonne pour l´Afrique, mais parce qu´il est bon pour les États-Unis d´avoir affaire à des partenaires démocratiques à travers le monde. Les États-Unis, en tant que puissance impériale, sont tenus pour responsible du maintien d´un monde sûr pour la démocratie, et c´est ce rôle qui les oblige à s´impliquer dans les événements africains, qu´ils le souhaitent ou non. C´est en Afrique que les États-Unis trouvent aujourd´hui la frontière qui fait naître deux images: la loi et l´ordre d´une part, l´espace vierge de l´autre. Ce défi de la frontière appelle plusieurs politiques spécifiques en ce qui concerne la loi et l´ordre. La plus évidente consiste à soutenir les poussées vers la démocratisation en Afrique, d´autres

politiques découlent de la nécessité d´intervenir dans les nombreux confiits, ainsi que de soutenir des politiques économiques pour le développement. L´auteur ne prône pas l´unilatéralisme mais estime qu´en plus des relations bilatérales impliquant les Européens, les forums multilatéraux comme les Nations unies sont utiles pour toute politique africaine. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

28 Zorgbibe, Charles

Pour une charte africaine de la diplomatie préventive / Charles Zorgbibe. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 69-81.

L´Initiative pour la paix et la sécurité, sur laquelle s´ouvre le Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l´Afrique (Nepad), appelle les dirigeants africains à revitaliser les mécanismes continentaux ou sous-régionaux de diplomatie préventive et de maintien de la paix. Dans l´esprit de l´Initiative pour la paix et la sécurité, l´ateur propose l´élaboration d´une Charte africaine de la diplomatie préventive et du maintien de la paix, qui pourrait comprendre trois volets: des principes africains communs, des mécanismes de prévention des conflits et un pacte panafricain de sécurité collective. Il propose de reprendre dans la Déclaration une distinction entre les préventions précoce et ultime; précoce: l´intervention se produit dès les premiers bouleversements sociaux ou après l´identification d´un conflit potentiel; ultime: le conflit ouvert est perçu comme imminent; il importe de persuader les parties d´éviter une guerre probable. La multiplication des conflits internes ou inter-étatiques incite les États africains à un engagement résolu dans des missions de prévention ou de gestion des crises, et dans un cadre de préférence collectif. Ces missions pourraient être mise en oeuvre à travers diverses institutions et procédures: un réseau panafricain d´analyse et de prévision; des accords de coopération militaire; des accords de maîtrise des armements; un exercice multilatéral de stabilisation des frontières entre États; le prépositionnement ou la projection préventive de forces. L´auteur propose également la conclusion d´un pacte continental contre l´agression. Un tel pacte inclurait un engagement explicite d´assistance souscrit par tous les pays africains. La garantie offerte concernerait l´intégrté territoriale et l´indépendance des divers États africains. Des clauses plus précises devraient porter sur la définition de l´agression, la requête de l´État agressé et la réponse aux situations nouvelles de ´collapsus étatique´. Note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

29 Norlain, Jacques

Pour une vision globale de la paix sur le continent / Jacques Norlain. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 119-129.

Le développement économique du continent africain ne parvient pas à assurer le bien-être des populations en constante augmentation, ce qui fait naître de nombreux conflits. Depuis la fin de la guerre froide, les puissances occidentales se sont détournées des problèmes africains. Bien que l´amélioration de la situation repose d´abord sur les Africains eux-mêmes, leurs États ne disposent pas des moyens politiques, humains et financiers nécessaires à la solution de leurs problèmes de sécurité. Il est nécessaire de les soutenir dans leurs actions. La majorité des États africains disposent en effet de forces de sécurité inadaptées et certains États vivent aujourd´hui dans l´anarchie armée. Les États africains doivent tout d´abord améliorer l´efficacité de leurs forces de sécurité, et ce travail doit se poursuivre au niveau régional, au sein d´organisations comme le Cedeao, la CEAC et la SADC. Il faut créer des structures de coordination pour l´étude et la résolution des problèmes de sécurité. Il existe aujourd´hui une tendance forte à la création de forces africaines permanentes. Ces projets vont dans le bon sens, mais il faut être prudent et construire le système autour d´un large consensus. En attendant, il faut renforcer l´aide internationale, notamment en ce qui concerne les projets de renforcement des capacités de maintien de la paix. Si l´Onu améliore ses procédures et ses dispositions préparatoires, elle pourra jouer son rôle pour le maintien de la paix, ce que les Africains attendent depuis longtemps. Mais l´Onu est actuellement déchirée entre les partisans du droit d´ingérence et les défenseurs de la souveraineté des États; elle doit réfléchir aux priorités politiques ainsi qu´à la justification et aux effets de ses décisions. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

30 Okiemy, Bienvenu

Nouveau partenariat Nord-Sud pour la lutte contre la pauvreté / Bienvenu Okiemy. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 37-48.

Le ´consensus de Monterrey´, la déclaration finale de la conférence des Nations unies pour le financement du développement, qui s´est tenue du 18 au 22 mars 2002 à Monterrey, appelle à un nouveau partenariat entre les pays développés et les pays en développement afin de réduire de moitié la pauvreté dans le monde d´ici à 2015. Le consensus de Monterrey constate que la mondialisation engendre des opportunités de développement économique de sorte que la participation à l´économie mondiale comme génératrice de puissance reste le seul paradigme du développement. Mais cet axiome suppose que chaque pays est responsable au premier chef de son propre développement économique et social. À cet égard, le Nepad (Nouvel partenariat pour le développement de l´Afrique) est cité en exemple de cette vision reformulée du développement.

C´est en fait le début de la fin d´une relation Nord-Sud fondée depuis cinquante ans sur un devoir d´assistance des pays riches. Ce qui se profile à l´horizon est la mise en place d´un contrat de développement entre pays pauvres assujettis à une obligation de bonne gestion financière, et pays riches assumant leurs responsabilités dans le financement de la lutte contre la pauvreté. On trouve ici les limites de la conception libérale qui s´était imposée dans les institutions de Bretton-Woods dans les années 1980 et qui s´était traduite par les politiques d´ajustement structurel (PAS): ce fut le ´consensus de Washington´. Le consensus de Monterrey peut s´analyser comme le troisième étage d´une fusée censée mettre sur orbite le développement des pays du Sud. Après le ´consensus classico-Keynesien´ d´après-guerre, puis le consensus de Washington, l´on a sacralisé la ´bonne gouvernance´ et l´environnement institutionnel nécessaire au bon fonctionnement de l´économie de marché. L´article se termine avec une esquisse des principes directeurs du consensus de Monterrey: le financement des investissements, le commerce, la réforme de la gouvernance économique mondiale. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

31 Helleiner, Gerry

Marginalization and/or participation : Africa in today´s global economy / Gerry Helleiner. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2002), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 531-550.

There are no quick fixes for Africa´s problems. African development and full participation in the global economy cannot and will not come quickly. Complicating matters further is the pressure to "find answers" that are not too complex or difficult to understand. In a ten-point list, the author outlines what can and should be done by those outside Africa to reduce Africa´s continuing marginalization and enhance its productive participation in the global economy. Amongst others there has to be international recognition that African development projects and programmes must be African-led and African-owned. There must be independent monitoring and evaluation of processes and performance, of African governments, of NGOs, and of external donors. Significant and sustained increases in official development assistance are needed, as is greater debt relief. And special effort must be made to ensure that the voices of the poorest are effectively heard and their interests protected. Commentary by Tony Killick (p. 551-563) and Ibrahim A. Elbadawi (p. 565-570). Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

32 Abrahamsen, Rita

African studies and the postcolonial challenge / Rita Abrahamsen. - In: *African Affairs:* (2003), vol. 102, no. 407, p. 189-210.

Postcolonial theory is frequently dismissed as too theoretical and esoteric, and hence irrelevant to the study of contemporary African politics and society. This article challenges this dismissal of postcolonialism, and argues for a more constructive dialogue between African studies and postcolonial approaches. Recognizing that postcolonialism cannot be regarded as a uniform body of theory, or a school of thought in the conventional academic sense, the article focuses on certain key themes and problematizations of relevance to contemporary Africa. In particular, it elaborates on postcolonialism´s conceptualization of power, and argues that the recognition of the relationship between power, discourse and political institutions and practices has much to contribute to the study of African politics. These insights are further investigated through a discussion of development, hybridity and resistance. The article concludes that both African studies and postcolonial approaches stand to benefit from a more constructive engagement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

33 Addison, Tony

Conflict in Africa: the cost of peaceful behaviour / Tony Addison, Philippe Le Billon and S. Mansoob Murshed. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 365-386 : graf., tab.

War provides economic opportunities, such as the capture of valuable natural resources, that are unavailable in peacetime. However, belligerents may prefer low-intensity conflict to total war when the former has a greater pay-off. This paper uses a two-actor model to capture the continuum from total war to complete peace that often characterizes Africa´s conflicts. Section 2 reviews the issues as they relate to Africa, focusing in particular on recent conflicts in such countries as Angola, Eritrea/Ethiopia and Guinea-Bissau. Section 3 presents the model and illustrates its relevance using a range of empirical African examples. Section 4 considers policy-relevant variations in the model´s parameters, and their implications for third parties intent on promoting peace. It particularly emphasizes the role of ´booty´ in war (such as valuable natural resources) and discusses whether foreign aid can be used to induce peace. Section 5 concludes by highlighting the role of different types of natural resource wealth in inducing war or peace. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

34 African

African political parties : evolution, institutionalisation and governance / ed. by M.A. Mohamed Salih ; forew. by Abdel Ghaffar Mohamed Ahmed. - London [etc.] : Pluto Press, 2003. - XIII, 372 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 0-7453-2038-4

This collective volume examines the political health of African political parties and evaluates the theory and practice of party functions, ideology and structure. It questions the democratic credentials of African political parties and proposes new methods for achieveing inclusive, broad-based representation. Themes include the evolution and institutionalization of African political parties; the unique historical, political and social circumstances that shaped their structures and functions. In the governance trajectory, the papers question the relationship between African political parties and government; political parties and representation; political parties and electoral systems and political parties and parliament. Case studies include Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Contributors: Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed, Kassahun Berhanu, Kwame Boafo-Arthur, Tapera O. Chirawu, Oda van Cranenburgh, Renske Doorenspleet, Samia El Hadi El Nagar, Wil Hout, Petr Kopecký, Peter Mair, Paschal B. Mihyo, M.A. Mohamed Salih, Mpho G. Molomo, Jotham C. Momba, Denis Venter, Nick G. Wanjohi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Afrikanische

Afrikanische Diaspora = Out of Africa : into new worlds / Werner Zips (Hg.). - Münster [etc.] : Lit Verlag, cop. 2003. - 462 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika und ihre diaspora ; 1) - Bevat Duitse en Engelse teksten. - Met bibliogr., noten, Engelse samenvattingen.
ISBN 3-8258-3971-0

Afrika und ihre Diaspora sind miteinander durch ein Geflecht von historischen, sozialen, kulturellen, politischen und vor allem emotionalen Beziehungen verbunden. Gewalt, Verschleppung und Versklavung bestimmten die längste Zeit über die aufgezwungene Entfremdung zwischen dem Motherland und den in alle Welt verstreuten Töchtern und Söhnen Afrikas. Ihre Erinnerung an und Identifikation mit Afrika wurde vielfach gebrochen, aber niemals ausgelöscht. Darin liegt der geschichtliche Anknüpfungspunkt für das heutige Streben nach Rückbesinnung, Neubeginn und Wiedervereinigung. Die Beiträge zu diesem Buch belegen auf vielfältige Weise das dynamische world wide web des kulturellen Austausches zwischen Afrika und ihrer Diaspora. Autoren: Martina Berg, Kenneth Bilby, Julia Fraunlob, Wim Hoogbergen, Brigitte Kossek, Christa

Markom, Elke Mayerhofer, Klaus Minihuber, Mutabaruka (formerly Allan Hope), Herman Mückler, Chibo Onyeji, Bettina E. Schmidt, Stephanie Schmiderer, Martin Ho Suie Sang, Maria Elisabeth Thiele, Monika Wagner, Werner Zips, Clemens Zobel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 Afriques

Afriques du monde / [Hassan Musa... et al.]. - Paris : Les temps modernes, 2002. - 544 p. ; 22 cm. - (Les temps modernes ; année 57, no. 620/621) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten.

Ce numéro spécial centré sur l´Afrique s´efforce de montrer différentes facettes des rapports de l´Occident avec l´Afrique, en s´interrogeant entre autres sur la représentation que se fait le premier de la seconde et sur les contacts par l´immigration ou par l´art. Les articles et essais sont rassemblés en six parties. 1) Identités, 2) Transferts, 3) Politiques, 4) Économies, 5) Expressions, 6) Figures. 1) Qui a inventé les Africains? (Hassan Musa); Vers une impossible représentation de soi (Bogumil Jewsiewicki); Dans les coulisses de l´authenticité africaine (Anne Doquet); L´étoffe de l´africanité (Nina Sylvanus). 2) Le spectre de l´esclavage (Roger Botte); La peau en gage (Benoît Hazard); Secours d´urgence en Afrique: l´aide inégale? (Marc le Pape); Migrants congolais en route vers l´Europe (Élie Goldschmidt); Des cosmopolites dans la brousse (Charles Piot) (Togo). 3) L´État franco-africain (Jean-Pierre Dozon); Déculturaliser la corruption (Tarik Dahou); Le sida comme cause politique (Didier Fassin); Politiques de libéralisation et négociation des identités au Cameroun (Yvette Djachechi Monga). 4) Les entrepreneurs entre le local et le global (Yves-A. Fauré, Pascal Labazée); La difficile insertion de l´Afrique de l´Ouest dans la mondialisation (Emmanuel Grégoire). 5) Langues et filiation en Afrique (Cécile Canut); La mise en jazz de l´Afrique (Éloi Ficquet). 6) Abidjan, ville-monde (1957-2000) (Claudine Vidal); Sartre au Congo (Nicolas Martin-Granel). Suivent deux textes sur les griots en Afrique de l´Ouest (Micheline B. Servin) et sur le cinéma militant (Emmanuel Leclercq). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

37 Aicardi, Marc de

Les ambitions africaines du Japon / Marc Aicardi de Saint-Paul. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 97-105.

Bien que l´Afrique n´ait jamais constitué une priorité pour le Japon, comment aurait-il pu se désintéresser d´une zone riche en matières premières qui lui font si cruellement défaut? Un autre intérêt fondamental de l´Afrique pour le Japon résidait dans sa balkanisation en une cinquantaine d´États, dont la plupart

siégeaient à l´Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, une aubaine pour une puissance qui rêvait de retrouver un statut à la mesure de ses ambitions. Cependant, dans ses rapports avec l´Afrique post-coloniale, le Japon sera contraint d´adopter une ´fence sitting policy´ entre deux Afrique, la ´blanche´ et la ´noire´. Ce dilemme prend fin avec l´abrogation des lois de l´apartheid en Afrique du Sud. Au fil des décennies, le Japon a développé des relations suivies avec les principaux États du ´continent lointain´, notamment anglophones. Après la chute du mur de Berlin, les ambitions planétaires du Japon n´ont fait que croître et sa politique d´aide au développement a longtemps été le vecteur essentiel de son rayonnement international. La crise asiatique l´a cependant amené à réduire le niveau de son APD. La raréfaction des fonds disponibles pour l´aide au développement a eu le mérite de mettre en lumière le manque de stratégie cohérente de la politique japonaise en la matière. C´est dans ce contexte qu´en 2001 le ministère des Affaires étrangères (MOFA) a publié un rapport sur le sujet qui préconise la création d´une organisation susceptible de coordonner les efforts des différents ministères et agences en charge de la politique d´aide. L´Afrique s´inscrit désormais parfaitement dans la nouvelle politique étrangère du Japon. Sa volonté de participer plus activement à la résolution des conflits qui endeuillent le continent et son appui au Nepad sont les manifestations les plus récentes de cette volonté. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

38 Aning, Emmanuel K.

African Crisis Response Initiative and the New African Security (Dis)order / Emmanuel K. Aning. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2001), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 43-67.

This article examines the role of the United States in post-Cold War African security issues in the 1990s. It analyses the impact of the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) and the reactions to ACRI from the continent - from the OAU, ECOWAS and influential countries like Nigeria - given the efforts being made by African governments to grapple with their own security concerns. It concludes with a tentative assessment of the possibilities for ACRI´s effectiveness and its prospects for achieving credibility among African governments and civil society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

39 Appiah, Simon Kofi

The quest of African identity / Simon Kofi Appiah. - In: *Exchange:* (2003), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 54-65.

The author discusses some aspects of the African theological hermeneutic with specific reference to the question of African identity, inculturation and ethics. He illustrates the separation between tradition and people in Africa by considering the way communal remembering was done in different epochs of African cultural history. The first period, the intracultural stage, was the period in which African peoples and their traditions were still connected to each other. During the second, intercultural, period, African cultures were dominated by Western cultures. African peoples were considered ´nature folks´, who were thought to have no history. From then on, Africans were compelled to forget their own narrative. In this way, Africans suffered ´cultural amnesia´, which resulted in a crisis of narrative. This is characteristic for the third period, the era of self-alienation, which spreads over time just before, during and after independence. The spiral of humiliation consists of wars, political dictatorships and brutalities, worsening socioeconomic circumstances and the general breakdown of existence in many African communities. African leaders have inadvertently internalized colonial behaviour and act accordingly. The paper concludes with two observations about the importance of a good theological hermeneutic and the necessity of an organic approach to world history. These observations are meant to generate further rapport in the North-South theological dialogue. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

40 Aryeetey, Ernest

A case for enhanced resource flow to facilitate development and reduce poverty / Ernest Aryeetey. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 282-307.

Despite considerable improvements in the policy environment in many African countries in the last two decades, it is still difficult for the rest of the world to take Africa seriously. Not taking Africa seriously affects the continent´s growth and development outcomes. Investors do not show much optimism about the region´s future, hence the relatively slow flow of private capital into the region. Capable Africans also show little enthusiasm about the future, hence the flight of financial wealth and human capital out of the region. In the last decade, African countries have stepped up the campaign to make their reform efforts appear more credible, adopting more cooperative approaches and greater interest in governance issues within a more global and regional framework. This article seeks to show why the current efforts at broader reform need to be considered more seriously by the rest of the world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

41 Azam, Jean-Paul
Explaining slow growth in Africa / Jean-Paul Azam, Augustin Fosu and Njuguna S. Ndung´u. - In: *African Development Review:* (2002), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 177-220 : graf., tab.

This paper critically reviews the empirical literature on growth, with a view to drawing some lessons for Africa. It illustrates the diversity of the results found by different authors, and calls for a more rigorous approach, paying attention to the identification of structural parameters and to simultaneity biases. It emphasizes the part played by openness and export orientation as the main policy variables affecting growth. Then, the choice of bad policies, which seems to be the main proximate cause of slow growth in Africa, is traced to the lack of social capital and deficient political institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

42 Bangoura, Dominique
Les forces africaines de paix / Dominique Bangoura. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 101-118.

Avec l´avènement des années 1990, qui voient le désengagement stratégique Est-Ouest et en même temps l´explosion démocratique en Afrique, les conflits africains internes se multiplient, sans toutefois épargner la sécurité sous-régionale, en raison de la dissémination de la violence par-delà les frontières. Dans ces conditions, l´Onu reste l´institution politique de référence pour assurer la paix et la sécurité de par le monde. Toutefois, étant très sollicitée et trouvant vite ses propres limites internes, elle se résigne à faire appel à des organisations régionales ou sous-régionales, telles que l´OUA et la Communauté économique pour le développement de l´Afrique de l´Ouest (Cedeao). De son côté, en dépit des efforts politiques déployés pour adopter, lors du sommet du Caire en 1993, le Mécanisme de prévention, de gestion et de règlement des conflits, l´OUA ne dispose pas encore de moyens suffisants pour résoudre un conflit interne et rétablir la paix, en particulier à l´aide de forces africaines de paix. Dans ce contexte, l´auteur se penche sur les diverses expériences de forces africaines de paix (Fap) au cours des quatre décennies écoulées, avec l´unique cas, à ce jour, d´une force panafricaine de paix, celle de l´OUA au Tchad en 1981, puis les interventions de la force de la Cedeao - l´Ecomog - au Liberia, en Sierra Leone et en Guinée Bissau tout au long des années 1990; enfin, un exemple de force africaine ad hoc se présente avec la Misab en Centrafrique, en 1997. L´auteur examine entre autres les missions de ces différentes forces de paix - sont-elles des forces d´interposition ou d´intervention? - et la mise en œuvre et le

fonctionnement des Fap. En conclusion, les Fap connaissent des résultats divers: échecs (Tchad, Guinée-Bissau), semi-échecs (Liberia, Sierra Leone) et réussite (Centrafrique). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

43 Odhiambo, E.S. Atieno

The cultural dimensions of development in Africa / E.S. Atieno Odhiambo. - In: *African Studies Review:* (2002), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 1-16.

This article highlights and interrogates the recent resurgence of the view, both in the academy and in international financial institutions, that African culture has been a stumbling block to development. It argues, instead, for a development perspective that is informed by the realities of Africa today. The views of African humanists and philosophers on development, including B.A. Ogot, Kwame Gyekye, Valentine Mudimbe, Paulin Hountoundji and Kwame Anthony Appiah, are highlighted. The case is made for a return to building on the indigenous roots of African culture as a way forward. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

44 Berthélemy, Jean-Claude

Comme l´Europe en 1948... / Jean-Claude Berthélemy. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 121-127.

L´idée d´un plan Marshall pour l´Afrique est séduisante. Comme l´Europe au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, l´Afrique présente des besoins de financement et de devises importants, et sans un soutien extérieur de grande envergure, il paraît exclu que le continent parvienne à relever les défis de son développement. Cependant, l´analogie s´arrête là. Le premier problème est que le plan Marshall n´a pas été principalement une injection de ressources financières en Europe. Sa réussite a résulté avant tout de la mise en place d´une coopération économique en Europe ocidentale, à travers la création de l´Organisation européenne de coopération économique (OECE), qui est l´ancêtre de l´OCDE. Le second problème est que les blocages du développement de l´Afrique ne sont pas essentiellement financiers: ils sont politiques et institutionnels. Cependant, le Nepad (´New Partnership for Africa´s Development´, Nouveau partenariat pour le développement en Afrique), initié en juillet 2001, pourrait être le catalyseur des efforts nécessaires de coopération, tout comme l´a été l´OECE en Europe. La première tâche du Nepad, maintenant l´affaire de quelques-uns, est d´assurer la concertation entre tous les dirigeants africains. Le Nepad a prévu de mettre en place un système d´évaluation et de pression ´par les pairs´ pour permettre une telle convergence des approches.

Mais cela ne peut se faire en l´absence d´un secrétariat technique chargé d´établir les bases de l´évaluation. Déléguer ce travail, comme cela est prévu, à la BAD, à l´OUA et aux organisations régionales risque de faire apparaître des conflits d´intérêts entre ces différentes institutions. Le Nepad pourra seulement se prévaloir d´être un plan Marshall pour l´Afrique quand ses participants seront capables de se mettre d´accord entre eux sur des règles d´allocation de l´aide au développement, comme l´ont fait les Européens en 1948. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

45 Aba, Jean Daniel

Washington face aux conflits africains / Jean Daniel Aba. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 169-188.

Depuis la fin de la guerre froide, l´on assiste à une réorientation de la politique américaine en Afrique. Aujourd´hui, la place qui doit revenir au continent noir est avant tout fonction des intérêts économiques des États-Unis en jeu. L´héritage militaire et stratégique de l´opération ´Restore Hope´ en Somalie, la non-intervention américaine dans les crises libérienne, rwandaise, congolaise et zaïroise sont l´occasion de créer de nouveaux concepts stratégiques tels que le rapport ´Discriminate Deterrence´, le concept d´élargissement (´enlargement´), la ´Bottom Up Review´ ou la PDD 25. L´objectif américain, en matière de prévention et de résolution des conflits en Afrique, est aujourd´hui clair: laisser et donner les moyens matériels, logistiques aux Africains afin de résoudre eux-mêmes leurs propres conflits. Dans ce cadre s´inscrit le projet lancé par l´Administration Clinton d´´African Crisis Response Initiative´ (ACRI). Une décennie après la guerre froide, la stratégie africaine des États-Unis connaît une nouvelle onde de choc: l´agression du 11 septembre 2001, qui entraîne certaines novations dans l´approche du président George W. Bush. L´accent est désormais mis sur la lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique, même si les fondements de la politique clintonienne sont toujours présents. Aujourd´hui comme hier, les États-Unis privilégient le tryptique paix-démocratie et développement-lutte contre les menaces transnationales pesant sur la sécurité. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

46 Bula-Bula, Suleyman

Les fondements de l´Union africaine / Suleyman Bula-Bula. - In: *African Yearbook of International Law:* (2001), vol. 9, p. 39-74.

L´Union africaine, établie lors de la session extraordinaire de la Conférence des chefs d´État et de gouvernement de l´OUA à Syrte (1-2 mars 2001), apparaît

encore comme un projet en voie de réalisation. L´auteur examine les fondements géographiques et historiques, idéologiques, économiques et juridiques de l´Union africaine afin d´apprécier sa légitimité et de jauger sa solidité éventuelle. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

47 Chaigneau, Pascal
Géopolitique des conflits africains / Pascal Chaigneau. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 83-89.

Les guerres en Afrique dans l´ère post-guerre froide peuvent être appréhendées comme parties intégrantes de ce que les géopoliticiens appellent les nouveaux conflits: des affrontements locaux ou internes non susceptibles de mettre en cause des équilibres ou des enjeux internationaux. Les conflits africains n´en sont pas moins atypiques, notamment du fait de leur durée, parfois étalée sur des décennies. Discontinus dans le temps, ils sont aussi fractionnés dans l´espace, les zones de confrontation s´y juxtaposant. De surcroît, la gravité des guerres africaines ne se mesure pas au seul nombre des morts qu´elles génèrent, mais aussi de celui des déplacements de population qu´elles entraînent. Sur le plan géopolitique, le phénomène marquant est qu´aucune sous-région du continent noir n´est actuellement épargnée par la guerre. L´auteur repère l´effet 11 septembre et l´influence de la stratégie américaine, notamment dans la Corne de l´Afrique. En termes typologiques, le continent africain connaît des guerres d´annexion; des guerres de sécession; des guerres identitaires; des guerres ethniques; des guerres claniques; des guerres de prédation et des ´jacqueries´ (Casamance au Sénégal, bande Caprivi en Namibie). En fait ces guerres aux objectifs gigognes apparaissent comme des conflits enchevêtrés, où s´interpénètrent une série de paramètres. Parmi les facteurs endogènes figurent l´ethnisme au premier rang, mais il y a aussi les enjeux économiques et politiques, et la dimension démographique. Parmi les facteurs exogènes, figure l´héritage de la décolonisation et les séquelles de la guerre froide. De même, l´action des acteurs extérieurs comme les États-Unis ne saurait être négligée. Des États perturbateurs tel que la Libye continuent, au demeurant, d´agir sur le théâtre subsaharien. Enfin, une série de facteurs aggravants rend encore plus complexe les processus en cours: notamment la drogue et le retour du mercenariat. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

48 Collier, Paul
The future of perennial crops / Paul Collier. - In: *African Development Review:* (2002), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 237-250 : tab.

Removing taxation, providing a reliable currency for saving during booms, unlocking the collateral value of perennial crops, and product branding and price discrimination are amongst the policies that would enable the potential of perennials as a major force for the reduction of poverty in Africa to be realized. Uganda during the 1990s is a case in point. However, perennials may also be part of the problem. Low-income countries are losing their comparative advantage in perennials. Moreover, developed countries may introduce unreasonable health standards that further depress markets. There appears to be an inability to cope with price crashes. And dependence on perennials is associated with poor governance and an increased risk of civil war. Whether perennial crops become part of the solution to poverty or part of the problem will depend on policy choices, both in producer countries and globally. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Colonial

Colonial Africa, 1885-1939 / ed. by Toyin Falola. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, cop. 2002. - XXIII, 448 p. : foto´s., krt. ; 26 cm. - (Africa ; vol. 3) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-89089-770-0

This study offers an analysis of Euro-African relations from the beginning of the partition of Africa in the 1880s to the outbreak of the Second World War. Part A, Historical trends, contains chapters on the imposition of colonial rule (Sean Stilwell), the consolidation of European rule, 1885-1914 (Felix K. Ekechi), and Africa and World War I (Kwabena Akurang-Parry). Part B, Change and continuity in Africa, deals with colonial political systems (Adebayo Oyebade), the political impact of European rule (Femi J. Kolapo), the economic impact of colonialism (Erik Gilbert), African environments in the colonial era (Christian Jennings), Western education in colonial Africa (Andrew E. Barnes), Christianity in colonial Africa (Joel E. Tishken), Islam and colonialism in Africa (Jonathan T. Reynolds), urban culture and society (Steven J. Salm), gender in African history (Kirk Arden Hoppe), population, health, and urbanization (Patrick U. Mbajekwe), African intellectual life during the colonial era (Andrew E. Barnes), and African nationalism, 1914-1939 (Funso Afolayan). In the last part, a chapter is devoted to each region: southern Africa (Funso Afolayan), central Africa (Femi J. Kolapo), East Africa (Erik Gilbert), West Africa (Julius O. Adekunle), northeast Africa (Saheed A. Adejumobi), and North Africa (Edmund Abaka).

50 Coulter, J.
The role of warehouse receipt systems in enhanced commodity marketing and rural livelihoods in Africa / J. Coulter, G. Onumah. - In: *Food Policy:* (2002), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 319-337.

Most African countries have, since the 1980s, liberalized agriculture without experiencing food crisis, but the outcome of reforms has been rather disappointing and agricultural markets remain underdeveloped and inefficient. One means to improve agricultural marketing is to develop regulated warehouse receipt (WR) systems. The system will curtail cheating on weights and measures; ease access to finance at all levels in the marketing chain; moderate seasonal price variability and promote instruments to mitigat price risks. It will also reduce the need for the government to intervene in agricultural markets, and reduce the cost of such interventions if needed. The major problem in establishing WR systems in Africa is disabling elements in the policy environment. Drawing on experience from projects implemented in Africa since the 1990s, with a particular focus on the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) grain inventory project in Ethiopia, Ghana and Zambia, the authors outline how this challenge can be addressed, the most crucial being to build strong stakeholder support behind the initiative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

51 Cultural
Cultural transformation and human rights in Africa / ed. by Abdullahi A. An-Na´im. - London [etc.] : Zed Books, cop. 2002. - IX, 269 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-8427-7090-X

This collective volume examines the very difficult conceptual and practical questions surrounding the legitimization and permanent protection of human rights in non-Western cultural contexts, specifically in this case in Africa. The underlying premise is that there are possibilities for the local promotion of what ought to be universal human rights through processes of cultural transformation over time. Several contributions explore the questions of cultural transformation and human rights generally. The African Charter on Human and Peoples´ Rights is examined, to see if there is a case for recognizing a specifically African cultural contribution to conceptualizations of human rights which have been originally formulated in a European social context. The volume then proceeds to translate the general issues at stake into the particular question of women´s rights - especially women´s ability to own, control and have access to land and other property rights. Contributors: Huassaina Jummai Abdullah, Abdullahi Ahmed An-

Naím, Florence Butegwa, Martin Leon Chanock, Jeffrey B. Hammond, Makau Mutua, Celestine Nyamu-Musembi, Akinyi Nzioki, Issa G. Shivij.

52 Dissez, Anne

Une longue énumération de calamités / Anne Dissez. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 25-32.

Le plan d´action de fin du sommet mondial pour un développement durable, qui s´est tenu à Johannesburg début septembre 2002, s´est réduit à l´énumération de calamités touchant le monde des pauvres, l´Afrique principalement, sans qu´aucune réponse ne soit apportée qui engage les pays riches de la planète. À aucun moment des débats, la question, pourtant largement évoqués par les ONG, des conséquences de la pauvreté sur le développement et la protection de la nature n´a trouvé une réponse chez les experts et les chefs d´État. La biodiversité était une des clés du succès du sommet. C´était aussi l´atout le plus fort de l´Afrique, grâce à la connaissance de ses populations, qui ont développé pendant des siècles une très grande variété de plantes, de semences, d´algues et autres sources biologiques, aujourd´hui convoitées par des scientifiques, des médecins des ingénieurs agricoles au service de multinationales, qui pratiquent selon les ONG la ´bio-piraterie´, le vol des savoir-faire par les multinationales pharmaceutiques et agricoles, qui profitent de l´absence de toute réglementation pour exploiter les connaissances des communautés africaines, sans que jamais celles-ci n´obtiennent la moindre reconnaissance et paiement de leur droit de proprété sur leurs ressources et leurs méthodes. Or, sur ce sujet, le sommet n´a pas fait l´ombre d´une avancée. La question des subventions aux agriculteurs des pays occidentaux, qui a provoqué le plus d´amertume chez les Africains, n´apparaît pas dans la plateforme d´action du sommet. Les États-Unis ont été critiqués tout au long du sommet à cause de leur obstination à ne pas ratifier le protocole de Kyoto. Pour les ONG, Johannesburg est un échec total. Les seuls à se féliciter de la bonne tenue de ce sommet furent les Sud-Africains. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

53 Dutch

Dutch geography and Africa / International Geographical Union, Section The Netherlands. - Utrecht : Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap ; Utrecht : Faculteit Ruimtelijke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Utrecht, 2002. - 162 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Nederlandse geografische studies, ISSN 0169-4839 ; 300) - Met lit. opg. - Met samenvatting in het Nederlands.
ISBN 90-6809-336-3

This publication on the results of Dutch geographical work in Africa was made on the occasion of the IGU (International Geographical Union) Regional Conference in Durban, South Africa, August 4-8, 2002. Contributions: Ton Dietz, Koen Kusters and Dick Foecken: Dutch academic geography and Africa, 1877-2002. Koen Kusters: Bibliography of Dutch geographical publications about Africa. Peter van der Krogt: The map image of Africa in Dutch atlases of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

54 Elbadawi, Ibrahim A.
Social cohesion, conflict management and economic growth in Africa / Ibrahim A. Elbadawi. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 39-60 : graf., tab.

While overall economic growth is essential for sustainable reduction in poverty, stability of growth has important consequences for economic and social welfare, in a world of incomplete insurance market and inadequate levels of intertemporal trade. Africa is characterized by high ethnic fractionalization (the main indicator for lack of social cohesion), low and sparse population density and weak political institutions for resolving potential social conflicts. However, ethnic diversity is only harmful to economic growth in the context of autocracy and when dense interethnic group interaction is not possible due to geographic fractionalization. This suggests that building a functioning democracy and wider and denser geographic and social networks will increase Africa´s chances of achieving sustained economic growth in the impending era of globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 End
The end of colonial rule : nationalism and decolonization / ed. by Toyin Falola. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, cop. 2002. - XXVI, 541 p. : foto´s, krt., tab. ; 26 cm. - (Africa ; vol. 4) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-89089-202-4

This volume presents, in a simplified manner, various aspects of African history and culture from the period of World War II to the time when African countries became free of European rule. The first part, Africa in the years of decolonization, discusses issues of reform and change: trends and patterns of nationalism, Pan-Africanism, Africa and World War II, wars of liberation, women and nationalism, African economies under decolonization, African business, educational policies, social and religious changes, chieftaincy structures and State formation, cities

and urban life, westernization of health services, African environments, African art, and trends in African literature. The authors pay attention to the role of Africans in initiating some of these changes. In the second part, the themes are analysed chronologically, focusing on each region in turn. The final part reflects on what colonialism meant for Africa. Contributors: Edmund Abaka, G. Adebayo, Adeleke Adeeko, Saheed Adejumobi, Julius Adekunle, Funso Afolayan, Kwabena Akurang-Parry, Gloria Chuku, J.I. Dibua, Toyin Falola, E.G. Iweriebor, Alusine Jalloh, Dele Jegede, Christian Jennings, Chima J. Korieh, George Ndege, Ugo Nwokeji, Apollos O. Nwauwa, Chidiebere Nwaubani, Adebayo Oyebade, Steve Salm, Bessie House Soremekun, Olufemi Vaughan.

56 Francis, David J.

Post-adjustment, regional integration and human security in Africa / David J. Francis. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 1-15.

The decades of experimenting with adjustment and regional integration as development paradigms in Africa have produced negligible dividend with regard to human security. Since the 1980s, a majority of African countries have followed the dictum of liberalization, stabilization and privatization, but have not shown any significant progress with regard to economic growth and sustainable development. The author argues that a new development strategy should adopt a broader conception of development that puts people at the centre of development. The new focus of post-adjustment strategies, regional integration and human security should, of necessity, focus on the transformation of African societies, where the security vulnerabilities (basic needs and human dignity) are reduced or eliminated. This process would entail the structural transformation of African economies, institutional capacity building, viable resource allocation and inclusionary politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Garane, Amidou

Les préoccupations environnementales dans les expériences d´intégration économique régionale en Afrique : la nécessité d´une politique communautaire / Amidou Garane. - In: *African Yearbook of International Law:* (2001), vol. 9, p. 143-184.

Depuis le début des années 1990, on constate une généralisation de la prise en compte des préoccupations environnementales dans les traités d´intégration économique en Afrique. Cette prise en compte des exigences environnementales emprunte des modalités diverses. Une attention particulière est accordée à la

gestion des déchets dangereux. Les approches de la question environnementale dans les organisations africaines d´intégration régionale se caractérisent par la prédominance de l´approche sectorielle au détriment d´une approche intégrée qui s´avère pourtant la plus appropriée. Aucun progrès significatif n´a été enregistré tant au plan normatif qu´opérationnel et les préoccupations énoncées dans les actes constitutifs demeurent théoriques en l´absence de mesures pratiques de leur mise en œuvre. Ces préoccupations semblent avoir beaucoup de peine à se concrétiser et rendent du même coup aléatoire, l´avènement, à court ou moyen terme, d´une véritable politique communautaire en matière de l´environnement. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

58 Gillet, Nathalie

Dossier transport aérien / Nathalie Gillet, Sabine Cessou. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens:* (2003), année 58, no. 2991, p. 466-489 : tab.

Dans le contexte de la reconfiguration mondiale du transport aérien vers la constitution de grandes alliances intercontinentales, les réseaux et les capacités des compagnies internationales, y compris en Afrique, sont modifiés. Les compagnies africaines de transport aérien ne connaitront une croissance du trafic passager que si elles constituent des groupes entrepreneuriaux solides, obtiennent une libéralisation aménagée des ciels africains, et développent une stratégie de "hub" aéroportuaires, centres de transit mutuellement coordonnés. Si la compagnie Air Afrique a disparu, le concept du panafricanisme aérien séduit encore des investisseurs désireux de se saisir de parts de marché, comme la compagnie libyenne Afriqiyah Airways. Après la disparition d´Air Afrique, le paysage aérien en zone francophone a vu la revitalisation d´Air Gabon, l´essor de compagnies telles que Air Sénégal International, grande gagnante de la conjoncture, mais aussi la multiplication de "petites" compagnies qui font question. Les compagnies d´Afrique du Nord, tirées par un fort potentiel touristique, ont connu un développement supérieur à leurs homologues africaines. Mais l´importance du tourisme les rend vulnérables. Elles tentent de se restructurer. En Afrique australe, South African Airways a une position dominante et des ambitions d´expansion en Afrique. En Afrique orientale, Kenya Airways et Ethiopian Airlines ont développé un "hub" important leur permettant d´accroître leur trafic, et Air Mauritius va bien. Le dossier comprend une interview de Jean-Marie Mariani, directeur Afrique/Moyen-Orient de la compagnie française Air France. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

GENERAL

59 O´Fahey, R.S.

The writings of the Muslim peoples of Northeastern Africa / comp. by R.S. O´Fahey ; with the assistance of Hussein Ahmed... [et al.]. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2003. - XXII, 174 p. ; 25 cm. - (Arabic literature of Africa. Vol. 3 ; fasc. A) (Handbook of oriental studies = Handbuch der Orientalistik. Section 1, The Near and Middle East, ISSN 0169-9423 ; vol. 13) - Met index, lit. opg.
ISBN 90-04-10938-2 geb.

The present volume provides a biobibliographical overview of Islamic writings of northeastern Africa in Arabic and in several local languages, including Amharic, Tigrinya, Harari and Somali. Geographically, it covers the modern States of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia. Although the Islamic literature of the region is limited, it includes an important poetic tradition in Somali and Harari, and the writings of a major scholar of the colonial period in Ethiopia.

60 Little, Peter D.

The global dimensions of cross-border trade in the Somalia borderlands / Peter D. Little. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 179-200 : graf., tab.

Cross-border trade in the Somalia borderlands, an area where trade is subject to few regulations, is significant not only for the economies of the border region but also for areas well into the interior of Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. Cross-border trade also plays a critical role in regional food security. The study covers the border markets of three areas: the Kenya/southern Somalia border, which focuses on long-distance, export cattle trade to Kenya, especially the Nairobi market; the eastern Ethiopia/central Somalia border, which focuses mainly on local domestic trade, both in livestock and cereals; and the eastern Ethiopia/Somaliland border, which focuses on the export of small stock to the Middle East and imported food and consumer items. Data were collected over an eight-month period during the summers of 1996, 1998 and 1999. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Africa

Africa and Africans in Antiquity / ed. by Edwin M. Yamauchi. - East Lansing : Michigan State University Press, cop. 2001. - XV, 324 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Revision of papers originally presented at a conference on "Africa and Africans in Antiquity" on 1-2 March 1991 at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 0-87013-507-4

This collective volume publishes - along with one additional article - the revised papers of a conference on "Africa and Africans in Antiquity" held at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio on 1-2 March 1991. Contributions: Carleton T. Hodge: Afroasiatic. Frank J. Yurco: Egypt and Nubia: Old, Middle and New Kingdom eras. Edna R. Russmann: Egypt and the Kushites: dynasty XXV. Stanley M. Burstein: The kingdom of Meroe. William Y. Adams: The Ballaña kingdom and culture: twilight of classical Nubia. Reuben G. Bullard: The Berbers of the Maghreb and ancient Carthage. Donald White: An archaeological survey of the Cyrenaican and Marmarican regions of Northeast Africa. Frank M. Snowden, Jr.: Attitudes towards Blacks in the Greek and Roman world: misinterpretations of the evidence. Kathryn A. Bard and Rodolfo Fattovich: Some remarks on the processes of State formation in Egypt and Ethiopia. Maynard W. Swanson: Colonizing the past: origin myths of the Great Zimbabwe ruins. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ETHIOPIA

62 Aregawi Berhe

Revisiting resistance in Italian-occupied Ethiopia: the Patriots´ Movement (1936-1941) and the redefinition of post-war Ethiopia / Aregawi Berhe. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 87-113 : foto´s.

During the Italian occupation of Ethiopia (1936-1941) a significant indigenous resistance movement, the Patriots´ Movement, emerged. The nature and impact of this resistance is reconsidered by highlighting aspects of its role in ´redefining Ethiopia´, its internal policy and its position in the global community after the start of the Second World War. The resistance movement was based on the ideals of restoring national independence and preserving cultural identity. There is also discussion of the reasons for the abrupt end to the resistance - mainly due to an external intervening factor (the British army) and the defeat of Italy - which prevented the challenge posed by the resistance movement and its incipient

ideas of political reform being taken up seriously by the postwar imperial regime. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

63 Hamer, John H.

The religious conversion process among the Sidāma of North-East Africa / John H. Hamer. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 598-627 : krt., tab.

This article analyses the conversion process and the experiences of the Sidāma, Ethiopia, in being proselytized by Protestant missionaries in an attempt to integrate them into the modernizing Ethiopian State. The conversion process is considered in terms of reasons for accepting or rejecting the new religion. A minority of Sidāma are shown to have changed from old beliefs and practices, partly because of the ease of moral reinterpretation and secular incentives, but primarily because of dissatisfaction with reciprocal exchange relations with indigenous spirits and a desire to transcend the finality of death. In advancing this proposition the article rejects the possibility of Sidāma beliefs as constituting a closed system of cosmology. Though Islam is also present in the region, for political and economic reasons it has been less attractive to prospective converts than Christianity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

64 Tamru, Bezunesh

Addis-Abeba 2001: des images, des jeunes et des jardins / Bezunesh Tamru, Dominique Couret. - In: *Autrepart:* (2002), no. 24, p. 89-105.

Au début de l´année 2001, un nouvel acteur de l´aménagement urbain prend place dans les espaces publics d´Addis-Abeba: l´ONG Gaché Aberra Mola. Ses objectifs affichés sont le développement de la prise de conscience de la population, et en priorité des jeunes, pour un environnement urbain plus propre et plus agréable. Les différents médias ont relayé avec enthousiasme les actions de cette ONG et les jeunes des quartiers, surtout les plus défavorisés, ont interprété l´appel à leur façon, nettoyant et aménageant les espaces de leur quartier, créant parterres et jardins, selon leurs moyens et leur goût, affichant, par des dessins et des écrits, leurs idées et leurs messages. Ils tendent ainsi vers la création d´un art visuel et urbain inusité et nouveau, porteur de valeurs de dignité, de salubrité et d´hygiène publiques et composé d´ordonnancements du végétal, de peintures et d´écritures. À partir de l´analyse de cet événement, il s´agit d´une part, de mieux cerner l´image de la jeunesse qui se modèle actuellement, en regard à celles qui l´ont précédée dans la société éthiopienne,

d´autre part, d´éclairer son instrumentalisation comme interface entre des individus en position de marginalisation et leur société. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 200) et en anglais (p. 204). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

65 Workineh Kelbessa

Globalization and indigenous environmental knowledge in Ethiopia / Workineh Kelbessa. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 275-306 : tab.

Free market environmentalism and regional and global trade agreements have very little to contribute to environmental protection. In global free trade, what is valuable is decided by money. In Ethiopia, the globalization process has marginalized peasants and challenged environmentally sound practices. The application of structural adjustment programmes since 1991 has had both positive and negative effects. While economic liberalization measures seem to have created incentives for the production, processing and marketing of coffee, the expansion of coffee production at the expense of other crops could have long-range devastating consequences for the country. Moreover, it is obvious that economic reforms have not improved the living conditions of the rural poor. There is no legal protection for the practitioners of indigenous knowledge systems in Ethiopia. Rules established in the GATT´s recently concluded Uruguay Round regarding trade-related intellectual property rights (TRIPs) and trade-related investment measures (TRIMs) are favourable to transnational corporations. At the same time, globalization processes have not gone unchallenged by indigenous people and peasant farmers around the world. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOMALIA

66 Abbink, Jon

Dervishes, ´moryaan´ and freedom fighters: cycles of rebellion and the fragmentation of Somali society, 1900-2000 / Jon Abbink. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 328-365 : foto´s, geneal., krt., tab.

There has been a state of near-permanent revolt in Somali society since 1991. This chapter offers a cultural analysis of patterns of political and military activity from the precolonial era through the Italian and British colonial period, and State

independence (1960-1991), to the present period of Statelessness. The focus is on a comparison of elements in the campaigns of revolt against the colonial States between 1900 and 1920 with those in the late Siyad Barre period (1988-1991) and the era of Statelessness (1991 onwards). A transformation of ideas of revolt and violent action has occurred in which Somali notions of egalitarian social order, kinship and local leadership have taken on a different shape. This prevented the institutionalization of crosscutting alliances and the emergence of a wider political arena - except in certain regions such as Somaliland and Puntland. The cultural and social unity of Somali society has always been overestimated. Somali political culture is by nature centrifugal, preventing the institutionalization of a legitimate leadership at State level but not at a regional clan level. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

67 Mubarak, Jamil A.

A case of private supply of money in Stateless Somalia / Jamil A. Mubarak. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 309-325 : graf., tab.

Since the collapse of the State in 1991 and the subsequent crash of the domestic currency, the Somali economy starved for liquidity to facilitate economic recovery and means to replace ageing banknotes. In the long absence of effective State authority, forged banknotes from factions competed to fill the void and became accepted. In much the way that Milton Friedman predicted, the consequent unregulated private supply of money seeking to capture seignoirage income soon raised prices, destabilized domestic markets, eroded the market value of Somali shilling banknotes and reduced it to pure commodity money. However, the experience did not lead to an infinite price level simply because the money issuers were unwilling to add zeros to denominations in fear that the public will not accept them. Rather, as the marginal cost of importing and injecting new reprints on existing highest denomination neared its exchange value, the incentive to import more banknotes subsided, and domestic prices started to stabilize. Incredibly, at this very low exchange value, the Somali currency survives and retains its service value, and real cash balances have actually increased. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

68 Hassan, Idris Salim El

The local and the global : gendering education in the Sudan / Idris Salim El Hassan. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges*

and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA: (2001), p. 347-364 : tab.

In 1989, when the National Islamic Front came to power, some 32 percent of university students in Sudan were female. In 2000 not only had the number of institutions of higher education and the absolute number of students increased, but the proportion of female students had almost doubled, to about 60 percent. While the increase in the number of educational institutions and student enrolment at tertiary level can be attributed to the regime´s set of ideologies and educational policies, the increase in the number of female students was unintended. Both local and global processes are involved. The driving force for the local to go global is the idea of attaining "modernity". Education is seen as one of the major ways to achieve this. The author discusses recent socioeconomic development in Sudan, the State ideology of "civilizational orientation" and the government´s political position on gender issues, the impact on women´s status in higher education, and the effects of the massive enrolment of women in tertiary education on women´s lives, on university life, on the family, and on society in general. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 Seesemann, Rüdiger

"Where East meets West" : the development of Qur´anic education in Darfur / Rüdiger Seesemann. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara:* (1999), no. 13, p. 41-61.

Education and learning are among the central tenets of the religion of Islam. The author argues that taking a closer look at Koranic schools can offer an insight into the functioning of the social fabric in Muslim societies. In this article he looks at the case of Koranic education in Darfur in the West of Sudan. It seems that at least until the twentieth century, when Darfur was integrated into the political framework of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Darfur Sultanate and its people were politically and culturally oriented more to the West (Borno, Wadai) than to the East. Specific features allow the ´khalâwî´ or schools of Darfur to be identified with what the author calls the "Western tradition" of Koranic education. He then turns to the figure of one of the promoters of Koranic educational reform, ´Alî Bîtâ´î (born 1930). The account of recent trends in Islamic educational institutions in Darfur shows that there are at present various influences at work that affect the traditional system of Koranic education. The relations with the West tend to be superseded by eastern influences. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 O´Fahey, R.S.
A colonial servant: Al-Salāwī and the Sudan / R.S. O´Fahey. - In: *Sudanic Africa:* (2001), vol. 12, p. 33-42.

In 1820 Muḥammad b. Aḥmad al-Nāṣīr al-Salāwī (1791-1840) was sent to the Sudan as colonial official of the Turco-Egyptian administration. He was to play a significant role in transmitting to the Sudanese religious class some of the ideas and preoccupations of the wider Muslim world in the early nineteenth century. This biography considers his youth and education in Morocco, the nature and contents of his writings, his relation to the Sudanese religious elite and his impact on the Sudan. Bibliogr. of al-Salāwī´s writings, notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Mohammed-Ali, Abbas S.
The wavy line and the dotted wavy line pottery in the prehistory of the Central Nile and the Sahara-Sahel belt / Abbas S. Mohammed-Ali and Abdel-Rahim M. Khabir. - In: *African Archaeological Review:* (2003), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 25-58 : ill., krt.

The two type-sites of the Khartoum Mesolithic and Khartoum Neolithic (Khartoum Hospital and Shaheinab) in central Sudan were excavated at the end of the 1950s. The ceramics recovered from these sites, characterized by wavy line and dotted wavy line decoration, formed a cornerstone for identifying MesolithicNeolithic components along the Central Nile and across the Sahara-Sahel belt. This paper examines the terminology and classifications of the wavy line and dotted wavy line pottery and their distribution in time and space. The wavy line and the dotted wavy line ceramics formed a model for an evolutionary sequence, and suggested a level of cultural uniformity for the Nilo-Sahara-Sahel belt from the eighth to the fourth millennia BC. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

72 Dagne, Ted
Sudan: civil war, terrorism, and U.S. relations / Ted Dagne and Donald Deng. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 139-161.

In 1989, elements in the Sudanese army, with the support of the National Islamic Front (NIF) party, ousted the democratically elected civilian government. Currently, the NIF is considered by many observers as the power behind the Bashir government in Khartoum. Furthermore, it is an active player in the Islamic fundamentalist movement elsewhere in the world. Relations between the United

States and Sudan continue to deteriorate because of Khartoum´s human rights violations, its war policy in the south and its support for international terrorism. The Egyptian extremists who attempted to assassinate President Mubarak of Egypt in 1995 were supported by Sudan. Also, the Sudan government has been actively engaged in the destabilization of secular, pro-American governments in the Horn of Africa. In order to convince the international community that the NIF regime does not support terrorism, the Sudan government is engaged in a diplomatic campaign focusing on Washington and to a lesser extent on its Western allies, but the efforts to improve its image in Washington have had no discernible effect on US policy. App., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

73 Musa, El-Khider Ali

Globalization of the world economy : implications for Sudanese import-substitution manufacturing industry / El-Khider Ali Musa. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 201-214 : tab.

In Sudan, industrialization was seen as a means of diversifying and widening the country´s economic growth base and the most appropriate strategy for implementing economic development targets. To speed up the process of industrialization, the various national governments have issued industrial acts to promote public and private investment in the manufacturing sector. Over and above traditional incentives, local manufacturing industry was given protection against foreign competition. In the 1990s, in the face of continued economic crisis, price and trade liberalization policies were introduced. These have boosted the volume of manufactured goods imports and exports in Sudan, but have also forced some manufacturing companies to go out of business or operate at a lower capacity. Whatever the consequences of globalization for the local manufacturing industry, Sudan cannot afford to stay outside the global economy. Since June 1994 the government has taken practical steps to join the World Trade Organization (WTO). Joining the WTO is expected to benefit local manufacturing industry, although not all Sudanese manufacturing enterprises are sufficiently competitive to survive, at least in the short run. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ERITREA

74 Tehindrazanarivelo, Djacoba Liva
Note sur la sentence arbitrale du 17 décembre 1999 relative à la délimitation des frontières maritimes entre l´Érythrée et le Yémen / Djacoba Liva Tehindrazanarivelo. - In: *African Yearbook of International Law:* (2001), vol. 9, p. 365-390.

Le règlement de la question de souveraineté sur les îles Mohabbakahs, Haycoks, Zuqar et Hanish se trouvant entre l´Érythrée et le Yemen au milieu de la Mer rouge, le 9 octobre 1998, suivi le 17 décembre 1999 de la délimitation de la frontière internationale entre les deux États, ont normalisé leurs relations. Cette étude porte sur la deuxième sentence. Elle examine brièvement le régime traditionnel de pêche, dont le Tribunal a demandé aux parties de le perpétuer, et analyse la délimitation maritime effectuée par le Tribunal, qui a principalement utilisé la règle équidistance-circonstances spéciales. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

75 O´Fahey, R.S.
Sudanese (and some other) sources for Eritrean history : a bibliographical note / R.S. O´Fahey. - In: *Sudanic Africa:* (2001), vol. 12, p. 131-142.

Apart from Italy, the former colonial power, and in absence of a national archive in Ethiopia, which occupied Eritrea between 1956 and 1991, the Sudan is probably Eritrea´s richest source both for archival material, governmental and otherwise, and for writings by Sudanese that contain material relevant to the study of Eritrea´s past. This survey is divided into two parts, a survey of topics of Eritrean history and secondly, a bibliography of items referred to in the first part. Most of the printed and much of the manuscript material is to be found in the various collections in Bergen, Norway. As the subject is vast, particularly in regard to secondary literature, the author limited himself to the more recent publications from Karthoum. For earlier materials a good starting point is al-Fihris al-muṣannaf. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

76 Naty, Alexander
Environment, society and the State in western Eritrea / Alexander Naty. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 569-597 : krt., tab.

This article examines the relationship between the environment, society and the State in the Gash-Setit region of western Eritrea. Through an analysis of the

environmental narrative of the local communities and the State, it explores the factors that have contributed to the environmental crisis in the region. These factors include population resettlement, the agricultural development policy of the State, war, drought and the collapse of traditional management of the environment. The combined effects have created environmental stresses which have far-reaching implications for State-society and intercommunity relations. The analysis draws on historical, cultural and political dimensions in seeking to understand relations between the environment, society and the State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

77 Bereketeab, Redie
Supra-ethnic nationalism : the case of Eritrea / Redie Bereketeab. - In: *African Sociological Review:* (2002), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 137-152.

The prevalence of multiethnic groups in a socially recognized and confined territory implies the existence of two levels of identity - subnational (ethnic) and national (civic). The first refers to a particularistic cultural identity, the second to an overarching supraethnic, civic, national identity. Since its territorial genesis, Eritrea has incorporated nine ethnolinguistic groups which pay allegiance to their territorially based civic identity as well as to their ethnolinguistic affiliation and belonging. The various ethnolinguistic groups undertook the struggle for national independence on the premise of a common, overriding, civic identity. The basis of nationhood in Eritrea is civic. Polyethnicity need not be a constraint to the formation of nations and nationalism. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

78 Taylor, Ian
China´s relations with sub-Saharan Africa in the post-Maoist era, 1978-1999 / Ian Taylor. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 83-105 : tab.

This chapter looks at China´s relations with sub-Saharan Africa in the period 1978-1999. In the post-Maoist era, i.e. after 1976 and under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping and then Jiang Zemin, the promotion of China´s economic modernization became the ´raison d´être´ of China´s foreign policy, including towards Africa. The concept of lasting stability became a major theme of Chinese

foreign policy pronouncements to Africa, because Beijing needed to have a stable international climate in order to develop its economy. Furthermore, China has courted linkages with the Third World to counterbalance the perceived threat from a dominating West. By supporting non-interference by Western countries in African domestic affairs, China has been able to secure its own position and, at the same time, attract African leaders. The PRC (People´s Republic of China) has managed to retain an influence and presence in Africa out of proportion to its actual physical commitment in terms of aid. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

79 Lorgen, Christy Cannon

Villagisation in Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Tanzania / Christy Cannon Lorgen. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 171-198.

Ethiopia, Mozambique and Tanzania have all seen large-scale villagization since independence. This paper addresses the when, why, and how of villagization in these three countries and discusses the costs and benefits of villagization, the tensions it generated, the extent to which people´s lives were disrupted, and in general, what worked well and what did not. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Olofin, S.

Trade and competitiveness of African economies in the 21st century / S. Olofin. - In: *African Development Review:* (2002), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 298-321 : graf.

The 1994 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the subsequent World Trade Organization (WTO) treaty will without doubt define the stage for global competition in production and trade in the 21st century. If sub-Saharan African countries are not to be marginalized in the scheme of things, they will of necessity have to respond, if not to the immediate effects of the treaty on trade and competitiveness, at least to its longer-term ramifications. This article reviews the present structure of production and trade in sub-Saharan African countries vis-à-vis the rest of the world and some theoretical considerations relevant to the current state of trade and competitiveness in these countries. It examines some of the implications of the outcome of the Uruguay Round negotiations for the external trade of sub-Saharan African countries as a bloc and identifies some of the major obstacles to their competitiveness. It looks in particular at trade in agricultural products, manufactures and services, the related protection of intellectual property rights, and trade related investment measures. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

81 Reichmuth, Stefan

Murtaḍā al-Zabīdī und die Afrikaner: Beziehungen und Diskurse in einem islamischen Gelehrten-Netzwerk des 18. Jahrhunderts / Stefan Reichmuth. - In: *Sudanic Africa:* (2001), vol. 12, p. 43-82.

Die weitläufigen Beziehungen, welche die islamischen Gemeinschaften der südlichen Sahara und der Subsahara-Region seit ihren Anfängen mit Nordafrika, Ägypten und dem Nahen Osten verbanden, haben schon früh die Aufmerksamkeit der Forschung gefunden, und zwar nicht nur im Hinblick auf den Islam in Afrika selbst, sondern auch auf wichtige allgemeine Fragen der afrikanischen Geschichte. Dieser Artikel beschreibt anhand der zahlreichen Quellen zum Kairoer Gelehrten Murtaḍā al-Zabīdī (1732-1791) die Beziehungen Zabīdīs zum Sahara-Raum und zu den weiter südlich gelegenen Gebieten. Er untersucht, wieweit die Kontakte und die religiöse und gelehrte Kommunikation, mit denen sie einhergingen, von lokalen Bedingungen bestimmt wurden und inwieweit sie ihrerseits auf die lokalen kulturellen und politischen Entwicklungen einwirkten. Er analysiert auch die Rückwirkungen dieser Kontakte auf Zabīdī selbst. Neben den vorherrschenden Beziehungsmustern rekonstruiert der Artikel die Themen und Diskurselemente, die in der Kommunikation zwischen Zabīdī und seinen Partnern eine Rolle spielten. Fußnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

82 Repenser

Repenser Bretton Woods : réponses africaines / Hakim Ben Hammouda et Moustapha Kassé (éds.). - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2002. - 296 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Bibliothèque du Codesria) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6193-1

Cet ouvrage est issu d´un symposium africain sur le thème "Repenser Bretton Woods à partir de l´Afrique" qui s´est tenu, sous l´égide du CODESRIA, à Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) du 9 au 11 juin 1999. Titres des contributions: La réforme des institutions de Bretton Woods et la transformation nécessaire du système mondial (Samir Amin); Le bilan du système de Bretton Woods (Albert Ondo-Ossa); Économie politique du consensus de Washington révisé (Bernard Founou Tchuigoua); Le système de Bretton Woods et l´Afrique: réforme ou positionnement concurrentiel? (Jean-Pierre Fouda Owoundi); L´Afrique dans la nouvelle donne commerciale internationale (Habib Ouane); Le soutien des institutions de Bretton Woods aux réformes économiques en Afrique: peut-on faire autrement? (Barthélémy Biao); Convergence et stabilité internationale (le cas des pays de la CEMAC) (Jean-Jacques Ékomie); La question de la dette

extérieure des pays africains: un réexamen (Touna Mama); Gestion de la liquidité internationale et financement du développement: plaidoyer pour de nouvelles règles de redistribution du seigneuriage international (Bruno Békolo-Ébé); À la recherche d´une alternative à la marginalisation de l´Afrique subsaharienne (Gabriel Tati); Le FMI doit-il devenir le prêteur en dernier ressort international? (Chicot Éboué); Les institutions de Bretton Woods sont-elles réformables? (Amady Aly Dieng); Les réformes du système de Bretton Woods (Chedly Ayari). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

83 Rugumamu, William

Globalization and environmental management : prospects for sustainable development in eastern and southern Africa / William Rugumamu. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 217-243 : krt.

In eastern and southern Africa the agricultural sector forms a primary source of livelihood for the majority of the population who are smallholders. Modern-day smallholder farmers are increasingly integrated into the national and global economy at the expense of local economic and ecological conditions. There is a general tendency towards vertical integration of the production chain with transnationals, as providers of technology, inputs and credits, increasingly controlling all stages from production to marketing in both developed and developing countries. Profitability and not sustainability is the driving force. A case study of contemporary land-use types and environmental management technologies, both traditional and modern, and their effects on the productivity of the natural resource base in Bahi-Sokoni village, in semiarid central Tanzania, serves as a basis for guiding a search for sustainable socioeconomic development and biodiversity conservation strategies under globalization. For smallholders to command their economy and ecology they need encouragement and support to strengthen their innovative and creative capacities. Traditional environmental technology systems are capable of leading agricultural transformation processes. There are democratic opportunities for enhancing smallholder farmers´ food self-sufficiency and environmental sustainability using participatory approaches as a basis for facilitating the opportunities globalization brings. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Serre, Jacques
Le commandant Lenfant à la recherche de voies permettant la suppression du portage vers le centre de l´Afrique / par Jacques Serre. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (2001), t. 61, no. 1/4, p. 86-103.

Eugène Lenfant (1865-1923), souvent critiqué dans les milieux coloniaux et peu apprécié des militaires, bien qu´il en fût un lui-même, a mené de 1900 à 1908 une action déterminante pour reconnaître les voies d´eau permettant l´accès aux pays du centre de l´Afrique. La motivation essentielle qu´il a toujours mise en exergue était de permettre le développement économique du Soudan, du Niger et du Tchad en trouvant des voies de communications nouvelles qui permettraient de diminuer et même de supprimer le portage, fléau des populations qui dévastait, à l´époque, des contrées entières en Afrique. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

85 Sumberg, J.
The logic of fodder legumes in Africa / J. Sumberg. - In: *Food Policy:* (2002), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 285-300 : fig., tab.

This paper explores the long-standing interest in the introduction of fodder legumes as an essential component of mixed farming systems in sub-Saharan Africa. The central argument is that because of certain biological characteristics and their association with historic changes in European agriculture, fodder legumes have become endowed with a mantle of absolute goodness. However, while the screening of fodder legumes has been an important theme in agricultural research for over 70 years, the actual level of use by farmers and livestock keepers in Africa is still insignificant. This analysis, which focuses on livestock research and development in sub-Saharan Africa, leads to a call for a more realistic approach to legume research and promotion. Particular attention is placed on the idea that the biophysical and socioeconomic factors that have previously been seen as constraints to legume adoption should now be viewed as system properties and incorporated into the design specification of technology. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

86 Fénéon, Alain
Bilan et perspectives de l´OHADA / par Alain Fénéon. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (2001), t. 61, no. 1/4, p. 190-198.

Au cours des cinq dernières années du vingtième siècle, les États d´Afrique de l´Ouest et d´Afrique centrale ont mis en œuvre une importante réforme de leurs

institutions: l´Organisation d´Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (OHADA). Le traité a été signé le 17 octobre 1993 par quinze États: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Centrafrique, Comores, Congo, Côte d´Ivoire, Gabon, Guinée Bissau, Guinée Équatoriale, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad et Togo (la Guinée s´est jointe en 2001). Ce projet avait pour objectif essentiel de réaliser la sécurité juridique et judiciaire dans le but de favoriser le développement de l´esprit d´entreprise. L´auteur en fait un bilan en présentant les différents Actes uniformes qui ont été adoptés et mis en vigueur à partir de 1995. Il trace ensuite les perspectives de l´OHADA sur l´application des Actes uniformes dans le droit interne des États et dans la pratique juridique et judiciaire. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

87 Leçons

Leçons d´Afrique : filiations, ruptures et reconstitution de langues : un hommage à Gabriel Manessy / éd. par Robert Nicolaï avec l´aide de Paulette Roulon-Doko et le concours de Jean-Philippe Dalbera et Carole de Féral. - Louvain : Peeters ; Paris : Peeters, 2001. - 581 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique et langage ; 2) - Teksten in het Engels of Frans. - Bibliogr. van Gabriel Manessy: p. 14-19. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 90-429-1008-9 (Louvain)

Hommage à l´anthropologue et linguiste Gabriel Manessy, ce volume comporte le texte du dernier entretien avec lui (par Robert Chaudesson), et rassemble des études de linguistique comparative et de sociolinguistique concernant des langues et des créoles d´Afrique subsaharienne, ainsi que d´îles de l´océan Indien. Les pays ou les ensembles de pays concernés sont: Angola (article par Emilio Bonvini); Burkina Faso (Gisèle Prignitz, Annie Rielland, Gudrun Mieke, Rainer Vossen et Henning Schreiber, Kerstin Winkelmann); Burkina Faso et Niger-Congo (Jean L. Doneux); Cameroun (Carole de Féral, Christian Seignobos et Henry Tourneux); Centrafrique (Pascal Boyeldieu, France Cloarec-Heiss, Paulette Roulon-Doko, William J. Samarin - article en anglais -); Congo-Brazzaville (Ambroise Queffélec); Côte d´Ivoire (Mary Laughren, Yves Simard); Mali (Denis Creissels); Maurice-Réunion-Seychelles (Marie-Christine Hazaël-Massieux); Mozambique (Emilio Bonvini); Niger-Congo (M. P. Ferry et Konstantin Pozdniakov); Niger-Nigeria (Petr Zima); Nigeria (Carole de Féral, Ekkehard Wolff); Sénégal (Serge Sauvageot); Soudan (Catherine Miller); Tchad (Christian Seignobos et Henry Tourneux).

88 Siriwardana, Mahinda

The impact of the Asian economic crisis on southern African economies / Mahinda Siriwardana and Brian Dollery. - In: *African Development Review:* (2002), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 276-297 : graf., tab.

The Southeast Asian economic "crisis" originated in Thailand in mid-1997. A second phase of the Asian "contagion" began in Hong Kong in September 1997. Although southern African economies appear to have escaped the initial phase of the East Asian crisis relatively unscathed, the second stage was somewhat less benevolent. The present authors investigate the impact of the Asian crisis on the economies of southern Africa within a general equilibrium framework through the use of the Global Trade Analysis Project model (T.W. Hertel, 1996). Compared with the six most severely affected East Asian economies, the economies of South Africa, the rest of southern Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa fared comparatively well, not least because they are small economies with relatively weak links with the East Asian countries in question. The South African economy in particular appears to have weathered the Asian storm rather well, partly as a result of the pattern of South Africa´s international trade, but also thanks to South African policymakers. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Alexander, W. Robert J.

Economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa / W. Robert J. Alexander and Paul Hansen. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 107-124 : tab.

The final four decades of the 20th century were unusually unkind to the economies of sub-Saharan Africa. The authors use growth equations derived from an aggregate production function augmented with a range of variables designed to allow for negative influences - namely poor government management and political instability, insufficient investment and restricted access to international markets - to investigate the performance of 28 sub-Saharan nations. The classification of A.K. Fosu (1992) is used for the period 1970-1989. The authors reexamine the growth performance of the 28 countries incorporating, alongside the usual factors of production, variables to capture the effects of both the export and government sectors as well as political instability and a range of other instability variables, namely investment, government expenditure and export instability. They conclude that, without accounting for the instability variables, both government and export sectors are capable of promoting growth.

But export instability, investment instability, as well as political instability, have all impacted negatively on the growth experiences of sub-Saharan African nations. Moreover, it would appear that these types of instability are intimately connected with the actions of government. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

90 Grellet, Gérard

Une aide Marshall pour l´Afrique? / Gérard Grellet. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 115-120.

Deux explications ont souvent été avancées pour comprendre la mauvaise situation économique de l´Afrique subsaharienne. La première est que l´Afrique n´a pas su maîtriser sa croissance démographique. La seconde est que l´Afrique n´a pas su dégager l´investissement nécessaire à la croissance de la production. Si la faiblesse de l´investissement explique la faiblesse du revenu, celle-ci explique à son tour la faiblesse de l´épargne nationale et donc de l´investissement. L´Afrique serait donc entrée dans un processus infernal de sous-développement. Suivant ce paradigme, il suffirait donc, pour contrecarrer une tel processus, de transférer assez de capital pour induire un taux de croissance supérieur au taux de croissance démographique. Un tel raisonnement a été souvent avancé pour justifier une ´aide Marshall´ pour l´Afrique. Il a été largement repris par le Nepad (New Partnership for Africa´s Development, Nouveau partenariat pour le développement en Afrique) en octobre 2001, lors de la conférence d´Abuja préparatoire à celle de Monterrey sur le financement du développement. Une aide Marshall pour l´Afrique soulève toutefois deux questions. La première est de savoir si les conditions de l´aide à l´Afrique sont comparables à celles dans lesquelles s´est effectuée l´aide à l´Europe il y a cinquante ans. La seconde est celle de savoir si une augmentation massive de transferts d´investissement vers l´Afrique pourrait effectivement se traduire par une augmentation durable de la croissance. L´auteur répond à ces deux questions par la négative. Il prône en revanche un redéploiement de l´aide internationale vers les plus pauvres. Pour éviter que les pauvres deviennent dépendants de l´aide extérieure et que celle-ci contribue à déstabiliser certains secteurs, l´aide doit servir à construire durablement des remparts contre la pauvreté - qu´il s´agisse d´écoles, de dispensaires ou de microentreprises. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

91 Admassie, Assefa

Explaining the high incidence of child labour in sub-Saharan Africa / Assefa Admassie. - In: *African Development Review:* (2002), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 251-275 : graf., tab.

This study examines the link between children's labour force participation and some macroeconomic variables using aggregated data from sub-Saharan Africa. The results show that the high incidence of child labour in sub-Saharan Africa can be explained, amongst others, in terms of the high incidence of poverty, the predominance of a poorly developed agricultural sector, high fertility rates leading to high population growth, and low education participation. Contrary to some recent arguments, which have questioned the direct link between poverty and child labour, the results of this study show that poverty is indeed one of the most important reasons for the high incidence of child labour in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

92 Gaffeo, Edoardo

The economics of HIV/AIDS: a survey / Edoardo Gaffeo. - In: *Development Policy Review:* (2003), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 27-49 : graf., tab.

This article surveys the main economic issues associated with the HIV/AIDS epidemic, paying special attention to sub-Saharan Africa. It explores the economic and behavioural determinants of HIV transmission, the microeconomics of market failures associated with high HIV prevalence, the prospects for regional development from a macroeconomic perspective and the efficient design of policies for coping with the epidemic. In line with the recent appeal by the UN Secretary General, the article argues that, without a decisive effort to halt HIV/AIDS, people living in the region are bound to experience a further fall in their standard of living in both relative and absolute terms. However, to be effective, antiAIDS programmes must be rooted in sound economic principles. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

93 Humphries, Marc

African minerals and their potential roles in economic development policy / Marc Humphries. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 169-200 : tab.

The minerals sector is likely to play an important role in the development of many sub-Saharan African economies. Many African nations are richly endowed with mineral resources. The United States is heavily reliant on imports of several minerals that are produced in Africa, primarily southern Africa. This chapter broadly describes the minerals sector in sub-Saharan Africa and, in the general context of current US foreign assistance policy, the potential role of mining and minerals in regional development. Its purpose is to provide information about the

African mining sector that may be helpful to policymakers in weighing the full range of US assistance programmes. App., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Familiarité

Familiarité avec les dieux : transe et possession (Afrique noire, Madagascar, la Réunion) / sous la dir. de Marie-Claude Dupré. - Clermont-Ferrand : Presses Universitaires Blaise Pascal, cop. 2001. - 137 p., [16] p. foto´s. : krt. ; 24 cm. - (Collection anthropologie) - Met CD-ROM: Familiarité avec les dieux, transe et possession Afrique noire, Madagascar, la Réunion. - Met bibliogr., noten, Engelse en Franse samenvatting.
ISBN 2-8451-6147-6

Les recherches publiées dans ce volume rendent compte de l´observation de phénomènes de transe dans les sociétés d´Afrique noire et de l´océan Indien et s´efforcent d´établir leur contextualisation. En effet, l´urbanisation n´efface pas les anciens usages qui rattachaient les vivants aux ancêtres et aux divinités de terroir. Une fois le contact établi, une communication dotée de règles précises, préparée par un apprentissage parfois précoce, continue de s´instaurer. Titres des études: Possession, transe ou dialogue? Les formes récentes de la communication avec les ancêtres en Imerina (Madagascar) (Sophie Blanchy - Rahajesy Andriamampianina); Le ´Dévinèr´ et son épouse: religion, transe, thérapie et rapports conjugaux à l´île de la Réunion (Laurence Pourchez); Entre exorcisme et culte de possession. Le ṣéw des Dìì de l´Adamanoua (Nord-Cameroun) (Jean-Claude Muller); De la rigueur des anciennes initiations aux transes d´inspiration chrétienne; exemples au Sud-Cameroun (Nicolas Monteillet); Lemba, de la transe à la richesse, trois siècles de construction religieuse dans le bassin du Niari (Congo, République démocratique du Congo) (Marie-Claude Dupré); ´Celles qui tombent´ chez les Tammariba du Togo (Dominique Sewane); Origines et transformations d´un culte de possession chez les Manjak de Guinée-Bissau et du Sénégal (Maria Teixeira); Les transes dans les Églises du Bénin (Albert de Surgy); Vigueur des possessions vodu; transes récentes chez les catholiques du Renouveau charismatique au Sud-Togo (Adjévi Hobli Mensah); Corps et oracle. La transe divinatoire du ´kômian´ (Côte d´Ivoire) (Véronique Duchesne).

95 Ehret, Christopher

Bantu expansions: re-envisioning a central problem of early African history / by Christopher Ehret. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 5-41 : fig., krt.

How did Bantu languages come to be spoken across almost half of Africa? That question has exercised the imaginations of Africanist historians for decades. Over the last twenty years, one notable claim has held that the Bantu languages can be divided into two primary, coordinate branches, ´Western´ and ´Eastern´ Bantu. The present author argues, on the contrary, that there is no single genetic primary branch of Bantu that can be called ´Western Bantu´, coordinate with an Eastern Bantu branch containing the rest of the Bantu languages. In order to clarify the central evidence in this controversy, the author first gives a brief survey of the historiography and the historical implications of the alternative views of the eivdence. He then looks in detail at the published evidence adduced in support of a ´Western´ Bantu branch and shows how it undermines instead of supports that hypothesis. Finally, he discusses two key concepts of linguistic historical interpretation, both of which are important to understanding the controversy: two models of internal relationships within a language group - the wave model and the tree model; and the use of the scientific principle of Ockham´s razor - the principle of parsimony of explanation. App., notes, ref. Comments by Roland Oliver, Thomas Spear, Kairn Klieman, Jan Vansina, Scott MacEachern, David Schoenbrun, James Denbow, Yvonne Bastin, H.M. Batibo, Bernd Heine, Michael Mann and Derek Nurse (p. 43-81), with a reply by Ehret on p. 82-87. [ASC Leiden abstract]

96 Dagne, Ted

Africa: a new bloc in the east and center / Ted Dagne. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 163-168.

A new generation of leaders or a ´Bloc´ in East and Central Africa has emerged in recent years. These leaders are Rwanda´s Vice-President and Defence Minister Paul Kagame, Ethiopia´s Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, Eritrea´s President Isaias Afwerki, and Uganda´s President Yoweri Museveni. Leaders of the Bloc assert that they share a common vision and objective for their respective countries and Africa in general. There seems to be an informal agreement among Bloc members to collectively defend their shared objectives of stability and security for their countries. Members of the Bloc played an important role in the former Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC) in support of rebels fighting the Mobutu regime. The Bloc´s intervention in the former Zaire represents a new chapter in Africa´s modern history and sets the Bloc apart from other African leaders. Some members of the Bloc are currently focusing on the crisis in Sudan and to a lesser extent Somalia. Ref., sum. [Book abstract]

97 Christian

Christian missionaries & the State in the Third World / ed. by Holger Bernt Hansen & Michael Twaddle. - Oxford : James Currey ; Athens, Ohio : Ohio University Press, 2002. - X, 307 p. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-85255-784-1 (Oxford)

This collective volume presents examples of how Christian missionaries contributed to the construction, destruction and reconstruction of State structures in Africa and the Caribbean. Contributions on Africa: D. Antwi and P. Jenkins (the Moravians, the Basel Mission and the Akuapem State, Ghana, in the early 19th century); J. Rowe (church and State in precolonial Buganda); D. Stuart (the gospel of liberation and subordination in early 19th-century South Africa); R.B. Beck (Cape colonial officials and Christian missionaries in the early 19th century); T. Jørgensen (Zulu responses to Norwegian missionaries); D. Gaitskell (State and mission approaches to African girls´ education in South Africa); J. Miran (missionaries, education and the State in the Italian colony of Eritrea); N. Kastfelt (Christian missionaries and the emergent colonial State in northern Nigeria); J. Simensen (the Presbyterian mission in Akim Abuakwa, Ghana); H.B. Hansen (the colonial State´s policy towards foreign missions in Uganda); J. McCracken (the Scottish Presbyterian missions in Malawi, 1875-1965); J. Lonsdale (mission Christianity and settler colonialism in eastern Africa); H. Langworthy (Joseph Booth and the crises in Malawi and South Africa, 1896-1915); J. Campbell (the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church in South Africa); M.O. West (the African Orthodox Church (AOC) in Zimbabwe, 1924-1934); A.C. Wheeler (from mission to church in Sudan, 1946-1964).

98 Amplifying

Amplifying local voices, striving for environmental justice / Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)... [et al.]. - Washington, DC : CIEL, 2002. - VIII, 140 p. : ill., krt. ; 20 cm - Proceedings of the African Public Interest Law and Community-Based Property Rights Workshop, Usa River, Arusha, Tanzania, August 1-4, 2000. - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 0-9721841-0-4

Proceedings of a workshop on community-based property rights (CBPR) and public interest law in sub-Saharan Africa, held in Arusha, Tanzania, on August 1-4, 2000. The aim of the workshop was to share experiences and skills to ensure that Africa´s natural resources are better managed. The proceedings include welcome notes by Rugemeleza Nshala, Peter Veit and Bonnie J. McCay; a workshop overview by Owen J. Lynch; the keynote address by H.W.O. Okoth-

Ogendo; regional overviews by Tundu Antiphas Lissu (East Africa) and Hubert Ouedraogo (West Africa); country profiles by Kobus Pienaar and Phinda Ndabula (South Africa), Desire Upenyu Matirekwe (Zimbabwe), Isilda Nhantumbo (Mozambique), Francisca Macie (Mozambique), Gracian Banda (Malawi), and Andrew Corbett (Namibia); surveys of coastal and marine CBPR by Mafaniso Michael Hara (Malawi and South Africa) and Charity Bwiza (Uganda); a case study of CBPR among Maasai pastoralists in Kenya by Marcel Rutten; comparative perspectives from Asia and the Pacific by Dil Raj Khanal, Ipat Luna, and Almah Tararia; a chapter on theory and methodology by Bonnie McCay; summaries of open forum discussions on thematic issues (metalegal strategies for promoting legal recognition of CBPR, legal personalities and enterprise development); ongoing activities and closing remarks.

99 Gausset, Quentin

The cognitive rationality of taboos on production and reproduction in sub-Saharan Africa / Quentin Gausset. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 628-654.

All over sub-Saharan Africa, menstruating women, pregnant women and sexual relations are seen as incompatible with productive activities (hunting, blacksmithing, cattle herding, agriculture, pottery, beer brewing, etc.). The article argues that there is a certain rationality or logic behind the prohibitions which is independent of the social contingencies found in the different societies, and which is linked with the fact that all these activities are metaphorically compared to human reproduction. The metaphors help us to understand mysterious and delicate biochemical processes, characterized by recurrent misfortune, but they also introduce a cognitive threat by creating similarity between things which are very different. The taboos then try to prevent the conjunction of the things metaphorically compared, in order to forestall the possibility of misfortune related to them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

100 Mendes, António Almeida

Uma contribuição para a história da escravatura no Benim: o livro de armação do navio São João (1526) / António Almeida Mendes. - In: *Africana Studia:* (2002), no. 5, p. 27-46 : tab.

Le présent article s´attache aux modalités de la traite négrière dans le cadre géographique du Golfe du Bénin en prenant appui sur un manuscrit du 16e siècle, le livre de bord du navire S. João (1526), conservé aux Archives Nationales de Lisbonne, Portugal. C´est un document important et instructif pour plusieurs raisons. De fait, derrière son caractère principalement comptable, émergent les rouages d´"échanges" parfaitement organisés au niveau local, où les Portugais et une partie de la population africaine - la frange associée au pouvoir royal - participent main dans la main au bon déroulement des transactions. En définitive, avec ce document, nous nous retrouvons plongés dans le quotidien de la traite, bien loin des idées reçues et de nombres de thèses aujourd´hui encore défendues. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en portugais (p. 249), texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

101 Masson, Paul

Monetary union in West Africa : an agency of restraint for fiscal policies? / Paul Masson and Catherine Pattillo. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 387-412 : fig., graf., tab.

Could a monetary union in West Africa (either an informal monetary union of the non-CFA countries, or a possible future monetary union of all ECOWAS members) be an effective ´agency of restraint' (Collier, 1991) on fiscal policies? This paper discusses the ways, both positive and negative, that monetary union could affect fiscal discipline and the arguments for explicit fiscal restraints in the literature on the European Monetary Union (EMU), and considers their applicability to West Africa. The empirical evidence, EMU literature and CFA experience all suggest the possibility that monetary union could create the temptation for fiscal profligacy through prospects of a bail-out, or costs that are diluted through the membership. The paper concludes that a monetary union in West Africa can be an effective agency of restraint on fiscal policies only if the hands of the fiscal authorities are also tied by a strong set of fiscal restraint criteria, applicable not just for accession to monetary union, but throughout the life of the union. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

102 Marques, João Pedro

Tráfico e supressão no século XIX: o caso do Brigue ´Veloz´ / João Pedro Marques. - In: *Africana Studia:* (2002), no. 5, p. 155-179 : krt.

This article examines the case of the ´Veloz´, a Portuguese slave ship from Pernambuco, Brazil, captured by the British Royal Navy on the Benin River in 1837. This episode of slave trade suppression reveals from within the modus

operandi of slave trade organizations that, at the time, were completely illegal. Furthermore, the case study illustrates several aspects of the Portuguese connivance in the ´odious commerce´, of the high-handed suppression methods employed by British cruisers, and even of the African attitudes towards the slave trade. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Portuguese (p. 257). [Journal abstract]

103 Éducations

Éducations, diversités culturelles et stratégies en Afrique subsaharienne / sous la dir. de Olivier Meunier. - Paris [etc.] : L´Harmattan, cop. 2001. - 249 p. ; 22 cm. - ("Cultures africaines") - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-7475-1231-2

Cet ouvrage est le fruit d´une approche interdisciplinaire qui regroupe historiens, anthropologues, linguistes et sociologues de l´éducation. La thématique centrale des recherches, menées dans la zone subsaharienne, et en particulier au Mali et au Niger, porte sur la relation complexe entre éducation, culture et politique. Des valeurs pouvant sembler dichotomiques comme la laïcité et la religion, l´identitaire et l´universel, les langues vernaculaires et les langues véhiculaires, le travail manuel et l´école, apparaissent de plus en plus complémentaires dans la conscience collective. Contributions: Problématique de la période islamique au Kanem : une islamisation dès le début du XIXe siècle (Abdoulhadi Hamit); Processus d´islamisation dans un bastion de résistance à l´empire théocratique de Sokoto: constitution d´une culture religieuse syncrétique dans la ville de Maradi (1820-1945); L´école entre l´islam et la laïcité (Kadir Abdelkader Galy); Que deviennent les acquis de l´école? Enquête et tests auprès de jeunes et d´adultes au Mali (Thierry Trefault); Politique et stratégie alimentaires en Afrique sahélienne: les limites des structures d´intervention sur le terrain (Boureïma Alpha Gado).

104 Dahou, Karim

Afrique de l´Ouest: les nouvelles formes de groupements en milieu urbain et rural - l´action collective en post-colonie: et après? / Karim Dahou. - In: *Democracy & Development:* (2002), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 27-38.

Jusqu´au début des années 1980, lorsqu´on évoquait le terme de ´groupements´ en Afrique, on songeait le plus souvent à certains relais de l´État postcolonial, comme les organisations paysannes et les confréries. Depuis une période récente, la catégorie inclut également des collectivités moins proches de l´État, telles les associations sportives et culturelles et les groupements féminins. Ainsi les groupements semblent-ils avoir perdu la référence institutionnelle qu´ils

comportaient autrefois. Un tel glissement devrait conduire à examiner l´hypothèse d´un relâchement du contrôle étatique. D´importants indices conduisent à penser que les transformations affectant les groupements en Afrique de l´Ouest trouvent leur origine dans des changements relatifs aux sources de l´enrichissement. Ils pourraient notamment se traduire par une évolution des formes d´allégeance et la substitution de logiques privées, spontanées ou identitaires, à la mobilisation verticale orchestrée par l´État. L´autonomisation des groupes sociaux dépendants ne résulte pas mécaniquement des transformations politiques, mais procède plus fondamentalement d´un processus d´individualisation commun à tous les pays de la région. Cette évolution, que l´on compare parfois à la formation de la société civile européenne, revêt néanmoins des formes différentes. Il est trop tôt pour répondre à la question de savoir si l´autonomisation de l´action collective dans la région est un processus durable. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais. [ASC Leiden abstract]

105 Bruijn, Mirjam de

Resistance to Fulbe hegemony in nineteenth-century West Africa / Mirjam de Bruijn & Han van Dijk. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 43-68 : foto, krt.

African history of the Sahel and Sudan zone appears to have been marked by political instability. Resistance to Fulbe empires was more common than the main literature suggests. The Fulbe are pastoralists and the empires of nomadic pastoralists are inherently unstable. The Fulbe emirates are often described as having been born out of the revolts of religiously inspired nomadic pastoralists against oppressive sedentary regimes. However, the resistance movements against Fulbe hegemony itself can partly be explained as revolts of the originally nomadic population who felt their cause was not well defended by the elite of these emirates. Opposition to the ideology of Islam inspired revolts of non-Islamic groups. These resistance movements were also fed by the oppressive nature of the new emirates, whose most prominent characteristic was slavery. Resistance is expressed in contemporary ritual and oral traditions, challenging the official historiography of these emirates. Three examples are taken in this chapter to illustrate resistance against Fulbe hegemony: the Timbo Emirate in the Fuuta Jallon, the Diina Emirate in central Mali and the Futanke Emirate which followed Diina in the second half of the 19th century. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

106 Chasse

La chasse traditionnelle en Afrique de l´Ouest, d´hier à aujourd´hui : actes du colloque international de Bamako : 26-27-28 janvier 2001 Palais des Congrès / Ministère de la culture du Mali. - [S.l. : s.n.], [ca. 2001]. - 338 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 324. - Met noten.

Ce volume est issu d´un colloque international tenu à Bamako (Mali) du 26 au 28 janvier 2001, sur les activités de chasse et de pêche traditionnelles. Il traite d´aspects tels que le profil du chasseur, les rites, les mythes et les divinités qui entourent les chasseurs, leur représentation dans les arts et la littérature, orale et écrite (avec des présentations de textes), leur rapport avec l´environnement, leur contribution à la médecine traditionnelle, le rôle politique du chasseur, les confréries, les femmes dans l´univers des chasseurs. Les pays dont il est question et qui abritent les cultures cynégétiques, situés en Afrique de l´Ouest, sont, plus spécifiquement, le Burkina Faso, la Côte d´Ivoire, le Mali, le Niger, le Sénégal. Auteurs des communications: Omar Albeti, Chaka Bagayoko, Brahima Camara, Sory Camara, Jacques Chevrier, Nouhoum Cissé, Youssouf Tata Cissé, Bitchibali Dansa, Drissa Diakité, Mamadou Bani Diallo, Bassirou Dieng, Paul Drabo, Cheick Mahamadou Chérif Keita, Lylian Kesteloot, Yacouba Konaté, Mamadou Koumaré, Diouldé Laya, Salia Malé, N´Tji Idriss Mariko, Raphaël Ndiaye, Bruno Sanou, Fodé Moussa Sidibé, Karim Traoré, Mamadou Tonkoro Traoré.

BENIN

107 Brégand, Denise

Les wangara du Nord-Bénin face à l´avancée du fondamentalisme: étude comparative à Parakou et Djougou / Denise Brégand. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara:* (1999), no. 13, p. 91-102.

Après des enquêtes de terrain en 1994 et 1996, une mission de recherche en 1998 dans le Nord du Bénin a permis à l´auteur de poursuivre ses enquêtes à Parakou et à Djougou montrant des différences dans la prégnance de l´islam dans l´espace de la ville et dans les réactions de musulmans face aux mouvements fondamentalistes wahhabites. Les musulmans de Parakou (dont de nombreux transporteurs), opposent une résistance aux tentatives fondamentalistes. L´islam est ancien dans cette ville, la société musulmane solidement structurée, et l´ancienneté des familles qui revendiquent le fait d´avoir introduit l´islam dans le Borgou leur confère un pouvoir. Par contre, Djougou, où règne le chômage, et où obtenir une bourse pour le Koweit ou l´Arabie saoudite

est devenu un moyen de s´assurer un avenir ou un emploi dans les ONG arabes, s´est tournée vers le monde arabe et le wahhabisme y progresse. On peut penser que le Borgou tolérant et pacifique (dont Djougou ne fait pas partie) a connu une situation privilégieé, où le prosélytisme par la force ne réussissait pas. Cependant, le contexte est instable, et on voit des évolutions économiques, qui se répercutent sur le plan religieux. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Pirotte, Gautier

Éveil des sociétés civiles en milieu urbain et organisations non gouvernementales: les exemples de Cotonou et Lubumbashi / Gautier Pirotte, Marc Poncelet. - In: *Autrepart:* (2002), no. 16, p. 73-88.

Depuis plus de dix ans, dans une Afrique subsaharienne marquée par un processus de démocratisation institutionnelle ou de décompression-recomposition autoritaire, on assiste à la prolifération de pratiques associatives définies et souvent reconnues comme " Organisations non gouvernementales ". Si l'on a beaucoup conjecturé et beaucoup douté à propos de ces ONG africaines et du revival associatif avec lequel elles entretiennent des rapports plus ou moins forts, plus ou moins clairs, peu de recherches ont pris soin de les prendre au " pied de la lettre ", avant de jauger leurs résultats et avant de les confronter à des prescriptions explicites ou implicites. La profusion de ces nouvelles pratiques non gouvernementales ne s'est pourtant pas produite dans des contextes locaux identiques. Fondé sur les résultats d'une recherche menée à Cotonou (Bénin) et à Lubumbashi (RDC) en 1998 et consacrée aux ONG urbaines, l'article propose une lecture comparative des deux " sociétés civiles " dont la vitalité et l'identité ont été fortement tributaires des contextes locaux (rapport aux pouvoirs publics d'une part et présence des bailleurs de fonds au sein de l'arène locale du développement d'autre part). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 186) et en anglais (p. 190). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

BURKINA FASO

109 Belliard, François

La préparation de bière de sorgho chez les Jóòhé (Burkina Faso): étude ethnolinguistique d´une technique / François Belliard. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 49-76 : ill., tab.

Cet article présente la description détaillée d´une technique de préparation de la bière de sorgho chez les Jóòhé du village de Yantenga, département de Diabo, au Burkina Faso. Cette population est très proche des Mossi, aussi bien

linguistiquement que culturellement. L´approche ethnolinguistique adoptée ici privilégie le recours aux textes en langue locale et à l´analyse lexicale des termes employés. Par ce biais, et en prenant en compte parallèlement l´environnement physique impliqué (gestes effectués, nature et consistance des produits manipulés), l´auteur tente de comprendre comment cette population conceptualise cette activité. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

110 Royer, Patrick

The spirit of competition: ´wak´ in Burkina Faso / Patrick Royer. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 3, p. 464-483.

This article examines the occult powers used to obtain protection or to gain an advantage in modern competitive arenas. In Burkina Faso, these powers are widely known as ´wak´. The discussion focuses on sporting events, an area largely neglected in the recent literature on sorcery and modernity. Unlike what is often assumed or claimed about beliefs in occult powers, it is suggested that ´wak´ acts a complement and not as the condition of an individual´s talent or success. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

111 Kuba, Richard

Arrows and earth shrines: towards a history of Dagara expansion in southern Burkina Faso / by Richard Kuba and Carola Lentz. - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2002), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 377-406 : krt.

The history of the Black Volta region in what is currently southwest Burkina Faso and northwest Ghana has been marked by the agricultural expansion of Dagara-speaking groups. This article explores how and why these groups were able to expand at the expense of neighbouring segmentary societies such as the Phuo and the Sisala. Violence certainly played a role in their territorial expansion, but so did specific strategies of ritual appropriation of new territories. The Dagara system, with its characteristic fission of existing earth shrines and networks of interlinked shrines, allowed mobility and helped the migrants bring new territories under their ritual control. In addition, patriclans and matriclans as well as joking relationships, clan alliances and institutionalized friendship enabled the Dagara pioneers to recruit many new settlers within a short time. This was a crucial asset for the security of the newly founded settlements and the territorial encroachment on Phuo and Sisala lands. In addition, mobility was, and continues to be, supported by an explicit ethos of independence and autonomy. Focusing on the

late precolonial period, the article looks at different stages of Dagara expansion and the changing interethnic relations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

112 Hagberg, Sten

Learning to live or to leave? : education and identity in Burkina Faso / Sten Hagberg. - In: *African Sociological Review:* (2002), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 28-46.

This article explores the linkages between education and identity in Burkina Faso and reflects on poor people´s perception of education. It considers the central features shaping the ways in which education and knowledge are conceptualized in postcolonial contexts. In Burkina Faso formal education is represented in daily life as an expression of modernity. But education is also associated with identity. Adult education, such as alphabetization in local languages, has become an educational alternative of growing importance. It not only offers a means to bridge the divide between "scientific knowledge" and "endogenous knowledge", but forms part of identification processes as well, as exemplified by the teaching of local history in adult education in the village of Noumoudara. The growth of Franco-Arabic schools is another example of bridging between tradition and modernity. However, while formal education faces many problems in present-day Burkina Faso, Franco-Arabic schools and adult education are not panacea. There is a need to transcend the distinction between "education for work" and "education for empowerment" and to this end, the author argues for the necessity of investigating the sociocultural contexts in which different educational systems are implemented. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 Dacher, Michèle

Mémoire historique et structure sociale des sociétés lignagères: les Gouin et les Lobi du Burkina Faso / Michèle Dacher. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 113-138 : krt.

Par une comparaison entre deux sociétés lignagères et acéphales du Burkina Faso, cet article met en évidence la relation de cohérence existant entre mémoire historique et structure sociale. Gouin et Lobi ont effectué chacun une longue migration dont les premiers n´ont pas mémorisé les étapes tandis que les seconds en faisaient le schème essentiel de leur initiation, les gravant ainsi dans les mémoires des initiés. La raison de cette différence serait liée au fait que les Gouin sont restés matrilinéaires alors que les Lobi sont devenus bilinéaires: leur organisation patriclanique secrète est révélée lors de l´initiation et cela en liaison avec les itinéraires migratoires et initiatiques. La mémoire de la migration serait ainsi utilisée comme concept opérateur pour l´instauration de la bilinéarité. À

l´inverse, les Gouin utilisent des relations de voisinage pour fabriquer de la parenté patrilinéaire symbolique, lien mouvant réajusté au gré des déplacements. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

GHANA

114 Eggen, Wiel

´Mawu´ does not kill : on Ewe kinship-focused religion / Wiel Eggen. - In: *Exchange:* (2002), vol. 31, no. 4, p. 342-361.

Focusing on the Anlo-Ewe of Ghana, the author argues that contradictory theories tend to ignore what is African religion´s content and maybe a true asset in search for peace. The Ewe-Fon divine name of ´Mawu´ - translated as ´unsurpassable´, which, as demonstrated by the author, is not correct - serves as an example of how Western models caused a deviation, not only of African Christianity, but of anthropological research as well. The Western ´hunt´ for an African Absolute undermines not just the material side of African cults, with their totemic rules and medical role, but especially the view of African kinship order. The author shows that the religious realm of ´Mawu´ and the cultural institutions of music and marriage arrangements cooperate to create a moral order that pivots, less on a person´s response to a Supreme encoder of laws, than on a complex juncture of social demands which urge people to pursue their personal preordained course in interaction with all co-beings. Not the observance of prescripts, but the respect for each other´s position in the total set-up is the clue to Ewe´s religious concern. The idea that the traditional scene was a recipe for strife and intolerance, which could be curbed only by the worship of one law-giving Absolute, may well prove a dangerous fallacy, as it ignores the unifying tenets of the old ´Mawu´ religion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

115 Schmid, Ulrike

Legal pluralism as a source of conflict in multi-ethnic societies : the case of Ghana / Ulrike Schmid. - In: *Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law:* (2001), no. 46, p. 1-47.

A case study of the "ethnic" clashes over land which took place in 1991 between Gonja and Nawuri in Kpandai, northern Ghana, shows how colonial legal concepts of territorial rule and title to land were used by local leaders to consolidate already unequal intergroup power relations in their favour. These legal changes "loaded" their relationship with a variety of meanings, suggesting in the social domain a relationship between masters and slaves and leading on

the political level to an exclusion of Nawuri leaders from modern and hybrid institutions which would otherwise have provided a link to the "modern" administration. The case study shows how opportunities offered by legal pluralism can be used as a political instrument and how this threatens political stability and the practice of democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (p. ix). [Journal abstract, edited]

116 Ray, Ranjan

The determinants of child labour and child schooling in Ghana / Ranjan Ray. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 561-590 : tab.

This paper investigates the main determinants of child labour and child schooling in Ghana, with special reference to their interaction. The child labour data come from the Ghana Living Standards Measurement Survey (GLSS) in 1988/1989. The study provides evidence on the impact of poverty and quality of schooling on child labour hours, taking into account their potential endogeneity. The exercise distinguishes between cluster poverty and household poverty in the two-stage estimation procedure proposed by J. Heckman (1979). In addition, it relies on a set of non-common regressors to identify the child labour hours regression from the selection equation. Other methodological features include simultaneous equations estimation of child labour, child schooling and poverty, taking into account their joint endogeneity. The empirical results contain some evidence of sharp rural urban differences, thus pointing to the need to adopt region specific policies in enhancing child welfare. However, rural, semi-urban and urban Ghana agree on the effective role that improved school attendance can play in curbing child labour. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

117 Post, Johan

Policy reform and urban livelihood in Ghana / Johan Post. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 41-55.

Since the 1980s Ghana has embarked on a number of policy reforms that seek to adjust the country to major changes in the global political economy. This paper assesses the vicissitudes of three major reforms: the reinstallation of market principles in the economy and the conversion to privatization, the strengthening of local government and the upgrading of administrative quality at the local level, and the rise of popular participation in administration and development action. The analysis shows that although some progress has been made the fruits of change are less than expected. This directly bears upon the quality of life and

manifests itself in problems such as the pronounced informalization of the urban economy, the deterioration of overall levels of public services, and the lagging degree of popular involvement in urban development. These drawbacks must largely be attributed to a lack of political commitment to reform and the survival of deeply rooted traditional power relationships. Furthermore, the appropriateness of privatization, decentralization and participation is not always self-evident simply because the basic requirements are not fulfilled or because negative externalities abound. Bibliogr., sum. [Book abstract]

118 Owusu, J. Henry

Economic recovery, debt and dependence in African economies: the case of Ghana / J. Henry Owusu. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 17-39 : tab.

Ghana adopted a structural adjustment programme (SAP) in 1983 under the auspices of the IMF and the World Bank and has since been identified as a ´star pupil´ based on the changes in its economy since the adoption of the programme. This chapter examines evidence from a key sector of the Ghanaian economy, the formal wood processing industry, to show that there is a negative side of the programme that is conveniently or inadvertently overlooked by the international financial community and the neoliberal supporters of the programme. Like the classical ´Trojan horse´, the delivery of the programme has lured Ghana into further economic subjugation, evidenced by an accumulation of substantial external debts, which enables the sponsors to control decisionmaking in the Ghanaian economy, and also, a reinforcement of the country´s external dependence. Concurrently, the programme has provided a means for international capital to reap huge profits; secured an assured and increased supply of cheap raw materials; and established dependable markets of convenience. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

119 Kessel, Ineke van

African mutinies in the Netherlands East Indies: a nineteenth-century colonial paradox / Ineke van Kessel. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 141-169 : foto, krt.

Between 1831 and 1872, the Dutch government recruited 3,000 Africans from the Gold Coast and Ashanti (Ghana) for service in the colonial army in the Netherlands East Indies. The majority of them were ex-slaves but were promised

that their conditions of service would be the same as those of Europeans. With the ´equal treatment´ clause, the Dutch government defended itself against British accusations that the recruitment operation amounted to a covert form of slave trading. While this policy made sense in the context of the precolonial relations prevailing in the Gold Coast, its merits were less obvious in the East Indies. The colonial army here was the instrument of empire building but mutinies among African troops stationed on Java and Sumatra caused it to rethink its policy concerning African soldiers. This chapter explores the background to these rebellions. Ref., sum. [Book abstract]

120 Geest, Sjaak van der

From wisdom to witchcraft: ambivalence towards old age in rural Ghana / Sjaak van der Geest. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 3, p. 437-463.

This article presents fragments of conversation with elderly and younger people in the rural town of Kwahu Tafo, eastern Ghana, in 1994-1996 and 2000. The statements of the various Akan speakers are often contradictory. The borders between respect and hatred, admiration and envy, affection and fear prove porous. The article is an attempt to understand the changing sentiments of the young towards the old, and vice versa. Elders pronounce both blessings and curses. Their spiritual power is sometimes appreciated as wisdom, the fruit of lifelong experience. At other times that spiritual power is denounced as witchcraft. Theologically these statements sound confusing and contradictory. From a sociological point of view, however, they make sense. They express the basic ambivalence of young people towards the old. On one hand there is respect, a cultural code which is almost ´natural´: one regards with awe and admiration what came before. On the other, old people engender resentment because of their overbearing attitude and their refusal to ´go´. The fact that young people die while old people remain alive is a reversal of the natural order and reeks of witchcraft. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

121 Bulíř, Aleš

Can price incentive to smuggle explain the contraction of the cocoa supply in Ghana? / Aleš Bulíř. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 413-439 : graf., tab.

From the early 1960s to the early 1980s, the officially recorded output of cocoa in Ghana declined by 60 percent. During the 1983-95 Economic Recovery

Programme, however, the official output of cocoa doubled. Although these developments have inspired much empirical research, most of the studies have been unable to explain the medium-term persistence of cocoa output in remaining below its estimated capacity level. The paper argues that the price incentive to smuggle can explain as much as one half of the observed decline in official output from its trend and the subsequent recovery. A co-integration analysis and a dynamic error-correction model of cocoa supply support the analysis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

122 Ayee, Joseph R.A.

Civil service reform in Ghana: a case study of contemporary reform problems in Africa / Joseph R.A. Ayee. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2001), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 1-41 : tab.

Among the factors determining the success or failure in Civil Service Reform (CSR) are high level political administrative commitment; and the motivation and involvement of civil servants themselves in a bureaucratic system that is too weak to impose central top-down reform. The article evaluates Ghana´s Civil Service Reform Programme (CSRP), which was intended to make the civil service a "value for money" institution. It is argued that this objective was not achieved because of the absence of the factors mentioned above that ensure success. Hence the Civil Service Performance Improvement Programme (CSPIP) in March 1995 which was intended to make the civil service and all its constituent institutions more efficient. The article then relates the Ghanaian experience so far to recent developments at the level of theory, and their implications for other CSR programmes in Africa. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

123 Atiemo, Abamfo

Zetaheal Mission in Ghana : Christians and Muslims worshipping together? / Abamfo Atiemo. - In: *Exchange:* (2003), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 15-36.

The Zetaheal Mission, which started in 1975 in Accra, has attracted much attention since its formal inauguration in 1999. The movement is unique among Africa´s indigenous new religious movements in its objective of uniting Christianity and Islam into a single religion in such a way that an adherent of Zetaheal is both a Muslim and a Christian. Its prophetess is called Lehem. Her mission is seen as universal and is cast in the mould of the great Semitic founders of religion such as Jesus Christ and the Prophet Mohammed. This paper examines the history, doctrine and practices of the Zetaheal Mission in

Ghana. Attention is paid to the movement´s beliefs concerning God, Jesus Christ and his work, angels, prophets, scriptures, the human being, salvation, nature, karma, the unity of Christianity and Islam, worship, rites and rituals, and administration. Comparison of Zetaheal with Islam and Christianity shows that, as opposed to Zetaheal´s claims, there are many aspects in the movement which seem to be at variance with both Islam and Christianity. Furthermore, the ´ecumenical´ dimension of the movement seems rather overplayed. Actually, the point of attraction for most of its nearly 2000 adherents is not the ´ecumenical´ character of the movement but the belief that its prophetess has the power to help people overcome the problems of this life. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

124 Anebo, Felix K. G.

The Ghana 2000 elections: voter choice and electoral decisions / Felix K. G. Anebo. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2001), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 69-88 : tab.

The 2000 presidential and parliamentary elections in Ghana deserve notice, not because of their political significance but because of the theoretical weight they carry. The shift in electoral fortunes between the two main political parties in the country provides a unique leverage for assessing theories of voting behaviour. This article examines in detail the electoral performance of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) party in the 2000 elections, treating the elections as an opportunity for voters to endorse or repudiate the incumbent (NDC) regime´s record in particular. Contrary to earlier assertions that Ghanaians do not pay so much attention to regime performance and achievements as they reach their political decisions, the article shows empirically that Ghanaians are quite capable of choosing between parties and candidates in an election. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

125 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena O.

´We cast about for a remedy´: Chinese labor and African opposition in the Gold Coast, 1874-1914 / by Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 365-384.

A major problem British colonial officials had to confront in the Gold Coast (Ghana) from the last quarter of the 19th century was the scarcity of labour - the ´native labour question´. This study examines colonial policymakers´ preoccupation with importing Chinese mine labour as a means to solve the labour question between 1874 and 1914 and probes their beliefs in the superiority of Chinese over African labour. The author shows that in their

challenges to this prejudicial ideology, the Gold Coast African intelligentsia revealed that the Gold Coast labourers´ disinclination to accept wage labour was not innate. Rather, the African intelligentsia argued that Africans´ refusal to work was due to problems inherent in the prevailing wage labour economy in the Gold Coast. Following a consideration of comparative and historiographical perspectives, the study is divided into three sections. The first section discusses the evolution of the idea of using Chinse labour in the Gold Coast; the second section examines the African intelligentsia´s opposition to these proposals; and the third evaluates the arrival of Chinese labourers in the Gold Coast and African responses in 1897, 1902, and 1914. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

126 Weiss, Holger

European images of Islam in the northern hinterlands of the Gold Coast through the early colonial period / Holger Weiss. - In: *Sudanic Africa:* (2001), vol. 12, p. 83-100.

This article deals with one of the many stories of changing European representations and images of an African entity, namely a region which was called the hinterland of the Gold Coast and Asante (Ghana) during the nineteenth century. The ´hinterland´ which is examined is Dagbon (or Dagomba) and, by extension, also Gonja, Nanumba and Mamprusi. The article does not give an outline of the history of these entities, but discusses the various images of the state of affairs in these kingdoms focusing on the representation of Islam in Dagbon. The article analyses accounts of Islam in the ´hinterland´ that were produced up to the early colonial period starting with Rømer´s description of a powerful kingdom north of Asante in 1760 and ending with the accounts of the Protestant missionary Otto Schimming on Islam in Yendi in 1913. During this time span, Dagbon had been declared both a Muslim kingdom and a kingdom where ´the encroachment of Islam´ was only on the verge of being felt. By displaying the gradual realization of European writers that there were no Muslim kingdoms in the ´hinterland´ - as was believed in the eighteenth century - the article stresses the gradual change in the representation and image of the state of religious affairs. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

127 Kuba, Richard

Arrows and earth shrines: towards a history of Dagara expansion in southern Burkina Faso / by Richard Kuba and Carola Lentz. - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2002), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 377-406 : krt.

The history of the Black Volta region in what is currently southwest Burkina Faso and northwest Ghana has been marked by the agricultural expansion of Dagara-speaking groups. This article explores how and why these groups were able to expand at the expense of neighbouring segmentary societies such as the Phuo and the Sisala. Violence certainly played a role in their territorial expansion, but so did specific strategies of ritual appropriation of new territories. The Dagara system, with its characteristic fission of existing earth shrines and networks of interlinked shrines, allowed mobility and helped the migrants bring new territories under their ritual control. In addition, patriclans and matriclans as well as joking relationships, clan alliances and institutionalized friendship enabled the Dagara pioneers to recruit many new settlers within a short time. This was a crucial asset for the security of the newly founded settlements and the territorial encroachment on Phuo and Sisala lands. In addition, mobility was, and continues to be, supported by an explicit ethos of independence and autonomy. Focusing on the late precolonial period, the article looks at different stages of Dagara expansion and the changing interethnic relations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

128 Gray, Natasha

Witches, oracles, and colonial law: evolving anti-witchcraft practices in Ghana, 1927-1932 / by Natasha Gray. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 339-363.

This article demonstrates how local forces molded witchcraft beliefs in colonial Ghana through an exploration of the Tongo witchcraft controversy of 1927-1932. When the British colonized the Gold Coast in 1874, they declared that ´native customs´ would be respected except those ´repugnant to natural justice and morality´. British and Gold Coast Akan ideas of ´natural justice´ differed: most Akan believed witchcraft was a threat that had to be combated while the British saw it as a dangerous superstition. Conflict arose over the power of Native Tribunals to judge witchcraft cases. The controversy over the Tongo oracle prompted the colonial government in 1930 to revoke this power. The government went further by prohibiting ´the practice of witch or wizard finding´, leaving their subjects without a mechanism for settling witchcraft conflicts. The compromise suggested by the lawyer J.B. Danquah, which allowed voluntary participation in the activities of witchfinding oracles, offered a workable solution for both parties. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GUINEA

129 Salvaing, Bernard

Regards d´Africains musulmans sur la colonisation (1): le cas du Fouta-Djalon (Guinée) et du Macina (Soudan français /Mali) / par Bernard Salvaing. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (2001), t. 61, no. 1/4, p. 45-80.

Ayant rencontré ce type de documents pendant des recherches de terrain au Mali et en Guinée, l´auteur entend attirer l´attention sur l´intérêt du retour aux sources internes écrites et orales émanant des Africains musulmans de façon à mieux comprendre les processus en œuvre pendant la période coloniale en Afrique. Les textes écrits dans les années 1920 ou 1930, devant la rupture de l´ordre social, essaient de trouver des explications face à la victoire des colonisateurs et de définir envers ces derniers une ligne de conduite. La teneur générale est celle de griefs contre ce qui est vu comme l´immoralité ambiante, et d´une opposition au christianisme et à l´abolition de l´esclavage. Dans des "histoires de vie" écrites après les indépendances et recueillies dans les années 1980 ou 1990, la tonalité s´est infléchie, l´opposition intransigeante a fait place à une attitude de tolérance envers le colonisateur chrétien. Quelques points centraux communs aux témoignages recensés sont: l´islam comme référence centrale, l´école et les stratégies de pouvoir, l´économie et le progrès. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

130 Spécial

Spécial Guinée / enquête et réd.: Frédéric Lejeal, avec la collab. de Fabrice Traoré et Laure Bigourd. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens:* (2003), année 58, no. 2988, p. 307-354 : foto´s, tab.

L´année 2003 devrait constituer un nouveau tournant dans l´histoire politique de la Guinée. Le général Lansana Conté ne pourra probablement pas briguer un nouveau mandat lors du scrutin présidentiel de décembre. Le pays, toujours livré au pouvoir militaire, à une oligarchie administrative omnipotente et au sous-développement, est à la recherche d´une véritable ouverture politique. Les conflits extérieurs (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d´Ivoire frontalière), représentent une grave menace pour la stabilité guinéenne. Du point de vue économique, la croissance se redresse mais reste insuffisante, avec toutefois un satisfecit mesuré du FMI. Pour le secteur privé, trouver sa place n´est pas facile. Bien que le sous-sol guinéen soit un des plus riches du monde (bauxite, fer, or, diamant assurent 80 pour cent des exportations du pays et 30 pour cent des recettes de l´État), le potentiel minier est parmi les plus sous-exploités d´Afrique. Avec les

mines, le secteur agricole pourrait devenir l´autre moteur du développement, mais il se heurte encore à des obstacles tels que l´insuffisante professionnalisation des acteurs. Inscrit dans la tradition, l´élevage devrait passer au stade semi-industriel. La pêche présente un fort potentiel; or, la moitié du volume de la capture échappe à l´économie nationale et va aux flottes étrangères. Si la base industrielle de la Guinée est étroite et les secteurs capables de procurer de fortes valeurs ajoutées limités, en revanche les activités de service connaissent de bonnes progressions. Les travaux publics émergent véritablement. En matière de télécommunications, le pays est à la traîne, mais le téléphone mobile, voire le numérique, pourraient parvenir à désenclaver le pays. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

131 Pradines, Stéphane

Les céramiques sénégalaises des collections du département d´Afrique subsaharienne du Musée de l´homme / Stéphane Pradines. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 165-188 : ill., krt.

Le présent article décrit les céramiques actuelles et subactuelles sénégalaises au sein du Musée de l´Homme à Paris (France). Cette analyse est accompagnée d´un essai de correspondance avec des modèles de céramiques anciens. Les poteries bassari et bedik sont réparties au sud du Sénégal et au nord de la Guinée, notamment sur le département de Kédougou. Cette céramique est décorée sur le haut de la panse d´incisions à la pointe sèche par des chevrons formant des motifs en triangles et des lignes de points. Ce type d´ornamentation est à replacer dans un contexte linguistique ou géographique plus large que celui d´une ethnie, par exemple celui des gens de langue tenda. Les pots anthropomorphes bassari font partie de l´histoire de l´art de la céramique africaine, ils sont portés lors de rituels. L´étude des céramiques actuelles du Sénégal oriental pourrait enrichir les connaissances ethnoarchéologiques sur l´Afrique occidentale. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

132 Chaléard, Jean-Louis

L´approvisionnement vivrier des villes en Guinée: entre fragilité et dynamisme / Jean-Louis Chaléard, Paule Moustier, Alain Leplaideur. - In: *Autrepart:* (2002), no. 23, p. 5-23 : krt.

L'objet de cet article est de s'interroger, à partir du cas de la Guinée Conakry, sur la capacité des systèmes d'approvisionnement nationaux africains à satisfaire une demande urbaine en hausse rapide. L'analyse, centrée sur les acteurs, leurs

objectifs et leurs stratégies, s'est appuyée sur des enquêtes réalisées à Conakry, la capitale nationale, et dans deux villes secondaires, Kankan et Labé. Deux produits différents par leur place et leur importance dans la consommation urbaine ont été retenus pour l'étude: le riz, base de l'alimentation en ville comme à la campagne, et l'oignon, presque toujours présent dans les sauces qui accompagnent le plat de base. Si les importations jouent toujours un rôle prépondérant, on doit constater, depuis quelques années, une augmentation rapide de la production des deux denrées et de leur commercialisation dans les agglomérations urbaines. Comme partout en Afrique, ce sont plus les initiatives paysannes endogènes que les modèles importés à grands frais, s'appuyant sur des techniques intensives et coûteuses, qui assurent le succès des cultures locales. La commercialisation est l'œuvre de marchands organisés dans le cadre de réseaux parfois anciens et qui évoluent rapidement. Les productions restent certes contraintes par de multiples handicaps, dont l'instabilité politique chronique que connât la région. Leur essor n'en est pas moins significatif du dynamisme des filières locales. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 185) et en anglais (p. 189). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

GUINEA-BISSAU

133 Kovsted, Jens

Child health and mortality: does health knowledge matter? / Jens Kovsted, Claus C. Pörtner and Finn Tarp. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 542-560 : tab.

This paper studies factors that influence child health in Bissau, the capital of Guinea-Bissau. This environment is characterized by high infant mortality, but not by malnutrition. The authors show that although maternal education is important in determining child health and mortality this effect diminishes or disappears when health knowledge is introduced as an explanatory variable. It emerges that health knowledge has large and positive effects on both child mortality and health when the endogeneity of health knowledge is recognized and taken into account. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

134 Teixeira, Maria

Un rituel d´humanisation des nourrissons : le kabuatâ manjak (Guinée-Bissau/Sénégal) / Maria Teixeira. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 7-31.

Chez les Manjak (Guinée-Bissau/Sénégal), les femmes qui perdent successivement tous leurs enfants en bas âge se soumettent, après divination, au rituel de fertilité du ´kabuatâ´ au cours duquel elles vont changer d´identité et accompagner la transformation de leur nourrisson. Pendant trois ans, le petit être relevant d´une double appartenance au monde visible et invisible va être façonné de manière à le fixer dans le monde des hommes et à construire son humanité. Le symbolisme des fluides et excréments corporels nous permet d´appréhender le langage divinatoire, le sacrifice et les représentations de la petite enfance chez les Manjak. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

IVORY COAST

135 Côte

La Côte d´Ivoire à l´aube du XXIe siècle : défis démographiques et développement durable / sous la dir. de Georges Photios Tapinos, Philippe Hugon et Patrice Vimard. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2001. - 498 p., [8] p. pl. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6257-1

Cet ouvrage propose une étude rétrospective et prospective de la crise sociopolitique qui secoue la Côte d´Ivoire à l´aube du XXIe siècle en privilégiant le long terme. Il faut cependant noter que l´étude a été achevée avant le changement politique qu´a connu le pays en l´an 2000. Première partie, le cadre démographique et économique et les perspectives: La croissance démographique (Patrice Vimard, Amoakon Anoh, Agnès Guillaume); Rétrospective et perspectives démographiques (Philippe Louchart... et al.); Rétrospective et perspectives économiques (Philippe Hugon). Deuxième partie, secteurs et modalités d´intervention: Dynamiques migratoires et économie de plantation (Ronan Balac); L´emploi (Pascal Labazée); L´éducation (Philippe Hugon, Antoine Bommier); La santé (Joseph Brunet-Jailly); Transferts entre ménages et générations (Antoine Bommier). Troisième partie, populations cibles et groupes vulnérables: La population étrangère (Georges Photios Tapinos); Les femmes (Ariane Tapinos); Les jeunes: une génération à la croisée des cultures (François Tinel, Yvan Guichaoua). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MALI

136 Hunwick, John O.
Timbuktu: a bibliography / by John O. Hunwick. - In: *Sudanic Africa:* (2001), vol. 12, p. 115-129.

This bibliography, which covers the city of Timbuktu and the area adjacent to it in the 6th region of Mali, is divided into three parts: 1. Historical sources and travels. 2. Books, articles, dissertations, etc. 3. Catalogues of Arabic manuscripts. [ASC Leiden abstract]

137 Sanogo, Diakalia
A market-based approach to child nutrition : mothers´ demand for quality certification of infant foods in Bamako, Mali / Diakalia Sanogo, William A. Masters. - In: *Food Policy:* (2002), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 251-268 : graf., tab.

Based on a survey conducted in Bamako, Mali, in 2000, this paper analyses the potential impact of introducing quality certification to the market for infant foods in a low-income country, where malnutrition is widespread. Using an experimental-economics approach, the authors find that a programme to sample, test and certify the nutrient density of products could promote a more competitive market for low-cost fortified foods and be implemented on a self-financing basis, yielding net economic benefits in the order of one million US dollars per year in the city of Bamako. The authors find that mothers´ demand for quality information rises with their education and income level, but is higher than the estimated cost of certification even among the very poor and uneducated. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

138 Bruijn, Mirjam de
Changing population mobility in West Africa: Fulbe pastoralists in central and south Mali / Mirjam de Bruijn and Han van Dijk. - In: *African Affairs:* (2003), vol. 102, no. 407, p. 285-307 : krt.

Mobility is the most important response by the inhabitants of the Sahel to climatic adversity. This ´condition sahélienne', characterized by unstable climatic circumstances, irregular rainfall patterns and periods of drought, has an important influence on people´s decisionmaking processes regarding their livelihood. Migration studies mainly focus on labour migration to urban areas. Although mobility is part of the repertoire of Sahelian people, the form it takes varies considerably between social groups and individuals, and over time. In this article

the authors focus on a neglected and almost invisible category of rural-rural migrants in the Sahel, the Fulbe pastoral people and their developments over the last three decades and the economic and social conditions in which they find themselves. It concludes that these rural-rural migrations are deeply engrained in cultural patterns in West Africa, exemplified by specific institutions for dealing with hosts and strangers. However, mobility is often not a planned process, and all kinds of survival strategies are used in a very flexible manner. The phenomenon has given rise to a specific character of cultural dynamics and ways of defining identity for the people involved. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

139 Bessler, David A.

Price discovery: the case of millet in Bamako, Mali / David A. Bessler and Alpha Kergna. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 472-502 : fig., krt., tab.

Monthly time series data on millet prices from 12 markets in Bamako, Mali, are studied in an error correction model. The study considers monthly prices over the period 1989-1999. Contemporaneous correlation among innovations from this model are examined using directed acyclic graphs. Results suggest that price information is discovered in the Niarela and Ouolofobougou markets and translated to other local markets via the largest central market, Medine. A 5 CFA francs/kg differential between price in Niarela and price in the other eleven markets is persistent over time and not well-explained. In the long run Niarela is the dominant market, accounting for about two-thirds (66 percent) of the variation in price in all other markets. Ouolofobougou is important in all markets except Niarela, in the very short run, accounting for almost 50 percent of the price variation in several markets in contemporaneous time. Its importance shrinks to less than 10 percent in these markets at the longer horizon. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

140 Salvaing, Bernard

Regards d´Africains musulmans sur la colonisation (1): le cas du Fouta-Djalon (Guinée) et du Macina (Soudan français /Mali) / par Bernard Salvaing. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (2001), t. 61, no. 1/4, p. 45-80.

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l´ordre social, essaient de trouver des explications face à la victoire des colonisateurs et de définir envers ces derniers une ligne de conduite. La teneur générale est celle de griefs contre ce qui est vu comme l´immoralité ambiante, et d´une opposition au christianisme et à l´abolition de l´esclavage. Dans des "histoires de vie" écrites après les indépendances et recueillies dans les années 1980 ou 1990, la tonalité s´est infléchie, l´opposition intransigeante a fait place à une attitude de tolérance envers le colonisateur chrétien. Quelques points centraux communs aux témoignages recensés sont: l´islam comme référence centrale, l´école et les stratégies de pouvoir, l´économie et le progrès. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

141 Idrissa, Kimba
The Kawousan War reconsidered / Kimba Idrissa. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 191-217 : foto, krt.

The Kawousan War (1916-1920) was one of the longest periods of resistance known in Niger and through it the local people - Tuareg, Hausa and others - fought to free their society from French colonial domination. Unlike other interpretations, this chapter looks at the structural causes of the war related to the ecology and economy of the area, the influence of French colonial politics on the nomadic lifestyle, and Islam. It also considers the decisive role of the individual leaders, the breakdown of Tuareg confederations and the creation of new political unities, and the reduction in the powers of the regional chiefs. The effect the Kawousan War had on regions outside the immediate vicinity of the fighting is also investigated. The causes of the war were multifaceted and made it more than purely a religiously inspired revolt. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

142 Niger
Le Niger : État et démocratie / sous la dir. de Kimba Idrissa. - Paris [etc.] : l´Harmattan, cop. 2001. - 391 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Collection "Sociétés africaines et diaspora") - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-7475-0303-8

L´État et la démocratie constituent les thèmes centraux de l´analyse présentée dans cet ouvrage de référence pluridisciplinaire sur le devenir du Niger. Le livre comporte deux parties; la première examine la formation de l´État et la seconde la problématique de la démocratie. Contributions: 1) La dynamique de la

gouvernance: administration, politique et ethnicité au Niger (Kimba Idrissa); La dynamique de l´État post colonial au Niger (Mahaman Tidjani Alou); Les politiques publiques de gestion des ressources ligneuses au Niger: les logiques d´hier et celles d´aujourd´hui (Boubacar Yamba); L´État et la coopération internationale: de quelques aspects de la coopération bilatérale du Niger (Dagra Mamadou). 2) Société nigérienne et démocratie: les racines psychosociologiques d´une mentalité populaire dévoyée mais strictement rationnelle (Adamou Barke); La démocratisation au Niger: bilan critique (Abdoulaye Niandou Souleye); L´évolution politique et constitutionnelle récente du Niger (Laouel Kader Mahamadou); Femmes et politique au Niger: présence et représentations (Fatimata Mounkaila).

143 Walraven, Klaas van

Sawaba´s rebellion in Niger (1964-1965): narrative and meaning / Klaas van Walraven. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 218-252 : ill., foto, krt.

One of the least-studied revolts in postcolonial Africa, the invasion of Niger in 1964 by guerrillas of the outlawed Sawaba party, was a dismal failure and culminated in a failed attempt on the life of President Diori in the spring of 1965. Personal aspirations for higher education, access to jobs and social advancement, probably constituted the driving force of Sawaba´s rank and file. Lured by the party leader, Djibo Bakary, with promises of scholarships abroad, they went to the far corners of the world, for what turned out to be guerrilla training. The leadership´s motivations were grounded in a personal desire for political power, justified by a cocktail of militant nationalism, Marxism-Leninism and Maoist beliefs. Sawaba, however, failed to grasp the weakness of its domestic support base. The mystifying dimensions of revolutionary ideologies may have encouraged Djibo to ignore the facts on the ground and order his foot soldiers to march to their deaths. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

144 Djibo, Mamadou

Rébellion touarègue et question saharienne au Niger / Mamadou Djibo. - In: *Autrepart:* (2002), no. 23, p. 135-156 : krt.

À l'occasion de l'accession à l'indépendance du Maroc, de la Mauritanie, de l'Algérie, du Mali, du Tchad et du Niger, la question de la possession des régions sahariennes s'est posée face à la puissance coloniale française qui voulait garder hors des États naissants les parties de ce grand désert africain. Au

lendemain des indépendances, des rébellions armées ont éclaté dans les parties sahariennes de certains de ces États. Au Niger, celle qui a sévi de 1990 à 1998 a posé un problème touareg face au reste du pays et des revendications territoriales qui rappellent la délimitation de l'Organisation commune des régions sahariennes (OCRS), entité politico-administrative créée par Paris en 1957: quelle relation peut exister entre la question saharienne de la fin des années cinquante et ces revendications touarègues? Quels en sont les fondements historiques et quelles peuvent être les implications probables et les responsabilités? C'est à ces préoccupations que le présent article tente d'apporter des éclairages, à travers une analyse du rôle des principales parties impliquées. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 187) et en anglais (p. 191). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

145 Ugochukwu, Françoise
Le boire en pays igbo: le vin parle pour eux / Françoise Ugochukwu. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71. fasc. 2, p. 33-47.

La littérature nigériane révèle la place centrale tenue par la fête, et par le vin, dans les cultures du pays. Cet article examine la culture igbo du sud-est du Nigeria et présente les mots du vin dans la langue comme les variétés du palmier dont il est tiré. Il fait le point sur l´évolution des habitudes de boisson depuis l´arrivée des missionnaires au dix-neuvième siècle, et suit le vin depuis sa récolte jusqu´à sa consommation. Il montre enfin son rôle central dans la culture igbo où il accompagne le jeune homme à chaque étape de sa vie sociale et se révèle un symbole puissant, utilisé aussi bien dans la vie quotidienne que dans la justice coutumière. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

146 Ibeanu, Okechukwu
Ethnicity and transition to democracy in Nigeria: explaining the passing of authoritarian rule in a multi-ethnic society / Okechukwu Ibeanu. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2000), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 45-65.

This essay addresses an important variable in Nigerian politics, namely, ethnicity and the ways in which it affects the conduct of national affairs. It represents an effort at theorizing the role and place of ethnicity in the transition from authoritarianism in a multi-ethnic setting such as that represented by Nigeria. Drawing on historical evidence on the ways in which ethnicity was constructed in

colonial and post-colonial Nigeria as well as the wide literature on the subject, an attempt is made to demonstrate the centrality of the variable to Nigerian politics but without suggestion that it is the sole or most important determinant of political outcomes. It is argued that there are other important variables, such as class, which not only affect the political process but also impinge on ethnicity. The ways in which ethnicity influences the different phases of the transition from authoritarianism are discussed drawing on the Nigerian experience. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

147 Ukiwo, Ukoha

Deus ex machina or Frankenstein monster? : the changing roles of Bakassi Boys in eastern Nigeria / Ukoha Ukiwo. - In: *Democracy & Development:* (2002), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 39-51 : tab.

In November 1998, the Shoemakers Industrial Union Incorporated in Ariaria Market in Aba, the commercial centre of eastern Nigeria, formed a militia, the Bakassi Boys, to rid the market of criminals. The method of the organization is unconventional in many ways. Members arrest known criminals and their patrons and not only summarily execute them, but also destroy their properties. They do not involve the police or other formal judicial agencies. The Boys are believed to carry charms that make them invincible. The fame of the Bakassi Boys spread like wild fire, and their example was followed in other towns. With their rising popularity, these vigilante groups have taken over other controversial roles in society. This article chronicles the rise and changing roles of the Bakassi Boys, examining their emergence in the context of the upsurge in the incidence of crime in Nigeria, especially after the economic recession of the 1980s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Obi, Cyril

Last card: can Nigeria survive another political transition? / Cyril Obi. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2000), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 67-86.

This article critically examines the depth of the reforms and elections that underpinned Nigeria´s political transition of 1999 against the background of earlier transitions. It also analyses the important challenges confronting democratic consolidation in the face of the "imperfect" nature of the political transition, revolutionary pressures from below and factional struggles within the hegemonic elite - all of which have direct implications for the social contract and the national question. At the end it is argued that this transition is Nigeria´s last chance - and unless it transfers real power to the Nigerian people, the current

struggles could signpost grave portends for the Nigerian Project. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

149 Olukotun, Ayo
The transition and the media / Ayo Olukotun. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2000), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 31-44.

This essay examines the role which the Nigerian media played in the transition from military rule to elected civilian government. It observes that the immediate political context of the transition was a post-Abacha liberalizing military administration as well as a resurgent civil society. This context meant that the media was able to play a relatively robust role in reporting and influencing the transition although the fact that the Abdulsalami Abubakar regime refused to repeal several "death decrees" targeted at the media remained a key constraining factor on the boldness and imaginativeness of the press in its reporting and monitoring of the transition. Furthermore, while the media, in all its plurality, offered coverage to all of the political parties, it was equally clear that the better financially-endowed People´s Democratic Party (PDP) which also emerged as the dominant party was able to win greater advantage over the two other political parties, namely, the All People´s Party and the Alliance for Democracy, through the purchase of advertisement space in the print and electronic media. On the whole, the Nigerian media played its role in the transition with credit and whatever weaknesses are observed in its performance and in the skewing of the outcomes of the transition owe more to the shallowness of the transition itself and less to the shortcomings of the media. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

150 Olukoshi, Adebayo O.
Economy and politics in the Nigerian transition / Adebayo O. Olukoshi. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2000), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 5-29.

This essay offers a general overview of the range of political and economic problems that served as the context for the transition to elected forms of governance in Nigeria after some sixteen years of military rule. These problems, even where they did not originate in military rule, were exacerbated by the years of political exclusion, chicanery, and repression as well as the continuing decline in the national economy and deep-seated corruption associated with prolonged military rule. It is suggested that a serious-minded effort at tackling these problems and the kinds of success recorded will be central to the viability of the Fourth Republic and the restoration of the confidence of the populace in public

office holders. Several of the problems that need redressing are of a "nuts and bolts" kind and the fact that they arose at all is indicative of the depth to which Nigeria sank during the military years; others are far more profound and challenge the very basis on which State-society relations as well as nation-territorial administration are presently constituted. Whether basic or profound, they will tax all the commitment and leadership qualities of the elected politicians of the Fourth Republic. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

151 Okpaluba, Chuks

Justiciability and standing to challenge legislation in the Commonwealth: a tale of the traditionalist and judicial activist approaches / Chuks Okpaluba. - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 25-64.

A court will not entertain an application for judicial review of legislation where the applicant does not disclose his/her right, interest or legitimate expectation on the subject matter of the complaint. This requirement of public adjudication is a vital component of the principle of justiciability. Originally developed as a principle of administrative law, this requirement has been imported into constitutional adjudication by the courts through their interpretation of the provisions of the constitution. This is the case in the United States, Australia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe where the law of standing remains in the traditionalist domain. Although the common law of standing has witnessed flashes of judicial activism in recent years owing to the sporadic judicial broadening of its base, it is the Canadian courts that have developed a systematic approach to the subject. They have developed four identifiable and guiding rules whereby citizens genuinely desirous of challenging the constitutionality of legislation, are granted standing in the discretion of the courts. The litigant can approach the courts in his/her own capacity, in the public interest or, where the party was brought to court on a criminal charge or civil suit, in defence of such charge or claim. This paper critically analyses the foregoing developments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

152 Kpone-Tonwe, Sonpie

Leadership training in precolonial Nigeria: the Yaa tradition of Ogoni / by Sonpie Kpone-Tonwe. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 385-403.

The Ogoni people occupy the mainland fringe bordering the Eastern Niger Delta in Nigeria. According to tradition, their ancestors migrated from ancient Ghana.

The Ogoni Yaa tradition, part of a military culture, has long been effective as a force for helping this relatively small society survive as a distinct group. The first stage in the Yaa tradition was called ´yaage´ (´the rite of bearing arms´). The article shows that the Yaa tradition provided a means for the steady recruitment and training of Ogoni youth for the defence and preservation of their society. The youth who performed the ´yaage´ constituted the elite in Ogoni society. The Yaa tradition steadily declined from the late 19th century on and is virtually nonexistent today, but in the 1950s, when the author took part, the tradition was still performed frequently. The article gives a detailed description of the Yaa tradition and youth training in Ogoni society. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Gore, Charles

The politics of plunder: the rhetorics of order and disorder in southern Nigeria / Charles Gore and David Pratten. - In: *African Affairs:* (2003), vol. 102, no. 407, p. 211-240.

This article looks at four cases of youth-led identity-based social movements in Benin City and in the Annang area of southern Nigeria. It shows how each of these movements - youth associations, ´area boys', vigilantes and campus cults - draws on different, older repertoires of discourse and organization, and enters into relations with State authority that combine elements of complicity, insurgency, monitoring and disengagement. It argues that their activities, mobilized around resource control and community security, can be understood as a response to the Nigerian ´politics of plunder', endemic since the beginning of the oil boom, but locally perceived as having intensified from the 1990s onwards. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Edo, Samson E.

The external debt problem in Africa : a comparative study of Nigeria and Morocco / Samson E. Edo. - In: *African Development Review:* (2002), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 221-236 : tab.

In this paper, the African external debt problem with particular reference to Nigeria and Morocco is extensively analysed, and statistical indicators show that it is severe and has adverse effects on investment. The analysis also finds that fiscal expenditure, balance of payments and global interest rate are the crucial factors in explaining the accumulation of external debt in the two countries. Although the problem tends to exhibit some differences in characteristics between the two countries, the fact remains that they both belong to the same

category of highly indebted countries. App., bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

155 Alabi, Raphael A.

Environment and subsistence of the early inhabitants of coastal southwestern Nigeria / Raphael A. Alabi. - In: *African Archaeological Review:* (2002), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 183-201 : ill., fig., krt., tab.

From where did the early inhabitants of the Badagry coastal area of southwestern Nigeria originate? Has the area been occupied from ancient times, as claimed by oral traditions? What was the nature of the environment and subsistence of these early inhabitants? Excavations carried out between 1993 and 1995 at Apa, west of Badagry, provided answers to these questions. A radiocarbon date of 2670 plus or minus 90 bp showed that human occupation there is at least 3000 years old, which implies occupation during the Late Stone Age. The occupation was in two phases: a prehistoric phase, during which Apa site 1 was occupied, and a historic phase, with occupation of Apa site 2. Sedimentological and archaeological data also showed that the environment at the beginning of occupation was similar to today. The presence of a groundstone axe, charred palm kernels, and charcoal at the Ap1 site is interpreted to imply the clearing and burning of vegetation, probably preparatory to planting and the exploitation of oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) from about 2670 plus or minus 90 bp. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

156 Nolte, Insa

Chieftaincy and the State in Abacha´s Nigeria: kingship, political rivalry and competing histories in Abeokuta during the 1990s / Insa Nolte. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 3, p. 368-390 : tab.

This article investigates the relationship between chieftaincy and the State in modern Nigeria. It focuses on politics and the mythical history of kings in the city of Abeokuta and argues that, particularly during the 1990s, the royal politics of the town drew heavily on different versions of mythical history. The reasons are twofold. They concern, first, the traditional political discourse of Yoruba kingship, in which a king´s legitimacy can be discussed in terms of the attributes of the royal ´persona´ he embodies. In this context, legitimacy and status are often discussed as the first king´s mythical origin. However, the continued political relevance and even volatility of this discourse in the 1990s related to the nature of the Nigerian State, in which traditional status is closely associated with political power. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

157 Mbaye, Ahmadou Aly
Unit labour costs, international competitiveness, and exports : the case of Senegal / Ahmadou Aly Mbaye and Stephen Golub. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 219-248 : graf., tab.

Despite some favourable conditions and a number of policy reforms, Senegal´s participation in the global economy remains tenuous. This paper uses a Ricardian framework to study Senegal´s international competitiveness in manufacturing. Wages, productivity and unit labour costs in Senegal are compared to those of other developing countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Senegal´s labour productivity has grown much more slowly than in successful emerging economies. The 1994 devaluation of the CFA franc has dramatically improved Senegal´s international competitiveness but further improvements in competitiveness depend on productivity growth given the constraint of the fixed exchange rate. The authors find a significant effect of relative unit labour costs on exports, particularly of manufactured goods. Sustained export-led growth, however, requires additional structural reforms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

158 Spécial
Spécial Sénégal / enquête et réd.: Christelle Marot, avec la collab. d´Ismaïla Dieng. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens:* (2003), année 58, no. 2986, p. 179-237 : ill., tab.

Depuis mars 2000, le Sénégal avec à sa tête le président Abdoulaye Wade, qui tire un bilan de sa politique dans un entretien dans ce dossier, a réussi à affirmer son leadership sur la scène internationale. Les finances publiques sont assainies et la croissance devrait repartir, mais le problème de la Casamance n´est pas encore réglé. Dans le domaine de l´économie, la confrérie islamique mouride est le socle, et Cheikh Guèye évoque son rôle (entretien). La croissance, qui reste tributaire du secteur primaire, devrait être stimulée par des mesures comme le Document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté (DSRP) et des investissements massifs dans le secteur agricole. La filière arachidière, dont le consultant agricole Jacques Faye analyse la crise, connaît des difficultés de commercialisation. Dans la filière pêche, l´accent devrait être mis sur le secteur de la transformation afin de créer de la valeur ajoutée. Éducation et santé: parallèlement à la scolarisation universelle à laquelle vise le pays, se multiplient les écoles coraniques. Selon la ministre de la santé, Awa Marie Coll Seck, le déni

du Sida n´existe pas au Sénégal, le débat est caractérisé par l´ouverture. L´aménagement du territoire, avec les grands travaux du président Wade à l´effet dynamisant sur les entreprises (construction d´un aéroport international pour 2006, de routes, réhabilitation de la ligne ferroviaire Dakar-Bamako), visent à désenclaver le pays. Le trafic du port de Dakar poursuit son ascension. Le dossier passe en revue le bâtiment, l´électricité, les mines, le secteur financier et les banques (bons résultats), les nouvelles technologies (en essor), le tourisme, le secteur informel (entretien avec Ousmane Sy Ndiaye, secrétaire de l´Union des commerçants et industriels du Sénégal). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

159 Siècle

Le siècle Senghor / sous la dir. de André-Patient Bokiba. - Paris [etc.] : L´Harmattan, cop. 2001. - 256 p. ; 22 cm - Publication du Département de littératures et civilisations africaines de l´Université Marien Ngouabi de Brazzaville, Congo. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-7475-1071-9

Cet ouvrage, composé dans une perspective pluridisciplinaire, explore l´univers de l´homme de lettres et président de la République du Sénégal Léopold Sédar Senghor (1906-2001), à travers la réception de son œuvre poétique et critique (1 ère section), de définitions et approches de la négritude (2 ème section), et de la dimension politique de sa pensée et de son action (3 ème section). 1) Aux sources du lyrisme de Senghor: les Poèmes perdus (Robert Jouanny); La poétique senghorienne de la translation (Daniel Delas); Senghor et le surréalisme (Jean-Baptiste Tati Loutard); Une esthétique de la différence: le "surréalisme négro-africain" de Senghor (Robert Mondo Kibwa-Tuba); Poétique de la co-naissance dans l´œuvre de Senghor (Antoine Yila); Corps féminins et fonctions dans la poésie de Senghor (Alpha-Noël Malonga); La réception de l´œuvre de Senghor au Congo-Kinshasa (Alphonse Mbuyamba Kankolongo); Léopold Sédar Senghor préfacier (André-Patient Bokiba). 2) La négritude, le plus beau et le plus pérenne poème de Léopold Sédar Senghor (Kashala Mwepu Kashadidi); La négritude senghorienne : résistance aux critiques (Nyembwe Tshikumambila); Les Africains anglophones et la négritude ou le paradoxe de l´assimilation (Bernard Nganga); Sur un mot de Senghor (Abbé François Wambat). 3) La vision senghorienne du français et des langues négro-africaines (Paul Nzete); La métaphysique des mœurs de Léopold Sédar Senghor (Richard-Gérard Gambou); L´humanisme de l´universel dans l´œuvre de Senghor (Bertin Makolo Muswaswa); Léopold Sédar Senghor: humaniste ou visionnaire de l´utopie? (Lecas Atondi-Monmondjo).

160 Patterson, Amy
The impact of Senegal´s decentralization on women in local governance / Amy Patterson. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2002), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 490-529.

A case study of Ndoulo Rural Council (Diourbel region, central Senegal) suggests that while decentralization in Senegal has numerically increased women´s representation in rural councils, it has only marginally advanced the representation of women´s interests and the accountability of female officeholders. Data derive from Senegal´s 1996 local elections and interviews in Ndoulo with rural council members, local party elites and female political leaders in 2000. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

161 Pradines, Stéphane
Les céramiques sénégalaises des collections du département d´Afrique subsaharienne du Musée de l´homme / Stéphane Pradines. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 165-188 : ill., krt.

Le présent article décrit les céramiques actuelles et subactuelles sénégalaises au sein du Musée de l´Homme à Paris (France). Cette analyse est accompagnée d´un essai de correspondance avec des modèles de céramiques anciens. Les poteries bassari et bedik sont réparties au sud du Sénégal et au nord de la Guinée, notamment sur le département de Kédougou. Cette céramique est décorée sur le haut de la panse d´incisions à la pointe sèche par des chevrons formant des motifs en triangles et des lignes de points. Ce type d´ornamentation est à replacer dans un contexte linguistique ou géographique plus large que celui d´une ethnie, par exemple celui des gens de langue tenda. Les pots anthropomorphes bassari font partie de l´histoire de l´art de la céramique africaine, ils sont portés lors de rituels. L´étude des céramiques actuelles du Sénégal oriental pourrait enrichir les connaissances ethnoarchéologiques sur l´Afrique occidentale. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

162 Decraene, Philippe
Élections législatives du 29 avril 2001 au Sénégal / par Philippe Decraene. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (2001), t. 61, no. 1/4, p. 218-221.

Cette analyse des résultats des élections législatives du 29 avril 2001 au Sénégal pose qu´une nouvelle page a été tournée dans l´histoire de ce pays. Un an auparavant, Abdoulaye Wade avait succédé à Abdou Diouf à la présidence de

la République. Il a décidé la dissolution de l´Assemblée nationale en février 2001. Cette Assemblée était encore très largement dominée par le Parti socialiste, rendant une cohabitation difficile. Le nouvel échiquier politique sénégalais est profondément différent de celui qui a prévalu durant plus de quarante ans. Le Parti socialiste est en déroute, mais conserve encore un puissant appareil d´État. Les petites formations politiques, qui ont été incapables de présenter des candidats dans la totalité des départements, ont été écrasées. La deuxième force politique du Sénégal est désormais l´Alliance des Forces de Progrès (AFP). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

163 Teixeira, Maria

Un rituel d´humanisation des nourrissons : le kabuatâ manjak (Guinée-Bissau/Sénégal) / Maria Teixeira. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 7-31.

Chez les Manjak (Guinée-Bissau/Sénégal), les femmes qui perdent successivement tous leurs enfants en bas âge se soumettent, après divination, au rituel de fertilité du ´kabuatâ´ au cours duquel elles vont changer d´identité et accompagner la transformation de leur nourrisson. Pendant trois ans, le petit être relevant d´une double appartenance au monde visible et invisible va être façonné de manière à le fixer dans le monde des hommes et à construire son humanité. Le symbolisme des fluides et excréments corporels nous permet d´appréhender le langage divinatoire, le sacrifice et les représentations de la petite enfance chez les Manjak. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

164 Searing, James F.

´No kings, no lords, no slaves´: ethnicity and religion among the Sereer-Safèn of Western Bawol, 1700-1914 / by James F. Searing. - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2002), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 407-429 : krt.

The Sereer-Safèn occupied a defensible refuge zone in Western Bawol, Senegal, where forests and sandstone ridges provided protection against Wolof monarchy. The Safèn were part of a larger Sereer world that defined itself by opposition to Islam in the period from 1700 to 1914. This religious divide made the Sereer targets for enslavement by the Wolof, but Sereer religion was also linked to Safèn resistance to Islam, slavery and monarchy. Religion was interwoven with an ethnic boundary, which emphasized the incompatibility of Wolof and Sereer society. Safèn religion was centred on the village shrine or ´xérém´, which served as the focal point of ritual, justice, communication with the other world and

defence. The article focuses on the period when the Safèn were still able to maintain their independence from the Wolof monarchy of Bawol, but the last section also pays attention to the process through which the Safèn were conquered by Wolof chiefs allied with the French in the 1890s, and examines their status as dominated minority in the early colonial period. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

165 Archibald, Steven

Converts to human rights? : popular debate about war and justice in rural central Sierra Leone / Steven Archibald and Paul Richards. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 3, p. 339-367 : krt.

Internationally, war in Sierra Leone (1991-2002) is regarded as an instance of violent conflict driven by economic factors (attempts to control the mining of alluvial diamonds). Fieldwork (2000-2001) in rural areas recovering from war suggests a very different picture. War victims and combatants from different factions stress the importance of political decay, corruption, injustice and the social exclusion of young people. Other studies confirm the picture. There is broadly based discussion in rural communities about how to address the injustices held to have been responsible for the war. It seems in line with wider debate about human rights. Are people being converted to international ideals? Applying a neo-Durkheimian perspective, the article shows that this discourse about rights is a product of local social changes brought about by the war itself. The article concludes by asking how it might be consolidated by rights-orientated reconstruction activity. Human rights in Sierra Leone are as much a local development as an imposed change. In this respect the study confirms the importance of local agency already argued by anthropologists who have studied the process of conversion to world religions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

166 Bøås, Morten

Civil society in Sierra Leone: corruption, destruction (and reinvention?) / Morten Bøås. - In: *Democracy & Development:* (2002), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 53-66.

After years of civil war, elections were conducted in Sierra Leone in May 2002. Many actors, both internal and external, are involved in the peace process. This article focuses on the possible role of civil society. It examines the history of the relationship between the State and civil society in Sierra Leone, arguing that

bureaucratic State institutions and patrimonial rule have always coexisted in the country. In order to understand what kind of role civil society movements can play in the peace process, the author first analyses the corruption of civil society under the neopatrimonial Siaka Stevens regime, and its destruction as the neopatrimonial State withdrew and the civil war entrapped the country. He then examines attempts at the reinvention of civil society and the possible contributions of movements like the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and the Kamajoi civil defence forces. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

167 André, Catherine

Politique de l´Union européenne et effets pervers pour le conflit dans les Grands Lacs / par Catherine André et Laurent Luzolele. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 365-396 : graf., tab.

L´objet de cet article est de montrer les déterminants de la politique d´aide de l´Union européenne dans les différents pays impliqués dans la guerre qui affecte la République démocratique du Congo (Angola, Burundi, Congo, Ouganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe), ainsi que l´évolution des flux d´aide, et d´en analyser quelques conséquences politiques et socioéconomiques. Les institutions européennes et les États membres contribuent à 56 pour cent du total de l´aide publique au développement et fournissent 70 pour cent de l´aide à l´Afrique subsaharienne (chiffres de mars 2001). Cet article relève une certaine incohérence dans la politique de "sélectivité positive" pratiquée dans l´octroi de l´aide aux pays mentionnés ci-dessus par l´Union européenne. Les raisons de cette incohérence résultent à la fois du fonctionnement interne de l´Union, mais aussi des caractéristiques du conflit en Afrique centrale. Un des facteurs est que l´analyse du conflit en Afrique centrale par les instances de l´EU ou du FMI est réalisée à partir du point de vue de chacun de ces pays, pris au cas par cas: la guerre est considérée comme un élément "extérieur", exportée, légitime pour combattre les groupes armés qui se trouvent au Congo (les "forces négatives") et assurer la sécurité intérieure des pays concernés ainsi que leur stabilité politique et économique (justifiant ainsi les niveaux élevés de dépenses militaires inscrits au budget national comme au Rwanda et en Ouganda). Une grande partie de la réalité et des dynamiques de la situation est ainsi occultée. Les effets pervers de cette politique sont une militarisation et une paupérisation croissantes. Un

changement d´approche de l´analyse du conflit s´impose. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

168 Afrique

L´Afrique (centrale) des droits de l´homme / Rupture-Solidarité. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2001. - 286 p. ; 22 cm. - (Mutations et défis en Afrique centrale ; 3) - Rugtitel: L´ Afrique des droits de l´homme. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6235-0

Cet ouvrage s´intéresse plus particulièrement à la situation des droits de l´homme en Afrique centrale, au Cameroun, au Congo-Brazzaville. Les sujets couverts vont de la justice populaire à la notion d´autorité et de protection des droits de la personne dans l´Afrique contemporaine, en passant par le droit des femmes à disposer de leur corps et à l´exploitation du travail des enfants, et aux droits de l´homme comme stratégie de prévention des conflits. Insistant sur le droit d´être humain, l´ouvrage traite aussi des tentatives d´émigration du Congo et du Congo-Brazzaville via le Maroc, et des stratégies de survie collectives à Brazzaville. Auteurs des contributions: Séverin C. Abega, Florence Gauthier, Élie Goldschmitt, Philippe B. Kabongo-Mbaya, Abel Kouvouama, Camille Kuyu-Mwissa, Henrik Lindell, José Maboungou, Lionel Manga (interview), Ernest-Marie Mbonda, Claude Meillassoux, Patrice Yengo.

169 Évolution

Évolution de l´inflation dans la CEMAC au 31 décembre 2001 et perspectives pour 2002. - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2001), no. 262, p. 31-37.

Au cours de l´année 2001, les pressions inflationnistes perceptibles depuis le second trimestre 2000 se sont poursuivies dans les pays (Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, République centrafricaine, Tchad) de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l´Afrique centrale). Le taux d´inflation s´est situé à 4,4 pour cent en 2001 contre 3,5 pour cent initialement prévu et 1,3 pour cent atteint un an plus tôt. L´inflexion de la trajectoire de l´indice des prix constatée au dernier trimestre de l´année 2001, en raison essentiellement de l´évolution favorable de la production agricole au cours de la campagne 2001-2002, se renforcerait en 2002 avec la résorption progressive des crises énergétiques (en République centrafricaine et au Tchad) et la baisse des prix chez les principaux pays partenaires de la CEMAC. Cette étude examine les facteurs explicatifs de l´évolution de l´inflation au 31 décembre 2001 dans la sous-région, ainsi que la dynamique des principales composantes des prix dans

les six pays en question. Lantendance à la hausse de l´inflation s´est traduite par un léger différentiel de la CEMAC par rapport aux principaux partenaires. Néanmoins, l´inflexion observée depuis le mois d´août 2001, en raison de la progression de l´offre de produits agricoles, augure d´un ralentissement des tensions sur les prix en 2002. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

170 Alibert, Jacques

Problèmes forestiers de l´Afrique centrale / par Jacques Alibert. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (2000), t. 60, no. 1, p. 214-220.

De grands massifs forestiers se trouvent au Cameroun, en Centrafrique, en Guinée équatoriale, au Gabon et dans les deux Congo. Le bois y constitue une importante source de revenus qui intéresse au premier chef l´État propriétaire des forêts. Les deux pays clés sont le Cameroun, où le bois (7,14 pour cent du PIB) se place en deuxième position après le pétrole, et le Gabon (7 pour cent du PIB en 1999), avec une production d´environ 2 millions et demi de mètres cubes. L´écosystème forestier étant très important, une déontologie est nécessaire pour exploiter la forêt. L´État a un rôle majeur à jouer pour maintenir les équilibres. Mais les agents économiques en matière de foresterie sont très hétérogènes. Le problème de la fiscalité est lié à celui de l´exploitation des forêts. L´État dispose de moyens puissants de taxation de l´activité forestière. Outre les taxes à l´exportation, les redevances sont nombreuses. Un des problèmes liés au développement est de savoir s´il faut arrêter les exportations de grumes afin de développer l´industrie interne du bois et la transformation sur place. De petits forestiers peuvent, sur un marché local, approvisionner la grande industrie. Les pays d´Afrique centrale, qui ont souffert de la crise asiatique, doivent concilier leur développement économique et l´utilisation des ressources forestières en tenant compte du marché international et de la volatilité des prix mondiaux des diverses espèces. Une politique forestière ne saurait se réduire à la recherche de ressources fiscales à court terme. (Discussion p. 221-228) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

171 Situation

Situation monétaire au 31 mars 2002. - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2002), no. 263, p. 45-58 : tab.

La situation monétaire des pays de CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l´Afrique centrale) à la fin du mois de mars 2002, comparée à celle d´un an auparavant, s´est caractérisée par un niveau des avoirs extérieurs nets conséquent (723,3 milliards de francs CFA), quoiqu´en retrait de 7,9 pour cent par rapport à celui enregistré au 31 mars 2001 (785,5 milliards). Le crédit

intérieur net s´est accru de 16,3 pour cent en raison d´un accroissement notable des créances nettes sur les États (+ 24,4 pour cent), consécutif à une contraction de la trésorerie publique dans certains pays, et d´une hausse des crédits à l´économie (+ 12,4 pour cent) liée au rafermissement de la croissance économique. Reflétant les évolutions de ses contreparties, la masse monétaire s´est accrue de 11 pour cent, marquant ainsi une nette décélération par rapport au rythme observé à fin mars 20001 (+ 16,1 pour cent). Des tableaux comprenant des données quantitatives illustrent ces évolutions pays par pays (Cameroun, République centrafricaine, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

172 Thornton, John

The origins and early history of the Kingdom of Kongo, c. 1350-1550 / by John Thornton. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 89-120 : krt.

This article reconstructs the earliest history of the Kingdom of Kongo (c. 1350-1550) using the earliest recorded sources. It argues that historians of Kongo tradition have not taken into account that accounts of history from oral sources are themselves interpretative histories that incorporate primary sources and secondary explanatory narrative, and thus have their own historiography. By understanding Kongo oral tradition and sorting out what is primary and what is secondary it is possible to better use tradition as a source for history. The fact that traditional histories have been recorded frequently in the past makes this task easier and produces a new and somewhat different version of Kongo´s origin. In this interpretation, the origin of Kongo begins around 1350-1375 with Nimi a Nzima, ruler of Mpemba Kasi. The Kingdom of Kongo was founded around 1390 by Nimi a Nzima´s son Lukeni lua Nimi and expanded until the 16th century. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

173 Situation

Situation monétaire au 31 décembre 2002. - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2002), no. 266, p. 17-31 : tab.

À la fin décembre 2002, la situation monétaire des pays membres de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l´Afrique centrale) s´est caractérisée par un raffermissement des avoirs extérieurs nets du système monétaire qui s´établissent à 874,3 milliards de francs CFA, contre 591,3 milliards fin décembre 2001, soit un accroissement de 47,9 pour cent. Le crédit intérieur net a enregistré une faible hausse de 0,5 pour cent sous l´effet conjugué d´une progression des

crédits à l´économie (+6 pour cent) et d´une diminution des créances nettes sur les États (-9,1 pour cent) en liaison avec l´amélioration de la trésorerie publique, principalement en Guinée équatoriale et au Cameroun. Reflétant les évolutions de ses contreparties, la masse monétaire s´est accrue de 14,5 pour cent, soit une hausse supérieure à celle enregistrée à la fin décembre 2001 (+6,5 pour cent). Par ailleurs, les réserves brutes de charge ont représenté 3,3 mois d´importations de biens CAF en décembre 2002 contre 2,5 mois en décembre 2001. Quant aux taux de couverture extérieure de la monnaie, il s´est établi à 66,58 pour cent contre 63,33 pour cent un an plus tôt. Des tableaux illustrent cette situation monétaire par des données quantifiées pour les pays de la CEMAC: Cameroun, République centrafricaine, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

174 Situation

Situation monétaire au 31 décembre 2001. - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2001), no. 262, p. 17-30 : tab.

La situation monétaire des pays de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l´Afrique centrale: Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, République centrafricaine, Tchad) à la fin décembre 2001, comparée à celle au 31 décembre 2000, s´est caractérisée par un niveau des avoirs extérieurs nets encore confortable (613,2 milliards de francs CFA), mais en recul notable par rapport à celui enregistré au 31 décembre 2000 (794,4 milliards), soit une baisse de 181,2 milliards (-22,8 pour cent). Le crédit intérieur s´est accru de 16,8 pour cent du fait d´une augmentation sensible des créances nettes sur les États (+38 pour cent), consécutive au resserrement de la trésorerie publique, et de la progression des crédits à l´économie (+7,2 pour cent), en raison de l´expansion des activités économiques et de la reprise des investissements. Reflétant les évolutions de ses contreparties, la masse monétaire s´est consolidée de 7,1 pour cent après une hausse de 22,4 pour cent en 2000, à un rythme inférieur à celui de l´évolution du PIB (produit intérieur brut) nominal non pétrolier (+9,3 pour cent). Des tableaux illustrent la situation des avoirs extérieurs nets, du crédit intérieur net et de la masse monétaire pays par pays. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

175 Situation

Situation économique et financière des États de la CEMAC au cours de l´année 2001 et perspectives pour l´an 2002. - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2001), no. 262, p. 3-16.

Le redressement de la croissance économique dans les pays de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l´Afrique centrale: Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, République centrafricaine, Tchad), amorcé au début de l´année 2001, devrait se confirmer, avec une hausse du PIB réel qui s´établirait à 6,9 pour cent en 2001 contre 3,6 pour cent en 2000. Le revenu réel par habitant enregistrerait une progression de 4,4 pour cent. Le regain de croissance s´explique notamment par la bonne tenue de la production pétrolière globale de la zone, la relance des investissements productifs et la poursuite des réformes macroéconomiques et structurelles. Le taux d´inflation s´établirait à 3,5 pour cent en 2001 contre 1,3 pour cent en 2000. L´assainissement des finances publiques devrait se poursuivre, malgré le fléchissement prévu de l´excédent budgétaire, qui se situerait à 2 pour cent du PIB en 2001 contre 3,9 pour cent un an plus tôt. En revanche, le solde extérieur courant de la Zone se dégraderait, revenant d´un excédent de 3,8 pour cent du PIB en 2000 à un déficit de 3,3 pour cent en 2001, sous l´effet principalement de la contraction prévue des recettes d´exportation de pétrole brut. L´année 2002 serait caractérisée par un fort ralentissement de la croissance économique dans les pays de la CEMAC, avec une hausse attendue du PIB (Produit intérieur brut) réel de 4,7 pour cent, reflétant le plein effet de la détérioration des cours des matières premières consécutive au ralentissement de l´économie mondiale. Cette étude actualise les données sur l´évolution des secteurs réel, budgétaire et extérieur en 2001, et trace les perspectives de la sous-région pour 2002. La poursuite par les États des programmes de réformes et des politiques macroéconomiques saines, notamment au plan budgétaire, s´avère indispensable. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

176 Prévisions

Prévisions économiques et financières à moyen terme de la CEMAC (2002-2004). - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2002), no. 263, p. 15-43 : graf., tab.

Les perspectives économiques et financières de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l´Afrique centrale) (Cameroun, République centrafricaine, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad) s´annoncent globalement positives sur la période 2002-2004, caractérisées par une croissance économique vigoureuse, une inflation contenue et une bonne tenue de la monnaie, avec cependant des pressions sur le compte extérieur courant et, dans une moindre mesure, sur les finances publiques. Cette étude présente tout d´abord les hypothèses retenues par rapport aux perspectives de l´environnement international (1) et sous-régional (2), avant d´exposer les

prévisions économiques et financières de la CEMAC (3) et de formuler des recommandations (4). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

177 Politique

Politique monétaire. - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2002), no. 266, p. 33-37.

Les pays membres de la CEMAC ont enregistré une croissance soutenue au cours des deux dernières années, en raison principalement de la bonne tenue des cours de matières premières. Le taux de croissance économique de la Zone d´émission est projeté à 4,1 pour cent pour l´année 2003 contre 3,7 pour cent estimé en 2002. Cette amélioration significative des indicateurs macroéconomiques se traduit par une forte progression de la liquidité bancaire, qui tend à réduire le besoin de refinancement du système bancaire. Après avoir rappelé les objectifs monétaires pour l´année 2003, cette étude examine l´évolution récente de l´environnement économique international et sous-régional sur le plan monétaire. Elle indique ensuite les changements que le gouverneur a apporté aux taux d´intervention de la Banque des États d´Afrique centrale, aux coefficients des réserves obligatoires depuis la dernière réunion du conseil, ainsi que les orientations que l´évolution prévisible de l´économie pourrait imprimer sur la politique monétaire de la Banque. On observe sur le plan international un ralentissement de la croissance économique. Afin de relancer leurs économies, la plupart des Banques centrales continuent de maintenir leurs taux directeurs à des niveaux historiquement bas. Dans la CEMAC, la situation économique s´est sensiblement améliorée au cours des deux dernières années. Cependant, la menace d´un ralentissement de la croissance de léconomie mondiale, les incertitudes sur l´évolution des cours du pétrole et des matières premières, liées à la crise irakienne, suscitent quelques inquiétudes. Note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

178 Évolution

Évolution économique et financière des États de la CEMAC en 2001. - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2002), no. 263, p. 3-13 : tab.

En 2001, la situation macroéconomique des États de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l´Afrique centrale) a été caractérisée par une consolidation de la croissance économique avec une hausse du PIB (produit intérieur brut) réel de 6,1 pour cent en 2001, contre 3,6 pour cent en 2000. Cette performance reste soutenue et a été rendue possible au plan extérieur par un repli des termes de l´échange moins prononcé que prévu, du fait notamment de

la fermeté du dollar américain. Au plan intérieur, cette bonne croissance, qui reflète principalement le dynamisme du secteur non pétrolier, s´est également accompagnée d´une résurgence des tensions inflationnistes et d´une dégradation des comptes extérieurs courants. Cette étude examine l´évolution du secteur réel, l´évolution des finances publiques, puis les balances des paiements et la dette extérieure, illustrées par des tableaux montrant des données quantitatives pays par pays (Cameroun, République centrafricaine, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

179 Évolution

Évolution économique et financière des États de la CEMAC en 2002 et perspectives pour 2003. - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l´Afrique centrale:* (2002), no. 266, p. 3-15 : tab.

En 2002, la situation macroéconomique des États de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l´Afrique centrale) a été caractérisée par un ralentissement de la croissance économique, avec une hausse du PIB réel de 3,7 pour cent contre 5,7 pour cent en 2001. Ce résultat est dû à la conjugaison de plusieurs facteurs: 1) une augmentation moins importante de la production pétrolière (+3 pour cent au lieu des 7,7 initialement prévus); 2) la résurgence de la crise sociopolitique en République centrafricaine; 3) le recul des résultats agricoles au Tchad dû à de mauvaises conditions climatiques et 4) la baisse des investissements bruts, du fait essentiellement de la chute des dépenses d´équipements du secteur pétrolier et des retards enregistrés dans la réalisation des projets PPTE (Pays pauvres très endettés) au Cameroun pour les investissements publics. Cette étude examine l´évolution de l´offre globale par secteurs, les grandes tendances des finances publiques, la balance des paiements et la dette extérieure, qui accuse un recul de 2,2 pour cent par rapport à 2001. En revanche, les exportations sont en hausse de 2,2 pour cent par rapport à 2001, en liaison notamment avec la progression des ventes de pétrole, de cacao, de manganèse et de méthanol. S´agissant de la dette publique, l´amélioration des comptes extérieurs s´est traduite par une diminution du ratio du service de la dette sur les exportations de biens et services non facteurs (de 21,9 pour cent en 2001 à 19 pour cent en 2002). L´étude se termine sur les perspectives de l´économie sous-régionale en 2003. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

180 Curto, José C.
A história da população de Luanda no período do tráfico atlântico de escravos, 1781-1844 / José C. Curto, Raymond R. Gervais. - In: *Africana Studia:* (2002), no. 5, p. 75-130 : graf., tab.

This article has two, interrelated objectives. First, by drawing upon a relatively large number of censuses relating to Luanda, the colonial capital of Angola, between 1781 and 1844, the article shows that it is possible to reconstruct the pre-1900 population history of certain areas of the African continent. Second, the article shows that in the specific case of Luanda, the premier urban centre along the western coast of Africa for the export of slaves to the Americas, its population decline in the period under consideration cannot be explained solely by factors such as high levels of mortality resulting from drought and disease or slave flight. Rather, during the period 1781-1844, the population history of this slaving port needs to be understood within the broader context of the South Atlantic complex of which it was an integral part, especially the considerable weight of Luanda´s major slave market on the opposite side of the ocean, Rio de Janeiro. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Portuguese (p. 253-254), text in Portuguese. (Also published in English in: African Economic History, no. 29 (2001), p. 1-59) [Journal abstract]

181 Conchiglia, Augusta
Angola: ombres et espoirs de l´après-Savimbi / Augusta Conchiglia. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 181-188.

Tout indique que la guerre civile en Angola est bien terminée. À peine un mois après la mort de Jonas Savimbi, leader de l´Unita, la paix a été officiellement conclue entre le gouvernement du MPLA et l´Unita. L´auteur rappelle les événements depuis la signature des accords de Lusaka en 1994, signature que Savimbi avait regretté avoir autorisée. Le Protocole de Lusaka n´avait pourtant pas été une mauvaise affaire pour l´Unita. Ce fut, à Lusaka, le pardon, la réintégration de combattants dans l´armée et la participation de l´Unita au gouvernement de reconstruction en unité nationale (GURN) et l´entrée des élus de ce mouvement à l´Assemblée nationale. Même après la sécession de 1998, lorsque la majorité des cadres de l´Unita se trouvant à Luanda avaient rompu leurs liens avec Savimbi, celui-ci n´a pas réagi aux propositions de dialogue avancées par l´ONU. Mais la guerre de Savimbi était perdue dès l´été 2000. Cependant la chasse poursuite de Savimbi et ses hommes allait durer vingt mois. Depuis l´annonce de sa mort l´enchaînement des événements a été

rapide. Un accord de cessation des hostilités est signé le 30 mars. Les rebelles signent un ´Mémorandum d´entente complémentaire au Protocole de Lusaka´, qui précise notamment les modalités de la démobilisation et du recrutement par les Forces armées angolaises (FAA) des combattants de l´Unita. Pourtant, la situation promet bien des conflits à l´avenir. Le secrétaire général de l´Unita, Paulo Lukamba "Gato", n´entend pas reconnaître la légitimité des membres de l´Unita qui font partie du gouvernement d´unité nationale, et qui avaient pris leurs distances vis-à-vis de Savimbi en 1998. De plus, il a déclaré que ce sont les sanctions de l´ONU qui ont privé l´Unita des moyens de se battre. Quant à l´avenir de la démocratie en Angola, la disparition de Savimbi sera l´occasion de réajustements au sein du MPLA, où la critique a souvent été sacrifiée au nom de l´unité nécessaire pour affronter l´ennemi. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CAMEROON

182 Monteillet, Nicolas

Tradition orale, utilisation des généalogies et nouvelles entités politiques: Nanga Eboko, Cameroun / Nicolas Monteillet. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 95-112 : geneal., krt.

Dans le souci de mettre en place dans le sud-Cameroun des espaces politiques et administratifs viables, l´administration coloniale allemande a parfois contribué à créer des entités "ethniques" totalement inédites. Pour avoir aidé le lieutenant Dominik lors des opérations militaires contre les groupes Maka insurgés à l´est du pays, Nanga Eboko, le chef des Yekaba, s´est vu attribuer un immense ressort territorial et la tutelle de nombreux groupes. La relative détente des rapports politiques postérieure à la défaite allemande menaçant la cohésion de ce regroupement a suscité la production d´une pseudo-histoire ethnique favorisant l´accès aux ressources de l´État moderne (équipements administratifs, scolaires, sanitaires). L´administration coloniale française a donc reconduit cette nouvelle fédération, sous un autre ethnonyme: les Badjia. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

183 Adama, Hamadou

L´enseignement privé islamique dans le Nord-Cameroun / Hamadou Adama. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara:* (1999), no. 13, p. 7-39 : tab.

Cet article s´efforce de faire le bilan de l´enseignement privé islamique dans le Nord du Cameroun. Celui-ci traverse une crise qui pourrait à terme remettre en cause sa propre existence. L´année 1990 est prise comme année de référence.

Après avoir retracé l´histoire de l´enseignement confessionnel dans les écoles franco-arabes, l´article indique que le problème actuel est ressenti en particulier au niveau de la formation du personnel enseignant (spécialement du personnel francophone), du rôle de l´Association culturelle islamique du Cameroun (CIC), des parents d´élèves et des programmes scolaires. La plupart des professeurs d´arabe des écoles à cycle complet sont formés en Arabie Saoudite ou en Égypte, soit au Nigeria, soit sur place, en Adamawa. Le programme de l´arabe est largement inspiré de celui des écoles saoudiennes, et débouche sur un manque d´harmonisation avec le type de l´islam syncrétique pratiqué au Cameroun. L´enseignement privé islamique devrait pouvoir disposer d´un certain nombre de places dans les écoles normales de formation professionnelle, et les candidats sélectionnés devraient recevoir un contrat de travail. Les parents devraient régler les frais de scolarité dans des délais raisonnables. Quant au problème de l´harmonisation et de l´intégration des programmes scolaires. sa résolution passera par la volonté de l´enseignement islamique de contribuer à la formation d´un musulman qui aille au-delà de la simple intégration de l´individu dans la société islamique, mais qui soit capable de s´intégrer dans la société camerounaise et de vivre pleinement avec son époque. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

184 Akonumbo, Atangcho N.

The legal aspects of privatisation in Cameroon: the experience and the lessons / by Atangcho N. Akonumbo. - In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee:* (2003), Jg. 36, Quart. 1, S. 75-102.

The need for the privatization of public and semi-public enterprises in Cameroon featured among the solutions proposed to halt the economic recession that started hitting the country at the close of the eighties. From 1986, Government embarked on the route towards privatization. Since then, the programme has been fraught with a panoply of texts churned out and aimed at sanctifying the programme. These efforts have proved to be dilatory and confused amidst a dire zeal to speed up the programme. In fact the course undertaken within the artifice of this Herculean edifice has been left unhoused and unguarded on the fields of wilderness and now seems exposed to the caprices of shaky policy and politics obfuscated in legal technicalities. This article explores the different features of the privatization programme in Cameroon in the light of policy considerations. It identifies and assesses the impact of the different hitches suffocating the programme and expounds possible avenues for dispelling its intrinsic incongruities. Notes, ref., sum. (p. 5). [Journal abstract, edited]

185 Awasom, Nicodemus Fru

Negotiating federalism : how ready were Cameroonian leaders before the February 1961 United Nations plebiscites? / Nicodemus Fru Awasom. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2002), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 425-459.

From February 1958 to February 1961, Ahmadou Ahidjo, John Ngu Foncha, and the United Nations decided the political future of reunified Cameroon. Ahidjo became the Prime Minister of the French Cameroons in February 1958, and Foncha became Premier of the British Southern Cameroons in January 1959. Both statesmen negotiated the constitutional foundations of reunification leading to the UN plebiscite on 11 February 1961 in which the peoples of the trust territory of the British Southern Cameroons overwhelmingly voted to reunite with Cameroun. However, examination of the chronology and content of the successive meetings between the political elite of the two Cameroons, in the context of domestic and international circumstances, suggests that Anglophone and Francophone leaders were still working out the constitutional basis of a federal form of union between their two territories when the United Nations abruptly stepped in to organize an independent plebiscite. If Anglophone and Francophone Cameroonians had had their way, they would have preferred to evolve separately as sovereign entities because of the wide margin of differences that they discovered between themselves and which they knew was difficult to bridge. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

186 Cornelissen, Els

On microlithic quartz industries at the end of the Pleistocene in central Africa : the evidence from Shum Laka (NW Cameroon) / Els Cornelissen. - In: *African Archaeological Review:* (2003), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 1-24 : ill., fig., graf., krt., tab.

The rock shelter of Shum Laka, situated in the Grassfields of northwestern Cameroon, was occupied during the later Pleistocene and Holocene. Plant remains reveal that there were no drastic changes in the immediate environment of the shelter between 30,000 and 10,000 bp. The industry is microlithic during this entire period. Quartz was deliberately chosen as the preferred raw material and there were no changes in technology or raw material usage over time. A comparison with similar sites in the northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo reveals that the microlithic quartz tradition was apparently appropriate for the exploitation of a wide variety of environmental settings. This flexibility may represent an adequate technological response to the environmental changes in central Africa at the end of the Pleistocene. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

187 Fombad, Charles Manga

Protecting constitutional values in Africa: a comparison of Botswana and Cameroon / Charles Manga Fombad. - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 83-105.

The protection of constitutional values through the control of the constitutionality of laws is without doubt one of the most central problems of modern constitutional law. This is a problem that is solved in different ways in different countries. This paper examines two countries, Botswana and Cameroon, which, because of their unique historical backgrounds and legal systems, provide two interesting contrasting approaches. An examination of the sharply contrasting methods for controlling the constitutionality of laws followed by an evaluation of the differences and similarities of the approach adopted in the two countries provides many useful lessons. It can be argued that the Cameroonian Constitutional Council model by contrast with the Botswana approach of control through the ordinary courts has not worked, not necessarily because such models do not work but because, it is submitted, it was never designed to work. It is shown that the Constitutional Council model remains an aberration in the modern world. There can hardly be an effective control against the violation of constitutional norms and values in a system based on a French civil law culture that expresses and reproduces a low level of inter-institutional trust, particularly the obsessive fear of a ´government of judges´. In all this lies a major dilemma, that of coping with legal systems and institutions inherited or copied from former colonial powers. Rights consciousness, which in the dominant common law tradition in Botswana implies an individual´s right to resort to the courts, is not highly developed in the dominant French civil law tradition that prevails in Cameroon. With the exclusion of the judiciary from judicial review and the absence of any avenue for individual citizens or minorities to challenge the constitutionality of dubious laws, it is no surprise that unlike Botswana, street demonstrations have become the only avenue for Cameroonians to express their frustration and make their views heard. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

CHAD

188 Arditi, Claude

Grands commerçants musulmans au bord de la crise? : ajustement structurel, dévaluation et pétrole au Tchad / Claude Arditi. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara:* (1999), no. 13, p. 103-116 : tab.

Cet article étudie l´émergence, à partir de la fin des années 1950, d´une classe de grands commerçants et transporteurs musulmans au Tchad. Combinant alliances matrimoniales, relations avec les pouvoirs et liens de clientèle, cette classe impose son hégémonie à travers l´accès à un espace plus vaste qui intègre le Nigeria et le Nord-Cameroun. Le régime Hissène Habré et des Forces armées du Nord (1982-1990) porte un coup sévère à son autonomie et contraint nombre de ses représentants à l´exil. À partir de 1979, des femmes "sudistes" ont commencé à pratiquer dans la zone soudanaise le commerce de détail des produits vivriers, jusque-là dans les mains de musulmanes. Grands commerçants et hommes d´affaires musulmans s´adaptent constamment aux nouvelles donnes du marché: développement du commerce avec les pays arabes du Golfe, secteur en pointe, aujourd´hui, et bientôt, peut-être, économie pétrolière. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

189 Tubiana, Marie-José

Femmes tchadiennes scolarisées / par Marie-José Tubiana. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (2001), t. 61, no. 1/4, p. 230-235.

Depuis 1997, l´auteur recueille dans des entretiens à caractère ethnographique des autobiographies de femmes tchadiennes scolarisées, qui appartiennent à l´élite. Certaines ont fait des études supérieures. La majorité vit à N´djaména, la capitale du Tchad. Il s´agit de trois générations de femmes: celles qui ont connu la période coloniale, celles de l´Indépendance, celles des dernières années du vingtième siècle. Des points retenus, l´auteur souligne que l´attitude des familles à l´égard de l´école a permis la scolarisation des filles; les unions sont monogames; les veuves ne se sont pas remariées; le mariage semble perçu comme une entrave et non comme un épanouissement; ces femmes ont eu des enfants en nombre important; la plupart ont eu le désir de réussir une formation, de se rendre utiles, et ont eu des engagements politiques. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

190 Massamba, J.

Perception et acceptation d´une innovation technologique dans la préparation de la ´chikwangue´ / J. Massamba, G.M. Adoua-Oyila et S. Trèche. - In: *Food, Nutrition and Agriculture:* (2001), no. 29, p. 22-31 : ill., foto´s, tab.

Au début des années 90, l´Institut de recherche-developpement Agricongo de Brazzaville (Congo) a introduit des innovations technologiques dans la fabrication de la ´chikwangue´ (aliment à base de pâte de manioc, et emballé dans des

feuilles de plantes), en vue d´en rendre la qualité plus constante et de réduire la pénibilité de sa préparation. L´Institut a aussi mené des enquêtes visant à caractériser le contexte d´utilisation de la ´chikwangue´ traditionnelle et l´acceptabilité de la ´chikwangue´ améliorée produite par la chaîne semi-mécanisée mise au point par Agricongo. Il existait à Brazzaville, en 1991, 2 900 ateliers produisant 1,2 million de ´chikwangues´ (de 600 à 750 g chacune) par mois, soit le quart de la consommation urbaine de ce produit. Les personnes ayant un niveau de vie élevé plutôt qu´inférieur préféraient les ´chikwangues´ produites dans des ateliers urbains aux ´chikwangues´ produites en milieu rural. Les trois quarts de ceux ayant accepté de la goûter ont déclaré la préférer aux ´chikwangues´ traditionnelles. La proportion de personnes ayant déjà goûté la ´chikwangue´ Agricongo, ou souhaitant en consommer régulièrement, était significativement liée au sexe, à l´âge, au degré d´instruction, aux groupes de consommateurs et au prix de vente qui pouvait être proposé pour ce produit. Les innovations proposées ont été davantage acceptées par les hommes, les jeunes, les personnes instruites et celles vivant seules. La réussite de la diffusion d´innovations technologiques touchant les aliments de base semble donc nécessiter que l´on accorde une attention particulière aux caractéristiques économiques et socioculturelles des consommateurs potentiels. Bibliogr., rés. en français, en anglais et en espagnol. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

191 Pigasse, Jean-Paul

Congo-Brazzaville: les leçons de la Transition / Jean-Paul Pigasse. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 255-262.

En 1991, le Congo (Brazzaville) passait soudain d´un régime politique de parti unique à une pseudo-démocratie qui n´était en vérité qu´une dictature légale exercée par un homme, Pascal Lissouba, inventeur de la doctrine de la ´tribu-classe´, visant à dresser les unes contre les autres les ethnies composant le Congo. Ce fut la conséquence indirecte de la décision prise par la France de lier son aide publique à l´instauration de la démocratie dans les pays africains. Alors que le pays vivait en paix depuis 1979 sous Denis Sassou N´Guesso, le Congo s´est enfoncé dans une crise qui déboucha sur la guerre civile de 1997. Après que Lissouba dut s´enfuir en Europe, s´instaura au Congo la Transition. Le 15 octobre 1997, Denis Sassou N´Guesso lança son premier message à la nation, dans lequel se trouvaient tracés les principaux axes du plan de redressement du pays: réconciliation, démocratisation, reconstruction de l´économie nationale. Le 14 août 2002, lorsqu´il a prêté serment devant la Cour suprême du Congo, Denis Sassou était fondé à considérer qu´il avait rempli tous les engagements pris devant son peuple le 15 octobre 1997. On peut tirer quatre leçons de cette

affaire: Premièrement, à aucun moment les nations démocratiques occidentales ne se sont préoccupées d´accompagner les grands changements en cours au Congo. Ceci montre les limites de la démocratie à l´occidentale, plus formelle que réelle. Deuxièmement, les dirigeants congolais ont démontré à leurs pairs africains que la paix ne s´instaurera durablement sur le continent que s´ils prennent en main leur destin sans se préoccuper de l´opinion de la communauté internationale. Troisièmement, contrairement à ce qu´affirme la doctrine généralement admise dans la matière, seul un pouvoir fort, non encore confirmé par les urnes, pouvait réussir à ramener la paix au Congo. Finalement, Denis Sassou N´Guesso s´est appuyé tout au long du processus de redressement de son pays sur les pouvoirs traditionnels du pays. Cette quatrième leçon ouvre des perspectives pour la prévention et la gestion des conflits à venir sur le continent. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden].

192 Crise

Crise des deux Congo / [préparé sous l´égide de Boniface Mongo Mboussa... et al.]. - Paris : L´Harmattan, cop. 2001. - 224 p. ; 24 cm. - (Sociétés africaines et diaspora ; no. 12, sept. 2001) - Met noten.
ISBN 2-7475-1351-3

Une partie des articles qui composent ce volume s´efforce d´apporter des éléments expliquant les racines de la crise qui a secoué la République démocratique du Congo (Congo-Kinshasa) et le Congo-Brazzaville dans la dernière décennie du vingtième siècle. Contributions: Esquisse d´une histoire immédiate sur la crise politique et militaire au Congo-Kinshasa (Romain Phambu Masanga); Le Général, les milices et l´usage politique de la terreur (Patrice Yengo); Les femmes congolaises et la politique (Scholastique Dianzinga); La guerre du Congo-Brazzaville (du 5 juin au 15 octobre 1997): les vérités non dites (Soni Benga); La problématique de la frontière en Afrique centrale depuis Berlin (1885) (Abraham Ndi nga Mbo); De Brazza au Congo ou le scotome d´une vérité historique (Mamonomé Entsika Raphaël Okoundji). D´autres textes concernent divers sujets tels que l´anthropologie juridique, les migrants sénégalais, le mode d´organisation des communautés d´Africains en France, les franc-maçons en Afrique francophone, l´écrivain João Manuel Varela (entretien par Babacar Sall) au Cap-Vert. Noms des auteurs: Mor Faye, Abdoulaye Gueye, Pascal Hug, Emmanuel Mikano Moukoury, Tom Amadou Seck, Claude Wauthier.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCÍPE

193 Santos, Maciel Morais

A rentabilidade do cacau de S. Tomé e Príncipe : hipóteses de explicação / Maciel Morais Santos. - In: *Africana Studia:* (2002), no. 5, p. 181-212 : graf., tab.

Between the 1880s and the 1970s, cocoa growing on São Tomé e Príncipe developed through the import of forced labour, whose high costs are generally seen as the major cause of the end of the cocoa production cycle. Based on the few available statistical data, this article argues that the variation in labour costs was not the main determinant of agricultural profits on the islands. Furthermore, some data seem to confirm that the maintenance of slavery was a competitive advantage, at least in the capital-intensive exploitations of São Tomé. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Portuguese (p. 259). [Journal abstract]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

194 Doom, Ruddy

Violent culture or a culture of violence? : militia-formation in eastern Congo / Ruddy Doom and Koen Vlassenroot. - In: *Politics and economics of Africa / Frank Columbus (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. [etc.] : Nova Science Publishers. - Vol. 1:* (cop. 2001), p. 57-81 : tab.

The authors outline the historical background of the dynamics of cultural change and conflict in eastern Congo and deal with the ongoing Mayi-Mayi rebellion in this area. When it comes to sub-Saharan Africa, conflicts are mostly interpreted in cultural terms. As opposed to this, the authors argue that, with the formation of grassroots militias, rural and urban youth resist the effects of State implosion and the different foreign armed interventions and motivate their actions on an ethnic ideology. In doing so, they combine former traditions of resistance and violence with newly developed patterns of mobility in an interpretation of customary defence that is based on the social meaning of land. This is not to say that the formation of rural militias is nothing more than a continuation of tradition and a defence strategy of the traditional power structure. On the contrary, these youth militias do not act in defence of the existing rural order and the authority of the customary chiefs. A crisis in the social fabric has rather entailed a shift of authority towards these youthful combatants and the use of violence. Mayi Mayi have to be interpreted as a modern phenomenon. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Tshiyembe, Mwayila

Pour un État démocratique en RDC / Mwayila Tshiyembe. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 285-302.

L´accord de paix de Lusaka du 10 juillet 1999 préconise dans son chapitre 5 la tenue du dialogue inter-congolais. Ce dialogue a pour mission de mettre en œuvre un nouvel ordre politique, mais les signataires de l´accord de Lusaka n´en ont pas défini le contenu. À cause de cette lacune, le nouvel ordre politique est un pari intellectuel avant d´être un pari politique. Or, il faut tout d´abord constater que la République démocratique du Congo est une imposture sociologique et politique. Le pouvoir et les moyens de souveraineté n´ont jamais été effectifs sur l´ensemble du territoire. Corsetés dans une entité politique taillée par la seule volonté coloniale, gouvernants et gouvernés butèrent sur un double obstacle. D´un côté, les gouvernants ignorèrent l´impossibilité dans laquelle se trouve leur société plurinationale de reproduire le modèle de l´État-nation, de l´autre, les gouvernés revendiquent la reconnaissance politique et juridique de leur diversité. Le rejet de cette demande par le pouvoir congolais est l´une des causes de la crise de légitimité et de représentation qui a ruiné la RDC. Le défi consiste à inventer le modèle de l´État multinational ou post-national. L´auteur esquisse les grandes axes d´une République multinationale qui doit susciter un nouveau pacte démocratique qui consacre la diversité nationale, culturelle, linguistique, religieuse et juridique. Ce pacte doit consacrer l´autonomie des gouvernements locaux des régions, des communes et des chefferies traditionnelles. L´auteur traite successivement de la citoyenneté, du mode de gouvernement, du pouvoir judiciaire, des cinq tâches stratégiques du gouvernement, du type de constitution. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

196 Sécurité

Sécurité alimentaire au Congo-Kinshasa : production, consommation et survie / Kankonde Mukadi, Eric Tollens, éd. - Paris [etc.] : L´Harmattan, cop. 2001. - 478 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Congo-Zaïre, histoire et société) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-7384-9777-2

Les textes présentés dans cet ouvrage sont le fruit d´un travail de recherche d´une équipe de chercheurs travaillant dans le cadre du PROSECA, ou ´Projet Sécurité Alimentaire´. Ils se rapportent dans leur majorité à la ville de Kinshasa, qui, sans être la République démocratique du Congo elle-même, en est la capitale et le miroir: les problèmes vécus à Kinshasa se rencontrent à des degrés divers à l´intérieur du pays. Les habitants s´efforcent d´y trouver des solutions, qui cependant ne sont pas toujours favorables au milieu naturel: petits élevages,

maraîchage, transformation agro-artisanale et commercialisation - du manioc, par exemple - cueillette ou prélèvement "sauvages" sur l´environnement dont les écosystèmes autant que la bio-diversité courent un danger. Ce livre établit un état des lieux pour cerner les problèmes de la sécurité et de la survie alimentaire. Outre l´état de l´agriculture au niveau national au cours de la période de transition démocratique, les aspects étudiés comportent des sujets tels que: situation nutritionnelle, offre-disponibilité de denrées comestibles, qualité de l´accès à l´aliment (revenu moyen, budget de consommation des ménages), intégration aux sources d´approvisionnement du marché, rentabilisation des activités productrices, gestion institutionnelle et politique du secteur. Auteurs: Banea-Mayambu J.-P., Ilunga Kitamba K., Kankonde Mukadi, Khonde Mavuangi Roger, Kinkela Savy Sunda, Lumpungu Kamanda, Mobula Meta Lidoga, Mokonda Bonza Florentin, Ntoto M´vubu, Tshingombe Mulubay.

197 Marysse, Stefaan

Guerre et pillage économique en République démocratique du Congo / par Stefaan Marysse et Catherine André. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 307-332 : tab.

À partir des chiffres avancés par le rapport de l´ONU du pillage de la République démocratique du Congo et de la définition (d´ordre juridique) qui y en est donnée, cet article propose une définition "économique" du pillage de ce pays. Il propose une estimation de la valeur du pillage économique de ressources telles que les diamants, le coltan et l´or dans l´Est du Congo par le Rwanda et l´Ouganda, et une évaluation de la part de la valeur ajoutée qui demeure au Congo et de celle qui va, sous forme de gains, soit au Rwanda soit à l´Ouganda. La guerre au Congo et l´instabilité régionale sont les deux principaux obstacles à la réussite des programmes de réformes économiques qui reposent sur deux grands principes: leur intégration régionale et le développement de leur secteur privé. Le pillage des ressources du Congo existait bien avant le début de la guerre, mais celle-ci a provoqué un détournement des bénéfices du pillage au profit d´autres acteurs et d´autres réseaux locaux ou nationaux. Outre des sanctions à l´égard des pays impliqués, désincitatives et taxant leur présence armée et leur exploitation des ressources congolaises par des réseaux militaro-commerciaux, des mesures politiques et économiques s´avèrent indispensables pour lutter contre le pillage de la RDC par les acteurs des réseaux locaux et rétablir un cadre écnomique propice et stable à l´exploitation durable des ressources naturelles du pays. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

198 Lubala Mugisho, Emmanuel
La contre-résistance dans la zone d´occupation rwandaise au Kivu (1996-2001) / par Emmanuel Lubala Mugisho. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 251-277.

Dans la guerre qui sévit en République démocratique du Congo depuis 1996, le Kivu est occupé par les armées du Burundi, de l´Ouganda et du Rwanda, avec la complicité de leurs alliés locaux, les rebelles du Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD). Selon cet article, l´ambition d´expansion territoriale a été un moteur important du comportement agressif du Rwanda vis-à-vis du Zaïre, mais aujourd´hui il s´agit de l´accès aux ressources naturelles et de l´exploitaton durable du potentiel économique du Kivu. L´auteur s´interroge sur les moyens d´action auxquels le pouvoir occupant a recours au Kivu pour affronter la résistance locale multiforme (dont les mouvements mayi-mayi ou les réactions de la société civile), qui tend à déligitimer celui-ci. Ces moyens d´action peuvent employer ou non la violence, de façon "classique" ou plus insidieuse. L´exploitation du coltan est devenue une véritable arme contre la résistance. Dans un contexte de désordre, d´insécurité et d´impunité, des groupes locaux et étrangers, dont certains peuvent être qualifiés de mafieux, sont impliqués dans l´exploitation des matières précieuses dans l´intérêt du pouvoir occupant. On s´achemine vers une criminalisation de la société dont les premières manifestations remontent aux conflits ethniques qui ont déchiré la région entre 1993 et 1995. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Kabuya Kalala, François
L´économie congolaise en 2000-2001: contraction, fractionnement et enlisement / par François Kabuya Kalala et Tshiunza Mbiye. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 175-193 : tab.

Les auteurs présentent une analyse des différents facteurs qui expliquent la récession économique actuelle dans la République démocratique du Congo. Cette récession est caractérisée par une tendance structurelle au déclin depuis le milieu des années 1970, à la suite de la chute des prix des minéraux sur les marchés internationaux. Puis les effets légèrement positifs des politiques d´ajustement structurel dans les années 1980 ont été réduits à néant par l´impact des pillages et des conflits armés dès le début de la dernière décennie du vingtième siècle. Les perturbations se sont accompagnées de la désorganisation du système de production, de la baisse des recettes d´exportation, de courants d´échanges centrifuges dans l´espace économique national désormais fractionné, et par l´afflux de personnes déplacées. Au début du troisième

millénaire, la croissance de léconomie se trouve entravée en partie par des mesures gouvernementales qui, durant tout le règne du président disparu Laurent-Désiré Kabila, n´ont pas permis d´établir des relations constructives avec le secteur privé. Selon les auteurs de cet article, lámorce de la croissance et de l´emploi passe poutant nécessairement par la réanimation de ce dernier secteur. Le successeur Joseph Kabila a, lui, clairement levé l´option en faveur du libéralisme tous azimuts. La réussite du programme du gouvernement dépendra de l´appui dont il bénéficiera de la part de ses partenaires au développement. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

200 Havenne, Émile

La deuxième guerre d´Afrique centrale / par Émile Havenne. - In: *L´Afrique des Grand Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 143-174 : krt.

Depuis 1989 et la chute du mur de Berlin, l´Afrique centrale a cessé d´être un enjeu géopolitique pour l´Occident, soudain immobilisé par les problèmes de la région des grands lacs. Lorsqu´en août 1998 le Rwanda et l´Ouganda envahissent la République démocratique du Congo, personne n´intervient. La communauté internationale, qui a un sentiment de culpabilité à cause de son retrait du Rwanda à l´époque du génocide de 1994 qui a coûté 800 000 vies humaines, laisse la guerre suivre son cours dans la République démocratique du Congo. Le prétexte donné par le Rwanda et l´Ouganda est en effet celui de neutraliser et punir les perpétrateurs du génocide. Si la dictature de Mobutu était déjà sous-tendue par l´hégémonie ethnique, jamais la haine ethnique n´avait été instrumentalisée en arme de guerre comme elle l´est maintenant. En outre, la guerre devient rapidement économique, spécialement à Kisangani, au Kivu et surtout au Kasaï. Les ressources du Congo sont pillées systématiquement, non seulement par les États voisins, mais en particulier par des organisations internationales civiles et militaires établies par des seigneurs de la guerre et des organisations mafieuses dans le but de s´enrichir, par exemple grâce au trafic des diamants. Ces pillages permettent aussi aux États de renflouer leur arsenal. Dès 2000, les livraisons d´armes à l´Afrique subsaharienne ont doublé en un an (le commerce des armes avait atteint 57 milliards en 1998). La population congolaise paiera très cher en fin de compte pour le génocide rwandais, pour laquelle elle n´est pas responsable: deux millions cinq cent mille morts, dont deux cent mille dans les combats. Fin mai 2001, bien que la guerre ait une chance de se terminer, l´imbroglio dû au rôle des États avoisinants n´en subsiste pas moins. Rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

201 Pirotte, Gautier

Éveil des sociétés civiles en milieu urbain et organisations non gouvernementales: les exemples de Cotonou et Lubumbashi / Gautier Pirotte, Marc Poncelet. - In: *Autrepart:* (2002), no. 16, p. 73-88.

Depuis plus de dix ans, dans une Afrique subsaharienne marquée par un processus de démocratisation institutionnelle ou de décompression-recomposition autoritaire, on assiste à la prolifération de pratiques associatives définies et souvent reconnues comme " Organisations non gouvernementales ". Si l'on a beaucoup conjecturé et beaucoup douté à propos de ces ONG africaines et du revival associatif avec lequel elles entretiennent des rapports plus ou moins forts, plus ou moins clairs, peu de recherches ont pris soin de les prendre au " pied de la lettre ", avant de jauger leurs résultats et avant de les confronter à des prescriptions explicites ou implicites. La profusion de ces nouvelles pratiques non gouvernementales ne s'est pourtant pas produite dans des contextes locaux identiques. Fondé sur les résultats d'une recherche menée à Cotonou (Bénin) et à Lubumbashi (RDC) en 1998 et consacrée aux ONG urbaines, l'article propose une lecture comparative des deux " sociétés civiles " dont la vitalité et l'identité ont été fortement tributaires des contextes locaux (rapport aux pouvoirs publics d'une part et présence des bailleurs de fonds au sein de l'arène locale du développement d'autre part). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 186) et en anglais (p. 190). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

202 Failly, Didier de

Coltan: pour comprendre... / par Didier de Failly. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 279-306 : tab.

Dans la partie orientale de la République démocratique du Congo, la population, à la recherche de ressources pour survivre dans une situation de guerre qui prolonge et accentue la misère d´une longue dictature prédatrice, s´efforce fébrilement d´exploiter du coltan (colombo-tantalite), métal rare qui entre dans la composition, entre autres, des condensateurs de haute performance intégrés dans les ordinateurs et les téléphones portables. Mais cette exploitation se fait dans un contexte politico-militaire d´invasion et de rébellion, qui a avantagé certains acteurs. Cet article examine le tournant radical pris dans ce sens par l´activité minière au Kivu (Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu et Maniema), présente les coltan et le tantale, détaille la filière d´exploitation, et évoque quelques-uns des impacts de la situation. L´exploitation minière industrielle a laissé la place à une exploitation artisanale, tenant plutôt de la débrouillardise, dans laquelle est impliquée une multitude de personnes, mais qui n´en tirent que des revenus très

faibles. Cette fièvre du coltan accompagnée de désinvestissement dans l´économie en général contribue à gaspiller unr bonne part des ressources du pays. Ce ne serait que justice, d´un point de vue social, que les sociétés minières industrielles occidentales reversent une partie de leurs profits pour permettre la relance d´une économie dévastée. Or, comme elles fonctionnent sous le régime de l´actionnariat, ces profits, sans lieu d´accumuation, ont déjà été redistribués entre les actionnaires. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

203 Dietrich, Christian

Commercialisme militaire sans éthique et sans frontières / par Christian Dietrich. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 333-364.

Le déploiement de forces armées par des États voisins de la République démocratique du Congo comme l´Angola, l´Ouganda, le Rwanda et le Zimbabwe est la marque d´une utilisation accrue des outils militaires nationaux en vue de gains financiers privés par les élites politiques des pays en question. On peut parler d´un phénomène de privatisation de la sécurité de l´État. Le commercialisme militaire se rapporte à la forte influence de considérations entrepreneuriales comme composante clé d´un déploiement des armées nationales impliquées dans les opérations militaires. Les activités mercantiles des armées d´envahissement et d´occupation ont fini par influencer tous les niveaux de la stratégie militaire. Cet article passe en revue ce genre d´activités par les militaires d´Angola, du Burundi, de la Namibie, de l´Ouganda, du Rwanda, du Zimbabwe et ses conséquences en RDC. Le Zimbabwe de Mugabe en particulier est un exemple de commercialisme militaire qui apporte des ressources externes sous le contrôle du réseau patrimonial du pays envahisseur, ce qui permet une redistribution pour protéger le régime intérieur. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

204 De Herdt, Tom De

Nourrir Kinshasa en période de guerre / Tom De Herdt. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 195-217 : tab.

Tout en l´appliquant à Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo), cet article prend pour hypothèse de travail l´analyse de Max Weber sur les cités antiques grecques, selon laquelle la guerre, source d´inégalité, enrichit la ville par comparaison avec l´intérieur du pays. Pour ce faire, il emploie une variable qui mesure le développement de manière directe: l´évolution de la malnutrition infantile à Kinshasa (avril 1990-août 1998). Il est en effet surprenant que cet indicateur n´ait pas suivi les statistiques "ordinaires" sur le Zaïre de jadis, qui

toutes pointent vers la régression économique. Il s´agit donc d´expliquer le phénomène de la stabilité relative de la malnutrition. Les raisons peuvent en être l´accroissement du domaine de l´"informel" qui entraînerait une diminution de l´inégalité économique (il ne faut pas confondre l´effondrement de l´économie enregistrée avec l´effondrement de l´économie réelle), la capacité d´adaptation de la population à la crise, ou bien le remplacement de la cassave (au bas taux de protéïnes aussi bien que de calories, transportée par la route) par le maïs (transporté par bateau) puis par le riz ou le manioc. Il se peut que la guerre soit vécue par la ville de Kinshasa plutôt comme un phénomène de l´intérieur du pays, qui demande certes d´autres stratégies d´adaptation, mais qui affecte à un moindre degré que prévu la vie quotidienne des citadins. La régression économique, résultante de mouvements contradictoires, est un phénomène multidimensionnel, complexe. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

205 Bucyalimwe Mararo, Stanislas

Pouvoirs, élevage bovin et la question foncière au Nord-Kivu / par Stanislas Bucyalimwe Mararo. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 219-250.

La question foncière est au centre des violences récurrentes au Nord-Kivu. Selon l´auteur de cet article, l´élevage bovin, "mangeur de terres", n´a pas encore été suffisamment étudié et pris en compte dans l´analyse du processus qui a conduit à la redistribution des rapports politiques, économiques et fonciers, et, par conséquent, à l´occurrence et à l´aggravation des conflits dans cette partie du pays. Contrairement à l´opinion répandue, tout en étant ancienne dans certains lieux de la province, la question foncière ne s´est traduite en violences qu´à partir du moment où l´administration post-coloniale a décidé de promouvoir l´élevage bovin au détriment des cultures vivrières et industrielles (1970-1980). Plus qu´une simple question de conflits entre propriétaires ("congolais") et usurpateurs ("étrangers"), thèse habituelle, les retombées financières et politique de l´application du programme d´élevage au Nord-Kivu ont été le reflet d´une lutte de classes, d´une part, et de conflit éleveurs-cultivateurs, d´autre part. Avant 1973, cette dernière forme de conflit était le résultat de la destruction des récoltes par les vaches. Après cette date, elle fut la conséquence d´une dépossession foncière systématique des cultivateurs et de leur exclusion du processus de production. L´article se clôt sur les retombées désastreuses de la guerre de 1993 à 2000 sur l´élevage bovin. Le Nord-Kivu a cessé d´être le pourvoyeur de viande et de fromage du Congo pour être ramené au niveau d´avant 1973. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

206 Crise

Crise des deux Congo / [préparé sous l´égide de Boniface Mongo Mboussa... et al.]. - Paris : L´Harmattan, cop. 2001. - 224 p. ; 24 cm. - (Sociétés africaines et diaspora ; no. 12, sept. 2001) - Met noten.
ISBN 2-7475-1351-3

Une partie des articles qui composent ce volume s´efforce d´apporter des éléments expliquant les racines de la crise qui a secoué la République démocratique du Congo (Congo-Kinshasa) et le Congo-Brazzaville dans la dernière décennie du vingtième siècle. Contributions: Esquisse d´une histoire immédiate sur la crise politique et militaire au Congo-Kinshasa (Romain Phambu Masanga); Le Général, les milices et l´usage politique de la terreur (Patrice Yengo); Les femmes congolaises et la politique (Scholastique Dianzinga); La guerre du Congo-Brazzaville (du 5 juin au 15 octobre 1997): les vérités non dites (Soni Benga); La problématique de la frontière en Afrique centrale depuis Berlin (1885) (Abraham Ndi nga Mbo); De Brazza au Congo ou le scotome d´une vérité historique (Mamonomé Entsika Raphaël Okoundji). D´autres textes concernent divers sujets tels que l´anthropologie juridique, les migrants sénégalais, le mode d´organisation des communautés d´Africains en France, les franc-maçons en Afrique francophone, l´écrivain João Manuel Varela (entretien par Babacar Sall) au Cap-Vert. Noms des auteurs: Mor Faye, Abdoulaye Gueye, Pascal Hug, Emmanuel Mikano Moukoury, Tom Amadou Seck, Claude Wauthier.

207 Gordon, David

Owners of the land and Lunda lords: colonial chiefs in the borderlands of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo / by David Gordon. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 315-338 : geneal., krt., tab.

This article examines the different character of colonial chiefship in the borderlands of Northern Rhodesia (present-day Zambia) and the Belgian Congo (present-day Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC). On the Northern Rhodesian side of the Luapula River, successive Eastern Lunda rulers were able to refashion and recentralize their government during colonialism at the expense of the owners of the land; on the Congolese side of the river, by contrast, decentralized clan elders and owners of the land had opportunity to escape the rule of the Eastern Lunda, collaborate with the colonial authorities, and become independent chiefs. Given what is known about the relative styles of the colonial administration - British indirect rule and Belgian harsh paternalism - this does not seem surprising. However, the article argues that historical contingencies from

below rather than doctrines from above were instrumental in the making of colonial chiefs. In Northern Rhodesia, King Mwata Kazembe X managed to negotiate a settlement with the colonial rulers after his defeat in 1899, and thereby provided opportunity for his successors to ensure a degree of continuity with the precolonial Eastern Lunda polity. Such continuity was absent in the case of Mweru-Luapula, where King Msiri was executed by Leopold´s mercenaries in 1895. The Belgian administration could not develop an indirect rule based on powerful rulers; instead it based its point of contact with village society at the level of the pre-Lunda owner of the land who enjoyed little political authority. As colonial chiefship was contingent on circumstance, this implied that even within a single colonial territory there were chiefs with different degrees of legitimacy and a range of local followings. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

208 Soghayroun, Ibrahim E.
The Arab and Swahili culture in historical perspective : some important links in "the history of the Mazruīs in East Africa" by Shaykh al-Amīn B. ʿAlī al-Mazruī / Ibrahim E. Soghayroun. - In: *Sudanic Africa:* (2001), vol. 12, p. 15-32.

This paper presents Shaykh al-Amīn´s history of the Mazruīs - an Oman tribe which was bought to Mombasa in about 1698 - and evaluates his intellectual legacy to East Africa. Although the manuscript concentrates on the history of the Mazruīs in East Africa, it comprises considerable material pertaining to other groups that played an important role in the history of the area. The Mazruī history describes the internal factional struggles in Oman and their impact on East African Arab and Swahili communities. It also sheds light on the Portuguese and their policy during the period of their domination of the East African coast. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

209 Montclos, Marc-Antoine Pérouse de
Les déplacements forcés de populations en Afrique de l´Est (Kenya, Tanzanie, Ouganda) / par Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos. - In: *L´Afrique orientale:* (2000), p. 191-235.

Cet article examine les politiques adoptées par le Kenya, la Tanzanie et l´Ouganda à l´égard des flux de réfugiés en Afrique. Au Kenya sont arrivés, chronologiquement, des Ougandais, des Éthiopiens, des Soudanais, des

Somaliens, et en plus petit nombre des Rwandais et des Burundais; en Ouganda, des Soudanais, des Zaïrois et des Rwandais; en Tanzanie, des Rwandais et des Burundais. Ces pays sont par ailleurs confrontés à des déplacements internes dont l´enjeu est foncier au Kenya et plus directement militaire dans le Nord de l´Ouganda en guerre. Des trois pays qui constituaient autrefois la Communauté est-africaine, l´Ouganda est celui qui a le plus joué la carte de l´intégration. Avec la Tanzanie, il avait été confronté au problème depuis longtemps et y avait répondu avec l´aide du HCR (Haut commissariat des Nations unies aux réfugiés) et de diverses ONG. Ces dernières années, la Tanzanie a adopté une politique plus dure et similaire à celle du Kenya, le dernier touché, mais les réfugiés n´y ont pas été placés dans des régions reculées et quasi-désertes comme au Kenya; dans une certaine mesure, ils ont pu mener certaines activités économiques, notamment agricoles. Ces trois pays ont en commun d´avoir refusé à ces migrants un droit d´accès à la ville. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

210 Hoberg, Isabelle

Être artisan en Afrique orientale / Isabelle Hoberg. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 139-163.

Le présent article propose une approche comparative de la notion de spécialiste dans ce carrefour culturel qu´est la zone interlacustre qui s´étend de l´extrême sud du Soudan au nord-est de la Zambie, et de l´est de la République démocratique du Congo à l´extrême l´ouest de l´Éthiopie, en passant par l´ouest du Kenya, l´Ouganda, le Rwanda, le Burundi, la Tanzanie et le Malawi. En outre, l´article établit une comparaison entre les différents modes de division sexuelle et sociale des tâches. En parallèle, les différentes formes d´apprentissage et d´accès aux activités y sont également abordées. L´examen des connotations sociales accordées aux spécialistes montre la diversité des situations examinées mais également les influences réciproques entre populations limitrophes d´appartenance linguistique et/ou mode de subsistance différents. Les diverses appréciations des artisans montrent également l´importance de la notion de frontière sociale ainsi que son caractère perméable. L´analyse de l´organisation sociale des activités révèle d´ailleurs d´autres frontières qui se superposent ou non aux précédentes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

211 Stein, Howard

Globalization and the regional development : the case of the EAC / by Howard Stein and Siv Lien. - In: *L´Afrique orientale:* (2000), p. 105-131 : tab.

In May 1998, a draft treaty for the reformation of the East African Community (EAC), comprising Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, was released. The authors briefly describe the events leading to the reconstitution of the EAC and the contents of the new treaty. They consider possible explanations for the reformation of the EAC, including pressures arising from various levels: global, regional (shortcomings of Comesa, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa), national, meso (business organizations and the private sector), local (informal cross-border trade) and individual (political leaders). In order to assess the potential success of the new community, they evaluate the degree to which the extant problems of the original EAC have been addressed. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

212 Grignon, François

La renaissance de la coopération est-africaine: une illusion technocratique? / par François Grignon. - In: *L´Afrique orientale:* (2000), p. 133-190 : tab.

Le 30 novembre 1999, le Kenya, l´Ouganda et la Tanzanie ont signé le traité rétablissant la Communauté est-africaine (East African Community) qui avait été dissoute de fait en 1977. Cependant, l´ambivalence structurelle du projet régional n´est pas fondamentalement remise en cause. Cet article fait un premier bilan de l´initiative de relance du projet économique est-africain (1993-1999). L´opération a une valeur largement symbolique. Du fait de la disparité de la situation tarifaire des trois pays entre eux, la mise en place à court terme d´un ´tarif zéro´ est impossible. La sécurité et la stabilité régionales ont été identifiées par le secrétariat d´Arusha comme deux critères essentiels de l´établissement d´un environnement attractif pour les investisseurs internationaux. Mais si, au-delà des déclarations d´intention, on examine des cas concrets de tentative de résolution des conflits, comme après l´embargo régional décidé ap rès la crise burundaise et le coup d´État de Pierre Buyoya du 25 juillet 1996, on constate des politiques contre-productives, voire incohérentes (dans ce cas-ci, de la part de la Tanzanie et, dans une moindre mesure, de l´Ouganda). Le Kenya apparaît comme le seul bénéficiaire économique direct de l´ouverture régionale. Selon l´auteur, et dans le contexte actuel de privatisation des fonctions cardinales étatiques, d´extraversion et de déclassement international, c´est peut-être la dégradation de l´État post-colonial et de ses canaux privilégiés d´accumulation, plutôt qu´un projet politique régional, qui permettra finalement à l´EAC de se réaliser. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

213 Little, Peter D.
The global dimensions of cross-border trade in the Somalia borderlands / Peter D. Little. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 179-200 : graf., tab.

Cross-border trade in the Somalia borderlands, an area where trade is subject to few regulations, is significant not only for the economies of the border region but also for areas well into the interior of Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. Cross-border trade also plays a critical role in regional food security. The study covers the border markets of three areas: the Kenya/southern Somalia border, which focuses on long-distance, export cattle trade to Kenya, especially the Nairobi market; the eastern Ethiopia/central Somalia border, which focuses mainly on local domestic trade, both in livestock and cereals; and the eastern Ethiopia/Somaliland border, which focuses on the export of small stock to the Middle East and imported food and consumer items. Data were collected over an eight-month period during the summers of 1996, 1998 and 1999. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

214 André, Catherine
Politique de l´Union européenne et effets pervers pour le conflit dans les Grands Lacs / par Catherine André et Laurent Luzolele. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 365-396 : graf., tab.

L´objet de cet article est de montrer les déterminants de la politique d´aide de l´Union européenne dans les différents pays impliqués dans la guerre qui affecte la République démocratique du Congo (Angola, Burundi, Congo, Ouganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe), ainsi que l´évolution des flux d´aide, et d´en analyser quelques conséquences politiques et socioéconomiques. Les institutions européennes et les États membres contribuent à 56 pour cent du total de l´aide publique au développement et fournissent 70 pour cent de l´aide à l´Afrique subsaharienne (chiffres de mars 2001). Cet article relève une certaine incohérence dans la politique de "sélectivité positive" pratiquée dans l´octroi de l´aide aux pays mentionnés ci-dessus par l´Union européenne. Les raisons de cette incohérence résultent à la fois du fonctionnement interne de l´Union, mais aussi des caractéristiques du conflit en Afrique centrale. Un des facteurs est que l´analyse du conflit en Afrique centrale par les instances de l´EU ou du FMI est réalisée à partir du point de vue de chacun de ces pays, pris au cas par cas: la guerre est considérée comme un élément "extérieur", exportée, légitime pour combattre les groupes armés qui se trouvent au Congo (les "forces négatives") et

assurer la sécurité intérieure des pays concernés ainsi que leur stabilité politique et économique (justifiant ainsi les niveaux élevés de dépenses militaires inscrits au budget national comme au Rwanda et en Ouganda). Une grande partie de la réalité et des dynamiques de la situation est ainsi occultée. Les effets pervers de cette politique sont une militarisation et une paupérisation croissantes. Un changement d´approche de l´analyse du conflit s´impose. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

215 Kapela, Laurent

Les églises et les sociétés civiles dans les crises d´Afrique centrale / Laurent Kapela. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 143-152.

Face aux crises multiformes que connaissent l´Afrique centrale en général et la région des Grands Lacs en particulier, les Églises et la société civile apparaissent de plus en plus, face aux pouvoirs en place, comme des partenaires de la paix et du développement durables. Les Églises nationales, à travers les conférences épiscopales nationales, l´Association des conférences épiscopales de l´Afrique centrale (ACEAC) ou le Symposium épiscopal des conférences de l´Afrique et de Madagascar (SCEAM), enfin, en ce qui concerne la RDC, le Conseil œcuménique des Églises, pensent non seulement avoir une responsabilité dans la gestion, la prévention et le règlement des crises et conflits ouverts, mais aussi dans la défense et la promotion des droits de l´homme. L´auteur rappelle notamment les actions de la Conférence épiscopale nationale du Congo (Cenco), qui a lancé, depuis le 17 mai 1997, date de la prise de pouvoir par feu le président Laurent-Désiré Kabila, deux types d´actions; des messages ou exhortations adressés aux fidèles et aux hommes de bonne volonté d´une part; des memoranda à l´adresse des autorités politiques d´autre part. Il explique aussi le rôle du Conseil œcuménique des Églises. L´émergence de la société civile sur la scène publique et dans le champ politique est liée à l´avènement des Conférences nationales souveraines des années 1990. Les associations de droits de l´homme rencontrent les plus grandes difficultés face aux pouvoirs en place, qui tentent de les museler. C´est pourquoi le Prodeso (Promotion du développement et solidarité) a créé le Réseau des organisations de la société civile d´Afrique centrale (Rosac). Ensuite, l´auteur met l´attention sur les activités du Centre pour la promotion de la liberté d´expression et de la tolérance dans la région des Grands Lacs (CPLTGL), groupant le Burundi, la RDC et le Rwanda, qui a été créé pour remédier à la condition précaire du journaliste. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURUNDI

216 Cassimon, Danny
Évolution socioéconomique au Burundi et au Rwanda (2000-2001) et la politique financière internationale / par Danny Cassimon et Stefaan Marysse. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 1-19 : tab.

L´analyse présentée ici montre qu´un traitement différent des institutions financières comme le Fonds monétaire international (FMI) et la Banque mondiale (BM) à l´égard du Burundi et du Rwanda ne se justifie pas lorsque sont comparées la performance sociale et économique, c´est à dire les niveaux de pauvreté et de développement humain, et l´analyse des déséquilibres intérieurs et extérieurs. Seules des raisons politiques peuvent être à la base de ce traitement différent. C´est le "crédit génocide" qui a certainement permis au Rwanda de répondre aux exigences du FMI et de la communauté internationale, par exemple en matière de dépenses militaires budgétaires (3 pour cent du PIB). Selon un rapport d´experts de l´ONU sur le pillage des ressources naturelles au cours de la guerre en République démocratique du Congo, les seuls revenus extra-budgétaires de coltan en territoires occupés allant au complexe militaro-commercial représentent plus de 9 pour cent du revenu national du Rwanda en l´an 2000. Ces revenus extra-budgétaires ont certainement pu contribuer à financer l´effort de guerre. La différence de traitement des deux pays se révèle aussi au niveau de la politique des créanciers extérieurs vis-à-vis du problème de la dette extérieure des deux pays. Malgré l´analogie "technique" entre les deux pays, le Rwanda a pu bénéficier d´une réduction considérable de sa dette dans le cas de l´initiative pour les pays pauvres très endettés, perspective qui fait actuellement défaut au Burundi. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

217 Newbury, David
Precolonial Burundi and Rwanda: local loyalties, regional royalties / by David Newbury. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 255-314 : krt.

This article takes stock of current historical understanding of precolonial central Africa, an area where history is particularly contested, contorted and misconstrued. Its objective is not to place different levels of historical inquiry in opposition to each other but rather to explore their complementary nature. The overview focuses on two processes of Statebuilding in the region between the western Rift Valley in the west and the Kagera and Malagarasi Rivers in the east.

By the time of European arrival in the late 19th century, two dynasties appeared dominant in the region, and the kingdoms associated with them, Rwanda and Burundi, became identified as paradigmatic of the social organization in Africa´s Great Lakes region. Recent events have solidified these assumptions on the dominance of State power and reinforced the tendency to project current social parameters (such as the broad-based nature of recent ethnic confrontation) back into the past; the historical evidence suggests that lived reality was much more complicated than such frequent assumptions account for. In fact, the region included a variety of local ecologies, a range of physical stocks, and a multitude of political units. The article aims to unravel the historical puzzle of State formation amid such diversity and to identify the multiple factors involved. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Parqué, Véronique

Conflits burundais et théorie des relations internationales, étude de cas / par Véronique Parqué. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 53-74 ; tab.

Cette analyse s´efforce de mieux comprendre le conflit au Burundi au moyen de divers paradigmes issus des théories de la science politique. L´approche de James Rosenau, mettant sur le même pied aussi bien le sytème centré sur l´État, statocentré, que celui multicentré, semble à l´auteur la plus adéquate à dégager différents aspects de la réalité burundaise. L´auteur montre tout d´abord, à travers les relations du Burundi avec les pays voisins (Tanzanie, République démocratique du Congo, Rwanda, Ouganda), comment une vision réaliste (tout part de l´État et revient à lui), dominée par les relations de force, intérêt national et choix d´alliances, se trouve au cœur des perceptions et des systèmes de représentation des acteurs politiques au Burundi. Est proposée ensuite une analyse de la vision idéaliste de la société internationale, vouée à la coopération collective pour la réalisation de buts communs. Ce modèle est analysé ici en liaison avec le processus de démocratisation au Burundi, engagé par le président Buyoya (1999) et avec les accords d´Arusha (août 2000). Le paradigme pluraliste permet d´examiner la crise burundaise en décrivant les coalitions complexes et la coexistence de la fragmentation et de l´intégration entre les différents acteurs de l´État, mouvements de rebelles armés et réfugiés. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

219 Reyntjens, Filip

Chronique politique du Rwanda et du Burundi, 2000-2001 / par Filip Reyntjens. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 21-51.

L´évolution politique du Rwanda et du Burundi s´inscrit dans un contexte géopolitique régional plus large. La présence des armées burundaise et surtout rwandaise en République démocratique du Congo est l´expression de l´extension extraterritoriale des guerres civiles de ces pays. Alors qu´au Burundi le conflit armé est doublé d´un difficile processus de négociation, le régime rwandais reste fermé à toute idée de dialogue politique. L´application de l´accord d´Arusha pour le Burundi (août 2000) se heurte à de très grandes difficultés et, au printemps 2001, la guerre est à nouveau d´actualité. Au Rwanda, le régime est confronté à des oppositions de plus en plus menaçantes, y compris de la part de certains Tutsi, (anciens) militants du front patriotique rwandais et officiers de l´armée. Les mouvements d´opposition rwandais et burundais tentent de saisir les opportunités offertes par le caractère mouvant de la géopolitique régionale: ainsi, l´Ouganda est en passe de rejoindre le Congo comme base de déstabilisation du Rwanda. Le Burundi souffre d´une baisse considérable de l´aide internationale, et au Rwanda le "crédit-génocide", qui avait justifié la politique de non-conditionnalité, touche à sa fin. Les populations sont les grandes victimes de l´incurie de la classe politico-militaire qui, à Kigali comme à Bujumbura, opère en vase clos. Elles sont prises entre deux feux : les groupes armés insurrectionnels ne respectent pas plus les droits de la personne que les armées gouvernementales. La manière dont l´armée rwandaise comme burundaise se comporte au Congo renforce la bipolarisation "bantou" contre "hamite" et contient le germe de futurs affrontements ethniques difficiles à gérer. Le cœur du problème reste la guerre rwandaise inachevée, qui dure depuis octobre 1990 et déstabilise le pays et la région. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

KENYA

220 Soil

Soil fertility management on small farms in Africa : evidence from Nakuru District, Kenya / S.W. Omamo... [et al.]. - In: *Food Policy:* (2002), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 159-170 : tab.

On the basis of data from a 1998 survey of farming households in Nakuru District, Kenya, the authors explore factors influencing soil fertility management decisions of smallholder farmers. The modeling strategy builds on results of research in soil science that point to the joint determination of inorganic and organic soil nutrient stocks and flows on-farm. Farmers´ decisions on levels of inorganic and organic fertilizer use are hypothesized to be similarly mutually dependent, and to be further influenced by various farmer-specific socioeconomic

factors. Econometric estimations indicate that once the effects of cropping patterns, farm-to-market transport costs, and labour availability are taken into account, smallholder applications of inorganic and organic fertilizers appear to be substitutes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

221 **Wolff, Richard D.**
The class consequences of colonialism in Africa / Richard D. Wolff. - In: *Pula:* (2000), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 178-185.

Efforts continue to calculate the costs and benefits of colonialism in Africa, so that past and present wrongs can be righted by quantities of "aid" or "reparations". This article argues instead for a different approach based on analysis of colonialism´s effects on class structures. Class is defined in Marxian terms as a set of economic processes, namely the production, appropriation, and distribution of surplus. Taking the cases of Kenya and Britain as examples, the author argues that both colonized and colonizing countries display interdependent mixtures of exploitative and nonexploitative class structures in the past and in the present. He calls for more research on the class structures of African societies before, during, and after colonialism, and for considering class changes now as a policy priority. Biblogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

222 **Willis, Justin**
New generation drinking: the uncertain boundaries of criminal enterprise in modern Kenya / Justin Willis. - In: *African Affairs:* (2003), vol. 102, no. 407, p. 241-260 : tab.

During the 1990s, a new kind of alcoholic beverage began to appear in Kenyan bars. The ´new generation´ drinks, as they came to be known, disturbed an established boundary between the formal and informal sectors, and between legitimate enterprise and criminal endeavour. They invaded the formal spaces of licit drinking, finding their way on to the shelves of bars between the bottles of Tusker and Bond 7; they appropriated the physical markers of respectable business, with labelled bottles and advertising. And they were cheap, since they avoided the burden of taxation which had pushed lager beer and whisky beyond the financial reach of many drinkers. Within a year or two, these new imitators had captured a considerable chunk of the drinking market. In campaigning against them, the formal drinks industry - already engaged in an internecine ´beer war´ of its own - argued that the ´new generation´ drinks were an active and direct danger to public health. In this the industry has received the support of vocal sections of the populace and the press, enraged by a series of tragic

poisonings associated with illicit beverages. But the ´new generation´ drinks have not disappeared, nor has their production been prevented, even though some are made on an industrial scale in premises whose locations are well-known. Conflicting statements emerge from different organs of the State regarding the legality and safety of these beverages; bans are announced, and forgotten, and announced again; and the drinks continue to be sold. This article explores the origins of the ´new generation´ drinks, and what their continued availability tells us about the definition of crime in modern Kenya. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

223 Spécial

Spécial Kenya / enquête et réd.: Loïc Rivière. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens:* (2002), année 58, no. 2993, p. 571-592 : foto´s, krt.

La première alternance démocratique suscite d´immenses espoirs au Kenya. Le président Kibaki et son gouvernement ont commencé d´y répondre par des gestes symboliques et spectaculaires. L´école primaire, par exemple, est désormais gratuite. La nouvelle équipe s´est aussi fermement engagée sur le terrain de la lutte contre la corruption. Personne ne sait, en revanche, jusqu´où ira le gouvernement dans la rupture avec un passé qui est en partie le sien. Après un aperçu de la situation politique actuelle, ce dossier spécial sur le Kenya considère l´évolution macroéconomique du pays. Après une décennie gâchée, le Kenya paraît à nouveau en mesure de susciter l´intérêt des investisseurs. Fort d´atouts indéniables et d´une transition politique douce, ce pays peut à nouveau entrevoir le retour des bailleurs. Si le nouveau gouvernement persiste dans sa volonté de réforme, le rétablissement de la confiance devrait suivre. Le spécial examine le programme d´action ambitieux du gouvernement et fait ensuite le bilan des infrastructures (routes, rail, port). Puis il aborde le secteur de l´agriculture - le ´pays du café´ est devenu en quarante ans le ´pays du thé´. Le secteur horticulture, qui regroupe les fruits et légumes, les fleurs et les épices, est un des plus dynamiques du pays. Le secteur industriel ne représente que 15 pour cent du PIB du Kenya, mais son industrie n´est pas centrée sur l´exploitation industrielle d´une matière première particulière. Malgré les indéniables atouts du pays et le caractère stratégique du secteur, le tourisme est en récession. Dans le secteur des télécommunications, l´impérité de la téléphonie fixe a favorisé l´explosion du mobile. Après l´examen de la privatisation de Kenya Airways, le dossier se clôt par l´évaluation des relations bilatérales entre la France et le Kenya. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

224 Rodriguez-Torres, Deyssi
À chacun son trottoir: l´appropriation des espaces publics par les jeunes de Nairobi / par Deyssi Rodriguez-Torres. - In: *L´Afrique orientale:* (2000), p. 325-349.

C´est dans un contexte de dégradation socioéconomique et de paupérisation que sont apparus, à partir des années 1970, les jeunes de la rue dans le paysage urbain en transformation de Nairobi (Kenya). L´action de ces jeunes n´obéit pas seulement à une stratégie ponctuelle de survie. L´auteur de cet article a pu observer sur le terrain (entre novembre et mai 1996, en avril 1998 et avril 1999) qu´il existe chez eux une régulation sociale imperceptible à première vue. La pauvreté met les jeunes à la rue, qui doivent alors se rapprocher d´un gang, passer par des rites d´initiation, à la suite de quoi ils peuvent partager le territoire du gang et s´y installer. La présence sur un territoire ne peut être assurée que par des gangs bien structurés, disciplinés et porteurs d´un sentiment d´appartenance au groupe. Des guerres inter-gangs servent à la défense et à la sauvegarde du territoire. Le territoire ne sert pas seulement à l´hébergement permanent. C´est là que se prennent les décisions, que se donnent et se transmettent les ordres, que se décident et s´exécutent les châtiments, que se déploient des réseaux d´entraide et de solidarité, des mécanismes de contrôle social interne et de vigilance externe. Un lien violence-territoire dans le parcours identitaire est établi, qui permet de comprendre la façon dont les symboles et la régulation sociale autour du territoire contribuent à construire des modèles et des repères au sein de chaque gang, une construction identitaire. Cet espace est peut-être aussi lieu d´enjeux politiques qui vont se dessiner. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

225 Oloo, Adams G.R.
From Ford-K to NDP : political mobilization in Luoland / by Adams G.R. Oloo. - In: *L´Afrique orientale:* (2000), p. 351-394.

Political mobilization in Luoland, Kenya, has been a function of both internal and external forces. Internally the Luo have always endeavoured to give their unwavering support to personalities perceived to be working towards a Luo agenda. Externally, there have been forces in both the Kenyatta and Moi regimes which have not lost an opportunity to drive a wedge between the Luo. The reintroduction of multipartyism and the formation in July 1991 of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford) was seen by the Luo as the means by which Jaramogi Oginga Odinga would finally ascend to State power. The subsequent split in Ford and its polarization into Ford-Kenya and Ford-Asili was

perceived as a Kikuyu conspiracy to deny the Luo political leadership. Following Odinga´s death in 1994, Ford-K suffered a further setback when Raila Odinga decamped to the then moribund National Development Party (NDP). In the 1990s the Luo have changed tactics and have striven to work closely with the Government through the concept of cooperation. This move has been influenced amongst others by the urge to shake off the tag of "oppositionists", especially after the 1992 and 1997 election experiences. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

226 Nelson, Nici

Genderizing Nairobi´s urban space / by Nici Nelson. - In: *L´Afrique orientale:* (2000), p. 269-323.

In its earliest days, Nairobi (Kenya) could be said to be the product of the intersection of two kinds of masculinity, that of the middle-class Edwardian British male colonialists, and that of the Kenyan African male migrants. This meeting of British and African masculinities was contested and transformed by the passive and active resistance of Kenyan African women. The author charts that contestation and transformation during the twentieth century, examining the establishment, growth and change of Nairobi with special reference to the process of giving a gender dimension to urban space. She discusses migration; discourses on housing and planning; the gender balance in the formal and informal economic sectors; changing uses of public space; spatial organization of work, especially sex work; changing ideas of men´s and women´s right of residence in the city; and the "feminization of urban poverty". Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

227 Maupeu, Hervé

Vie et mort d´un groupe de pression électoral: l´exemple de "Youth for Kanu ´92" au Kenya / par Hervé Maupeu. - In: *L´Afrique orientale:* (2000), p. 395-421.

Organisations politiques originales, les groupes de pression électorale ont joué un rôle important dans la campagne des élections générales de 1992 au Kenya; elles sont révélatrices du scénario kenyan d´ouverture au pluripartisme, et elles amènent à voir comment les fonctions qu´elles ont remplies en 1992 ont été satisfaites par d´autres voies en 1997. Cette étude de l´organisation Youth for Kanu ´92 (YK´92) souligne la difficulté que le Kenya rencontre à faire évoluer les problèmes de la jeunesse en période de démocratisation. L´analyse de l´"interaction triangulaire" des divers éléments du système Moi où YK´92 était partie prenante permet de faire ressortir quelques grands traits de l´action de ce groupe de pression électoral en étudiant successivement ses ressources

politiques (militants, implantation au sein de l´élite politique kenyane), ses objectifs et répertoires d´action, la disparition de cette organisation (le président Moi a finalement dissous le mouvement en juin 1993), et enfin ses effets à long terme sur le système politique kenyan au regard des élections générales de 1997. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

228 Elkins, Caroline

Reckoning with the past : the contrast between the Kenyan and South African experiences / Caroline Elkins. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 8-28.

For some, the truth and its revelation is a prerequisite to healing, and with it the rebuilding of nations decimated by war and human rights violations. For others, however, the truth is not the path to reconciliation but to further division and conflict. The door to the past must remain unopened, and the injustices that reside behind it fogotten. Such binary approaches to contending with gross violations in a nation´s past distinguish South Africa during the postapartheid period from Kenya in the era since the Mau Mau emergency. This article examines the current debates surrounding the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in South Africa, and underscores their significance in the country´s broader public reckoning with its histories. It compares the range and volume of public discourses with the silences that have enshrouded Kenya and its Mau Mau past. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

229 Constantin, François

Kenya, forêts violées / par François Constantin. - In: *L´Afrique orientale:* (2000), p. 237-267.

Le patrimoine forestier au Kenya est tout à la fois stratégique, en première ligne du front de la désertification qui affecte toute la partie nord du pays, et restreint, car la couverture forestière ne représente que deux pour cent du territoire national. L´ampleur prise par la perte forestière, dûe à l´absence d´une véritable politique forestière, s´est accentuée depuis 1998, du fait de l´intensification de pratiques prédatrices provoquée par l´approche d´échéances politiques décisives (élections présidentielles). L´espace forestier kenyan constitue une réserve foncière convoitée. Son viol est aussi un viol collectif d´autant plus difficile à combattre qu´il bénéficie de complicités multiples liées aux caractères de la société et du système politique et clientéliste kenyans. Ce cercle vicieux rend le Kenya à peu près imperméable à toute forme de gestion durable de la forêt. notes, réf. [Résumé ASC L eiden]

230 Anderson, David M.
Briefing: Kenya´s elections 2002 : the dawning of a new era? / David M. Anderson. - In: *African Affairs:* (2003), vol. 102, no. 407, p. 331-342 : tab.

Kenyans went to the polls on 27 December 2002 to elect a new parliament and a new president. With Daniel arap Moi standing down after 24 years in office, a change in the tone and style of the political leadership was anticipated in Kenya. But few could have imagined the full extent of the transformation that the polls would bring. The opposition alliance, the National Rainbow Coalition (NaRC), won a landslide victory that left KANU clinging on to fewer than 70 seats in a parliament of 210 elected members. In the presidential election KANU´s performance was even worse: Uhuru Kenyatta, Moi´s chosen successor, was humbled by the massive vote for his NaRC rival, Mwai Kibaki. This article discusses the contenders in the elections, the race for the presidency, the parliamentary results, and the composition of the Kibaki government. Notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

231 Wanyande, Peter
Management politics in Kenya´s sugar industry: towards an effective framework / Peter Wanyande. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2001), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 123-140.

Poor management, corruption and vested political interests have made Kenya´s sugar industry so inefficient that the country´s goal of attaining self-sufficiency in sugar production will remain unattainable for a long time. To explain the persistence of this situation, the article examines management practice in the industry, the prevailing production arrangements and the problems associated with this. Focus is on the politics that pervade the entire system. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

232 Rombouts, Heidy
Organisation des victimes au Rwanda: le cas d´IBUKA / par Heidy Rombouts. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 123-142.

Dans les différentes procédures juridiques, comme les tribunaux internationaux, qui ont été mises en œuvre de par le passé dans le cas de crimes de guerre, crimes contre l´humanité et violation systématiques des droits de l´homme, c´est surtout sur les auteurs des crimes que l´attention a été focalisée. Une évolution

se fait jour, dans laquelle les victimes sortent de leur rôle marginal, (comme on peut le voir en Afrique du Sud avec la Truth and Reconciliation Commission). Cet article illustre la contribution que les organisations de victimes peuvent apporter, en étudiant la plus grande association de victimes au Rwanda, l´ONG IBUKA ("Souviens-toi"), créée au Rwanda en décembre 1995. Il en décrit la structure, qui regroupe dix associations, les objectifs (rétrospectifs: la mémoire et la justice, mais aussi prospectifs, pour construire le futur: l´assistance psychosociale, la prévention et la promotion de la culture de la paix), les activités en fonction de ces objectifs, et enfin les critiques de trois types qui lui sont adressées (délation, élément d´extrémisme, confusion avec les activités du fonds d´assistance FARG ou de l´État). Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

233 Vandeginste, Stef

Réparation pour les victimes de génocide, de crimes contre l´humanité et de crimes de guerre au Rwanda / par Stef Vandeginste. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 95-121.

Ce texte analyse les instruments variés dont les victimes de génocide, de crimes contre l´humanité et de crimes de guerre au Rwanda - théoriquement et/ou dans la pratique - disposent pour faire valoir leur droit à réparation. L´article signale l´attention croissante portée à la question de la réparation au niveau international, tant du point de vue juridique que politique. Il indique certaine spécificités du contexte rwandais avant de présenter le cadre juridique et institutionnel en matière de réparation. Pour accélérer le processus judiciaire, le gouvernement a décidé de créer les juridictions ´gacaca´, des tribunaux populaires décentralisés, inspirés par le mécanisme traditionnel de résolution des conflits de la "justice sur gazon". La création et le fonctionnement du Fonds d´indemnisation sera d´une très grande importance pour réellement assurer une réparation financière aux victimes et l´exécution de leurs droits reconnus par les juridictions ´gacaca´. Une partie finale est consacrée à la réparation dans le cadre de procédures judiciaires dans d´autres pays (États-Unis, Suisse, Belgique), et, outre la position de l´État rwandais en tant que civilement responsable, à celle d´un État tiers contre lequel des victimes pourraient également entamer une procédure. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

234 Muller, Christophe

Censored quantile regressions of chronic and transient seasonal poverty in Rwanda / Christophe Muller. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 503-541 : graf., tab.

It is crucial for social policy in less-developed countries to identify correlates of poverty at the household level. This has been done in the literature by estimating household poverty equations typically with Tobit and Probit models. However, when the errors in these equations are non-normal and heteroscedastic, which is usually expected, these models deliver biased estimates. Using quarterly data from Rwanda in 1983, the author rejects the normality and homoscedasticity assumptions for household chronic and transient latent poverty equations. He treats this problem by estimating censored quantile regressions. His results of censored quantile regressions and of inconsistent Tobit regressions are substantially different. However, in the case of chronic poverty the signs of the apparently significant coefficients are generally in agreement, while for seasonal transient poverty different variables have significant effects for the two estimation methods. A study of correlates of poverty indicators based on quarterly consumption shows that in Rwanda different correlates are significant for chronic poverty and for transient seasonal poverty. The effects of the main inputs (land and labour) are more important for the chronic component of poverty than for the transient one. Household location and socio-demographic characteristics play important roles that are consistent with usual explanations of poverty in the literature. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

235 Leloup, Bernard

Le Rwanda dans la géopolitique régionale / par Bernard Leloup. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 75-93.

Le président rwandais Paul Kagame se trouve de plus en plus isolé. Cet article entend analyser les raisons et les modalités de l´isolement croissant du Rwanda dans ses relations internationales et régionales. Il s´efforce de cerner et d´offrir des éléments d´appréciation du jeu diplomatique qui en résulte, et envisage des perspectives d´avenir, en prenant comme point de départ le début de l´année 2001. Cette période voit en effet l´avènement de Joseph Kabila à la tête de l´État congolais, après l´assassinat de son père Laurent-Désiré, en même temps que s´installe la nouvelle administration américaine. C´est aussi le moment d´un regain de tension entre le Rwanda et l´Ouganda, après un temps de relative accalmie. L´attitude affichée de la diplomatie de Kagame est celle de séduire la communauté internationale. Il organise des élections, cherche du soutien là où il peut encore en trouver, et affirme la légitimité de sa présence militaire au Congo. Cependant, sous la pression exercée sur lui et son régime, le risque existe qu´il perpétue une gestion militaire de sa politique régionale. En effet, la dynamique actuelle est celle d´un déplacement progressif de l´axe de conflit Est-Ouest, dont le champ de bataille se trouve être la République démocratique du Congo, vers

un foyer de tension Nord-Sud, centré sur la frontière rwando-ougandaise et le Kivu. Une recomposition des coalitions peut s´opérer au détriment du Rwanda, avec pour conséquence une réaction hostile de Kigali. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

236 Lubala Mugisho, Emmanuel

La contre-résistance dans la zone d´occupation rwandaise au Kivu (1996-2001) / par Emmanuel Lubala Mugisho. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 251-277.

Dans la guerre qui sévit en République démocratique du Congo depuis 1996, le Kivu est occupé par les armées du Burundi, de l´Ouganda et du Rwanda, avec la complicité de leurs alliés locaux, les rebelles du Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD). Selon cet article, l´ambition d´expansion territoriale a été un moteur important du comportement agressif du Rwanda vis-à-vis du Zaïre, mais aujourd´hui il s´agit de l´accès aux ressources naturelles et de l´exploitaton durable du potentiel économique du Kivu. L´auteur s´interroge sur les moyens d´action auxquels le pouvoir occupant a recours au Kivu pour affronter la résistance locale multiforme (dont les mouvements mayi-mayi ou les réactions de la société civile), qui tend à déligitimer celui-ci. Ces moyens d´action peuvent employer ou non la violence, de façon "classique" ou plus insidieuse. L´exploitation du coltan est devenue une véritable arme contre la résistance. Dans un contexte de désordre, d´insécurité et d´impunité, des groupes locaux et étrangers, dont certains peuvent être qualifiés de mafieux, sont impliqués dans l´exploitation des matières précieuses dans l´intérêt du pouvoir occupant. On s´achemine vers une criminalisation de la société dont les premières manifestations remontent aux conflits ethniques qui ont déchiré la région entre 1993 et 1995. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

237 Cassimon, Danny

Évolution socioéconomique au Burundi et au Rwanda (2000-2001) et la politique financière internationale / par Danny Cassimon et Stefaan Marysse. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 1-19 : tab.

L´analyse présentée ici montre qu´un traitement différent des institutions financières comme le Fonds monétaire international (FMI) et la Banque mondiale (BM) à l´égard du Burundi et du Rwanda ne se justifie pas lorsque sont comparées la performance sociale et économique, c´est à dire les niveaux de pauvreté et de développement humain, et l´analyse des déséquilibres intérieurs et extérieurs. Seules des raisons politiques peuvent être à la base de ce

traitement différent. C´est le "crédit génocide" qui a certainement permis au Rwanda de répondre aux exigences du FMI et de la communauté internationale, par exemple en matière de dépenses militaires budgétaires (3 pour cent du PIB). Selon un rapport d´experts de l´ONU sur le pillage des ressources naturelles au cours de la guerre en République démocratique du Congo, les seuls revenus extra-budgétaires de coltan en territoires occupés allant au complexe militaro-commercial représentent plus de 9 pour cent du revenu national du Rwanda en l´an 2000. Ces revenus extra-budgétaires ont certainement pu contribuer à financer l´effort de guerre. La différence de traitement des deux pays se révèle aussi au niveau de la politique des créanciers extérieurs vis-à-vis du problème de la dette extérieure des deux pays. Malgré l´analogie "technique" entre les deux pays, le Rwanda a pu bénéficier d´une réduction considérable de sa dette dans le cas de l´initiative pour les pays pauvres très endettés, perspective qui fait actuellement défaut au Burundi. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

238 Newbury, David

Precolonial Burundi and Rwanda: local loyalties, regional royalties / by David Newbury. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 255-314 : krt.

This article takes stock of current historical understanding of precolonial central Africa, an area where history is particularly contested, contorted and misconstrued. Its objective is not to place different levels of historical inquiry in opposition to each other but rather to explore their complementary nature. The overview focuses on two processes of Statebuilding in the region between the western Rift Valley in the west and the Kagera and Malagarasi Rivers in the east. By the time of European arrival in the late 19th century, two dynasties appeared dominant in the region, and the kingdoms associated with them, Rwanda and Burundi, became identified as paradigmatic of the social organization in Africa´s Great Lakes region. Recent events have solidified these assumptions on the dominance of State power and reinforced the tendency to project current social parameters (such as the broad-based nature of recent ethnic confrontation) back into the past; the historical evidence suggests that lived reality was much more complicated than such frequent assumptions account for. In fact, the region included a variety of local ecologies, a range of physical stocks, and a multitude of political units. The article aims to unravel the historical puzzle of State formation amid such diversity and to identify the multiple factors involved. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

239 Reyntjens, Filip
Chronique politique du Rwanda et du Burundi, 2000-2001 / par Filip Reyntjens. - In: *L´Afrique des Grands Lacs:* (2000/2001), p. 21-51.

L´évolution politique du Rwanda et du Burundi s´inscrit dans un contexte géopolitique régional plus large. La présence des armées burundaise et surtout rwandaise en République démocratique du Congo est l´expression de l´extension extraterritoriale des guerres civiles de ces pays. Alors qu´au Burundi le conflit armé est doublé d´un difficile processus de négociation, le régime rwandais reste fermé à toute idée de dialogue politique. L´application de l´accord d´Arusha pour le Burundi (août 2000) se heurte à de très grandes difficultés et, au printemps 2001, la guerre est à nouveau d´actualité. Au Rwanda, le régime est confronté à des oppositions de plus en plus menaçantes, y compris de la part de certains Tutsi, (anciens) militants du front patriotique rwandais et officiers de l´armée. Les mouvements d´opposition rwandais et burundais tentent de saisir les opportunités offertes par le caractère mouvant de la géopolitique régionale: ainsi, l´Ouganda est en passe de rejoindre le Congo comme base de déstabilisation du Rwanda. Le Burundi souffre d´une baisse considérable de l´aide internationale, et au Rwanda le "crédit-génocide", qui avait justifié la politique de non-conditionnalité, touche à sa fin. Les populations sont les grandes victimes de l´incurie de la classe politico-militaire qui, à Kigali comme à Bujumbura, opère en vase clos. Elles sont prises entre deux feux : les groupes armés insurrectionnels ne respectent pas plus les droits de la personne que les armées gouvernementales. La manière dont l´armée rwandaise comme burundaise se comporte au Congo renforce la bipolarisation "bantou" contre "hamite" et contient le germe de futurs affrontements ethniques difficiles à gérer. Le cœur du problème reste la guerre rwandaise inachevée, qui dure depuis octobre 1990 et déstabilise le pays et la région. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

TANZANIA

240 Deutsch, Jan-Georg
Absence of evidence is no proof: slave resistance under German colonial rule in East Africa / Jan-Georg Deutsch. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 170-187 : krt.

This chapter examines the lack of evidence regarding slave resistance in German East Africa and the related question of whether the colonial stereotype

of the ´docile slave´ is true. It starts with a brief surmise of the history of slavery and an analysis of slave actions in the period concerned (1890-1914). The labour history of population movements in Unyamwezi in central Tanzania is taken as a case study. The chapter concludes that the colonial stereotype of the submissive slave is highly misleading. The social heterogeneity of servility prevented slaves from taking concerted militant action. However, it should be acknowledged that this diversity was the result of protracted everyday struggles by individual slaves for a better life in their places of residence. Ref., sum. [Book abstract]

241 Willoughby, Pamela R.

Stone Age prehistory of the Songwe River Valley, Lake Rukwa Basin, Southwestern Tanzania / Pamela R. Willoughby and Charmaine G. Sipe. - In: *African Archaeological Review:* (2002), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 203-221 : ill., fig., graf., krt., tab.

This paper reports on results from survey and preliminary test excavations at Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Late Stone Age (LSA) sites along the Songwe River in the Lake Rukwa Rift Valley of southwestern Tanzania. At a former rockshelter (Idlu22), a continuous, extensive archaeological deposit was revealed which may have both Pleistocene and Holocene components. The lithic material here shows a gradual transformation from a flake based LSA assemblage to one employing microburin techniques. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

242 Weiss, Brad

A religion of the rupee: materialist encounters in north-west Tanzania / Brad Weiss. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 3, p. 391-419 : ill.

This article examines the moral ambiguities of materialism that emerged with the coffee trade in northwest Tanganyika. The White Fathers, who played a prominent (often unintended) role in the growth of coffee markets, and the Haya villagers who became coffee farmers and traders alike understood the threat that commercial activity posed to non-commercial forms of value. The Fathers´ attitude to the trade was often at odds with what they perceived as their evangelical mission; equally interesting are the ways this quandary shaped the attitudes and practices of the Haya people in the twentieth century. The article describes the White Fathers´ anxieties about ´civilization´, then turns to the concerns of the Haya farmers and traders as they developed in subsequent decades. The aim is to address the projects through which the moral ambiguities

of the forms of materialism the coffee trade ushered in were - and were not - resolved, so as to illuminate the complex entanglement of colonizers and colonized. Bilbiogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

243 Rugumamu, William

Globalization and environmental management : prospects for sustainable development in eastern and southern Africa / William Rugumamu. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 217-243 : krt.

In eastern and southern Africa the agricultural sector forms a primary source of livelihood for the majority of the population who are smallholders. Modern-day smallholder farmers are increasingly integrated into the national and global economy at the expense of local economic and ecological conditions. There is a general tendency towards vertical integration of the production chain with transnationals, as providers of technology, inputs and credits, increasingly controlling all stages from production to marketing in both developed and developing countries. Profitability and not sustainability is the driving force. A case study of contemporary land-use types and environmental management technologies, both traditional and modern, and their effects on the productivity of the natural resource base in Bahi-Sokoni village, in semiarid central Tanzania, serves as a basis for guiding a search for sustainable socioeconomic development and biodiversity conservation strategies under globalization. For smallholders to command their economy and ecology they need encouragement and support to strengthen their innovative and creative capacities. Traditional environmental technology systems are capable of leading agricultural transformation processes. There are democratic opportunities for enhancing smallholder farmers´ food self-sufficiency and environmental sustainability using participatory approaches as a basis for facilitating the opportunities globalization brings. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

244 Rugemalira, Josephat M.

Private education and self-reliance in Tanzania / Josephat M. Rugemalira. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 365-376.

In Tanzania the State has abdicated its role of chief provider of education. No more than five percent of the total government budget on average is being spent

on education. Private schools are increasing their share of participation, quantitatively at least, because parents are desperate to give their children some education. However private schools are often of such poor quality that under normal circumstances they would not exist. For the private sector to make a significant contribution to education, an enabling legal and policy framework is crucial. To this end government action is needed at the level of policy, ministerial rules and directives, and legal provisions. Failure to resolve the issue of whether Swahili or English should be the medium of instruction is symptomatic of the confusion and the absence of an overarching national vision. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

245 Leonard, Kenneth L.

Bypassing health centres in Tanzania : revealed preferences for quality / Kenneth L. Leonard, Gilbert R. Mliga and Damen Haile Mariam. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 441-471 : fig., tab.

When patients bypass one health facility to seek care at another, strong preferences are revealed. The patterns of bypassing observed in Iringa Rural District in Tanzania show evidence of patients´ understanding of various measures of quality at the facilities that they visit and bypass. The authors matched two data sets that measured quality in health facilities with a sample of patient choice of health facilities. They used a conditional logit regression on patient choice of provider to show the relationship between patient behaviour and objective measures of technical quality in the health facilities. The authors show that patients seek facilities that provide high quality consultations and prescriptions, are staffed by more knowledgeable physicians, and are better stocked with basic supplies. Patients avoid facilities that use injections too liberally or over-prescribe medication. Furthermore, the patterns differ significantly by illness condition and show evidence that patients understand the relative importance of these qualities for the condition from which they suffer. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

246 Baroin, Catherine

De la bière de banane au soda en bouteille : religion et boisson chez les Rwa du Mont Meru (Tanzanie du Nord) / Catherine Baroin. - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2001), t. 71, fasc. 2, p. 77-94.

Le passage de la bière de banane au soda en bouteille et au thé, chez les Rwa du Mont Meru en Tanzanie du Nord, n´est pas un simple changement de boisson. C´est une véritable mutation sociale, qui les a portés en un siècle d´une

société où la bière occupait une place essentielle dans les échanges et la convivialité, vers une société moderne axée sur l´économie de marché. Dans cette mutation, le luthéranisme a joué un rôle de premier plan; la consommation de bière, ce qui était jusque là un privilège des hommes d´âge mûr, devint une pratique moralement condamnable. L´Église sapait les formes de sociabilité qui prévalaient auparavant et favorisait incidemment l´introduction de la caféiculture. Mais l´accroissement démographique a été tel que les terres riches et fertiles du Mont Meru, où se pratique aujourd´hui une agriculture très intensive, ne suffisent plus à nourrir sa population. Ceci pose une kyrielle de problèmes économiques pour les familles, à la recherche d´ajustements de toutes sortes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

247 From

From ritual to modern art : tradition and modernity in Tanzanian sculpture / ed. Manfred Ewel, Anne Outwater. - Dar es Salaam : Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, cop. 2001. - 126 p. : ill., foto´s, krt. ; 30 cm
ISBN 9976-973-85-3

In 1996, the National Museums in Tanzania and the German Cultural Centre in Dar es Salaam organized a symposium, entitled "The signifiance of traditional cultures for today´s society". The symposium was accompanied by a special exhibition of Tanzanian sculptures at the National Museum of Dar es Salaam. This collective volume publishes the papers that were presented during the symposium along with additional articles on the history and current state of sculpture in Tanzania. Contributions: J.A.R. Wembah-Rashid: Traditional sculpture in Tanzanian art: history and meaning for today´s society. Iris Hahner-Herzog: A preliminary survey of the history of Tanzanian art. Marc Leo Felix: Tanzanian ritual sculpture: its origins and broad dispersal patterns. M.M. Mulokozi: Some thoughts on African traditional religion and sculpture. Israel K. Katoke: The Karagwe Collection. Nancy Ingram Nooter: East African high-backed stools: a transcultural tradition. Enrico Castelli: Traditional sculpture as history: a comparative analysis of Makonde visual heritage. Fadhili Mshana: Modern Makonde sculpture: an inquiry into the Shetani style. [ASC Leiden abstract]

248 Cooksey, Brian

Marketing reform? : the rise and fall of agricultural liberalisation in Tanzania / Brian Cooksey. - In: *Development Policy Review:* (2003), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 67-91.

Using the examples of maize, coffee and tobacco, this article argues that the liberalization of Tanzanian export agriculture from the early 1990s to the present

has failed to take place to the extent claimed by the Tanzanian government and donor agencies. While internal food markets have largely been liberalized, donorinspired attempts to liberalize export crop markets have been seriously undermined by the politicalbureaucratic class. As in other countries undergoing adjustment under World Bank/IMF programmes, a combination of local vested interests and concerns with the ´rigged rules and double standards´ of global commodity markets has led to a systematic but underreported backlash against liberalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

249 Kaiser, Paul J.
From "imagined community" to multicultural mosaic: "the politics of difference" in Tanzania / Paul J. Kaiser. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2001), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 89-104.

Economic and political liberation in Africa has affected fragile national identities constructed over the past thirty or so years. This has led to the reconstruction of different identities and contestations affecting the legitimacy of government institutions in mediating conflict over the distribution of scarce resources. Using Tanzania as a case study, this article examines the relevance of multiculturalism as a solution to the contest between sub-national identities mobilized by the current economic and political reforms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

250 Mogensen, Hanne O.
The resilience of ´juok´: confronting suffering in eastern Uganda / Hanne O. Mogensen. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 3, p. 420-436.

"It all comes down to ´juok´" is the recurrent answer to enquiries about suffering and misfortune among the Nilotic Jop´Adhola of eastern Uganda. Understanding what it means to "believe" in ´juok´ requires a theoretical approach that recognizes culture as a battleground between conflicting voices. This article explores the multiple and often contradictory ways to talk about, practise and believe in ´juok´ (pl. ´juogi´) and how the notion of ´juok´ intersects with Christianity and biomedicine in ever changing constellations. ´Juok´, it is suggested, can be seen as an image of intersubjective experience that allows the anthropologist insight into ways in which people in eastern Uganda engage with each other and with the "other world". ´Juok´ is one of the things people use

when trying to activate events and overcome obstacles in life. As such it reflects the resilience of people confronted with suffering. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

251 Brownbridge, Martin

Resolving bank failures in Uganda : policy lessons from recent bank failures / Martin Brownbridge. - In: *Development Policy Review:* (2002), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 279-291 : tab.

In 1998/1999 the central bank in Uganda intervened in four insolvent commercial banks. One bank was closed promptly while the other three were all subject to some form of attempted open bank resolution before eventual closure. This article examines the lessons from this experience and concludes that, in general, prompt closure is preferable to open resolution. This is because the losses incurred by distressed banks are likely to be much greater than the estimates made by regulators or auditors prior to closure, while the prospects for recapitalization by private sector shareholders are likely to be very limited at best. Open resolution entails serious dangers of moral hazard, which increase the eventual cost to depositors and taxpayers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

252 Lister, Sarah

Design contradictions in the ´new architecture of aid´? : reflections from Uganda on the roles of civil society organisations / Sarah Lister and Warren Nyamugasira. - In: *Development Policy Review:* (2003), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 93-106 : tab.

This article considers how changing trends in patterns and modalities of aid are affecting the roles of civil society organizations. It draws on research carried out in Uganda in 2001 to argue that donors are adopting an oversimplified conception of the roles of civil society organizations. In particular, by separating ´service delivery´ from ´advocacy´ roles, donors fail to appreciate a situation in which organizations play several roles simultaneously, and the vital synergy that can be created between roles. Furthermore, there is a danger that the changes in funding modalities will force a new dependence on government which will restrict civil society organizations´ ability to carry out the very role that donors are trying to enhance, that of ´holding government to account'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

253 Macmillan, Hugh
From race to ethnic identity : South Central Africa, social anthropology and the shadow of the holocaust / Hugh Macmillan. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 87-115.

Social anthropologists working mainly in southcentral Africa, and within, or close to, the Rhodes-Livingstone/Manchester School, especially Max Gluckman, A.L. Epstein, Philip Mayer, Abner Cohen, Elizabeth Colson and J.C. Mitchell, played an important part in the development of the now commonly accepted ideas of situational, optional and multiple ethnicity. They also played an important part in the movement of ideas that led from an emphasis in African studies on race and tribe to a new interest in ethnic groups and ethnic identities. The present author outlines the movement of ideas which led from an emphasis on the immutability of race and tribe to an acceptance of ethnic fluidity, and suggests that the experience of being Jewish in the twentieth century made social anthropologists such as Gluckman, Epstein, Cohen and Mayer especially sensitive to questions of race, tribe, ethnicity and identity. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

254 Chikulo, Bornwell C.
Globalization, debt and development in southern Africa : problems and prospects / Bornwell C. Chikulo. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 143-162 : tab.

The debt crisis in Africa has its genesis in the major events which shook the world economy during the early 1980s. Many African countries were forced to resort to foreign borrowing to finance their balance of payments disequilibria. Subsequently, these countries were confronted with falling world prices for their primary exports and escalating rates of interest on their loans. The structural adjustment programmes (SAP) implemented by almost all southern African countries in the 1990s were the IMF/World Bank solution for the worsening socioeconomic crisis. However, economic performance in the region has been weak, with sluggish growth of only 2 percent between 1980 and 1996. The SAPs have generated adverse social effects and weakened the State´s internal structures. Debt, declining aid and inability to attract outside foreign direct investment indicate the difficulties entailed by integration into the global

economy. The high external debt and debt-servicing obligations of southern African countries continue to severely limit the resources available for investment in sustainable development. There is an obvious need to control and manage debt, and to this end a number of debt relief initiatives have been undertaken, most recently the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

255 Chanda, Raban

Safeguarding the globe or basic well-being? : global environmental change issues and southern Africa / Raban Chanda. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 245-262 : graf., tab.

Plausible evidence is emerging indicating that the global environment is experiencing negative changes and that human activities, mostly concentrated in Northern countries, are the principal driving force. Southern countries, such as those in the SADC region, are responsible mostly for localized, basic livelihood-related environmental degradation such as erosion of biodiversity, desertification and depletion of renewable natural resources. The policy challenge for these countries in the short term is how to pursue economic growth and poverty alleviating development while keeping environmental protection in view. The prevalence of national poverty and indebtedness in southern Africa is likely to sustain the discrepancy between environmental awareness and appropriate policy adoption, on the one hand, and practical policy implementation on the other. Environmental protection strategies likely to succeed are those demonstrably linked to poverty abatement, such as the community-based natural resource management policies being fostered in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

256 Media

Media, democracy and renewal in Southern Africa : new approaches to political economy / ed. by Keyan Tomaselli and Hopeton Dunn. - Denver, CO : International Academic Publishers, cop. 2001. - 310 p. ; 23 cm. - (Critical studies on African media and culture) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 1-588-68151-3 pbk

This book is the result of an international seminar on the political economy of the media in southern Africa, held at the University of Natal, Durban, South Africa, in April 2000. An introduction by Keyan Tomaselli and Hopeton Dunn is followed by

three parts. Part I, issues of policy and legislation; chapters: Is no policy a policy goal? (John M. Barker); Talk left, act right: what constitutes transformation in southern African media? (Jane Duncan); Media, scale and democratization (Clive Barnett); Facing the digital millennium: culture, communication and globalization in Jamaica and South Africa (Hopeton Dunn); The role of civil society in the development of democratic media in southern Africa: the Namibian example (Andy Mason); Mass media and democratization of politics and society: lessons from Zimbabwe, 1990-2000 (Hames Zaffiro). Part II, Access, empowerment and democratization; chapters: Transformation, nation-building and the South African media, 1993-1999 (Ruth Teer-Tomaselli and Keyan G. Tomaselli); De-racialization, democracy and development: transformation of the south african media, 1994-2000 (Guy Berger); Magazine matters: toward a cultural economy of the South African (print) media (Sonja Laden); Issues of race and gender in post-apartheid South African media organizations, 1994-1000 (Farhana Goga); Who is the "community" in community radio: a case study of community radio stations in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal (Ruth Teer-Tomaselli). Part III, Indigenizing theory; chapters: media democracy in Botswana: the kgotla as myth (David Kerr); Media and democracy in Botswana: the kgotla and globalization (Deidre Donnelly); Porous borders and the changing geography of social relations: encountering the "Other" (Gibson Mashilo Boloka); A local encountering on a global landscape: a critique of Gibson Boloka´s Encountering the "Other" (Anthea Simoes).

257 Akokpari, John K.

Meeting the challenges of sustainable democracy : southern Africa in the twenty-first century / John K. Akokpari. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 83-100.

Democratic development in southern Africa faces enormous challenges. Democracy itself must transcend its formal features and incorporate processes and mechanisms that ensure the control of the elected by the electors. Critical challenges, both internal and external in nature, face democratic sustainability. They include such conjunctural factors as economic crisis and poverty, sociopolitical cleavages, conflicts and wars, structural adjustment programmes (SAP), globalization, and environmental pressures. Notwithstanding the odds, there are reasons to be optimistic about democratic development in southern Africa. South Africa as a hegemonic power and the SADC as a regional organization can play key roles in propping up weak and fragile democracies in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

258 Munthali, Alister C.

Management of childhood illnesses among the Tumbuka of Rumphi District in northern Malawi / by Alister C. Munthali. - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2001), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 43-65.

This study, based on interviews held in 2000 in Rumphi District (northern Malawi) among the Tumbuka of Traditional Authority Chikulamayembe, examines what the people in the rural areas of Malawi consider to be the most dangerous diseases for their children and how they try to treat and prevent these diseases. It pays attention to illnesses associated with malaria; malnutrition; diarrhoea and coughs (believed to be caused by parents´ sexual intercourse); measles; and conjunctivitis. Treatments include the use of government health facilities, the purchase of medicines from shops, and the simultaneous use of biomedicine and traditional treatment. Vaccination; adherence to food taboos; isolation of people with particular illnesses; and observation of taboos on sexual intercourse are preventive measures. The results of the study show that although belief in the supernatural causation of disease still abounds, the Tumbuka in general are engaged in empirical truths only they cannot explain these in biological terms. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

259 Mpata, Daniel

The ´malipenga´ dance in Nkhata Bay District / Daniel Mpata. - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2001), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 23-28.

The ´malipenga´ dance owes its origins to the system of military parades and bands introduced to Nyasaland (present-day Malawi) in colonial times by the British officers of the Kings´ African Rifles (KAR). When World War I veterans returned home to the Nkhata Bay District they organized their own "governments", called ´bomas´, in the form of a ´malipenga´ dance movement. ´Malipenga´ in Chitumbuka, Chitonga and Chinyanja means "trumpets", properly the bugles of the KAR. Hence the derivation of ´malipenga´ dances, because soldiers of a particular "government" blow in unison many "bugles" at the same time. ´Malipenga´ is very much a social reality and activity, though there has been a slight decline in its performance since the Kamuzu political regime ended. [ASC Leiden abstract]

260 Mtika, Mike Mathambo

Matriliny, patriliny, and wealth flow variations in rural Malawi / Mike Mathambo Mtika and Henry Victor Doctor. - In: *African Sociological Review:* (2002), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 71-97 : tab.

Literature on African kinship political economies suggests that under matriliny, wealth flow would be biased towards a matrilineal line in that children would engage in transfers with their maternal more than their paternal relatives. Under patriliny, the reverse would be the case. The authors explore these propositions using data from a sample survey of 1257 respondents in rural Malawi, 29 percent of whom were from a predominantly matrilineal ethnic group (the Yao), 36 percent from an ethnic group that is transforming from matrilineal to patrilineal practices (the Chewa), and 35 percent from a patrilineal ethnic group (the Tumbuka).These data were complemented by qualitative interviews of 18 respondents from the matrilineal ethnic group, 20 from the transforming group, and 18 from the patrilineal group. Results reveal little evidence to support the propositions. The authors think that the increasing privatization of production and consumption, that has over the years penetrated rural Malawi, has led to some individualistic tendencies among rural Malawians and weakened both matrilineal and patrilineal influence on people´s wealth transfer behaviour. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

261 Seibert, Gerhard

The vagaries of violence and power in post-colonial Mozambique / Gerhard Seibert. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 253-276 : foto, krt.

Renamo fought a bloody war from 1976 to 1992 against the socialist Frelimo government that devastated the country, but since Renamo had been created by Rhodesia and subsequently supported by South Africa, the internal dimensions of the conflict were played down. However, the resistance of large sections of Mozambican society against the authoritarian politics of the Frelimo regime explains why Renamo did not remain a small guerrilla force but finally controlled entire regions of the country. The excessive violence against civilians by Renamo obscured the fact that in certain regions the movement enjoyed popular support. The conflict in Mozambique was both a modern war with sophisticated weapons and an armed conflict where ritual powers played a role. After the war, collective

and individual rituals contributed to the reconciliation of the warring parties and the reintegration of individuals into their local communities. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

262 Heltberg, R.
Agricultural supply response and poverty in Mozambique / R. Heltberg, F. Tarp. - In: *Food Policy:* (2002), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 103-124 : graf., tab.

This paper identifies key causal factors behind smallholder farmers´ marketing decisions in Mozambique. The empirical analysis relies on a 1996-1997 household data set. A two-step decisionmaking process is outlined. Farmers decide, first, whether or not to participate in the market. Next, they decide how much to sell. The model is estimated using a Heckman switching regression approach. The key importance of non-price factors such as risk, technology and transport infrastructure come out clearly. Marginal effects are calculated for poor and nonpoor households and broken down into a market participation and a quantity (sales value) component. The marginal effects for the poor are not substantially different from those for the nonpoor. This suggests that differences in area-based characteristics (especially risk and technology) are more influential in the commercialization process than differences in how the poor and the nonpoor respond to incentives. Moreover, interventions to promote market access are likely to solicit a greater volume of additional supply from peasants entering the market for the first time than from existing market participants stepping up their production and sales. To achieve pro-poor rural growth it is essential to address explicitly the conditions of high risk, low productivity and low capital endowments of poor farmers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Penvenne, Jeanne Marie
Power, poets and the people : Mozambican voices interpreting history / Jeanne Marie Penvenne and Bento Sitoe. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 55-86.

A historian (Penvenne) and a linguist (Sitoe) present the oral performance of a Mozambican poet, a man who introduced himself as Fabião of Magude Maolela. His performance, recorded in Maputo in July 1977, just six months after Mozambique´s ruling party, Frelimo, proclaimed itself a Marxist Leninist Vanguard Party, exemplifies the creativity and complexity of Tsonga language oral poetry. Fabião´s performance is a compelling interpretation of Mozambican history. It provides insight into critical junctures and transitions from conquest to colonialism, from colonialism to independence, and even signals the then barely

perceived threat of Mozambique´s dissolution into civil war. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

264 Palmer, Robin
Land tenure insecurity on the Zambian Copperbelt, 1998 : anyone going back to the land? / Robin Palmer. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 154-170 : tab.

Based on interviews with a number of communities and officials from government, councils, the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd (ZCCM), churches, trade unions, universities, local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) in Chingola, Mufulira, Kitwe, Ndola, Lusaka and Solwezi in August 1998, the author discusses the considerable degree of insecurity over land tenure felt by peri-urban dwellers on the Copperbelt at a time when the Government of Zambia was attempting to sell off the ailing nationalized copper mines. Peri-urban dwellers were desperately looking for land; they wanted to farm but they also wanted to remain linked to the towns and to the amenities (clinics, schools, churches) to which they had become accustomed. Some thousands of people were illegally settled on land designated as forest. There were also many thousands of squatters living on ZCCM land who were threatened with eviction because of the forthcoming sale of the mines. The problems were further compounded by the Lands Act no. 29 of 1995 and absentee landlordism, as well as the relative lack of democratic space, open debate and freely available information. The article is a revised version of a paper presented at the 1998 biennial conference of the African Studies Association of the UK. A postscript (March 2001) briefly addresses some of the questions raised in the course of the 1998 study. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

265 Gordon, David
Owners of the land and Lunda lords: colonial chiefs in the borderlands of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo / by David Gordon. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 315-338 : geneal., krt., tab.

This article examines the different character of colonial chiefship in the borderlands of Northern Rhodesia (present-day Zambia) and the Belgian Congo (present-day Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC). On the Northern Rhodesian side of the Luapula River, successive Eastern Lunda rulers were able to

refashion and recentralize their government during colonialism at the expense of the owners of the land; on the Congolese side of the river, by contrast, decentralized clan elders and owners of the land had opportunity to escape the rule of the Eastern Lunda, collaborate with the colonial authorities, and become independent chiefs. Given what is known about the relative styles of the colonial administration - British indirect rule and Belgian harsh paternalism - this does not seem surprising. However, the article argues that historical contingencies from below rather than doctrines from above were instrumental in the making of colonial chiefs. In Northern Rhodesia, King Mwata Kazembe X managed to negotiate a settlement with the colonial rulers after his defeat in 1899, and thereby provided opportunity for his successors to ensure a degree of continuity with the precolonial Eastern Lunda polity. Such continuity was absent in the case of Mweru-Luapula, where King Msiri was executed by Leopold´s mercenaries in 1895. The Belgian administration could not develop an indirect rule based on powerful rulers; instead it based its point of contact with village society at the level of the pre-Lunda owner of the land who enjoyed little political authority. As colonial chiefship was contingent on circumstance, this implied that even within a single colonial territory there were chiefs with different degrees of legitimacy and a range of local followings. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

266 Maimbo, Samuel Munzele

The diagnosis and prediction of bank failures in Zambia, 1990-98 / Samuel Munzele Maimbo. - In: *Development Policy Review:* (2002), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 261-278 : graf., tab.

This article presents a non-econometric, yet practical approach for regulators in developing countries. With limited financial resources to determine the "safety and soundness" of a large number of financial institutions, regulatory authorities are appreciative of any kind of mechanism that can identify banks that are in financial difficulties. The Zambian case is interesting, in that the bank failures of 1995 and 1997/1998 brought into question the ability of the central bank to diagnose the financial condition of banks. This article evaluates the Bank of Zambia's experience over the period 1990 to March 1998 and makes recommendations on how to improve diagnosis and prediction of bank failures by incorporating non-financial factors into the analysis of bank performance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

267 Shutt, Allison K.
Squatters, land sales and intensification in Marirangwe purchase area, colonial Zimbabwe, 1931-65 / by Allison K. Shutt. - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2002), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 473-498 : krt.

This article considers the different ways that Marirangwe purchase area farmers in colonial Zimbabwe understood and used their farmland, resources and opportunities. In the pioneer period from 1931 to the 1940s, Marirangwe farmers favoured extensive use of their land and its resources. However, as labour and capital opportunities changed, land became for some an expendable commodity. By the 1950s, the farmers´ ability to generate capital through land sales parallelled the arrival of squatters in the area. With the help of these squatters and revenue from land sales, Marirangwe farmers prospered. This development, however, did not signal a change from the extensive farming habits of the pioneer period but rather a brief, and generally prosperous, period of specialization. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

268 Hoogeveen, Hans
Evidence on informal insurance in rural Zimbabwe / Hans Hoogeveen. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 249-278 : graf., tab.

The test for the presence of full insurance employed by R.M. Townsend (1994) and various others does not take into account that households rely on buffer stocks to shield their consumption from income shocks. In this paper it is shown how, in the presence of partial insurance, not including buffer stocks leads to estimates that underreport the degree of informal insurance. A test to correct for this omission is developed and used on a panel of farm households in Zimbabwe. The data set comprises information on 400 land-reform beneficiary households (resettled in the early 1980s) and 150 communal (ordinary) farm households, collected between 1997 and 1999 and reflecting the seasons 1995-1996 until 1997-1998. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

269 New
The new agrarian politics in Zimbabwe / ed. by Eric Worby. - Oxford [etc.] : Blackwell Publishers, 2001. - P. [475]-666. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of agrarian change ; vol. 1, no. 4 (2001)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue of the ´Journal of Agrarian Change´ on the new agrarian politics in Zimbabwe contains the following contributions: A redivided land? New agrarian conflicts and questions in Zimbabwe (Eric Worby) - Elections, land and the politics of opposition in Matabeleland (Jocelyn Alexander and JoAnn McGregor) - The closing frontier: agrarian change, immigrants and the ´squatter menace´ in Gokwe, 1980-1990s (Pius S. Nyambara) - ´The day of burning´: eviction and reinvention in the margins of northwest Zimbabwe (Amanda Hammar) - Rezoned for business: how eco-tourism unlocked black farmland in eastern Zimbabwe (David McDermott Hughes) - Drifting rhinos and fluid properties: the turn to wildlife production in western Zimbabwe (Yuka Suzuki) - Commercial farm workers and the politics of (dis)placement in Zimbabwe: colonialism, liberation and democracy (Blair Rutherford) - The land crisis in Zimbabwe viewed from South of the Limpopo (Edward Lahiff and Ben Cousins).

270 Mlambo, Alois S.

Globalization, structural adjustment and the social dimensions dilemma in Zimbabwe, 1990-1999 / Alois S. Mlambo and Evelyn S. Pangeti. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 163-177.

The economy of Zimbabwe has performed very badly under the IMF/World Bank-sponsored Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) adopted in 1990. This has eroded both the economic and social gains of the period before reform and worsened the condition of the poor. The social costs of adjustment arose mainly from the poor performance of the economy during the reform period. Moreover, structural adjustment has undermined prospects of, and progress towards, economic growth and development, and destroyed Zimbabwe´s industrial base. Unless this trend is arrested and reversed, Zimbabwe risks being severely marginalized in the globalizing world economy. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

271 Mate, Rekopantswe

Wombs as God´s laboratories: Pentecostal discourses of femininity in Zimbabwe / Rekopantswe Mate. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 549-568.

Studies of born-again or Pentecostal Churches in Africa generally conclude that they help members embrace modernity. Such studies are rather silent on the demands of this ideological frame on women and men. This article looks at two

Zimbabwean women´s organizations, Gracious Woman and Precious Stones, affiliated to two prominent Pentecostal Churches, the Zimbabwe Assemblies of God in Africa and Family of God respectively. Using ethnographic methods, it argues that such organizations teach women domesticity and romanticize female subordination as glorifying God. They discourage individualism by exalting motherhood, wifehood and domesticity as service to God. These demands emerge at a time when life is changing drastically in urban areas as women get educated and enter the professions. Economically a small but growing number of black families have experienced some upward mobility - something these Churches encourage through ´the gospel of prosperity´. Although accumulation and upward mobility free families from (traditional) kin obligations which the Churches encourage, women are discouraged from resisting the patriarchal yoke even when material circumstances make it possible. The organizations repackage patriarchy as Christian faith. The article concludes that if these Churches are concerned with managing modernity, then they see modernity as female subordination. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

272 Goebel, Allison

"Men these days, they are a problem" : husband-taming herbs and gender wars in rural Zimbabwe / Allison Goebel. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2002), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 460-489.

Examination of the micro-relations of gender as expressed through the phenomenon of husband-taming herbs (´mupfuhwira´) reveals that while marriage is the most important economic strategy available to women in rural Zimbabwe, it comes burdened with struggle, especially over control of household budgets, and precariousness, evidenced in women´s vulnerability to divorce. Five basic questions underlie the analysis: What are "husband-taming herbs"? Why do women use them? Why do healers provide them? How do women get them? What are the risks and benefits associated with the herbs? The article is based on interviews conducted in February-April 1998 as part of a larger project involving nearly three years of fieldwork and addresses the situation for Shona women in Sengezi Resettlement in Wedza District. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Alwang, Jeffrey

Changes in well-being in Zimbabwe, 1990-6 : evidence using semi-parametric density estimates / Jeffrey Alwang, Bradford F. Mills and Nelson Taruvinga. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 326-364 : fig., graf., tab.

Semi-parametric density reweighting techniques are used to examine sources of change in well-being in Zimbabwe during the first half of the 1990s. Changes in urban well-being are decomposed into changes in employment propensities, changes in human capital attainment and changes in the structure of urban employment choice. Declines in national well-being are decomposed into changes resulting from urbanrural residence choice and changes in the structure of residential location. Finally, worsening rural conditions are decomposed into that part due to drought and that due to household attributes. Results show that despite improvements in human capital attainment during the 1990s, well-being has worsened in all employment states. Investments in human capital only partially offset the general worsening of the economy. Likewise, decisions to migrate to urban areas from rural Zimbabwe helped offset worsening rural conditions. Drought explains a small amount of the general rural decline, but the bigger part of the worsening was due to general equilibrium effects associated with a deteriorating economy. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

274 Africa

Africa and Africans in Antiquity / ed. by Edwin M. Yamauchi. - East Lansing : Michigan State University Press, cop. 2001. - XV, 324 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Revision of papers originally presented at a conference on "Africa and Africans in Antiquity" on 1-2 March 1991 at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 0-87013-507-4

This collective volume publishes - along with one additional article - the revised papers of a conference on "Africa and Africans in Antiquity" held at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio on 1-2 March 1991. Contributions: Carleton T. Hodge: Afroasiatic. Frank J. Yurco: Egypt and Nubia: Old, Middle and New Kingdom eras. Edna R. Russmann: Egypt and the Kushites: dynasty XXV. Stanley M. Burstein: The kingdom of Meroe. William Y. Adams: The Ballaña kingdom and culture: twilight of classical Nubia. Reuben G. Bullard: The Berbers of the Maghreb and ancient Carthage. Donald White: An archaeological survey of the Cyrenaican and Marmarican regions of Northeast Africa. Frank M. Snowden, Jr.: Attitudes towards Blacks in the Greek and Roman world: misinterpretations of the evidence. Kathryn A. Bard and Rodolfo Fattovich: Some remarks on the processes of State formation in Egypt and Ethiopia. Maynard W. Swanson: Colonizing the past: origin myths of the Great Zimbabwe ruins. [ASC Leiden abstract]

275 Okpaluba, Chuks

Justiciability and standing to challenge legislation in the Commonwealth: a tale of the traditionalist and judicial activist approaches / Chuks Okpaluba. - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 25-64.

A court will not entertain an application for judicial review of legislation where the applicant does not disclose his/her right, interest or legitimate expectation on the subject matter of the complaint. This requirement of public adjudication is a vital component of the principle of justiciability. Originally developed as a principle of administrative law, this requirement has been imported into constitutional adjudication by the courts through their interpretation of the provisions of the constitution. This is the case in the United States, Australia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe where the law of standing remains in the traditionalist domain. Although the common law of standing has witnessed flashes of judicial activism in recent years owing to the sporadic judicial broadening of its base, it is the Canadian courts that have developed a systematic approach to the subject. They have developed four identifiable and guiding rules whereby citizens genuinely desirous of challenging the constitutionality of legislation, are granted standing in the discretion of the courts. The litigant can approach the courts in his/her own capacity, in the public interest or, where the party was brought to court on a criminal charge or civil suit, in defence of such charge or claim. This paper critically analyses the foregoing developments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Braeckman, Colette

Zimbabwe: l´enjeu de la terre / Colette Braeckman. - In: *Géopolitique africaine:* (2002), no. 6, p. 171-180.

Au lendemain des élections présidentielles qui se sont déroulées les 12 et 13 mars 2002 au Zimbabwe, alors que Robert Mugabe fut reconduit pour un nouveau mandat, apparassait de manière criante le fossé croissant entre l´opinion africaine et les partenaires occidentaux. Tandis que les Occidentaux s´apprêtaient à durcir les actions à l´encontre du Zimbabwe, les chefs d´État de la SADC concluaient que, malgré des violences, le scrutin s´était dans son ensemble bien déroulé. En réalité, si les élections ont suscité autant de controverses et de passions, c´est surtout à cause de leurs enjeux: au-delà des violations des droits de l´homme, ce qui est en cause, c´est la redistribution des terres, la correction de l´injustice issue de la colonisation. D´une part, l´épreuve de force engagée par le Zimbabwe avec les Européens - surtout avec les

Britanniques - pourrait se révéler lourde de conséquences pour les économies de la région qui risquent d´être entraînées dans la dérive d´un pays qui était naguère l´un des pivots de l´Afrique australe. D´autre part, l´exemple de la redistribution foncière entreprise au Zimbabwe risque de faire tâche d´huile dans une région où les iniquités de la conquête coloniale sont loins d´avoir été corrigées. Ainsi, Mugabe est encore considéré comme un héros par de larges secteurs de l´opinion sud-africaine. Après vingt ans d´immobilisme, il a osé, même maladroitement, mettre fin à une répartition des terres héritée de la conquête coloniale et gelée pour dix ans par les accords de Lancaster House, qui avaient précédé l´accès à l´indépendance de l´ancienne Rhodésie. L´auteur conclut que les problèmes auxquels Mugabe s´est attaqué demeureront: la réforme agraire est irréversible car elle répond à une aspiration populaire profonde; tandis que l´engagement militaire en RDC correspond à des intérêts économiques considérables. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

277 Benda-Beckmann, Franz von
Adat law and legal anthropology : in memoriam Johan Frederik (Hans) Holleman (18 December 1915 - 28 August 2001); with a bibliography / Franz von Benda-Beckmann and Han F. Vermeulen. - In: *Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law:* (2001), no. 46, p. 103-114.

Bio-bibliography and in memoriam Johan Frederik (Hans) Holleman (1915-2001), researcher, administrator and lecturer in South Africa and Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe); after 1963, professor at the University of Leiden, the Netherlands; author of, amongst others, ´Shona Customary Law´ (1952) and ´Issues in African Law´ (1974). Sum. (p. x). [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

278 Minorities
Minorities in the millennium : perspectives from Botswana / ed. by Isaac N. Mazonde. - Gaberone : Lightfoot Publishers, 2002. - VII, 144 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 99912-7124-4

The chapters of this collective volume are revised versions of papers presented at the conference on "Challenging minorities, difference and tribal citizenship in Botswana", held at the University of Botswana in May 2000. Following the conference, the contributors were asked to submit their papers for either this volume or a Special Issue of the Journal of Southern African Studies (JSAS, vol. 28, no. 4, 2002). On the basis of the readers´ reports, this selection around the core issues of minorities and tribal citizenship was made. Contributors: Isaac N. Mazonde, Kirsten Alnaes, Herman Batibo, Bruce S. Bennett, Duma Gideon Boko, Anderson Chebanne, Jennifer Hays, Kabelo K. Lebotse, Lydia Nyati Ramahobo, Richard Werbner.

279 Taylor, Ian

Not forever: Botswana, conflict diamonds and the Bushmen / Ian Taylor and Gladys Mokhawa. - In: *African Affairs:* (2003), vol. 102, no. 407, p. 261-283.

It has been said that diamonds are Botswana´s best friend, but with the rise of the ´conflict diamonds´ issue in international politics, spurred on in the main by NGOs, Botswana has felt compelled to go on the offensive to persuade the diamond-buying public that its diamonds are ´clean´ and legitimate. This ´Diamonds for Development´ project has in recent months been one of the main planks of Botswana´s foreign policy. However, a parallel NGO campaign around the issue of the San Bushmen has emerged that, based on perceptions linking diamonds to the removal of the San from their homes, threatens Gaborone´s image as a producer of ´clean´ diamonds. This article explains the dynamics behind these two issues currently bedevilling Botswana´s relations with the outside world. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

280 Shumba, Almon

A note on the laws against child abuse in Botswana / Almon Shumba & Fazlur Moorad. - In: *Pula:* (2000), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 172-177.

This note outlines and critiques the laws that protect children against sexual, physical and emotional abuse in Botswana. It compares the Botswanan laws with international laws that protect the rights of children the world over, notably the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1992). In Botswana children are protected against abuse by the Children´s Act of Botswana (1981). However, both the Penal Code (section 26) and the Customary Law Act (section 7) allow for the infliction of corporal punishment on child offenders under the age of 18. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

281 Ngwenya, Barbara Ntombi
Gender, dress and self-empowerment : women and burial societies in Botswana / Barbara Ntombi Ngwenya. - In: *African Sociological Review:* (2002), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 1-27.

One measure of relative poverty and humiliation among the Tswana of Botswana is wearing tattered clothes (´makatana´). Literally, a dress (´seaparo´) means to adorn oneself. Particular kinds of clothes have multiple meanings and authorize and legitimize the participation of certain social groups in given situations. This paper focuses on specific ways in which women in local institutions known as burial societies (´diswaeti´) ceremonially and ritualistically empower themselves through an event known as ´kapeso´ - to be garbed, enrobed or dressed. Burial societies organize and disburse emergency financial relief to members´ households in distress due to the social affliction of death. The majority of members are women. They take on a particular dress code as ritual object of social power to perform gendered social roles that closely conform to status obligations to self, family, kin and community in a particular funeral context of ever-increasing AIDS deaths. The women´s dress code enables them to dramatize social action in ways that refedine gender relations, practices of spirituality across denominational affiliation and Tswana humanism (´botho´). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

282 Mookodi, Godisang
The complexities of female household headship / Godisang Mookodi. - In: *Pula:* (2000), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 148-164 : tab.

This paper discusses the complexities that arise when using the concept of female-headed household in the context of Botswana. It considers some of the criticisms of the concept of headship, notably that it presents a monolithic and often limited notion of social organization that fails to take into account complex gendered social interactions that occur within and outside the confines of domestic units. The results of a study conducted among low-income female and male-headed/supported households in Manyana, a rural village, and Gaborone, the Botswanan capital, reveal the complex interplay of culture-structure and individual agency that is obscured by discrete notions of "headship". Bibliogr., notes. [Journal abstract]

283 Fombad, Charles Manga

Protecting constitutional values in Africa: a comparison of Botswana and Cameroon / Charles Manga Fombad. - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 83-105.

The protection of constitutional values through the control of the constitutionality of laws is without doubt one of the most central problems of modern constitutional law. This is a problem that is solved in different ways in different countries. This paper examines two countries, Botswana and Cameroon, which, because of their unique historical backgrounds and legal systems, provide two interesting contrasting approaches. An examination of the sharply contrasting methods for controlling the constitutionality of laws followed by an evaluation of the differences and similarities of the approach adopted in the two countries provides many useful lessons. It can be argued that the Cameroonian Constitutional Council model by contrast with the Botswana approach of control through the ordinary courts has not worked, not necessarily because such models do not work but because, it is submitted, it was never designed to work. It is shown that the Constitutional Council model remains an aberration in the modern world. There can hardly be an effective control against the violation of constitutional norms and values in a system based on a French civil law culture that expresses and reproduces a low level of inter-institutional trust, particularly the obsessive fear of a ´government of judges´. In all this lies a major dilemma, that of coping with legal systems and institutions inherited or copied from former colonial powers. Rights consciousness, which in the dominant common law tradition in Botswana implies an individual´s right to resort to the courts, is not highly developed in the dominant French civil law tradition that prevails in Cameroon. With the exclusion of the judiciary from judicial review and the absence of any avenue for individual citizens or minorities to challenge the constitutionality of dubious laws, it is no surprise that unlike Botswana, street demonstrations have become the only avenue for Cameroonians to express their frustration and make their views heard. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

284 Kalabamu, Faustin T.

From builders to unskilled laborers : Westernization of the role of women in house construction in Botswana / Faustin T. Kalabamu. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 327-346 : tab.

The transformation of sedentary pastoral communities in various parts of Africa into urbanized Western-style societies has led to a breakdown in traditional gender roles. In Botswana, with the introduction of exogenous building materials, skills and values, Tswana house construction and maintenance, which used to be women´s responsibility, has been taken over by men. The takeover was initially aided by the white settler population but is currently promoted by urban managers and policymakers. In the process, women have been marginalized. Men´s invasion of what was traditionally accepted as a female domain has contributed to widespread unemployment and poverty among women in urban areas. Supporting data come from two studies undertaken by the author in Lobatse between 1995 and 1999. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

285 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS lessons from Botswana / Hadgu Bariagaber... [et al.]. - Gaborone : University of Botswana, 2001. - 104 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Pula ; vol. 15, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of ´Pula´ assembles a set of articles on HIV/AIDS in Botswana. The first two articles lay out the scale of the epidemic and its demographic implications, for the general populace and for the essential economic sector of diamond and copper mining. Three articles deal with the impact and potential impact of HIV/AIDS on Botswana´s (to date sole) university, raising questions about the lack of student behavioural change to counter the epidemic. Two among these cover more general issues of gender power relations in Botswana and the need for community-based research. Two articles tackle pertinent issues of home-based care for sufferers and the HIV-related needs of handicapped people in particular. Another article is devoted to the key issue of hygiene and nutrition in caring for HIV sufferers and thus delaying the onset of full-blown AIDS. The last article raises historical questions and comparisons with past epidemics, notably bubonic plague in southern Africa in the period 1890-1950. Contributors include Hadgu Bariagaber, R.T. Elias, B. Chilisa, E. Seloilwe, Rob Pattman, Julia Preece, Gwen N. Lesetedi, Munyae M. Mulinge, Christine Stegling, I.U. Onyewadume, L.O. Amusa, H. Dhaliwal, P.L.P. Disele, S. Peters, T. Masoloko, A. Shumba, R.K.K. Molefi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

286 Gaisie, S.K.

Family structure, gender and fertility in Botswana / S.K. Gaisie. - In: *Pula:* (2000), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 130-147 : tab.

The 1991 Botswana census data reveal that about 60 percent of women in the childbearing age range (15-49 years) had borne children but had never been married. This paper assesses the extent to which family or household structure influences reproductive behaviour and the implications of the newly emerging family forms for socialization and schooling of the young in Botswana. Analysis of census and survey data indicates that the old traditional nuclear and/or extended family structures have been gradually replaced, to a large extent, by the "zero-couple" or single-parent family or household type, which constitutes about 70 percent of the households in Botswana. And 90 percent of these are headed by a female. These households receive much lower average monthly incomes and are the poorest in the country. Nevertheless, the women in these households exercise greater autonomy. The locus of the decisionmaking process with regard to the number of children and the use of resources is the woman herself. And this autonomy has played a major role in the ongoing fertility transition in Botswana. However, the absence of male role models in these households does not augur well for the socialization of the children, particularly the boys. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

287 Maundeni, Tapologo

Children living in violent families : implications for social work in Botswana / Tapologo Maundeni. - In: *Pula:* (2000), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 165-171.

Based on a recognition that men´s abuse of women has an impact on children, there is much that social work can do to address the problem of children living with domestic violence. Using the findings of a study on children´s experiences of parental separation and divorce in Botswana, this paper focuses on children´s experiences of violence in the family and on perceptions of how the violence has affected them. It concludes with a discussion of the implications for social work. Bibliogr., notes. [Journal abstract]

288 Essays

Essays on Botswana archaeology / ed. by Karim Sadr. - Gaborone : University of Botswana, 2001. - 165 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Pula ; vol. 15, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This issue of ´Pula´ presents nine papers on Botswana archaeology written by fourth year students of the Department of History of the University of Botswana. The issue includes four papers based on ethnoarchaeological research: Patricia Lepekoane´s study of Bakgalagadi settlements, Kabelo Matshetshe´s study of traditional salt production in the Makgadikgadi Pans, Cynthia Mooketsi´s study of

cattle butchery and meat distribution among different ethnic groups in Botswana, and Morongwa Mosothwane´s study of initiation schools among the Bakgatla. Two papers deal with experimental archaeology: Lexy Baloi´s research on the collapse of mud walls and Bafentse Peter´s on the burning of livestock pens. Three papers follow a purely archaeological approach: Princess Sekgarametso´s documentation of the Ntsweng archaeological site, Milton Tapela´s research on ostrich eggshell beads and Donald Mookodi´s research on settlement and land use between the 11th and 17th centuries using the site register from the National Museum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

289 Coplan, David B.

A measure of civilisation : revisiting the Caledon Valley frontier / David B. Coplan. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 116-153.

The Caledon Valley (South Africa) was the eastern extremity of the Orange River frontier zone from the sixteenth century, at the time of the Khoisan encounter with Bantu moving south. The overlay of a second, "Bastard"/Griqua, white frontier between 1780 and 1860, was superseded by the ultimate Sotho-Briton-Boer frontier beginning in the 1830s and operating to the present. The present author´s interpretation of what happened in this frontier zone, known as Transorangia and which became the Transvaal and later the Orange Free State, probes the relations over time between the various ethnic groups which occupied the area and their relationship to the land. These groups include the Bushmen (San), the Sotho-Tswana, the Khoi Koranna, the Bastard/Griqua, the Boers and white emigrant farmers. A recurring aspect of intergroup relations is the status of "whiteness" set against that of the "civilized" (black) Christian. Part of the story has a direct bearing on the consolidation of the Basotho as a nation and the survival of Lesotho outside the ambit of South African political structures. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

290 Lesotho

Lesotho 2000 : public perceptions and perspectives / ed.: Stephen Rule, Ntsoaki Mapetla. - Pretoria : Human Sciences Research Council, 2001. - XXI, 228 p. : ill., krt., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 0-7969-1978-X

In collaboration with the Institute of Southern African Studies (Maseru), the Human Sciences Research Council (HRSC) (Pretoria) conducted a national

survey of public opinion on developmental issues in Lesotho during September 2000. The intention was to gauge the sentiments of a representative sample of adult residents of Lesotho in respect of a range of sociopolitical, economic and other issues. This collective volume comprises 15 chapters, most of which deal with a particular theme covered in the survey questionnaire. The themes are governance and corruption, national priorities, service delivery, economic issues, economic policy options, community participation and sport, democracy and civic knowledge, politics and voting, trust in national institutions, crime, geographical preferences, migration to South Africa and access to capital goods. Contributors: Derek Davids, Teferi Kebede, Meshack M. Khosa, Mateseliso Mapetla, Motosamai Mochebelele, Tsépiso Mohapi, Moses A. Owori, Tšoeu Petlane, Gisela Prasad, Limakatso Ranko, Stephen Rule, Marie Wetzel.

NAMIBIA

291 Speich, Richard

Der Siedlungsplatz Ugab Crossing: eine archäologische Notiz aus dem Distrikt Omaruru / Richard Speich. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (1999), vol. 47, p. 1-14 : ill., foto´s.

Nicht weit von Brandberg West am Übergang des Ugabtales liegt eine bisher nicht dokumentierte archäologische Fundstelle, vom Autor "Ugab Crossing" genannt. Es handelt sich dabei um den Siedlungsplatz der Hirtennomaden, die einst mit ihren Herden im nordwestlichen Namibia zwischen Brandberg und Atlantikküste wanderten. Man findet bei Ugab Crossing auf 11 Plätze verteilt etwa 150 Baureste von Hütten, Vorratskammern und anderen Konstruktionen. Dieser Artikel beschreibt die Siedlungsstruktur und Bauweise der Siedlungen bei Ugab Crossing. Bibliogr., Zsfg. auf deutsch und englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

292 Sohn, Christophe

Le shebeen, révélateur de changements gestionnaires dans la ville post-apartheid: le cas de Windhoek (Namibie) / Christophe Sohn. - In: *Autrepart:* (2002), no. 23, p. 25-42 : foto´s, krt.

Dans une Namibie qui a accédé à l'indépendance en 1990, les modes de penser et de faire la ville restent encore largement empreints des réglementations urbaines héritées de la période d'apartheid. Cependant, l'apparition de pratiques citadines parfois inédites oblige les responsables de la gestion urbaine à innover de manière à réguler les nouveaux rapports sociaux. Dans le dessein de mettre

en évidence les logiques sous-jacentes à l'émergence de nouvelles règles gestionnaires, cet article s'intéresse tout particulièrement aux débits de boissons " informels " (shebeens) et à la manière dont les responsables politiques et les gestionnaires tentent de juguler leur prolifération dans la ville. Le recours à cet objet comme révélateur du changement gestionnaire s'avère d'autant plus pertinent qu'il véhicule des enjeux forts et fait resurgir, dans le débat politique namibien, des questions essentielles relatives à l'invention de la ville post-apartheid. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 185) et en anglais (p. 189). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

293 Melber, Henning

´Namibia, land of the brave´: selective memories on war and violence within nation building / Henning Melber. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 305-327 : foto´s.

In this chapter, the limits to the memory of liberation are investigated with regard to the factors affecting a liberation movement in the process of achieving legitimate power in a postcolonial society. The case of Namibia is explored in the transition from anticolonial resistance to comprehensive control by the former liberation movement over the State. The concepts of political rule, the State and democracy are tested against the impact of a liberation struggle in terms of the applied understanding of political dominance, once access to power has been achieved. The political culture under a government with a record of liberation struggle suggests limitations to the implementation of democracy. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

294 Kössler, Reinhart

The persistent theme of the great rising: Witbooi leaders and Rhenisch missionaries / Reinhart Kössler. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (1999), vol. 47, p. 19-37 : foto´s.

On 12 January, 1946, a group of Nama ´native collaborators´ of the Rhenish Missionary Society (RMG) in southern Namibia adopted a paper summing up a number of grievances against the mission. This document was to prove the starting point for a development that resulted in the establishment of the first large church in Namibia led exclusively by black people. The so-called Witbooi group left the RMG, eventually to join the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The underlying and longer term problems of this event come out above all in the correspondence between the retired local missionary Christian Spellmeyer and

leading Witbooi, mainly Petrus Jod and Markus Witbooi, during World War II. These documents are seen against the backdrop of the policy and attitude of the Rhenish mission in Namibia in general and in Gibeon in particular, mainly during the 1930s and 1940s. The communicative barriers that come to light have to be seen in the light of the continuing preoccupation on all sides with the experience of the great rising of 1904/1907. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract, edited]

295 Kössler, Reinhart

From hailing the "English flag" to asking for UN Control: Witbooi petitions and appeals under South African rule, 1919-1956 / Reinhart Kössler. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (1999), vol. 47, p. 41-65 : foto´s.

This article contains the full text of 10 petitions and submissions by the Witbooi group during the first 40 years of South African rule in Namibia. The main bulk of texts refers to 1919 and 1922, i.e., to the first stages of South African reserve policy. These texts contain a detailed account of Witbooi experience since the defeat of the great rising (1904/1907) as well as a programme of restitution, motivated by reference to the bequest of the old Kapitein Hendrik Witbooi. Later and shorter documents allow glimpses at the ways leading Witbooi personalities tried to come to grips with their deep disappointment about the reality of South African rule in Namibia. The importance of these documents consists in direct testimony, while the record is generally very heavily biased towards administrative views. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

296 Gewald, Jan-Bart

Herero genocide in the twentieth century: politics and memory / Jan-Bart Gewald. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 279-304 : foto, krt.

Between 1904 and 1908 imperial Germany pursued an active policy of genocide in German South West Africa, present-day Namibia. This chapter analyses the manner in which, during the course of the twentieth century, numerous people in varying contexts have sought to use the genocide perpetrated upon the Herero to further their own ends. It charts the manner in which a historical event has come to be deployed for varying and, at times, contradictory interests by German social democrats and English imperialists through to anti-Apartheid activists and postcolonial tribalists. It has been used to strengthen arguments that range from

colonial policies through to claims that call for ethnic autonomy and compensation. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

297 Fisch, Maria

History of the female chiefs of the Shambyu tribe (Kavangoland) / Maria Fisch. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society:* (1999), vol. 47, p. 109-120 : foto´s.

The Bantu tribes of Kavangoland (Namibia) have a matrilineal system of inheritance and succession, which allows female members of the royal clan to succeed to the throne. This article deals with the exceptionally eventful history of the Shambyu, whose tribal territory lies east of Rundu. The emphasis is on the family history of the Chieftainess Maria Mwengere, who ruled over her tribe for 47 years (1940-1987). Radical political and social changes occurred during her reign. Her mother´s generation was confronted with considerable political unrest. Repeatedly, part of the tribe and once the whole population, had to leave their homeland. Many descendants of the refugees are still living in Botswana, Zambia and Angola. The vacuum has been filled by foreign groups from Angola who now make up almost half of the tribe. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

298 Klerck, Gilton

Trade union responses to the "flexible" workforce in Namibia : incorporation or marginalisation? / Gilton Klerck. - In: *African Sociological Review:* (2002), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 98-129 : tab.

The first decade of Namibian independence was characterized by both a strengthening of the legal and social safety net covering full-time, organized employees and a proliferation of "flexible" labour at the margins of this regulatory framework. If the trade unions in Namibia are to expand their influence and consolidate their gains, they must find an effective strategy to confront the casualization of work. Such a strategy is premised as much on the strategic resources of the labour movement as it is on an adequate conception of the labour market processes that generate the supply of and demand for "flexible" labour. However, the present organizational and ideological framework of the Namibian labour movement inhibits its capacity to mount an effective campaign against the spread of unstable and poorly-regulated employment and provide an effective response to the plight of non-standard employees. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

299 Southall, Roger
From racial liberalism to corporate authoritarianism : the Shell affair and the assault on academic freedom in South Africa / Roger Southall and Julian Cobbing. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2001), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 1-42.

The shift in university governance in South Africa´s supposedly "liberal" universities from "racial liberalism" towards corporate authoritarianism is putting academic freedom to the test. Academics are becoming ever more subordinated to administrators, who in turn are becoming increasingly intolerant of robust internal dissent. A detailed interpretation of the events that led to the firing of Robert Shell from Rhodes University in 2001 is illustrative of university management´s increasing propensity to resort to executive powers to secure the dismissal of academics who are perceived as "awkward" and embarrassingly critical of university power holders. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

300 MacGregor, Karen
The Proudly South African campaign / ed. Deanne Collins ; researched and written by Karen MacGregor. - Durban [etc.] : University of Natal [etc.], 2001. - 71 p. : fig., foto´s, tab. ; 30 cm. - (Indicator South Africa ; vol. 18, no. 4) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten, samenvatting.

This issue of ´Indicator South Africa´ focuses on the ´Proudly South African´ campaign, a campaign launched in October 2001 with the aim to promote South African-made products and services. The campaign, which involves four constituencies - labour, business, the government, and community organizations - seeks to convince South Africans that buying homemade products can ensure that the country will be able to create and retain jobs. An outline of constituency statements is followed by reports on the background to the campaign, pre-campaign research into consumer attitudes towards the need for a national branding campaign, the scope of the campaign, the marketing of the campaign and the highlighting of local success stories, membership, and the role of the social partners. The issue concludes with a case study of the clothing and textiles sector in South Africa.

301 Masango, Reuben
Public participation: a critical ingredient of good governance / Reuben Masango. - In: *Politeia:* (2002), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 52-65.

Public participation lies at the heart of democracy. In democratizing the governing process, public participation conveys information about public needs and demands from the public to policymakers and implementers, and vice versa. It also promotes a responsiveness to public needs and facilitates the processes of policy implementation and community development. In addition to investigating factors necessitating public participation in governance, this article identifies various ways and means by which public participation can be improved in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Mitchell, Laura J.
Traces in the landscape: hunters, herders and farmers on the Cedarberg frontier, South Africa, 1725-95 / by Laura J. Mitchell. - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2002), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 431-450 : graf., krt., tab.

Land tenure was at the centre of the struggle between settlers and Khoisan on South Africa´s colonial frontier during the eighteenth century. Different perceptions of land claims and differing patterns of land use prevented the possibility of mutual accommodation. Although precolonial hunters and herders coexisted in the Cedarberg region, the introduction of competition from settler pastoralism challenged the survival of both San and Khoikhoi patterns of subsistence. The fight for territory was rooted in competition over specific locations - sites endowed with resources such as permanent water, defensible shelter and ritual significance for the San. Colonial social structure supported settler land claims, eventually enabling successful occupation of a rugged region relatively isolated from the rest of the colony. In the last quarter of the century some Khoisan individuals worked within this system to make land claims of their own. Superior technology and a tightly woven social structure did not alter the basic features of the landscape, so colonists continued to subsist from transhumant pastoralism throughout the century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Morris, Alan
Progress and setbacks for local government : democratic practice and redistribution in Johannesburg in the 1990s / Alan Morris. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2001), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 86-108.

By the end of the 1990s, the redistribution of public infrastructure in Johannesburg, South Africa, appears to have been limited and the anticipated "democratic decentralization" has not materialized. The primary issue frustrating redistribution was the fiscal crisis that came to a head in 1997. It was fuelled by

the continuing nonpayment of municipal service charges by residents of poorer townships, the rates boycott by residents of middle-class suburbs, the refusal of financial institutions to bail out the city, the minimal financial support from provincial and central government, and the inefficiency of the bureaucracy. In September 1999, in response to Johannesburg´s financial and administrative crisis, the ANC-controlled local government embraced a controversial plan, called Igoli 2002, entailing corporatization, some privatization, technicism in local administration and the exclusion of popular participants and civil society from the decisionmaking process. Igoli 2002 is being implemented, despite union opposition. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

304 Ndebele, Nhlanhla

The African National Congress and the policy of non-racialism: a study of the membership issue / Nhlanhla Ndebele. - In: *Politikon:* (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 133-146.

Through an examination of the lengthy and highly contested debate in South Africa over the issue of open membership of the African National Congress (ANC), the present article tests two propositions concerning the organization´s commitment to non-racialism. The one argues that non-racialism has been an enduring part of the ANC´s culture - a so-called ´unbreakable thread´ - since the ANC´s formation in South Africa in 1912, while the other argues that for years the ANC embraced a narrow and exclusive brand of African nationalism, and that its embrace of non-racialism came about only as a result of sustained struggle within largely the post-1960 exiled wing of the organization. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Neethling, S.J.

A scorn poem : the case of ´Umbombayi´ / S.J. (Bertie) Neethling. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2001), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 43-61.

Criticism forms an integral part of many so-called praise poems. The ´imbongi´ (poet) appears to have poetic licence to criticize with impunity. At the graduation ceremonies in March 1995 at the University of the Western Cape a young ´imbongi´, Zolani Mkiva, performed every night, rendering six poems altogether. One poem in particular, ´uMbombayi´, a criticism of the discredited homelands system and its leaders, stood out. This poem can be seen as a "scorn poem" rather than a praise poem. Such scorn poetry forms an integral part of oral poetry in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

306 Opposition

Opposition and democracy in South Africa / ed. by Roger Southall. - London [etc.] : Frank Cass, 2001. - 296 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Democratization studies) - Oorspr. verschenen in: Democratization, vol. 8/1, Spring 2001. - Met index, noten, samenvattingen.
ISBN 0-7146-5149-4

This collection of essays, drawn from a variety of political perspectives, explores opposition in postapartheid South Africa. After discussions of the nature of political opposition and its appropriate forms and styles in a fragile democracy, analyses run through the alleged narrowing of space for opposition parties under ANC hegemony, the electoral prospects for the newly formed Democratic Alliance and the nature of this new formation (a merger of the liberal Democratic Party and the formerly ruling National Party), the use and misuse of ´race´ as a category of opposition, the scope for internal opposition within the ANC, and finally the potential for the emergence of a labour-led opposition which could challenge the ruling party, from the left. Contributors: Roger Southall, David Pottie, Lia Nijzink, Louise Vincent, Gerhard Maré, Paul Maylam, Hennie Kotzé, Robert Schrire, Ivor Sarakinsky, Hermann Giliomee, James Myburgh, Lawrence Schlemmer, Dale T. McKinley, Adam Habib, Rupert Taylor, Eddy Maloka, Janet Cherry, Eddie Webster.

307 Quantitative

Quantitative studies of South African society / [Jeremy Seekings... et al.]. - Rondebosch : University of Cape Town. Faculty of Social Science, 2001. - 189 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Social dynamics ; vol. 27, no. 1 (Summer 2001)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Since the mid-1990s, there has been a marked resurgence of quantitative research in South Africa´s social sciences, fuelled by the availability of new data, ready access to personal computers and more user-friendly statistical software, policymakers´ requests for quantitative analysis, and scholars´ reimmersion in global academic networks. This special issue of ´Social Dynamics´ brings together a number of South African quantitative social science studies: The uneven development of quantitative social science in South Africa (Jeremy Seekings) - Causes and consequences of schooling outcomes in South Africa: evidence from survey data (Kermyt G. Anderson, Anne Case, David Lam) - No magic bullets, just tracer bullets: the role of learning resources, social advantage, and education management in improving the performance of South African schools (Luis Crouch and Thabo Mabogoane) - What have we learnt about

unemployment from microdatasets in South Africa? (Geeta Kingdon and John Knight) - Panel data and policy analysis in South Africa: taking a long view (Julian May & Benjamin Roberts) - Are African workers getting ahead in the new South Africa? : evidence from KwaZulu-Natal, 1993-1998 (Paul L. Cichello, Gary S. Fields and Murray Leibbrandt) - Redistribution through the budget: public expenditure incidence in South Africa, 1993-1997 (Servaas van der Berg) - How do households work? : migration, the household and remittance behaviour in South Africa (Dorrit Posel).

308 Robins, Steven

Planning ´suburban bliss´ in Joe Slovo Park, Cape Town / Steven Robins. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2002), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 511-548.

Joe Slovo Park, a housing development in a white middle-class suburb of Cape Town, South Africa, was designed to replace the shack settlement of Marconi Beam with an orderly working-class suburb. This article focuses on the vicissitudes of postapartheid housing development schemes, and raises questions about the failure of planners, policymakers and developers to take into account the complexities of the everyday lives they sought to transform. Had they done so they might have anticipated the "re-informalization" of the newly formalized suburb. The article explores the disjunctures between the planners´ model of "suburban bliss" and the reality. The messy, improvised character of low-income housing development in South Africa is contrasted with their utopian and technocratic vision. This is not to deny that dreams embodied in blueprints may often be shared by the intended "beneficiaries", only that for a variety of social, economic and cultural reasons poor communities are generally unable to realize such ideal visions of modern urban living. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

309 Vickers, Brendan

Pulpit morality or penny-pinching diplomacy?: the discursive debate on Mandela´s foreign policy / Brendan Vickers. - In: *Politeia:* (2002), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 80-100.

For most of the Mandela presidency, South Africa´s foreign policy was characterized by controversy, criticism, confusion and even paralysis. A spirited debate emerged in both the government and the academic and policy communities as to the appropriate approach to and the doctrinal bases (if any) of South Africa´s foreign policy. Two ideologically opposed camps, the idealist solidarists and the neorealist free-marketeers, emerged and converged in this

debate and vied to shepherd South Africa´s foreign policy discourse and praxis. The emergence of this debate moreover underscored the inherent difficulties of reconciling idealism and development within the existing framework of the globalizing neoliberal world order. This article examines the core ideas, rhetoric and intellectual capital of each camp. It also highlights a number of tensions and dilemmas in South Africa´s new foreign policy as revealed by the debate. In doing so, important insights are drawn as to who in South Africa spoke truth to power in the formulation and conduct of Mandela´s foreign policy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Ross, Robert

Ambiguities of resistance and collaboration on the Eastern Cape frontier: the Kat River settlement 1829-1856 / Robert Ross. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 117-140 : foto, krt.

This chapter unravels the complexities of resistance to, and collaboration with, the British colonizers of the Eastern Cape, South Africa, by the inhabitants of the Upper Kat River Valley. Since the Khoikhoi landholders of the valley had received their land as a result of British action against the Xhosa, and had generally accepted the precepts of mission Christianity, it could on the one hand be expected that they would fight on the side of the British against the Xhosa. On the other hand, they were subjected to racist attacks by the British settlers whose farms they defended, and by British officials. In addition, the ethnic distinction, on which the British acted, between Xhosa and Khoikhoi was more tenuous than they generally assumed. As a result, in the successive wars on the Eastern Frontier, the stance taken by the Khoikhoi was often uncertain, and finally led to a minority joining the Xhosa, and thus going into rebellion against the British. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

311 Tropp, Jacob

Dogs, poison and the meaning of colonial intervention in the Transkei, South Africa / by Jacob Tropp. - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2002), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 451-472.

In the 1890s and 1900s in the Transkei, South Africa, colonial relations were severely strained as Cape colonial officials attempted to constrain African men´s hunting activities by systematically poisoning and shooting their dogs. For colonial foresters, such efforts were part of a larger strategy to ´protect´ flora and fauna by controlling African environmental activities and mobility more

thoroughly. Yet on the ground in many areas, State-sponsored dog-killing was drawn into more complex understandings of, and popular frustrations with, transformations in local landscapes and livelihoods during this period. As rural men and women responded to the particular changes in their local political ecologies arising from colonial wildlife preservation policies, they also located conflicts over state forestry and its policies of exclusion within broader popular experiences of political, economic and ecological subordination. In several communities, rumours and stories proliferated, connecting the killing of dogs to other official attempts to poison and bewitch Africans, their animals and their landscapes. Such stories were ways for people to express deeper concerns over the spreading influence of colonial power in their daily practices and its toll on local communities' health and welfare. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 Tshehla, Boyane

Non-State justice in the post apartheid South Africa : a scan of Khayelitsha / Boyane Tshehla. - In: *African Sociological Review:* (2002), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 47-70.

The structures of ordering that exist in present-day South Africa are in many respects, and substantially, different from the ones that existed before 1994, and so is the State justice machinery that coexists with them. There are a variety of organizations that provide safety, security and dispute resolution in the townships. These range from street committees to private security structures as well as structures that straddle State and non-State ordering. This variety in social ordering is manifest in Khayelitsha, a black residential area on the outskirts of Cape Town, the focus of this article. Based on research conducted in the Western Cape Province between March 2000 and June 2001, the author discusses the following structures: Khayelitsha Community Police Forum; street committees, mainly affiliated to the South African National Civic Organizations (SANCO); chiefs and headmen, members of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa); and the Peninsula Anti-crime Agency (Peaca), formed in 1998 by ex-members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Azanian People´s Liberation Army, Self-Defence Units and the South African National Defence Force. All these non-State ordering mechanisms are aimed at the poor black township residents. They all appear to be some form of second-class justice. The sphere of ordering itself has become both a competitive terrain and increasingly uncertain, with the State conspicuously absent, or at least, insufficiently present. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

313 Zalesne, Deborah

The effectiveness of the Employment Equity Act and the code of good practice in reducing sexual harassment / Deborah Zalesne. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights:* (2001), vol. 17, pt. 4, p. 503-530.

South Africa has recently taken a progressive stand on sexual harassment as one of only a few countries to prohibit sexual harassment directly through legislation. The Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 deals primarily with affirmative action, but is also groundbreaking in the area of sexual harassment. This Act, with its accompanying Code for handling sexual harassment cases, can be considered an international model because of its comprehensive approach to and ambitious treatment of sexual harassment, specifically defining the type of conduct that is prohibited, and providing detailed procedures to address the problem and prevent its recurrence. Although the Act and accompanying code represent an important starting point for combating sexual harassment, political, social, and economic progress are not necessarily close behind. A variety of factors can facilitate or retard the effectiveness of anti-harassment objectives. The law´s effect on social reform might be questionable, given the endemic gender violence, the legacy of apartheid, the level of economic development, the political power of the trade union movement, and the extent of unemployment. Since the end of apartheid, South African women have made great gains in representation in government, law and society. Law, certainly an important mechanism for change, has been successfully used to remove the most blatant forms of discrimination against women. But women are at a critical juncture. Gender equality is central to the continued development of democracy in South Africa, and many women have yet to feel the effect of the new laws. Because of lack of education and resources, a majority of women have not been able to take advantage of the new legislation, and because of cultural notions about women and institutionalized gender stereotypes, women´s experiences and testimony have been largely discredited and devalued. All laws are enforced and interpreted by individuals - equality will not be a reality for most women until gender stereotypes no longer inform the thinking of the judiciary, prosecutors, police and the larger society. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Wilson, Stuart

The myth of restorative justice: truth, reconciliation and the ethics of amnesty / Stuart Wilson. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights:* (2001), vol. 17, pt. 4, p. 531-562.

Restorative justice is often held up as a virtue promoted by the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). In granting amnesty and forgoing retributive punishment, it has been argued, the TRC promoted healing, harmony and reconciliation. Restorative justice was a political myth to which some Truth Commissioners mistakenly appealed while grasping for a moral justification for amnesty. No such justification - even in terms of a refined conception of restorative justice - is available. The article takes an analytic approach to retribution, forgiveness and mercy and uses plausible definitions of these concepts to suggest that restorative justice - as conceived by the TRC - failed to take full account of the value of retribution, and the meanings of forgiveness and reconciliation. If we are to make moral sense of what happened when the TRC dispensed amnesty, it cannot be as a serious attempt to promote an alternative form of justice, but as a tense and agonising compromise necessary to maximise the moral gains of transition from apartheid to non-racial democracy. Using the philosophical notion of ´moral remainder´, this article sketches out such a re-interpretation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Bauer, Constanze

The 1994 and 1999 electoral process/systems: promoting democracy in South Africa / Constanze Bauer. - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2001), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 105-122 : tab.

South Africa´s general election of 1994 was a unique occurrence in the country´s history, having for the first time enfranchised the majority of the country´s citizens. The 1999 elections advanced this process of democratizing the South African polity. This article examines the electoral systems that were applied in the two elections, as well as the role of the Independent Electoral Commission in connection with those two elections. It argues that the legal and institutional frameworks established by the relevant laws ensured free and fair elections; but above all they advanced the democratization process. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

316 Lee, Rebekah

Conversion or continuum? : the spread of Islam among African women in Cape Town / Rebekah Lee. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2001), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 62-85.

This article examines the recent phenomenon of conversion to Islam occurring in predominantly African townships among Xhosa women. It is based on a series of in-depth interviews and two group interviews with Xhosa women in Cape Town, South Africa. The women´s narratives of conversion largely carry a narrative of

"return" (back to a truer Xhosa self and in some sense a return to a truer, more noble Christianity). A profound sense of disillusionment with the Christian church often accompanied a decision to explore Islam. Though Islam appeared to offer these converts a radical departure from their previous lives, few chose to view it as such, and even fewer chose to practise it as such. Rather Islam was "mapped" onto, or "translated" into, existing cultural beliefs and practices. This was true for social networks as well. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

317 Waghid, Yusef

Communitarian deliberative democracy and its implications for political discourse in South Africa / Yusef Waghid. - In: *Politikon:* (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 183-207.

Democracy in South Africa since the demise of apartheid has resulted in significant changes in political discourse. Yet, the country´s multiparty democratic system remains challenged by majoritarianism, which might not always enhance deliberation in political discourse. In the present article, the author shows how constitutive goods of communitarian liberalism, namely caring, conversational justice and political reasoning, can be linked to the notion of deliberative democracy. Such a form of deliberative democracy is constituted by rationality that involves: (a) the view that rational articulation of arguments is a valuable part of human agency, (b) the view that political formulations have to be consistent and without contradiction, (c) the view that most citizens should in principle be attuned with ´the order of things´, and (d) the view that relevant arguments need to be advanced in unconstrained inter-subjective processes of rational deliberation. It is such a notion of communitarian deliberative democracy that restricts majoritarianism and holds the promise to advance political discourse in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 Roodt, Christa

The integration of substantive law interests and material justice in South African choice of law / Christa Roodt. - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 1-24.

Justice plays an important part in setting boundaries for the application of choice of law rules. One of the classic dilemmas of the conflict of laws lies on the terrain of the true implications of the meaning of justice in international cases. "Conflicts justice" may be distinguished from "substantive (material) justice" for purposes of analysis, but it is also possible to regard the two concepts in competition to each other. Such harsh duality tempts scholars to attribute an absolute meaning to either form of justice, denying the other a say in certain areas of the conflict of

laws. This contribution undertakes an investigation of facets of South African choice of law rules and approaches, first to establish what meaning ought to be given to the interests, values and standards that are important to substantive law, and second to determine whether, and the extent to which material justice is being integrated into the multilateral basis structure of the subject field. A greater understanding of the (inter)relationship between conflicts justice and substantive justice in the South African conflict of laws system will foster solutions to choice of law problems that are just and administrable. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

319 Epprecht, Marc

"Unnatural vice" in South Africa: the 1907 commission of enquiry / by Marc Epprecht. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 121-140.

Since the end of apartheid in 1994, South Africa has developed one of the world´s most liberal constitutions in terms of its commitment to the protection of individual rights. Most striking in an African context is its provision that no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of sexual orientation. This not merely stands in stark contrast to neighbouring African countries, but also seems to stand in contrast to South Africa´s own past. The present article examines a neglected source for the study of male-male sexual behaviour in South Africa - the testimony submitted to the 1907 commission of enquiry into ´unnatural vice´ among Africans in the mining compounds of the Rand. It provides evidence to support the claim that whites introduced not male-male sexual behaviour but explicitly homophobic intolerance of such behaviour. The early history of the ´inkotshane´ relationship (or "mine marriage", as it came to be known) also gives insight into the role of the State and of race and class conflicts in the development of male sexuality in southern Africa as a region in which South Africa both influenced and was influenced by neighbouring countries and cultures. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

320 Elkins, Caroline

Reckoning with the past : the contrast between the Kenyan and South African experiences / Caroline Elkins. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 8-28.

For some, the truth and its revelation is a prerequisite to healing, and with it the rebuilding of nations decimated by war and human rights violations. For others, however, the truth is not the path to reconciliation but to further division and

conflict. The door to the past must remain unopened, and the injustices that reside behind it fogotten. Such binary approaches to contending with gross violations in a nation´s past distinguish South Africa during the postapartheid period from Kenya in the era since the Mau Mau emergency. This article examines the current debates surrounding the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in South Africa, and underscores their significance in the country´s broader public reckoning with its histories. It compares the range and volume of public discourses with the silences that have enshrouded Kenya and its Mau Mau past. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

321 Coplan, David B.

A measure of civilisation : revisiting the Caledon Valley frontier / David B. Coplan. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 116-153.

The Caledon Valley (South Africa) was the eastern extremity of the Orange River frontier zone from the sixteenth century, at the time of the Khoisan encounter with Bantu moving south. The overlay of a second, "Bastard"/Griqua, white frontier between 1780 and 1860, was superseded by the ultimate Sotho-Briton-Boer frontier beginning in the 1830s and operating to the present. The present author´s interpretation of what happened in this frontier zone, known as Transorangia and which became the Transvaal and later the Orange Free State, probes the relations over time between the various ethnic groups which occupied the area and their relationship to the land. These groups include the Bushmen (San), the Sotho-Tswana, the Khoi Koranna, the Bastard/Griqua, the Boers and white emigrant farmers. A recurring aspect of intergroup relations is the status of "whiteness" set against that of the "civilized" (black) Christian. Part of the story has a direct bearing on the consolidation of the Basotho as a nation and the survival of Lesotho outside the ambit of South African political structures. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

322 Brynard, Petrus

Conservation management and intergovernmental relations: the case of South African national and selected provincial protected areas / Petrus Brynard and Lianne Malan. - In: *Politeia:* (2002), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 101-122 : fig.

The purpose of this article is to investigate conservation management and intergovernmental relations with reference to the national and selected provincial parks in South Africa. A number of structures and institutions for intergovernmental relations are analysed. The relevance of those structures for intergovernmental relations pertaining to conservation management in particular

is investigated. A model for intergovernmental relations pertaining to conservation management is developed and recommendations regarding the promotion of intergovernmental relations are made. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

323 Cassim, Fawzia
The rights of child witnesses versus the accused´s right to confrontation: a comparative perspective / Fawzia Cassim. - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 65-82.

This article examines the question of whether the rights of child victims of sexual assault take precedence over the confrontation rights of the accused. Protective measures for child victims in South Africa and in foreign systems, such as the United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom and Australia, are examined. The examination reveals that the right to confrontation is not absolute. In exceptional circumstances, the accused´s right to confrontation will yield to the greater public interest in protecting the rights of vulnerable child witnesses. The article recommends the development of alternative legal measures to achieve a balance between these competing interests. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Ellmann, Stephen
To live outside the law you must be honest: Bram Fischer and the meaning of integrity / Stephen Ellmann. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights:* (2001), vol. 17, pt. 4, p. 451-476.

This account of Bram Fischer´s struggle against apartheid in South Africa from within the legal system argues that insufficient attention has been paid thus far to the extent to which Fischer breached the ethical requirements of his profession. Fischer´s life, the story of which has recently been told in a full-length biography by Stephen Clingman, was characterized by a series of choices that eventually brought his ethical duty as a lawyer and his moral duty towards black South Africans into conflict. It is impossible to assess empirically whether the way in which Fischer handled this conflict promoted or undermined the rule of law in South Africa, although he probably did contribute to the preservation of this ideal after the transition to democracy. What can be said, however, is that the choices he made were principled and that he was a person of immense integrity. Any assessment of his role in the struggle against apartheid should be made on this basis. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Language

Language in South Africa / ed. by Rajend Mesthrie. - Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 2002. - XVII, 485 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-521-79105-7

This collective volume is a comprehensive and wide-ranging guide to language and society in South Africa. The book surveys the most important language groupings in the region in terms of pre-colonial and colonial history; contact between the different language varieties, leading to language loss, pidginization, creolization and new mixed varieties; language and public policy issues associated with the transition to a post-apartheid society and its eleven offical languages. It details the history of indigenous languages, the impact of European languages upon them and of transformations to the European languages themselves. Contributors: Debra Aarons, Ralph Adendorff, Philemon Akach, Richard Bailey, William Branford, J. Keith Chick, John S. Claughton, Elizabeth de Kadt, Vivian de Klerk, Rosalie Finlayson, David Gough, Robert K. Herbert, Kathleen Heugh, Roger Lass, Khekheti D. Makhudu, Kay McCormick, Rajend Mesthrie, Sarah Murray, Dumisani K. Ntshangase, T.G. Reagan, Paul T. Roberge, Sarah Slabbert, Gerald L.Stone, Anthony T. Trill. [ASC Leiden abstract]

326 Fourie, Pieter

Die, the beloved countries: human security and HIV/AIDS in Africa / Pieter Fourie & Martin Schönteich. - In: *Politeia:* (2002), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 6-30 : graf., tab.

The altered conception of ´security´ and the introduction of its ´human´ angle specifically in the post-Cold War context imply cogent reassessments of issues pertaining to sustainable development and international politics. HIV/AIDS is one such an issue that has and will continue to have a significant impact on the dynamics of ´who gets what, where, when and how´ in southern Africa. This article addresses the sociopolitical impact of this disease in the region, using ´human security´ as the conceptual looking glass through which to ascertain the causes and effects of the unfolding disaster. This is achieved by focusing specifically on the implications for demographic, food, political and macroeconomic security, and the effects on governments´ ability to provide essential services. The article concludes by enjoining specifically political and other social scientists to redouble their intellectual efforts at analysing and addressing the origin, prevalence and social consequences of HIV/AIDS. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Garcia-Rivero, Carlos

Political culture and democracy: the South African case / Carlos Garcia-Rivero, Hennie Kotzé and Pierre Du Toit. - In: *Politikon:* (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 163-181 : tab.

South Africa joined the ´third wave of democracy´ in 1994, when the country conducted its first democratic elections. Since then, much debate about the extent of democratic consolidation has taken place. The present article analyses the possibilities for consolidation of South Africa´s democracy in terms of the indicators of political culture most often associated with democratic consolidation: political tolerance and trust. The research consists of a longitudinal analysis that uses quantitative data gathered since 1994. Divergent conclusions are reached. On the one hand, political tolerance is increasingly visible among South Africans. On the other, trust in institutions - government - is decreasing. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Glinski, Carola

Environmental justice in South African law and policy / by Carola Glinski. - In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee:* (2003), Jg. 36, Quart. 1, S. 49-74.

Due to its history, the Republic of South Africa faces serious environmental problems that traditionally affect the underprivileged black population disproportionately. The majority of people live in distressing conditions, including lack of access to resources, such as clean drinking water or land, and exposure to natural hazards and pollution. After the end of the apartheid regime, addressing these disparities in environmental conditions became part of the new political agenda. They culminated in an encompassing goal of "environmental justice". This article analyses the potential of the new legislation to bring about environmental justice. The focus lies on the fundamental rights of the South African Constitution of 1996, on recent environmental legislation, and also on recent developments in procedural law, which have been identified as being of utmost importance for the pursuance of environmental justice. The analysis also includes the application of the new law by the courts, in particular by the Constitutional Court. The article illustrates that both legislative developments and the attitude of the courts are promising but also critiques the process where it seems still to be insufficient or too slow. Notes, ref., sum. (p. 4). [ASC Leiden abstract]

329 Labuschagne, J.M.T.

Legal capacity of mentally ill persons in African societies / J.M.T. Labuschagne, J.C. Bekker, C.C. Boonzaaier. - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 106-120.

Mental illness has in recent years become more topical than ever before. Scientists have made dramatic advances in the diagnosis, symptomatic treatment and cure of different forms of mental illness. At the same time, there is an increasing interest in dealing with a demented person from an ethical and legal point of view. The South African parliament has recently passed a new Health Care Act that approaches the condition from a highly sophisticated, scientific angle. At the same time the South African Law Commission has embarked on a research project aimed at rationalizing the law on the legal capacity of adults with impaired mental capabilities. These developments prompted the authors to examine the way in which African ethnic groups in South Africa regard and deal with the mentally insane. They point out that while some forms of mental deviation are caused by ancestral veneration, others can be ascribed to witchcraft or spirit possession. However, Africans clearly distinguish between the aforementioned conditions. Unfortunately non-scientific approaches may lead to serious misconceptions - even the killing of those suspected of practising witchcraft. Then again, Africans are rather accommodating towards the mentally incompetent. It is said that they do not suffer alone, but that the corporate group suffers with them. The authors also deal with some typical customary law principles that have been developed to regulate certain legal issues arising from mental illness. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

330 Gouws, Amanda

The study of political tolerance in the South African context / Amanda Gouws and James L. Gibson. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2001), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 109-133 : tab.

The findings of interviews with a panel of over 2,000 respondents in both 1996 and 1997 indicated that high levels of political intolerance still existed in South Africa, and that the target groups selected by most people are still central competitors for political power. Political intolerance in South Africa is multi-focused rather than pluralistic since it is concentrated on a few groups, such as the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the right-wing Afrikaner Weerstands Beweging (AWB), Afrikaners and homosexuals. (In)tolerance stems from the feeling of being threatened and from psychological insecurity, and is connected to a larger set of beliefs about democratic institutions and processes. Threat perception proved the best predictor of political intolerance and was more influential than

context. Threat perceptions are associated with strong group identity and group solidarity, and have little to do with the perceived strength of the "enemy" group or the degree to which it is perceived to hold power. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 Haron, Muhammed

The making, preservation and study of South African ´ajami´ mss and texts / Muhammed Haron. - In: *Sudanic Africa:* (2001), vol. 12, p. 1-14.

South Africa has for geo-political reasons generally been regarded as a strategic half-station between Europe and Asia. However, South Africa also became a half-way station where diverse cultures met and gave rise to a fairly rich and dynamic cultural basin for the indigenous and immigrants over the centuries. Offspring of slave immigrants from the East creatively employed the Arabic script to preserve their religious tradition and heritage. Their innovative spirit led to the production of a fair number of unique South African ´ajami´ (foreign) manuscripts amd texts. In the Moslim world, the term ´ajami´ refers to manuscripts found in Arabic script in a language other than Arabic. This article addresses the current status of the South African Arabic-Afrikaans ´ajami´ manuscripts and texts. It first assesses the contributions of three prominent scholars (Adriaanus van Selms, Hans Kähler, Achmat Davids) in this regard. Thereafter the article looks closer at the chronological order, authors and themes. Finally it reflects upon the relevance in preserving and studying all extant material. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

332 Harries, Patrick

Culture and classification : a history of the Mozbieker community at the Cape / Patrick Harries. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2000), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 29-54.

In the period from roughly 1780 to 1880, about 25,000 Mozambicans were brought to the Western Cape, firstly as slaves, then as prize Negroes or liberated slaves, and finally as contracted and free workers. These immigrants from the East African coast came to form a distinct community, roughly named "Mosambieker", "Mozbieker" or "Masbieker" after their area of origin. Cut off from their homes and women, many Mozbieker men showed a quick readiness to adopt many of the cultural practices of the British and Dutch colonists at the Cape and they became cultural brokers in the service of settlers looking for new land, or Europeans exploring the interior. Over time Mozbiekers came to occupy a distinct space in colonial society. However, once they were reclassified as rightless "natives" by the new Union of South Africa government they abandoned

their separate identity and melted into the wider "Coloured" or "mixed race" community. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

333 Haynie, Stacia
Judicial decision-making and the use of panels in the South African Appellate Division, 1950-1990 / Stacia Haynie. - In: *Politikon:* (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 147-161 : graf., tab.

Against a body of established theory suggesting that courts are social constructs which mirror the societies in which they reside and that judicial outcomes frequently reflect prevailing political and other societal attitudes, the present article examines the extent to which judges can also act strategically to maximize their preferred outcomes. It does so through an empirical analysis of the behaviour of six Chief Justices who presided over South Africa´s highest court - the Appellate Division - in the era of apartheid between 1950 and 1990. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Hill, Graeme
Sub judice in South Africa: time for a change / Graeme Hill. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights:* (2001), vol. 17, pt. 4, p. 563-593.

Existing authority on the sub judice doctrine (a case being considered by a court and so not to be mentioned in the media) in South Africa dates from the apartheid era, and greatly restricts freedom of expression. The article examines whether sub judice really promotes the due administration of justice, and compares South African law with the corresponding law in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. After subjecting the sub judice doctrine to a limitations analysis under s 36 of the 1996 South African Constitution, the article concludes that sub judice in its current form should be revised to provide more protection for freedom of expression. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

335 How
How low can you go? : combining census and survey data for mapping poverty in South Africa / Harold Alderman... [et al.]. - In: *Journal of African Economies:* (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 169-200 : graf., krt., tab.

Poverty maps, spatial descriptions of the distribution of poverty in any given country, are most useful to policymakers and researchers when they represent small geographic units, such as cities, towns or villages. Unfortunately, almost all household surveys are too small to be representative at such levels of

disaggregation, and most census data do not contain the required information to calculate poverty. The 1996 South African census is an exception, in that it does contain income information for each individual in the household. This paper shows that the income from the census data provides only a weak proxy for the average income or poverty rates at either the provincial level or at lower levels of aggregation. It also demonstrates a simple method of imputing expenditures for every household in the census, using information in the October Household Survey (OHS) and the Income Expenditure Survey (IES) in 1995. The resulting predicted household consumption values are plausible and provide a good fit with the IES data. The paper also provides an example which demonstrates that poverty headcount can be imputed with fair precision for magisterial districts and for transitional local councils. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

336 Kotzé, Hennie

Unconventional political participation and political confidence in South Africa : a longitudinal analysis using data from the World Values Study / Hennie Kotzé. - In: *Social Dynamics:* (2001), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 134-155 : fig., graf., tab.

The World Values Survey (WVS) is a worldwide longitudinal study of sociocultural and political change, coordinated at the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan. South Africa participated in the survey in 1981, 1990, 1995 and 2001. Using data from the survey, the author charts differences in the attitudes to political protest and major State institutions in South Africa across the twenty-year period 1981-2001. The WVS data reveal high levels of support for protest politics among black South Africans, but low levels of support amongst white, coloured and Indian South Africans. Confidence in State institutions was very low among black people at the outset, but rose steadily. Among white people, confidence was initially high, but declined steadily. Among coloured and Indian people, it rose to 1990 but later surveys showed a clear decline. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

337 Goldblatt, David

David Goldblatt, fifty-one years / [photogr. David Goldblatt ; texts by Corinne Diserens... et al.]. - Barcelona : Museu d´art contemporani de Barcelona, [ca. 2002]. - 456 p. ; 22 cm - Rug- en omslagtitel: Fifty-one years. - Bibliogr.: p. 450-451. - Met gloss., noten.
ISBN 84-95273-78-0

This retrospective, while partially summarizing the photographic and textual essays published and exhibited by the South African photographer David

Goldblatt, offers a wide selection of photographs taken in different communities over the period between 1948 and 1999. The book contains an interview with David Goldblatt conducted by Okwui Enwezor in 1998, and articles by J.M. Coetzee (The picturesque, the sublime, and the South African landscape), Ivan Vladislavić (An accidental island: street addresses, Johannesburg, second cycle), Michael Godby (David Goldblatt: the personal and the political), Chris Killip (A photographer´s life), and Nadine Gordimer (Sudden life, never seen or suspected before: David Goldblatt´s photographs).

338 Crime

Crime wave : the South African underworld and its foes / ed. by Jonny Steinberg. - Witwatersrand : Witwatersrand University Press, 2001. - V, 202 p. : foto´s, tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 201-202. - Met noten.
ISBN 1-86814-368-6

This collective volume offers insights into the South African underworld and its foes. The authors - South Africa´s leading criminologists, sociologists, independent researchers, investigators and prosecutors - offer a cutting appraisal of the intelligence and detective services in the light of the recent Western Cape bombings, they look at why violence persists in the taxi industry and at what´s wrong in the prosecution services in South Africa. Finally, they present a shocking and sometimes humorous investigation into how crime statistics are compiled and interpreted and they discuss how crime can be fought in South Africa. Contributors: Antony Altbeker, André de Vries, Jackie Dugard, Maria Hauck, Stephen Laufer, Antoinette Louw, Joy Pelo, Rita Potenza, Pule Rampa, Gaironesa Saban, Wilfried Schärf, Martin Schönteich, Lauren Segal, Khehla Shubane, Graeme Simpson, Jonny Steinberg.

SWAZILAND

339 Mushala, H.M.

Combating desertification : a new approach towards environmental sustainability / H.M. Mushala. - In: *Globalization, democracy and development in Africa : challenges and prospects / ed. by Taye Assefa, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA:* (2001), p. 263-274 : tab.

Desertification in Swaziland is mainly an outcome of failure in resource management. While the problem may not be as severe as in some other countries, given the size of Swaziland, the threat posed by desertification is quite alarming. Current plans to combat desertification include the National

Development Strategy, the Swaziland Environmental Action Plan, the National Environment Policy, and the Economic and Social Reform Agenda. Lessons from other countries, such as the Hifadhi ya Ardhi Dodoma land rehabilitation project in Tanzania, can be of great benefit. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ISLANDS

COMOROS

340 Ahmed, Abdallah Chanfi

La passion pour le Prophète aux Comores et en Afrique de l´Est ou l´épopée du Maulid al-Barzandji / Abdallah Chanfi Ahmed. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara:* (1999), no. 13, p. 65-89.

Le ´maulid´ consiste à raconter en psalmodiant, ou plutôt en chantant, la ´sîra´ (biographie) du Prophète Muhammad. L´auteur étudie cette célébration islamique aux Comores à travers l´analyse du principal ouvrage de référence, le texte, très répandu dans tous les pays de l´Océan indien, d´al-Barzandji, un auteur du XVIIIème siècle. Il rend compte de la fonction que les personnes concernées donnent au ´maulid´. La célébration du ´maulid´ est aussi un devoir social, qui s´inscrit dans une série de fêtes religieuses et profanes qui en font un temps fort de la sociabilité villageoise et urbaine. Il existe même un niveau d´organisation du ´maulid´ au niveau national, le "maulid du gouvernement". Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

341 Walker, Iain

Les aspects économiques du grand mariage de Ngazidja (Comores) / Iain Walker. - In: *Autrepart:* (2002), no. 23, p. 157-171 : fig.

Le ´anda´ de Ngazidja (archipel des Comores) est un phénomène culturel qui établit une forte cohésion sociale à travers une séquence de prestations réunissant tous les membres de la société dans un réseau d'obligations réciproques, à travers le temps. Dans sa manifestation la plus remarquée, communément appelée " grand mariage ", le ´anda´ est souvent perçu comme un gaspillage ostentatoire et, donc, voué à être restreint, voire supprimé. Une description et une analyse des échanges économiques lors du cycle ´anda´ permettent ici de situer ces derniers dans leur contexte social, pour démontrer qu'ils ne sont que les aspects visibles d'un système qui réglemente la vie dans plusieurs domaines. Cette analyse révèle finalement que le ´anda´ a aussi des bénéfices réels qui, malgré les apparences, sont autant économiques que

sociaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 187) et en anglais (p. 191). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MADAGASCAR

342 Chaigneau, Pascal

Madagascar: analyse d´une crise / Pascal Chaigneau. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International:* (2002), no. 7/8, p. 245-253.

Pendant plus de six mois (janvier à juin 2002), Madagascar a connu la bichéphalie politique. Aux élections présidentielles du 16 décembre 2001 s´étaient présentés notamment l´amiral Didier Ratsiraka, président sortant, ancien marxiste, et son rival le maire d´Antananarivo, Marc Ravalomanana. Dans le blocage qui suit à l´affrontement électoral, Ravalomanana, qui a largement dominé dans les villes, sûr de sa victoire, s´autoproclame président le 22 février. Le 29 avril, la Haute Cour constitutionnelle le déclare vainqueur avec 51,46 pour cent des voix. Mais Ratsiraka conteste les résultats et exige la tenue d´un second tour de scrutin. L´imbroglio politico-juridique plonge progressivement le pays dans le chaos. Ratsiraka, originaire de la côte Est, a une double stratégie; asphyxier économiquement la capitale située au centre de l´île, et générer un irrédentisme ethnique pour tenter de préserver un espace de pouvoir. Commence alors une diabolisation du prétendu ´impérialisme mérina´. L´appel à la haine ethnique de Ratsiraka s´appuie sur un humus psychologiquement complexe. La France reste longtemps absente dans cette crise; c´est le président sénégalais Abdoulaye Wade qui offre la médiation tandis que l´OUA montre sa faiblesse. Après l´échec, le 29 mai, d´une ultime tentative de réconciliation, le président Ravalomanana décide de prendre le contrôle militaire du territoire national. Ratsiraka quitte Madagascar pour la France. Ravalomanana appelle à la réconciliation nationale. Le 3 juillet la France le reconnaît officiellement comme président et le ministre français des Affaires étrangères se rend à Antananarivo pour signer quatre conventions de financement. Le pays est, en effet, dans une situation économique catastrophique. Maintenant, les Malgaches attendent de leur nouveau président qu´ils ont massivement soutenu, qu´il améliore enfin la vie quotidienne de son peuple. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

343 Crouzet, Étienne

Madagascar pendant la guerre / par Étienne Crouzet. - In: *Mondes et cultures:* (2001), t. 61, no. 1/4, p. 22-29.

En se fondant sur son expérience personnelle dans la Grande Île, l´auteur passe en revue les différentes étapes que traversa Madagascar durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, de 1938 avec la préparation et l´exécution de la mobilisation à l´après-guerre et ses suites jusqu´en 1947. Dès 1940, le régime de Vichy est au pouvoir, avec le gouverneur général Anet. Après l´armistice, le blocus de Madagascar par la flotte anglaise entraîne l´arrêt des relations maritimes. Le problème pour Madagascar sera de vivre en autarcie. En mai 1942, le débarquement anglais à Diego Suarez donne lieu à de violents combats, puis à l´arrivée des Anglais à Tananarive et à la démobilisation des troupes françaises. L´île est remise par les Anglais à la France Libre du général de Gaulle en décembre 1942. Les communications par liaison aérienne régulière avec la métropole ne sont rétablies qu´en 1946. La France comme puissance coloniale avait été perçue comme vulnérable pendant la guerre, et ce sera l´un des ferments des révoltes à partir d´avril 1947 qui mèneront à la décolonisation. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

344 Dostie, B.

Seasonal poverty in Madagascar: magnitude and solutions / B. Dostie, S. Haggblade, J. Randriamamonjy. - In: *Food Policy:* (2002), vol. 27, no. 5/6, p. 493-518 : graf., krt., tab.

More than two-thirds of the Malagasy population consume less than 2133 calories per day, the minimum considered necessary to support a productive and normal life. As a result, by most standard definitions they are poor. Seasonal reductions in food consumption pull about one million Malagasy below the poverty line during the lean season. There they join the nine million more who remain chronically undernourished throughout the year. Because the seasonality of food shortages coincides with the increased prevalence of diarrhoea and other diseases during the rainy season, the resulting lean season exacts a heavy toll in the form of increased rates of malnutrition and child mortality. Combining the results of recent field studies - a two-month rapid rural appraisal (RRA) was carried out during November 1998 and January 1999 - with a seasonal multi-market model, this paper measures the probable impacts of three common interventions aimed at combating seasonal food insecurity. The authors find the most promising interventions to be those that increase agricultural productivity of secondary food crops such as cassava, other roots and tubers, and maize. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

345 Ellis, Stephen

Colonial conquest in central Madagascar: who resisted what? / Stephen Ellis. - In: *Rethinking resistance : revolt and violence in African history / ed. by Jon Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn & Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill:* (2003), p. 69-86 : foto, krt.

A rising against French colonial rule in central Madagascar (1895-1898) appeared in the 1970s as a good example of resistance to colonialism, sparked by France´s occupation of Madagascar. Like many similar episodes in other parts of Africa, it was a history that appeared, in the light of later African nationalist movements, to be a precursor to the more sophisticated anticolonial movements that eventually led to independence, in Madagascar and elsewhere. In the light of the later history of nationalism, however, it is instructive to revisit the rising of the ´menalamba´ (red shawls) in Madagascar and to reconsider the episode. Notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

346 Randrianja, Solofo

´Be not afraid, only believe´: Madagascar 2002 / Solofo Randrianja ; transl. from the French by Stephen Ellis. - In: *African Affairs:* (2003), vol. 102, no. 407, p. 309-329.

The 1990s witnessed the beginning of a tortuous process of transition in Madagascar, from a planned to a liberal economy and from an authoritarian political regime to democracy. The final act of the transition was the presidential election of 16 December 2001 which pitted Admiral Didier Ratsiraka, aged 69, in power for some 25 years, against a businessman, Marc Ravalomanana, whose only political experience was as mayor of the capital city, Antananarivo, for just two years. The first round of voting resulted in a deep disagreement. Ravalomanana, basing his argument on figures compiled by his own support committee, argued that he had won an absolute majority and that therefore he was the outright winner of the election, unless Ratsiraka would agree to a vote count in which official figures were compared with unofficial ones. Ratsiraka´s refusal led to a crisis lasting for six months, which threatened to plunge the country into a civil war. Despite the hesitancy of an international community that found it difficult to choose between supporting one candidate whose argument was based on legitimacy and another who based his case on legality, the crisis ended with a victory for Ravalomanana, who was proclaimed president with majority support in the army. Legislative elections held on 15 December 2002 should give the new government a solid base. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

RÉUNION

347 Des

Des langues de la maison aux langues de l´école en milieu plurilingue : l´expérience de la Réunion / sous la dir. de Paule Fioux. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2001. - 242 p. : fig., organogr., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Apprentissages) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6203-2

En prenant appui sur l´expérience éducative de l´île de la Réunion, ce volume réunit des contributions concernant la construction de la compétence plurilingue précoce. L´ouvrage constitue la publication des Actes du colloque académique qui s´est tenu du 21 au 24 février 2000, à l´Université de la Réunion, sous le titre ´Plurilinguismes et apprentissages: latitudes et contraintes, contextes et réponses didactiques´. Première partie: Quand dire, c´est faire (A. Coïaniz); La communication à l´école maternelle: l´approche de l´enfant (D. Moret); Une tentative d´induction opératoire auprès d´enfants de grande section de maternelle: limites et apports d´une expérience (M. Latchoumanin); Une photographie de productions d´enfants de quatre ans à la Réunion (orthophonistes du SORR, syndicat des orthophonistes de la région Réunion); À propos de la Galaxie DYS: essai de définition opérationnelle des dysfonctionnements développementaux: niveaux d´interprétation (A. Khomsi). Deuxième partie: Les apprentissages linguistiques des jeunes enfants aux Comores (J. El Macélie); Plurilinguismes et contraintes: la refonte du système scolaire en République sud-africaine (D. Godwin); L´éveil aux langues: entre recherches des effets et reflets de l´interculturalité des approches scientifiques (F. Tupin); Le Conseil de l´Europe et les politiques linguistiques (C. Truchot). Troisième partie: Que nous apprend l´école primaire de l´entre-deux-guerres sur le plurilinguisme à la Réunion? (P. Fioux); Les politiques linguistiques: éléments d´analyse (C. Truchot); Colloque académique ´Plurilinguismes et apprentissages´, 21-24 février 2000: allocutions d´ouverture; Synthèse du colloque (D. Houpert et P. Martinez); Texte législatif: la loi Deixonne (1951). [Résumé ASC Leiden]