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African Studies Abstracts Online: number 28, 2009

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Citation

Boin, M., Polman, K., Sommeling, C. M., & Doorn, M. C. A. van. (2009). *African Studies Abstracts Online: number 28, 2009*. Leiden: African Studies Centre. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/14032>

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Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

African Studies Abstracts Online

Number 28, 2009

www.ascleiden.nl/library/abstracts/asa-online



Leiden: African Studies Centre

ISSN 1570-937X

AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

Number 28, 2009

Contents

Editorial policy	iii
Geographical index	1
Subject index	3
Author index	7
Periodicals abstracted in this issue	14
Abstracts	17

Abstracts produced by
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EDITORIAL POLICY

African Studies Abstracts Online provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on sub-Saharan Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities available in the library of the African Studies Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands.

New features

Following recommendations from a survey among subscribers to the *ASA Online* mailing list in 2008/09, various improvements have been made to *ASA Online*. The navigation and search facilities have been enhanced and a link to full text has been included when available.

It is now possible to navigate within *ASA Online* directly

- from the table of contents to the corresponding page
- from an entry number in the subject and author indexes to the page where the bibliographic description and abstract can be found
- from the country name in the geographical index to the corresponding section of the abstracts and from the entry number to the page containing the bibliographic description and abstract
- from the bibliographic description via the ASCLink to the full text of an article or publication if available (subject to access restrictions)

Another new feature is the inclusion of descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus for each entry. Each descriptor is linked to a search query in the online catalogue of the ASC library.

Coverage

ASA Online covers edited works (up to 60 in each issue) and journals in the field of African studies. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned. Just over half are English-language journals, just under a quarter are French, and the rest are German, Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese. Some 40 percent of the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines, current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are not scanned.

Articles from journals published in Africa and from leading Africanist journals published outside the continent are provided with abstracts. Articles from other journals, including journals on North Africa, are catalogued and indexed without abstracts. All articles are included in the online catalogue of the ASC Library at <http://opc4-ascl.pica.nl/DB=3/LNG=EN/>

To be selected for abstracting/indexing an article must be at least three to four pages long and have been published in the past two years. In a few cases, an article may be excluded on the grounds of subject if this is marginal to the ASC library's collection profile. Articles in the field of literature dealing with only one work are normally not selected. This also applies to purely descriptive articles

EDITORIAL POLICY

covering current political/economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated. Review articles and book reviews are not covered.

Contents and arrangement

ASA Online is published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 400 entries, numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa: Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa, and the Indian Ocean islands. There is also a general section for entries whose scope extends beyond Africa, as well as sections dealing with Africa and with sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Within the regional sections, 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 a bibliographic description together with English-language descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus and an abstract in the language of the original document. The abstract covers the essentials of the publication, generally including a description of subject and purpose, disciplinary approach, nature of the research and source materials. Where applicable an indication of the time period, specific geographical information, as well as the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups, are included.

Indexes and list of sources

Each issue of *ASA Online* contains a geographical index, a subject index, and an author index, all referring to entry number. The subject index is self-devised and is intended as a first and global indication of subjects 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.

Entries included under more than one country heading are listed in the geographical index under each country. The subject and author indexes list the entry only once, the first time it appears.

In addition, each issue of *ASA Online* contains a list of periodicals abstracted, indicating the issues which have been covered. A list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting or indexing is available on the ASC website at: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Abstracts/>

Comments or suggestions can be sent to the editors at asclibrary@ascleiden.nl

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

abstract number

INTERNATIONAL

General 1-5

AFRICA

General 6-48

NORTHEAST AFRICA

Djibouti 49-50

Eritrea 51-54

Ethiopia 55-75

Somalia 76-78

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

General 79-105

WEST AFRICA

General 106-116

Benin 117

Burkina Faso 118-120

The Gambia 121

Ghana 122-147

Guinea 148-150

Guinea-Bissau 151

Ivory Coast 152-160

Liberia 161-162

Mali 163-165

Mauritania 166

Niger 167-169

Nigeria 170-192

Senegal 193-202

Sierra Leone 203-207

Togo 208-210

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

General 211-213

Angola 214-219

Cameroon 220-231

Central African Republic 232

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Chad	233
Congo (Brazzaville)	234
Congo (Kinshasa)	235-244
Gabon	245-247
Sao Tomé E Príncipe	248

EAST AFRICA

General	249-253
Burundi	254-255
Kenya	256-274
Rwanda	275-278
Tanzania	279-285
Uganda	286-293

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

General	294-298
---------	---------

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

Malawi	299-301
Mozambique	302-307
Zambia	308-315
Zimbabwe	316-319

SOUTHERN AFRICA

General	320-322
Botswana	323-327
Namibia	328-333
South Africa	334-399

ISLANDS

Madagascar	400-409
Mauritius	410
Seychelles	411

A. General

bibliographies; archives; libraries; museums

178, 323, 362, 370

scientific research; African studies

9, 25, 31, 36, 103, 244, 335

information science; press & communications

17, 28, 31, 33, 38, 43, 72, 77, 97, 130, 143, 176, 190, 191, 202, 243, 283, 288, 306,
308, 311, 325, 327, 340, 344

B. Religion/Philosophy

religion; missionary activities

11, 18, 39, 55, 59, 62, 65, 68, 70, 114, 115, 117, 134, 135, 137, 184, 195, 199, 212,
232, 243, 262, 293, 297, 319, 322, 340, 343, 381, 389, 403, 407

philosophy; world view; ideology

29, 34, 86, 375

C. Culture and Society

social conditions & problems

14, 26, 47, 48, 50, 86, 125, 127, 139, 171, 210, 237, 248, 263, 264, 287, 316, 324,
333, 352, 408

social organization & structure; group & class formation

47, 177, 187, 271, 278, 343, 357, 406

minority groups; refugees

16, 58, 78, 218, 306, 307

women's studies

9, 10, 17, 36, 44, 103, 110, 126, 195, 202, 203, 205, 285, 295, 360, 381

rural & urban sociology

133, 152, 168, 234, 239, 251, 383

migration; urbanization

5, 119, 139, 163, 203, 224, 253, 296, 303, 304, 386

demography; population policy; family planning

102, 129, 132, 180, 181, 182, 223, 226, 230, 235, 261, 330

household & family

81, 153, 301, 361

D. Politics

general

7, 25, 26, 38, 40, 49, 61, 67, 75, 77, 91, 93, 219, 242, 342, 364

SUBJECT INDEX

domestic affairs, including national integration & liberation struggle

6, 20, 22, 52, 57, 63, 74, 87, 99, 108, 109, 133, 146, 155, 158, 166, 169, 172, 179,
206, 231, 236, 258, 263, 266, 269, 275, 285, 288, 295, 317, 334, 350, 353, 356, 379,
384, 405, 409, 411

foreign affairs; foreign policy

12, 37, 45, 150, 214, 216, 275, 315

international affairs; international organizations

8, 15, 22, 46, 107, 111, 116, 142, 250, 349

E. Economics

economic conditions; economic planning; infrastructure; energy

7, 10, 14, 21, 49, 87, 106, 107, 111, 116, 126, 155, 173, 193, 220, 238, 241, 242,
250, 282, 332, 337, 353, 373

foreign investment; development aid

27, 276, 309

finance; banking; monetary policy; public finance

51, 84, 89, 94, 96, 100, 104, 122, 123, 124, 189, 233, 281, 289, 326, 329, 345, 354,
399

labour; labour market; labour migration; trade unions

135, 156, 282, 341, 360, 361, 367, 382

agriculture; animal husbandry; fishery; hunting; forestry

64, 66, 69, 106, 112, 186, 220, 316

handicraft; industry; mining; oil

83, 147, 210, 260, 408

trade; transport; tourism

42, 64, 186, 283, 346, 351, 373

F. Law

general

16, 85, 125, 240, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 380

international law

2, 80, 92, 95, 98, 101, 105

customary law

380

G. Education/Socialization/Psychology

education

28, 56, 72, 97, 130, 145, 176, 190, 216, 222, 290, 308, 339, 356, 372, 387, 397

socialization

120

psychology; social psychology
144, 391, 392

H. Anthropology

general
33, 35, 39, 121, 128, 148, 151, 157, 164, 183, 194, 201, 245, 269, 274, 279, 284,
303, 322, 401

I. Medical Care and Health Services/Nutrition

health services; medicine; hospitals
131, 136, 140, 153, 175, 182, 188, 223, 229, 233, 270, 272, 299, 336, 372, 390, 391
food & nutrition
220, 274, 292

J. Rural and Urban Planning/Ecology/Geography

rural & urban planning
60, 127, 154, 263
ecology
24, 88, 118, 304, 318, 337
geography; geology; hydrology
249, 377, 388

K. Languages/Literature/Arts/Architecture

linguistics & language
341, 358, 387
oral & written literature
3, 4, 13, 23, 79, 82, 91, 110, 174, 185, 187, 192, 204, 215, 227, 228, 268, 389, 393,
395, 396, 404
arts (drama, theatre, cinema, painting, sculpture)
1, 23, 41, 90, 113, 159, 198, 247, 251, 300, 355, 365, 369, 370
architecture
165, 224, 371

L. History/Biography

general
19, 23, 30, 32, 183, 213, 214, 339, 342, 348, 352, 359, 365, 367
up to 1850 (prehistory, precolonial & early colonial history)
53, 59, 73, 113, 117, 138, 147, 167, 184, 217, 252, 273, 335, 368, 371, 378, 398,
400, 402, 407

SUBJECT INDEX

1850 onward (colonial & postcolonial history)

11, 70, 75, 115, 134, 141, 145, 170, 184, 207, 211, 221, 246, 256, 260, 280, 281,
284, 286, 293, 297, 302, 305, 310, 327, 331, 338, 347, 355, 366, 374, 407

biographies

71, 146, 161, 218, 221, 232, 346, 363, 376, 384

Abbink, Jon, 55
 Aboagye, Anthony Q.Q., 122, 123
 Aboh, Irene K., 140
 Abomo-Maurin, Marie-Rose, 79
 Abor, Joshua, 124
 Adjasi, Charles K.D., 124
 Adubang'o Awotho, Samy, 235
 Afeadie, Philip Atsu, 170
 Aiyejina, Funso, 3
 Akinola, Shittu Raimi, 7, 171
 Akokpari, John, 8
 Alberts, Gino, 358
 Alegi, Peter, 334
 Alexander, Andrew, 400
 Algadi, Aziber Seïd, 80
 Ambec, Stefan, 81
 Ampofo, Akosua Adomako, 9, 125
 Amucheazi, Elo, 172
 Amuda, Baba, 235
 Andoh, Samuel K., 100
 Andrade, Justino Pinto de, 219
 Angenot, Jean-Pierre, 5
 Ani, Okon E., 178
 Anyinefa, Koffi, 82
 Apusigah, Agnes Atia, 126
 Arnold, Jens Matthias, 83
 Arthur, Alexina, 131
 Ashley, Ceri, 286
 Assefa, Taye, 56, 57, 74
 Augusto, Geri, 335
 Augustt, Eric, 136
 Awortwi, Nicholas, 287

 Babo, Alfred, 152
 Baines, Gary, 214
 Baker, Bruce, 411
 Ballarin, Marie Pierre, 401
 Bangha, Martin W., 336
 Barnichon, Régis, 84
 Barrière, Olivier, 85

Barros, Carlos Pestana, 173
 Bascom, Johnathan, 51
 Basedau, Matthias, 93
 Bassey, Bassey A., 178
 Batkin, Jeremy, 167
 Bentley, Kristina, 353
 Beoku-Betts, Josephine, 9, 203
 Berliner, David, 148
 Berry, Sara, 127
 Bialuschewski, Arne, 402
 Bierschenk, Thomas, 231
 Binsbergen, Wim van, 86
 Blanes, Ruy Llera, 212
 Bøås, Morten, 236
 Bodea, Cristina, 87
 Bond, Patrick, 337
 Bonhomme, Julien, 245
 Boni, Stefano, 128
 Boswell, Rosabelle, 279
 Bourdarias, Françoise, 163
 Bradford, Helen, 338
 Brass, Jennifer N., 49
 Breitenbach, M., 373
 Brennan, James R., 280
 Brisset-Foucault, Florence, 288
 Brobbey, Victor, 133
 Bunwaree, Sheila, 10
 Burton, Andrew, 281

 Carlsson, Fredrik, 318
 Casti, Emanuela, 118
 Caulker, Tcho Mbaimba, 204
 Ceillier, Jean-Claude, 11
 Chhibber, Ajay, 88
 Chifwepa, Vitality, 308
 Chirwa, Ephraim W., 299
 Chisholm, Linda, 339
 Chitiga, Margaret, 316
 Chrétien, Jean-Pierre, 275
 Ciabbarri, Luca, 58

AUTHOR INDEX

Gaertia, Gaetano, 117
Cipollone, Giulio, 403
Clark, J. Desmond, 167
Clark, Phil, 237
Clasquin-Johnson, Michel, 340
Codjoe, Samuel Nii Ardey, 129
Cogneau, Denis, 153
Cohen, Leonardo, 59
Coleman, Simeon, 89
Cooke, Jennifer G., 12
Cornwell, Katy, 341
Corrado, Jacopo, 215
Coutelet, Nathalie, 90
Crow, Brian, 13

D'Almeida-Topor, H  l  ne, 211
Dabire, Bonayi, 119
Dada, Jabulani, 364
Dada, Rehana, 337
Dadzie, Perpetua S., 130
Daffe, Gaye, 193
Dansero, Egidio, 106
Darkwah, Akosua K., 131
Dassi, M., 227
Davies, Matthew, 256
Day, Lynda R., 205
De Beer, M., 358
De Herdt, Tom, 238
De Klerk, Pieter, 342
De Wet, Jacques P., 343
Deininger, Klaus, 282
Dercon, Stefan, 14
Diagne, Abdoulaye, 193
Diallo, Alpha Mamadou, 107
Dibwe dia Mwembu, Donatien, 239
Dick, Archie, 344
Dieng, Amady Aly, 91
Digneffe, Fran  oise, 240
Dijk, M.P. van, 60
Dilley, Roy, 194

Dinerman, Alice, 302
 Diop, Amadou, 108
 Djogbenou, Joseph, 92
 Doctor, Henry V., 132
 Dorsch, Hauke, 303
 Droz, Yvan, 152
 Du Plessis, Stan, 345
 Dubey, Ajay, 15

 Ehlers, Anton, 346
 Elbadawi, Ibrahim A., 87
 Elford, Lisa, 16
 Elischer, Sebastian, 109
 Erdmann, Gero, 93
 Erhagbe, Edward O., 61
 Erion, Graham, 337
 Esau, Cecyl, 347
 Etherington, Norman, 348
 Etoke, Nathalie, 110

 Fan, Shenggen, 289
 Fee, Sarah, 404
 Fêo Rodrigues, Isabel P.B., 103
 Fjeldstad, Odd-Helge, 94
 Foko, Athanase, 95
 Fomekong, Félicien, 223
 Fontein, Joost, 249
 Fowowe, Babajide, 96
 Fransen, J., 60
 Fridy, Kevin S., 133
 Fullard, Madeleine, 350

 Gadzekpo, Audrey, 17
 Galibert, Didier, 405
 Gauthier, Bernard, 233
 Gbetnkom, Daniel, 220
 Gebremedhin, Berhanu, 69
 Gebreselassie, Tesfayi, 102
 Geda, Alemayehu, 250
 Gemmeke, Amber B., 195

Gewald, Jan-Bart, 221
 Geysbeek, Tim, 161
 Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane, 167
 Gilbert, Michelle, 134
 Giliomee, Hermann, 351
 Githiora, Chege, 251
 Glaser, Clive, 352
 Goeh-Akué, N'buéké Adovi, 111
 Gori, Alessandro, 62
 Gouws, Amanda, 295
 Graw, Knut, 121
 Grimm, Michael, 153
 Grogan, Louise, 290
 Gyekye, Seth Ayim, 135

Habib, Adam, 353
 Hagemann, Tobias, 63
 Haglund, Dan, 309
 Haig, Joan M., 310
 Hale, Frederick, 18
 Hall, Stephen G., 354
 Hammar, Amanda, 296, 317
 Hamon, J.-F., 406
 Harneit-Sievers, Axel, 258
 Hatzky, Christine, 216
 Hayes, Patricia, 355
 Hayford, Mac-Clara, 124
 Heintze, Beatrix, 217
 Hendricks, Fred, 356
 Henige, David, 19
 Hlabaangani, Kabelo, 323
 Hofmeyr, Isabel, 344
 Höhne, Markus V., 77
 Holvoet, Nathalie, 276
 Hombert, Jean-Marie, 246
 Horst, Cindy, 78
 Hughes, Lotte, 260

Ibeanu, Okechukwu, 172
 Ibiwoye, Ade, 173

Ibrahima, Mahamane, 168
 Idrissa, Kimba, 169
 Ifidon, Ehimika A., 61
 Ikamari, Lawrence D.E., 261
 Ikhide, Sylvanus I., 329
 Inder, Brett, 341
 Indongo, Nelago, 330
 Irobi, Esiaba, 174
 Isiugo-Abanihe, Ifeoma M., 175
 Isiugo-Abanihe, Uche C., 175
 Ismail, Olawale, 20
 Issa, A.O., 176

Jabbar, Mohammad, 64
 Jannecke, Crystal, 357
 Jansen, Jan, 164
 Jenkins, Paul, 134
 Jenkinson, A.G., 358
 Jeurissen, C., 388
 Jin, Songqing, 282
 Journet-Diallo, Odile, 151
 Julius, Chrischené, 359

Kabenga, Innocent, 47
 Kaffo Fokou, Roger, 222
 Kalinde, Leonard Nkole, 21
 Kambewa, Daimon, 301
 Kandeh, Jimmy D., 206
 Kanyesigye, Charles, 287
 Kaplan, Steven, 65
 Karangi, Matthew M., 262
 Karsenti, Thierry, 97
 Kassoum, Traoré, 154
 Kebede, Bereket, 66
 Kebret, Haile, 250
 Keese, Alexander, 150
 Kekana, R.D., 373
 Kenny, Bridget, 360
 Khan, Sultan, 383
 Khouri, Nicole, 306

AUTHOR INDEX

- Kibreab, Gaim, 52
Kinata, Côme, 232
Klaas, Brian, 155
Klasen, Stephan, 361
Klopp, Jacqueline M., 263
Knight, W. Andy, 22
Köhlin, Gunnar, 318
Koopman, Margaret Sandwith, 362
Korf, Lindie, 363
Korieh, Chima J., 177
Kornegay, Francis, 364
Kössler, Reinhart, 331
Kouassi, B., 112
Kresse, Kai, 264
Kristensen, Nicolai, 156
Kros, Cynthia, 365
Kulusika, Simon, 311
Kwankye, Stephen O., 136
- Laajaj, Rachid, 88
Lager, Florent, 98
Lahon, Didier, 1
Lalu, Premesh, 366
Lanfranchi, Raymond, 30
Lauterbach, Karen, 137
Law, Robin, 138
Lawal, Olu Olat, 178
Lawson, Letitia, 179
Legassick, Martin, 367
Lemaire, Marianne, 157
Levine, Roger S., 368
Live, Y.-S., 406
Lobnibe, Isidore, 139
Logan, Carolyn, 99
Lotter, Stefanie, 369
Lufunda, Kaumba, 240
Luzzati, Enrico, 106
Lwanda, John, 300
Lynch, Gabrielle, 266
- Maaba, Brown Bavusile, 370
Mabugu, Ramos, 316
Macagno, Lorenzo, 297
Mafuku, Emmanuel-Gustave Kintambu, 241
Magaziner, Daniel R., 207
Mahapatra, Debidatta Aurobinda, 40
Malan, Antonia, 371
Managi, Shunsuke, 173
Mapunda, Bertram B.B., 284
Marchand, Trevor H.J., 165
Marivoet, Wim, 238
Mark, Peter, 113
Marsland, Rebecca, 249
Marysse, Stefaan, 238, 242
Mashige, Mashudu C., 35
Matheka, Reuben M., 24
Mathuray, Mark, 268
Matibini, Patrick, 312
Mattoo, Aaditya, 83
Mazama, Ama, 25
Mba, Chuks J., 140
Mberu, Blessing Uchenna, 180
Mbonda, Ernest-Marie, 26
McGregor, JoAnn, 249
McIntosh, Janet, 269
Medrano, Patricia, 372
Mennasemay, Maimire, 67
Merolla, Daniela, 4
Meyer, N.G., 373
Middleton, John, 33
Mikalsen, Oyvind, 324
Milanovic, Branko, 50
Milgroom, Jessica, 304
Miller, Darlene, 27
Minkley, Gary, 374
Missié, Jean-Pierre, 234
Mnjama, Nathan, 323
Moahi, Kgomotso H., 325
Molony, Thomas, 283

- Momoh, S., 186
 Moore, Mick, 94
 Moran, Shane, 375
 Morrison, J. Stephen, 12
 Motte-Suraniti, David, 2
 Muchapondwa, Edwin, 318
 Mulugeta, Alemmayya, 63
 Munalula, Mulela Margaret, 313
 Murithi, Tim, 8
 Murray, Bruce, 376
 Musa, Mohammed, 28
 Mveing, Séraphin, 223
 Mwabu, Germano, 270
 Mwenda, Kenneth Kaoma, 314
- N'Diaye, Boubacar, 166
 Nabudere, Dani Wadada, 29
 Naffé, Baouba Ould Mohamed, 30
 Nahman, Anton, 377
 Nandwa, Boaz, 100
 Narciso, Gaia, 83
 Nativel, Didier, 407
 Ndinga-Muvumba, Angela, 8
 Ndjio, Basile, 224
 Ndlela, Nkosi, 31
 Ndour, Saliou, 198
 Negi, Rohit, 315
 Newbury, David, 32
 Newell, Stephanie, 141
 Newitt, Malyn, 305
 Newton-King, Susan, 378
 Ngalawa, Harold pe, 299
 Ngwanza, Achille, 101
 Ngwe, Emmanuel, 226
 Nicita, Alessandro, 408
 Ninsin, Kwame A., 142
 Njogu, Kimani, 33, 271
 Nkondo, Gessler Muxe, 379
 Nkosi, Gugulethu, 380
 Nwakeze, Ngozi M., 181
- Nwalo, K.I.N., 176
 Nwokocha, Ezebunwa E., 182
 Nzessé, Ladislav, 227
- Obare, Francis, 272
 Obiang, Ludovic, 247
 Odede, Frederick, 273
 Odhiambo, Christopher, 228
 Ogen, Olukoya, 183
 Oguejiofor, Josephat Obi, 34
 Ojo, Olatunji, 184
 Ojong, Vivian Besem, 381
 Okpewho, Isidore, 3
 Okunoye, Oyeniyi, 185
 Oladapo, M.O., 186
 Oladeji, S.I., 189
 Oloyede, Olajide, 27
 Omobowale, Ayokunle Olumuyiwa, 187
 Osagbemi, M.O., 188
 Osirim, Mary Johnson, 9
 Østebø, Terje, 68
 Ouédraogo, Jean-Bernard, 158
 Oyoo, Michael, 274
- Padrão Temudo, Marina, 248
 Palamuleni, Martin E., 382
 Pattman, Rob, 383
 Pedersen, Ralph K., 53
 Peiris, Shanaka J., 84
 Pellerin, Mathieu, 409
 Pender, John, 69
 Pereira Leite, Joana, 306
 Perrois, Louis, 246
 Perry, Yaron, 70
 Peters, Pauline E., 301
 Peters, Ralph-Michael, 258
 Pezeril, Charlotte, 199
 Pienaar, W.J., 332
 Post, Hedda Maria, 4
 Pouw, Nicky R.M., 292

AUTHOR INDEX

Prasad, Kiran Kamal, 5
Prijac, Lukian, 71
Pype, Katrien, 243

Qotole, Msokoli, 338

Rajaonah, Faranirina V., 407
Rakotsoane, Francis C.L., 322
Rambane, Daniel Thanyani, 35
Rassool, Ciraj, 384
Ratele, Kopano, 36
Reid, Andrew, 286
Reyntjens, F., 242
Ribeiro, Claudio, 37
Rigby, Dan, 377
Riot, Thomas, 278
Rivallain, Josette, 211
Roche gude, Alain, 85
Rodgers, Graeme, 296, 307
Rodríguez, Catherine, 372
Rombouts, Heidy, 276
Rønning, Helge, 38
Roque, Sandra, 218
Rousseau, Nicky, 350
Rush, Dana, 114
Rutherford, Blair, 386
Rwenge, Mburano, 229, 230

Saibu, M.O., 189
Salawu, Abiodun, 190
Sall, Ebrima, 158
Salminen, Simo, 135
Sam, Joel, 143
Sarró, Ramon, 212
Saunders, Richard, 27
Schlanger, Nathan, 30
Schmidt, Burghart, 39
Schmitt, Gerald, 231
Scholtz, Ingrid, 387
Scholtz, Leopold, 387

Schramm, Katharina, 144
Schulte, Rolf, 39
Schumann, Anne, 159
Seck, Sidy Mohamed, 106
Seesemann, Rüdiger, 115
Shapiro, David, 102
Shekhawat, Seema, 40
Sheldon, Kathleen, 103
Simelane, Sandile, 336
Siphambe, H.K., 326
Skinner, Kate, 145
Skjerdal, Terje S., 72
Smit, Ben, 345
Snowball, J.D., 388
Soares, Benjamin F., 115
Spierenburg, Marja, 304
Stone, Ruth M., 41
Strydom, Bronwyn, 389
Sturzenegger, Federico, 345
Summers, Carol, 293
Sutton, J.E.G., 73, 252
Sylvanus, Nina, 210

Tapsoba, S. Jules-Armand, 42
Taylor, Julie J., 333
Tchombe, Therese M.S., 97
Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher, 74
Thornton, John, 104
Thornton, Robert, 390
Tomaselli, Keyan G., 43
Tornimbeni, Corrado, 305
Toure, Kathryn, 97
Troy, Aurélie, 201
Tsampiras, Carla, 391

Uchendu, Egodi, 44
Ugochukwu, Chioma, 191
Ugochukwu, Françoise, 192

Vale, Peter, 214

Van Staden, J.G., 397
Van der Merwe, J.P., 392
Vander Neut, Laura, 51
Vansina, Jan, 213
Venables, Emilie, 202
Verner, Dorte, 156
Vidal, Nuno, 219
Viljoen, Louise, 393
Villa, Edgar, 372
Vogl, Thorsten, 105
Volz, Stephen, 327

Waldron, Arthur, 45
Walker, Iain, 253
Walker, Peter A., 301
Wane, Waly, 233
Weiss, Holger, 146
Werthmann, Kathja, 231
Wessels, Michael, 395, 396
Wild-Wood, Emma, 244
Williams, Paul D., 46
Willis, K.G., 388
Wolhuter, C.C., 397
Woolard, Ingrid, 361
Worden, Nigel, 398
Wynne-Jones, Stephanie, 284

Yarak, Larry W., 147
Yasin, Yasin Mohammed, 75
Yéo, Souleymane, 116
Yonkeu, Samuel, 118
Yoon, Mi Yung, 285
Younoussi, Zourkaléini, 120

Zerfu, Daniel, 47
Zewde, Bahru, 48
Zhang, Xiaobo, 289
Zikhali, Precious, 47
Ziramba, Emmanuel, 399
Zwana, Solmon, 319

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

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Vol. 11 (2008)

Africa / *International African Institute* = ISSN 0001-9720. - Edinburgh

Vol. 79, no. 1 (2009)

Africa today = ISSN 0001-9887. - Bloomington, IN

Vol. 55, no. 1 (2008/09)

African and Asian studies = ISSN 1569-2094. - Leiden

Vol. 7, no. 4 (2008)

African development review = ISSN 1017-6772. - Oxford [etc.]

Vol. 20, no. 3 (2008)

African diaspora = ISSN 1872-5457. - Leiden [etc.]

Vol. 2, no. 1 (2009)

African geographical review = ISSN 1937-6812. - Saint Paul, MN

Vol. 27 (2008)

African journal of library, archives and information science = ISSN 0795-4778. - Ibadan

Vol. 18, no. 1 (2008)

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Vol. 22, no. 1 (2007); vol. 22, no. 2 (2007); vol. 23, no. 1 (2008)

African security = ISSN 1939-2206 (verbeterd). - Philadelphia, PA

Vol. 1, no. 1 (2008)

African sociological review = ISSN 1027-4332. - Dakar

Vol. 12, no. 1 (2008)

African studies = ISSN 0002-0184. - Abingdon

Vol. 67, no. 3 (2008)

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Vol. 43 (2008)

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No. 69 (2007)

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Vol. 48, cah. 191 (2008); vol. 48, cah. 192 (2008)

Critical arts = ISSN 0256-0046. - Abingdon [etc.]

Vol. 22, no. 2 (2008)

Cultures sud = ISSN 0755-3854. - Paris

No. 169 (2008)

Ghana studies. - Madison, Wisc

Vol. 9 (2006)

Innovation = ISSN 1025-8892. - Scottsville

No. 35 (2007); no. 36 (2008)

International journal of African renaissance studies = ISSN 1818-6874. - Abingdon

Vol. 2, no. 1 (2007); vol. 2, no. 2 (2007)

Journal for the study of religion = ISSN 1011-7601. - Cape Town

Vol. 21, no. 1 (2008); vol. 21, no. 2 (2008)

Journal of African cultural studies = ISSN 1369-6815. - Abingdon [etc.]

Vol. 20, no. 1 (2008)

Journal of African economies = ISSN 0963-8024. - Oxford

Vol. 17, no. 3 (2008); vol. 17, no. 4 (2008); vol. 17, no. 5 (2008); vol. 17, suppl. 2 (2008); vol. 18, no. 1 (2009); vol. 18, no. 2 (2009)

Journal of African media studies = ISSN 1751-7974. - Bristol

Vol. 1, no. 1 (2009)

Journal of contemporary African studies = ISSN 0258-9001. - Abingdon

Vol. 26, no. 3 (2008); vol. 26, no. 4 (2008)

Journal of eastern African studies = ISSN 1753-1055. - Abingdon

Vol. 2, no. 1 (2008)

Journal of modern African studies = ISSN 0022-278X. - Cambridge

Vol. 46, no. 4 (2008); vol. 47, no. 1 (2009)

Journal of religion in Africa = ISSN 0022-4200. - Leiden

Vol. 38, no. 4 (2008); Vol. 39, no. 1 (2009)

Journal of Southern African studies = ISSN 0305-7070. - Abingdon

Vol. 34, no. 4 (2008)

Kronos = ISSN 0259-0190. - Bellville

No. 33 (2007); no. 34 (2008)

Lusotopie = ISSN 1257-0273. - Leiden

Vol. 15, no. 2 (2008)

Penant = ISSN 0336-1551. - Paris

Année 119, no. 866 (2009); année 119, no. 867 (2009)

Philosophia Africana. - Chicago

Vol. 11, no. 1 (2008)

Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris

No. 113 (2009)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Quest = ISSN 1011-226X. - Leiden

Vol. 22, no. 1/2 (2008)

Research in African literatures = ISSN 0034-5210. - Bloomington, Ind. [etc.]

Vol. 40, no. 1 (2009); vol. 40, no. 2 (2009)

Social sciences and missions = ISSN 1874-8937. - Leiden

Vol. 22, no. 1 (2009)

South African historical journal = ISSN 0258-2473. - Pretoria [etc.]

Vol. 60, no. 3 (2008)

South African journal of economics = ISSN 0038-2280. - Oxford

Vol. 76, no. 4 (2008)

Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire = ISSN 0294-7080. - Paris

Cah. 18 (2008)

Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe = ISSN 0041-4751. - Arcadia

Jg. 48, nr. 3 (2008)

Zambia law journal = ISSN 1027-7862. - Lusaka

Special edition (2008)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Lahon, Didier

Création plastique, traites et esclavages / Didier Lahon ... [et. al]. - Nantes : Les Anneaux de la Mémoire, 2009. - 206 p. : ill., foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers des anneaux de la mémoire, ISSN 1280-4215 ; no. 12) - Koptitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; America; visual arts; slavery.

Il y a à distinguer temps historique et temps mémoriel en matière de représentations visuelles relatives à la traite, à l'esclavage et à l'abolitionnisme. Cette distinction fait apparaître le second moment avant tout comme celui d'un héritage visuel à assumer. D'où une première interrogation: comment cet héritage est-il recueilli par les artistes d'aujourd'hui et qu'est-ce qu'ils en font? Une seconde interrogation porte sur l'impact de la traite négrière et la mise au travail des Africains en Amérique et dans l'océan Indien par les Européens sur la création plastique dans les différentes sociétés concernées, au temps historique comme au temps mémoriel. Sommaire: Saints noirs et iconographie durant l'époque de l'esclavage dans la péninsule Ibérique et au Brésil, XVIIe-XIXe siècles (Didier Lahon) - Icônes chrétiennes ou symboles kongo?: l'art et la religion en Afrique centrale au temps de la traite, XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles (Cécile-Alice Fromont) - "L'art" en situation coloniale esclavagiste: Saint-Domingue, XVIIIe siècle (Carlo Avierl Célius) - De victime à résistant: mémoires et représentations de l'esclavage dans les monuments publics de la Route des esclaves (au Bénin) (Ana Lucia Araujo) - La migration des symboles: la diaspora vue par des artistes au Bénin et au Sénégal (sur le travail de Gabriel Kemzo Malou, Romuald Hazoumé et Mushana Ali) (Roberta Cafuri) - Willie Cole: les objets déportés (Jean-Philippe Uzel) - L'insondable blessure (sur le travail de Christian Bertin, Martinique) (Dominique Berthet) - 'Au fil de la mémoire', 'Bouts de bois hurlants' et 'Ligne bleue héritage'...: sculptures et installations de Jack Beng-Thi (Patricia de Bollivier) - Mémoire donnée en partage: représentations de l'esclavage chez Vicente Pimentel (Christophe Singler) - De l'esclavage en peinture (sur le travail de Hervé Télémaque) (Jacques Courgue). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

2 Motte-Suraniti, David

L'exécution en France des sentences arbitrales CCJA / par David Motte-Suraniti - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 866, p. 58-71.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; France; OHADA; international law; international arbitration.

La présente étude se penche sur un cas de la pratique du droit OHADA, à la suite de l'appel interjeté par la Société ivoirienne de Raffinage de la sentence prononcée le 31 octobre 2005 à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) d'après le règlement d'arbitrage de la Cour commune de justice de l'arbitrage (CCJA) de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique). Dans un arrêt du 31 janvier 2008, la Cour d'appel de Paris a décidé que les sentences arbitrales rendues sous les auspices du règlement CCJA sont des décisions de justice internationales (première partie). S'en suit l'application aux sentences arbitrales CCJA du principe selon lequel le Code de procédure civile français n'admet pas l'annulation d'une sentence arbitrale à l'étranger comme cause de refus de sa reconnaissance en France (deuxième partie). L'arrêt commenté est riche d'enseignements et est une source de réflexions sur des questions liées à l'arbitrage international tant en France qu'en Afrique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

3 Okpewho, Isidore

Oral literature and identity formation in Africa and the diaspora / Isidore Okpewho and Funso Aiyejina, guest editors. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2009. - p. iii-xxiii, 1-183. : foto's. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; Caribbean; oral literature; oral traditions; culture contact; identity; diasporas; conference papers (form); 2006.

The 6th conference of the International Society for Oral Literature in Africa (ISOLA) (July 2006) examined ways in which individuals and communities identify themselves both within their local and national settings. The proceedings open with a review of the career of the late Dr Jacob Delworth Elder, a native of Trinidad and Tobago, the conference venue. Elder devoted much of his scholarly career to exploring the roots of aspects of Caribbean culture in Africa (Maureen Warner-Lewis). The next 7 papers explore notions of identity formation and negotiation in various parts of Africa: an oral philosophy of personhood (Kwasi Wiredu), oral traditions and women's contestation of their marginalization within structures of male power and prejudice among the Samburu of Kenya (Mumia G. Osaaji), the Asante of Ghana (Beverly J. Stoeltje), Hausa communities in Niger (Antoinette Tidjani Alou) and Maninka-speaking peoples in Mali and Guinea (Tal Tamari), the case history of a lineage in West Africa whose identity and kinship entail ritualizing the kidnapping of a young girl sold into slavery in the early 19th century (Claudius Fergus) and the limits of British power in light of cultural and linguistic ambiguity in colonial Igbo society, as enacted in 'Icheoku', a popular Nigerian television drama of the 1980s (Chiji Akoma). The following 5 papers move from Africa to the African diaspora in the United States and the Caribbean. Joseph McLaren discusses literary uses of the vernacular (creole, patois, pidgin, and Ebonics or Black English in the US) and the dilemma of identity implicit in the social denial of the value of these languages; John Roberts deals with African American belief narratives and the African cultural tradition; Funso Aiyejina, Rawle Gibbons and Baba Sam Phills highlight the

varied outlook of Yoruba songs current in Trinidad; Michael Toussaint explores the underlying African spirituality in Trinidadian calypso; and Adetayo Alabi looks at the connections between Africa and the African diaspora in Isidore Okpewho's novel 'Call Me by My Rightful Name'. Finally, Lee Haring proposes the need for a "grammar" which takes account of narratives whereby the folk in postcolonial societies offer the world a portrait of themselves that has tended to be compromised by the superior gaze of a more powerful Other. [ASC Leiden abstract]

4 Post, Hedda Maria

Libellus amicorum voor Mineke Schipper / [red.: Hedda Maria Post ; Daniela Merolla ... et al.]. - [Leiden : s.n.], 2008 (Zoetermeer : FWA Wensholt). - 113 p. : foto. ; 21 cm - Met teksten in het Frans, Engels en Nederlands. - Verschijnt in een oplage van 100 ex. t.g.v. het afscheid van Mw. W.J.J. Schipper-de Leeuw van de Faculteit der Geesteswetenschappen van de Universiteit Leiden. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: world; literary education; literature; festschrifts (form).

Collection of texts, ranging from academic essays through personal letters to youthful reminiscences, published in honour of Mineke Schipper-de Leeuw when she retired as Professor of Intercultural Literary Studies at the University of Leiden. Common thread is the person of Mineke Schipper and her passion for oral and written literatures. The authors are Daniela Merolla, Hedda Maria Post, Thera Giezen, Aldin K. Mutembei, Peter Schmitz, Kitty Zijlmans, Chika Unigwe, Froukje Krijtenburg, Jan Jansen, Peter Geschiere, Jacco Dieleman, Aart G. Broek, Reimar Schefold, Ria Huijgen-Koolen, Anuschka van 't Hooft, Sabine Cohn, Gitte Postel and Annemiek Richters. [ASC Leiden abstract]

5 Prasad, Kiran Kamal

TADIA, the African diaspora in Asia : explorations on a less known fact / ed. by Kiran Kamal Prasad and Jean-Pierre Angenot. - Bangalore : Jana Jagrati Prakashana, 2008. - XVIII, 775 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Papers presented at the 1st International Conference on TADIA in Panaji, Goa, held in January 2006. - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 9788190673648

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Asia; India; diasporas; African Indians; Africans; conference papers (form); 2006.

Some 80 scholars from four continents as well as representatives from African (Siddi) communities in India gathered from 10-14 January 2006 in Goa, India, for the first-ever conference on the African diaspora in Asia held on Asian soil. The conference was organized by TADIA, The African Diaspora in Asia network, which was established in 2003. The 43 papers have been grouped under six sections: 1. Perspectives on African diaspora (Ali Moussa-Iye, Gwyn Campbell, Carole Boyce Davies); 2. The African diaspora in India

INTERNATIONAL - GENERAL

(Fitzroy André Baptiste, Teotonio R. de Souza, Jeanette Pinto, Rekha Pande, Kiran Kamal Prasad, S. Japhet and Vinay Sitapati, Beheroze Shroff, Pashington Obeng, Amy Catlin-Jairazbhoy, Henry John Drewal, Anuradha Bhattacharjee, John McLeod, Abdulaziz Y. Lodhi, Geralda de Lima Angenot and Oziel Marques da Silva, Jean-Pierre Angenot and Selmo Azevedo Apontes, Prakash V. Patil and Pramod B. Gai); 3. African diaspora in Asia other than India and the Indian Ocean (Aisha Bilkhair Khalifa (Dubai), Ineke van Kessel (Dutch East Indies), Daniella Police-Michel (Mauritius), Edward L. Powe (Maldives), Behnaz A. Mirzai (Iran), Niambi Cacchioli (Iran), Bok-Rae Kim (Korea), Adams B. Bodomo (Hong Kong), Galia Sabar (Israel); 4. Interactions between Asia/India and the East African coastal regions (Ababu Minda Yimene, Bonginkhosi Azariah Bhutana Sikhondze, Ivan Vander Biesen, Clifford Pereira, Abdul Sheriff, Beatrice Nicolini, Liliana Mosca); 5. African diaspora in the Americas (Kabengele Munanga, Sheila S. Walker, Eva Sebestyén, Manolo Florentino, Alexandre Vieira Ribeiro and Daniel Domingues da Silva, Luis Beltrán y Repetto); 6. Organisation workshops (Clodomir Santos de Morais, Jacinta Castelo Branco Correia, Isabel de Labra and Ivan Labra). [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA

GENERAL

6 Actes

Actes du forum sur la modernisation des services publics et des institutions de l'État / Centre africain de formation et de recherche administratives pour le développement (CAFRAD). - Tanger : CAFRAD, 2007. - 113 p. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers africains d'administration publique, ISSN 0007-9588 ; no. 69) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; public administration; civil service; institutional change; conference papers (form); 2006.

Un forum sur la modernisation des services publics et des institutions de l'État s'est tenu à Rabat, Maroc, du 27 au 28 juin 2006 sous l'égide du Centre africain de formation et de recherche administratives pour le développement (CAFRAD). Les participants ont débattu du thème "rendre les administrations africaines humaines et sociales pour mieux servir les populations" dans quatre sessions: l'adaptation de l'administration aux préoccupations des populations: simplification des procédures administratives; une nécessité d'amélioration du service public: cas du Maroc; amélioration des relations entre l'administration et les usagers: cas du Mali; présentation des expériences nationales: Nigeria, Bénin, Maroc, Madagascar. Ce cahier contient le texte des contributions de André Abate Messana (Contribution de l'École nationale d'administration et de magistrature, ENAM, Cameroun), Joseph Nyuma (Towards an administration for social, economic and intellectual development of populations, Liberia), Danvela Randiantsimaniry (Madagascar), Abdramane

Touré (Mali), Hassan Ouazzani Chahdi (Maroc), Mahmud Yayale Ahmed (Nigeria, texte en anglais), et Mostafa Imadedien Hassan (Soudan, texte en anglais). Pour clôturer Simon Mamosi Lelo présente des observations préliminaires du forum: faire des administrations africaines le moteur de l'épanouissement social, économique et intellectuel. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

7 Akinola, Shittu Raimi

Knowledge generation, political action and African development : a polycentric approach / Shittu Raimi Akinola - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 217-238 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; development; institutional change; political science.

The dilemma raised in this article is whether African societies are capable of generating knowledge which will move the continent towards a development grounded in reflection and choice; or whether Africa is destined to depend forever on the whims of foreign financial institutions for its progress. Africa's development crisis is marked by the persistent gap between the application of intellectual rigours and political action. Despite abundant development potential (human and natural resources, and scientific knowledge), coupled with reform declarations and commitments by African leaders over the past four decades, development remains illusory. This article examines the relationship between key development players (African public officials and African scholars), and how generated knowledge is applied to respond to the needs of African citizens. Using the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework (otherwise known as new institutionalism) this article examines weaknesses in the interaction of knowledge, political action and development, while at a local level African citizens, through shared strategies and problem-solving interdependency, are effectively transforming indigenous knowledge inherited from their parents to confront daily challenges. The article suggests ways of bridging the gap between development players by proposing an African Development Institutional Mechanism (ADIM) aimed at enabling key development players to operate in synergy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

8 Akokpari, John

The African Union and its institutions / ed. by John Akokpari, Angela Ndinga-Muvumba and Tim Murithi ; [forew. by Salim A. Salim]. - Auckland Park : Fanele, 2008. - XXVI, 390 p. ; 21 cm - Op titelpag.: Centre for Conflict Resolution. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 192019603X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union; conflict prevention; peacekeeping operations; human security; regionalism; NEPAD; African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Inaugurated on 9 July 2002 as Africa's paramount Pan-African institution, the African Union (AU) is seeking to provide a foundation for strengthening African initiatives for peace, security and development. The chapters in this collective volume, written by 17 largely Pan-African scholars, policymakers, practitioners and civil society representatives, recognize that the AU's structures remain fledgling and underresourced. They also provide concrete recommendations and strategies on how to address these concerns. The chapters in part 1 address conceptual issues marking the transition from the OAU to the AU, including the revival of the spirit of Pan-Africanism after the end of the Cold War, the emerging doctrine of conflict prevention based on the AU's acknowledgement of the "responsibility to protect", the paradigm shift from military to human security and the dilemmas of regional integration. Part 2 looks at issues relating to peace and security: the peacekeeping role of African organizations, an evolving African HIV/AIDS policy and Africa's internally displaced persons. Part 3 deals with topics around governance and civil society: NEPAD, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the AU-civil society interface through the provisions for an Economic, Social, and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), the Pan-African Parliament, and gender equality. Part 4 considers the AU's relationship with the African diaspora and external actors, such as the European Union (EU). Contributors: Adekeye Adebajo, Adebayo Adedeji, John Akokpari, Daniel Bach, Sheila Bunwaree, Winnie Byanyima, Francis Deng, Solomon Gomes, Eboe Hutchful, Francis Kornegay, Chris Landsberg, Kay Mathews, Baleka Mbete, Ahmed Motala, Tim Murithi, Charles Mutasa, Musifiky Mwanasali, Angela Ndinga-Muvumba. [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Ampofo, Akosua Adomako

Researching African women and gender studies: new social science perspectives / Akosua Adomako Ampofo, Josephine Beoku-Betts & Mary Johnson Osirim - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 327-341.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; gender studies; feminism.

Research on African women and gender studies has grown substantially to a position where African-centred gender theories and praxis contribute to theorizing on global feminist scholarship. Africanist scholars in this field have explored new areas such as transnational and multiracial feminisms, both of which address the complex and interlocking conditions that impact women's lives and produce oppression, opportunity and privilege. In addition, emergent African-centred research on women and gender explores those critical areas of research frequently addressed in the global North which have historically been ignored or marginalized in the African context such as family, work, social and political movements, sexuality, health, technology, migration, and popular culture. This article examines these developments in African gender studies scholarship and highlights the contributions that new research on understudied linguistic populations, masculinity, migration, political

development and social movements and the virtual world are making to global feminist discourse. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

10 Bunwaree, Sheila

African Renaissance : the need for gender-inclusive developmental States / Sheila Bunwaree - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 73-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; development; gender relations; NEPAD.

This article was developed from a paper presented at a seminar at the Africa Institute of South Africa in Pretoria in 2006 while the author was an Archie Mafeje Fellow. It argues the urgent need for the construction and consolidation of gender-inclusive democratic developmental States as central to grounding the concept of an African Renaissance, for an effective transformation of the human condition, and for ensuring that this Renaissance does not become romanticized and meaningless. While the notion of developmental States has gained currency in recent years, very little, if at all, has been said about gender in relation to these debates - despite the United Nations warning that 'without engendering development, development itself is endangered'. In other words, formulating and implementing development policies with gender lenses is crucial for development. The article first analyses the importance and principles of an African Renaissance. It then examines the gender insensitivity of NEPAD, and highlights the implications of gender silence in the development discourse. It concludes that there is an urgent need to inscribe gender into development theory and practice. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

11 Ceillier, Jean-Claude

Vous avez dit "Pères Blancs"? : la Société des Missionnaires d'Afrique 1868-2008 / dossier dirigé par Jean-Claude Ceillier. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 223 p. : foto's, ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Histoire & missions chrétiennes, ISSN 1957-5246 ; no. 8) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten, samenvattingen in het Frans en Engels.

ISBN 9782811100100

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; missions; missionary history; historical sources.

Les Missionnaires d'Afrique, fondés en 1868 par Mgr Lavigerie, sont beaucoup plus connus sous le nom de "Pères Blancs", appellation devenue un véritable label pour désigner tout missionnaire en Afrique. Le dossier de ce huitième numéro de la revue 'Histoire & missions chrétiennes', présente des contributions dont chacune propose une des nombreuses facettes de ce qu'ont été les cent quarante premières années de la Société (1868-2008). Sommaire: Les débuts de la mission de Bukumbi au sud du lac Victoria (dans la Tanzanie actuelle) 1883-1912 (Francis P. Nolan) - Un regard neuf sur la première fondation des Missionnaires d'Afrique au Rwanda en février 1900 (Stefaan Minnaert) - Le père Alfred-

Louis Delattre (1850-1932) et les fouilles archéologiques de Carthage (Joann Freed) - L'impact de la Seconde Guerre mondiale sur les Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs) (Aylward Shorter) - Pour l'histoire du dialogue islamo-chrétien: sur un passage du 'Directoire' de 1881 des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Jean-Marie Gaudeul) - Sources écrites internes et archives de la Société des Missionnaires d'Afrique: brève présentation (Jean-Claude Ceillier). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

12 Cooke, Jennifer G.

U. S. Africa policy beyond the Bush years : critical challenges for the Obama administration / ed. by Jennifer G. Cooke and J. Stephen Morrison. - Washington, DC : The CSIS Press, 2008, cop. 2009. - X, 214 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Significant issues series, ISSN 0736-7163 ; vol. 31, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9780892065646

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; foreign policy.

United States policy toward Africa underwent a dramatic expansion under the tenure of President George W. Bush (2001-2009). The chapters in this collective volume cover a range of key Africa policy areas: aid and trade; energy; crisis diplomacy; security engagement; public health and HIV/AIDS; China in Africa; democratization and governance; and climate change, demographics and food insecurity. Each chapter reviews key developments in that sector since 2001, assesses the major approaches and impacts of the Bush policy, and proposes specific high-priority policy initiatives for the new administration under President Barack Obama. Contributors: Joel D. Barkan, William Mark Bellamy, Timothy M. Carney, Jennifer G. Cooke, Chester A. Crocker, Michelle D. Gavin, David L. Goldwyn, Princeton N. Lyman, J. Stephen Morrison, Phillip Nieburg, David H. Shinn. [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Crow, Brian

"African Brecht" / Brian Crow - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 190-207.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; theatre; drama; culture contact.

The theory and practice of Bertolt Brecht's epic theatre have been influential in the development of literary theatre in sub-Saharan Africa. But while affinities with Brechtian ideals and practice may certainly be seen to exist both in dramaturgy and in audience reception, the characteristic activity of African audiences is typically in complex and uneasy tension with the "Brechtian" impulse. In particular, many African theatre goers are sustained by the conviction that morality is a matter of permanent truths or fixed essences, rather than, as in Brecht's formulation, of dialectical relationships. The essay examines how audiences' ingrained ethical opinion may affect interpretation in ways that seem quite un-

Brechtian, illustrating its argument from a Nigerian university production of 'The Good Person of Szechwan'. It then proceeds to discuss how patterns of dramaturgy may also be influenced by particular kinds of audience as well as, more generally, by their habitual moralistic expectations, basing its analysis on three published African adaptations of Brecht's plays: the Ghanaian Mohammed ben Abdallah's 'Land of a Million Magicians' (first produced in 1991), based on 'The Good Person of Szechwan', and two versions of 'The Threepenny Opera', the Nigerian Wole Soyinka's 'Opera Wonyosi' (first performed in 1977) and the South African Junction Avenue Theatre Company's 'Love, Crime and Johannesburg', which premiered in 1999. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

14 Dercon, Stefan

Fate and fear: risk and its consequences in Africa / Stefan Dercon - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, suppl. 2, p. 97-127 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; risk; economic behaviour; standard of living; social research.

This paper reviews the evidence on risk and its consequences in Africa. It argues that too much attention has been given to the risk management and coping mechanisms used by households, and not enough on its implications and the scope for interventions. Much of the empirical work on risk in developing countries has also focused largely on the short-run implications and has ignored the long run. Risk and shocks have important long-run implications for growth and poverty, and distinguishing risk from shocks adds further insights. A few key missing dimensions in the work on risk and its consequences in Africa are also explored. First, microeconomic research on risk has limited itself to work on risks that are 'easy' to analyse, such as weather shocks. These risks are still dominating the life of many of the poor, dependent on agricultural production, but are not necessarily central to the growth and poverty tragedy in Africa, which is driven by the lack of African and foreign investment in Africa. In particular, the risks related to poorly functioning markets and economic and political institutions have been under-researched by microeconomists, often leaving the initiative to macroeconomic research. A few examples are offered that appear to start tackling these questions. Finally, research on risk and its implications has to embrace more seriously the experimental and behavioural literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

15 Dubey, Ajay

France and Africa : an Indian perspective / ed. by Ajay Dubey. - Delhi : Kalinga Publications, 2009. - III, 188 p. : krt. ; 22 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 9788190746106

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Subsaharan Africa; India; France; international relations; foreign policy; conference papers (form); 2007.

India was very active in African decolonization and antiracial struggles but had little interaction with the bulk of francophone African countries. In the wake of globalization, Indo-francophone Africa relations started changing. India's biggest challenge is the lack of adequate knowledge about francophone Africa and the absence of historical linkages and interactions. The real problem of Indian engagement with the region is not so much the French language as the presence of Franco-centric and French-controlled institutions of governance, business and civil society. An Indian perspective on France and francophone Africa needs to understand and analyse the space which French influence leaves open to outsiders. Against this background, the present publication presents the proceedings of a national symposium organized in February 2007 by the Francophone African Studies Programme in the School of International Studies at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, in collaboration with the African Studies Association of India. The participants included academics, top diplomatic officials of the French and Indian governments, and representatives of media and business. The proceedings are organized in three sections: 1. France and francophone Africa (introductory remarks, keynote address) - 2. France and Africa: implications for India (overviews of franco-African relations, the role of French language and culture in Indo-West African relations, French policy in North Africa, French security policy, French military engagement in Djibouti and Chad, French policies in the Western Indian Ocean islands) - 3. France, India and francophone Africa (overviews of India and francophone Africa relations, the role of oil, India's activities in the development sector, the Indian diaspora as a resource for Indo-French cooperation). Papers by: Ajay Dubey, Ankita Bhattacharjee, Aparajita Biswas, J.P.Sharma, Jyoti Tyagi, Kusum Aggarwal, Owen Sichone, Navdeep Singh Suri, Nivedita Ray, Romey Borges, G. Rathinavelu, Ruchita Beri, S.N. Malakar, Suresh Kumar, Vidhan Pathak. [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Elford, Lisa

Human rights and refugees : building a social geography of bare life in Africa / Lisa Elford - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2008), vol. 27, p. 65-79.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; refugees; human rights; NGO; legal theory.

Refugees navigate complicated legal systems in order to claim protection. This, in addition to xenophobia and violence, can make accommodation within host nations difficult. Nowhere is this more relevant than in Africa where there are over 4 million refugees. In order to fulfill their humanitarian obligations, NGOs and community-based organizations have increasingly aligned themselves with the human rights movement, thus creating an obligation to act out of universal human rights norms and not out of charity. This paper explores the value of a rights-based approach as it pertains to refugees and asylum seekers in Africa and how such an approach may be applied within a geographic context. Using the political theories of Giorgio Agamben (1995), and in particular his notions around 'bare life', refugees and the rights-based approach are positioned within a larger discussion

about the limitations of human rights, the sovereign authority of the nation-State as well as the unique position occupied by community and non-profit organizations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

17 Gadzekpo, Audrey

Missing links: African media studies and feminist concerns / Audrey Gadzekpo - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 69-80.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; mass media; media and communication studies; feminism.

Political and economic developments in many African countries in the last two decades have led to significant transformations in the media and enhanced academic scholarship in the field. Despite the tremendous growth and the changes in media and communication systems, there is a dearth of feminist media scholarship in Africa that needs to be addressed. This article provides a feminist reappraisal of African media in the context of democratic and economic change and proposes a tall research agenda for Africanist feminists aimed at filling the gaps in media and gender scholarship. The author argues that research should interrogate afresh old concerns as well as new opportunities and challenges brought about by redemocratization, an expanded public sphere of civil society activism, rapid technological developments and legal and policy reforms of the media. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

18 Hale, Frederick

A Ugandan critique of Western caricatures of African spirituality : Okot p'Bitek in historical context / Frederick Hale - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 19-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Uganda; Christian theology; attitudes; African religions.

While foreign missionary endeavours in Uganda beginning in the late 1870s resulted in massive numbers of conversions during the next several decades, and, with the vital assistance of countless indigenous evangelists, the gradual religious metamorphosis of that British colony, there was also significant resistance to the proliferation of Christianity, and in tandem therewith, defensive reactions to Western criticism of indigenous African religions. Among the most prominent critics of the Christian faith was the eminent literary artist and cultural figure Okot p'Bitek (Uganda, 1931-1982), whose study of 'African religions in Western scholarship' (1971) formed one crucial part of his defensive response. The present paper examines Okot's presuppositions and contentions, then highlights crucial flaws in his argumentation. To bring Okot's positions into bolder relief, it juxtaposes some of his arguments with corresponding but conflicting views of his acquaintance, the internationally orientated Anglican theologian John S. Mbiti from Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

19 Henige, David

Double, double, toil, and trouble: the ergonomics of African history / David Henige - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 103-120.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; historiography.

This article discusses paradigm shifts in historiography in general and African historiography in particular. It argues that the objects of African historians' affections have oscillated wildly in the last fifty years, both among Africanists and the residue of historians. For the former, attention initially focused on the highest levels - large States, empires, and national governments. In time, and as part of a global zeitgeist, interest devolved onto lower and lower levels of society, quickly reaching the proverbial person on the street - the subaltern in the terminology of the field - while at the same time a number of -isms managed to colour both the focus and the conclusions of research. These having largely run their course, interests are rebounding upwards again, bypassing even imperial systems and going after world systems in an attempt to bring Africa into new historiographical maps coloured pink. The author uses the case of the chameleonic Bantu conquest - migration - expansion - drift/infiltration to show that in the first days of a new area of study, the temptations to go beyond the evidence are especially irresistible. Finally, the author discusses the role of textbooks, arguing that they have a greater influence on generalized thought about a subject than all the scholarly books on that subject combined. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Ismail, Olawale

Power elites, war and postwar reconstruction in Africa: continuities, discontinuities and paradoxes / Olawale Ismail - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 259-278.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Liberia; political elite; civil wars; peacebuilding.

This article interrogates the manner in which the composition, character, regeneration, and accumulation strategies of power elites and the organization of their hegemony is being affected or unaffected by recent developments, most especially, civil wars and their corollary, postwar reconstruction, in Africa. By seeking to understand how conflicts and postconflict reconstruction alter or transform the character, recruitment and role of power elites, and the operational context (the nature of the State) in Africa, the article draws attention to the prospects of transforming the nature of leadership in Africa. The author contends that the capacity for violence and terror by individuals (especially young combatants who were previously marginalized) and armed groups has become a new marker of elitism and a leverage on peace agreements. Moreover, post-Cold War conflicts in Africa have accentuated the emergence of war-making power elites as 'executors' and

'trustees' of peace treaties, or 'peace celebrities' with considerable leverage on the course and outcomes of postwar reconstruction. The instability in post-1989 Liberia is used as a case study to reflect this claim. The author also cites examples of members and leaders of armed groups in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo where the capacity for violence translated into political rewards and gains in peace agreements. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

21 Kalinde, Leonard Nkole

The search for credible agencies of restraint for economic policy reform in contemporary Africa / by Leonard Nkole Kalinde - In: *Zambia Law Journal*: (2008), special edition, p. 95-112.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; governance; economic integration; economic policy; regulatory agencies.

Africa is seen by potential investors as the riskiest region in the world. This is an important constraint on African growth because of its deterrent effect on private investment. The single most important perceived risk is the fear of policy reversal, followed by the fear of social disorder and civil war. Africa therefore needs institutions that convincingly establish policy stability and credibility. A government that faces a credibility problem can overcome it through building up its reputation. If it wishes to lock itself into particular policies it can construct either a domestic or an external agency of restraint that works either by means of enacting policy rules (penalties) or by delegating authority to an independent agent (authority shedding). Credible agencies of restraint are more likely to be external than domestic. Donor conditionality, the most important external agency of restraint for African governments to date, has not been effective. The current need of African governments for external agencies of restraint can be met through the intergovernmental creation of agencies that work by means of reciprocal threats. This approach to pan-African economic integration departs from the traditional approaches by suggesting that its virtue lies not in its ability to stimulate trade, but rather in its ability to provide a stable macroeconomic framework whose credibility, in turn, draws in increased domestic and foreign investment. Agencies of restraint may themselves face credibility problems and the ideal agency of restraint is one that achieves credibility at its creation or, failing this, one that works by authority shedding. For economic integration arrangements to be effective as external agencies of restraint their governance structures must be devised so as to maximize the likelihood of rules being respected. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Knight, W. Andy

Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and post-conflict peacebuilding in Africa: an overview / W. Andy Knight - In: *African Security*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 24-52.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; disarmament; demobilization; reintegration; peacebuilding; UN.

This article draws on the experience of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes on the African continent. It explains the link between DDR in Africa and the evolution of postconflict peacebuilding as envisioned by former UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the phases of the DDR process, the actors involved in the practice of DDR both within the UN system and outside. Seven case studies - Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Sudan - are used to illustrate how DDR programmes have been implemented, the lessons that have been learned as a result, and the challenges that are yet to be overcome. A general evaluation of DDR is provided in the conclusion, which taps into discussions and recommendations emerging from a 2006 conference held on the subject at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Accra, Ghana. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

23 Maghreb-Afrique

Maghreb-Afrique noire : quelles cultures en partage?. - Paris : Culturesfrance, 2008. - 221 p. : foto's, krt. ; 25 cm. - (Cultures sud, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 169) - Met index, noten, samenvattingen in het Arabisch.

ASC Subject Headings: Maghreb; Subsaharan Africa; culture contact; literature; arts.

Trois rubriques principales servent à baliser dans ce numéro les domaines privilégiés des liens entre l'Afrique du Nord et l'Afrique subsaharienne, qui constituent géographiquement un même continent, mais semblent souvent "se tourner le dos", selon les mots de l'éditorial: 1) Histoire, civilisation et religion; 2) Enjeux littéraires; 3) Connexions artistiques et culturelles. Le numéro comporte en outre des textes littéraires et la rubrique "Actualités" avec des notes de lecture et les nouvelles parutions. 1) Mise en place et dépassement des frontières entre Maghreb et Afrique noire: approche géo-historique (Karine Bennafla) - Kairouan-Tombouctou: le mythique trajet des caravanes (Ridha Tlili) - La traite négrière arabo-musulmane (Tidiane N'Diaye) - Logiques métisses à Essaouira (Bouazza Benachir) - La relation historique maghrebo-africaine: une dimension islamique (Jean-Louis Triaud) - Vitalité des Berbères (Monique Zetlaoui) - Entretien avec Yasmina Khadra: "Je suis incapable d'imaginer l'Afrique". 2) Mohamed Faytouri, poète arabe du Soudan (Tahar Bekri) - Images, mythes et figures dans les littératures du Maghreb et de l'Afrique noire: essai de littérature comparée (Kangni Alem Alemdjrodo) - La barque et la citadelle: les romans de la traversée clandestine (Marc Kober) - Frantz Fanon en Algérie : une vision panafricaine (Alice Cherki) - Les littératures africaines: approche comparative (Benaouda Lebdaï) - Les pores du Hoggar (Tierno Monenembo) - Et la Caraïbe s'unit à la Méditerranée (Louis-Philippe Dalember) - Entretien avec Wole Soyinka: Création littéraire et défense des peuples opprimés. 3) Cinémas du Maghreb/ cinémas d'Afrique noire: opposés ou complémentaires? (Ferid Boughedir) - Les Gnawa: africains par la sève, maghrébins par la

greffe (Sylvie Clerfeuille) - Identité et représentation de l'art africain contemporain (Simon Njami) - Initiatives culturelles panafricaines: état des lieux (Fériel Berraies-Guigny) - Le premier festival culturel Panafricain (Alger, 21 juillet - 1er août 1969) (Jacques Bisceglia) - Sur la bibliothèque 'Fondo Kati' des Hispano-musulmans du Mali (Ismaël Diadié Haidara). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Matheka, Reuben M.

The international dimension of the politics of wildlife conservation in Kenya, 1958-1968 / Reuben M. Matheka - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 112-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; wildlife protection; environmental policy; 1960-1969.

The period 1958-1968 was an important turning point for wildlife conservation in Africa. Having been dominated by preservationist ideas since its inception at the beginning of the colonial era in the late nineteenth century, wildlife conservation in Africa became an important focus for the ideas of rational use propagated by a resurgent international conservationist lobby since the late 1940s. This endeavour entailed convincing the hitherto marginalized African communities, which were starting to attain political independence from the late 1950s, that wildlife conservation was not only key to future prosperity but could be integrated into other socioeconomic activities. Consequently, a variety of programmes were initiated with a view to making wildlife conservation amenable to African communities. These efforts, which culminated in the signing of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources by the Organization of African Unity in 1968, led to the establishment of a number of community conservation projects in Kenya whose legacy persists to date. This paper highlights the factors that renewed international concern for wildlife conservation in Africa from the late 1950s and assesses the impact of the new ideas on the conservation programme in Kenya. The paper argues that local factors were significant in the evolution of the ideas that have come to dominate wildlife conservation in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

25 Mazama, Ama

Africa in the 21st century : toward a new future / ed. by Ama Mazama. - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge, 2007. - XIV, 286 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (African studies) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0415957737

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; pan-Africanism; globalization; language policy; educational systems; gender studies; mothers; African Union; NEPAD; reparations.

Because Africa's problems are commonplace in the discourses of the West, the contributors to this collective volume were given the remit of writing chapters "that reflected Africa's possibilities", to help mold "a conception of Africa as a center for the next century"

and to spark debates on "the role of national governments in the larger picture of an intracontinental State". The contributions are arranged in four sections: African unity and consciousness: assets and challenges; Language, information, and education; African women, children, and families; Political and economic future of the African world. The contributions in section 1 deal with various aspects of Pan-Africanism and Nkrumahism (Molefi Kete Asante, John K. Marah, Daryl Zizwe Poe, Minabere Ibelema). Section two contains a plea for Afrocentricity (Molefi Kete Asante), a consideration of the legacy of colonialism on language in 21st-century Africa (Adisa A. Alkebulan) and a discussion of the pedagogical challenges for African education (George Sefa Dei). In section three, Filomina Steady proposes an African-centred approach to the study of women and gender, and Nah Dove focuses on traditional African mothers in northern Ghana and their counterparts in the United Kingdom and the United States. Section four contains essays on the African Union (Kwame Akonor), globalization, development and the Nation-State (Herbert W. Vilakazi), NEPAD and the politics of globalization (Emmanuel Ngwainmbi), the structural consequences of personal and military power in Africa (Peta Ikambana) and the question of African reparations (Ronald Walters). [ASC Leiden abstract]

26 Mbonda, Ernest-Marie

L'action humanitaire en Afrique : lieux et enjeux / Ernest-Marie Mbonda ; préf. de Marion Harroff-Tavel ; postface de Domenico Ronconi. - Paris : Éditions des archives contemporaines, cop. 2008. - 182 p. ; 24 cm. - (Manuels) - Op titelpag: Avec les travaux des étudiants du master en Droits de l'homme et action humanitaire, Université catholique d'Afrique centrale, Yaoundé (Cameroun), promotion 2005-2006. - Uitg. in samenw. met: L'Agence universitaire de la Francophonie [AUF]. - Bibliogr.: p. [145]-148. - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 9782914610629

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; humanitarian assistance.

Une synthèse à visée pédagogique sur quelques-uns des principaux sujets de réflexion sur l'action humanitaire: le concept, les fondements, les acteurs, et les dilemmes éthiques (de la main de Ernest-Marie Mbonda), est l'objet de la première partie de cet ouvrage. La deuxième partie, constituée des travaux d'étudiants, est consacrée à des études de cas des situations humanitaires concrètes en Afrique. Tous les cas sont basés sur des situations antérieures à juillet 2006. Il s'agit de: la ville de Guiglo en Côte d'Ivoire (Amani Lwanzo, Mfegue Amougou, Ndjodo Bikoun, Christophe Onambele); Darfour au Soudan (Alice-Leticia Fomen, Hamman Hawe, Roméo Koibe Madjilem, Armelle-Elodie Nitcheu Ngaleu); la crise alimentaire de 2005 au Malawi (Valérie Nne'e Onna, Sandrine Wandji Fondjio); la famine au Niger (Frédéric Foka Taffo, Fahtia Pet Metuge, Lucie Takubusoga Mambo); Ouganda (Esther Abiaya'a Mbongo'o, Dominique Mvogo); les inondations d'août 2005 à Bangui, République centrafricaine (Simon-Pierre Eteme Eteme, Étienne-Fabrice Etoundi Essama, Anne-Marie Nzembouong); Sierra Leone (Bénédicte-Rosine Bidjeck

Song, Nene Dione Metuge Nefertiti, Nathalie-Grâce Nyame Koko, Njende Taiyou Tchounzin, Aurelie Yagno Kamtchoum); Somalie (François Anihidie, Quinet Obed Niyikiza, Émile Nzalli Fezze). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

27 Miller, Darlene

Special issue: South Africa in Africa - African perceptions, African realities / guest eds.: Darlene Miller, Olajide Oloyede, Richard Saunders. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2008. - 141 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (African sociological review, ISSN 1027-4332 ; vol. 12, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Mozambique; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe; foreign investments; international economic relations; enterprises; social classes; dairy industry; mining; development projects; telecommunications industry.

This special issue of the African Sociological Review derives from a research project that aimed to conduct a theoretical and empirical analysis of South African investment in Africa in the postapartheid period, challenging the notion of host countries as passive recipients of South African economic intervention. It seeks to understand how internal class contestations shape the way that South African companies conduct their activities in foreign African locales. Contributions: South African corporations and post-apartheid expansion in Africa: creating a new regional space, by Darlene Miller, Olajide Oloyede and Richard Saunders; South African capital in the land of Ujamaa: contested terrain in Tanzania, by Richard A. Schroeder; Malls in Zambia: racialised retail expansion and South African foreign investors in Zambia, by Darlene Miller, Etienne Nel and Godfrey Hampwaye; Milking the region? South African capital and Zambia's dairy industry, by Bridget Kenny and Charles Mather; Crisis, capital, compromise: mining and empowerment in Zimbabwe, by Richard Saunders; The impact of regional integration initiatives and investment in a southern African cross-border region: the Maputo Development Corridor, by Monty J. Roodt; Transnational telecommunications capital expanding from South Africa into Africa: adapting to African growth and South African transformation demands, by Diana Sánchez; South Africa's subimperial futures: Washington consensus, Bandung consensus, or peoples' consensus?, by William G. Martin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

28 Musa, Mohammed

Looking backward, looking forward: African media studies and the question of power / Mohammed Musa - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 35-54 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; media and communication studies; educational history; social change.

The emergence and development of communication and media studies in Africa is related to the continent's colonial experience. Concerns with domination and the denial of their right to self-determination under European colonialism gingered Africans into establishing media institutions and to acquiring training to equip themselves with the professional competence and theoretical and methodological tools to enquire into the roles and relationship of modern media and society. To that extent, in the early days, concern with power relations and the desire to bring change played a role in the rise of communication and media studies. The replications of curricula from Western universities, as well as the training of many African scholars in the field, were major factors in the reproduction of some conservative scholarship in communication and media studies. The importation and imposition of social scientific models of development in the postindependence era resulted in the negative appropriation of the earlier focus of communication and media studies on power relations, but the field has also suffered underfunding and the intimidation and harassment of radical scholarship by some African ruling elites. The ascendancy of a neoliberal market system has only exacerbated and consolidated the domination suffered by Africa in most facets of social life. This paper examines the extent to which the present era has provided communication and media studies in Africa with an opportunity to return to its earlier focus on unequal power relations and how these could be changed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

29 Nabudere, Dani Wadada

Cheikh Anta Diop : the social sciences, humanities, physical and natural sciences and transdisciplinarity / Dani Wadada Nabudere - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 6-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Egypt; African culture; Antiquity; cultural history; epistemology.

This article presents a critical exposition of the contributions of Cheikh Anta Diop to a scientific understanding of ancient African history, race, and the study of culture. It sets out the history of Diop's successful struggle against flawed Eurocentric scholarship which sought to deny the contributions of ancient black Egyptians to world civilization. Diop's intellectual odyssey across physics, linguistics, through anthropology, ethnology, genetics and history is recounted here to demonstrate the limitations of mono, inter, and multidisciplinary and clearly identifies him as a pioneer of transdisciplinarity in the field of knowledge production. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

30 Naffé, Baouba Ould Mohamed

L'archéologie préventive en Afrique : enjeux et perspectives / sous la dir.de Baouba Ould Mohamed Naffé, Raymond Lanfranchi, Nathan Schlanger. - Saint-Maur-des-Fosses :

Sépia, cop. 2008. - 251 p., [16] p.foto's. : krt. ; 27 cm - Actes du colloque de Nouakchott, 1er - 3 février 2007. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting in Frans, Arabisch en Engels.
ISBN 9782842801465

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; archaeology; conservation of cultural heritage; conference papers (form); 2007.

Cet ouvrage consiste en les actes du colloque qui s'est tenu à Nouakchott (Mauritanie) du 1er au 3 février 2007. Il s'agit de lancer une alerte en vue de l'archéologie préventive en Afrique, et de montrer les réalisations déjà effectuées en matière de protection du patrimoine sur le continent. Les pays plus particulièrement concernés dans ces études sont le Burkina Faso, le Ghana, le Mali, la Mauritanie, le Niger, le Nigeria, la République centrafricaine, le Sénégal, le Togo, et, plus globalement, les régions du Sahara et de l'Afrique australe. Auteurs des contributions: Mohamed Ould Abdi, Angele Dola Aguigah, James Boachie-Ansah, Hamady Bocoum, Jean-Guillaume Bordes, Ethmane Ould Dadi, Caleb A. Folorunso, Sofia Fonseca, Esther Gil, Angel Gonzalez-Carballo, Bienvenu Gouem Gouem, Oumarou Amadou Ide, Namy Ould Mohamed Kaber, Philippe Lavachery, Pierre de Maret, Baouba Ould Mohamed Naffé, Alfred Jean-Paul Ndanga, Oumarou Nao, Jean Polet, Kléna Sanogo, Nathan Schlanger, Alinah K. Segobye, Michel Tauveron, Ibrahima Thiaw, Robert Vernet. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

31 Ndlela, Nkosi

African media research in the era of globalization / Nkosi Ndlela - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 55-68.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; media and communication studies; research; globalization.

This article revisits the position of African media and communication research in the era of globalization. It examines the settings and philosophy of African media research, and its development and enmeshment in the contemporary context of globalization. It asks: what is the status of African media research and what are its recurrent themes? How can African media researchers influence the dominant paradigms that have guided the field of media and communication research? Through a review of literature and dominant themes of media and communication research in Africa, the paper argues that the parameters for research in African media research have closely followed the research paradigms set by external scholars, especially Western scholars. Despite the increasing number of African media researchers, they have yet to extricate themselves from the methodological and theoretical entrapments that have hindered the growth of new models and theories that are inherently African in perspective. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Newbury, David

Contradictions at the heart of the canon: Jan Vansina and the debate over oral historiography in Africa, 1960-1985 / David Newbury - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 213-254.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; historiography; oral history.

While oral communication and historical sensitivities have been present in all human societies for all time, the Western historical profession was slow to mesh the two, and to accept oral accounts as historical sources. In Africa initiatives to bring them together systematically emerged only in tandem with the growth of nationalism and, in particular, with decolonization. Both advocates and adversaries alike saw a turning point when Jan Vansina forced the issue on the historical discipline in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Vansina wanted the discipline of history to move from the exclusive palaeographic study of texts to a broader search for clues of the human experience. This article reviews Vansina's early work to situate it - both as individual publications and as a collective corpus - fully in the intellectual context of its day. Focusing on the 45 years after 1960 - a time of energetic engagement with oral history by historians working in Africa - the author analyses this corpus in its context and inquires into the intense critique it engendered. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Njogu, Kimani

Media and identity in Africa / ed. by Kimani Njogu and John Middleton. - Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press, cop. 2009. - XVII, 333 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (International African seminars, New series ; 7) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9780748635221

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; mass media; identity; conference papers (form); 2004.

Media and the construction of identity in Africa was the topic of a seminar held by the International African Institute, London, in Nairobi, Kenya, from 3 to 7 August 2004. The papers given at the seminar are presented here in three sections. The first section includes chapters on the media, community and identity by Karin Barber, Paul Tiyambe Zeleza, Alamin Mazrui, Goretti Linda Nassanga, Francis B. Nyamnjoh, John Kiarie Wa'Njogu, Eric Masinde Aseka and Macharia Munene. They discuss the history of the media in Africa and the problems of defining new communities and their identities as affected by the media. The other two sections are on the media themselves, the first on the global media and the second on the less familiar local media, not only as responses to the former but with histories and cultural meanings in their own right. The basic questions discussed by the authors of these chapters are "what do the media do in Africa?" and "how do they work?" The answers are found by presenting ethnographic examples of a wide range of media. Case studies in the section on the global media focus on publishing (Cecilia Kimani),

Pentecostalism and modern audiovisual media (Birgit Meyer), storytelling for health (Kimani Njogu), education (Charles Ngome), Horn of Africa and Kenya diaspora websites (Ann Biersteker), popular dance music (John Collins) and Muslim Hausa video films (Abdalla Uba Adamu). Case studies in the section on local media cover the Bakor Photo Studio in Lamu, Kenya (Heike Behrend), Tanzanian music videos (Kelly M. Askew), the Gikuyu political plays of Wahome Mutahi (Bantu Mwaura), Akwapim clothing and cloth designs (Michelle Gilbert), museums (Simiyu Wandibba), literary and book prizes (Walter Bgoya), Nairobi 'matatu' culture (Mbugua wa Mungai), cartooning in Kenya (Patrick Gathara and Mary Kabura Wanjau) and the representation in the Kenyan news media of the 1997 crisis in coastal Kenya (Diane M. Ciekawy). In an epilogue, a wide view of the seminar is given by its chairman, Valentin Y. Mudimbe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Oguejiofor, Josephat Obi

In search of elusive humanity : philosophy in 159 years of Africa's independence / Josephat Obi Oguejiofor - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 58-72.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy.

This article was developed from a paper presented at the Unesco World Philosophy Day Symposium hosted by the University of South Africa, 21 November 2006, under the theme 'Philosophy and 159 years of Africa's Independence'. It explores the subject through the prism of African humanity from the perspectives of Western philosophy, traditional African philosophy and contemporary African philosophy, exposing the weaknesses of each in their treatment of the African. Throughout, the article endeavours to deconstruct the elitist self-image of the discipline and concludes by questioning the utility of philosophy in enhancing development in modern Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

35 Rambane, Daniel Thanyani

The role of mathematics and scientific thought in Africa : a Renaissance perspective / Daniel Thanyani Rambane, Mashudu C. Mashige - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 183-199 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; mathematics; indigenous knowledge.

This article examines the centrality of mathematics and scientific thought in sociocultural, human and intellectual development in African societies. Evidence is presented which refutes the theory that Africans had no 'intelligible sense of numeracy' before contact with the West, and which demonstrates that the propagation of this myth was part of the larger colonial project to marginalize and 'other-ize' African knowledge systems. Tracing Africa's early contributions to mathematics and scientific thought forces a shift from the standard Western-based approach to pedagogy in this field. It renders a subject that is perceived

and presented as alien to African culture more accessible to African learners. The article pays particular attention to ancient African mathematical artefacts, the art of counting, riddles and puzzles, sand drawing, and games. It argues that, ultimately, acknowledging the long history of mathematics and scientific thought in Africa is a step in foregrounding African epistemologies in knowledge production, human and social development and towards the realization of the African Renaissance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

36 Ratele, Kopano

Analysing males in Africa: certain useful elements in considering ruling masculinities / Kopano Ratele - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 515-536 : graf., tab.
ASC Subject Headings: Africa; gender studies; men; gender relations.

This article examines why and how African males have been studied, informed by the view that across several societies in Africa undeclared yet public gender wars of words and deeds go on daily, and may even be intensifying. The author argues that though interventions with males from feminist perspectives have gained ground over the last few decades, more radical approaches to African masculinities have failed to materialize because analyses of men's lives have tended to be blind to the imbrications of the experience of maleness with the experience of other social categorizations, such as being without gainful employment. Consequently, many interventions, such as those around violence against women and girls, have failed to grasp some of the critical factors underlying males' reluctance to support feminist action. The article therefore routes its examination of males through a number of categories of social-psychological experience and practice, namely a) occupation and income, and, b) age, categories theoretically tied to maleness and to practices geared towards the attainment of ruling masculinity. The article reveals the manner in which the psychosocial and the political inter-penetrates each other in the lives of African males. In conclusion, the recognition of the heterogeneous nature of masculinities also, ironically, affords mounting new feminist interventions into changing traditional ruling ideas of being a man or boy. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

37 Ribeiro, Claudio

La politique africaine du Brésil et le gouvernement Lula / Claudio Ribeiro - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 71-91 : graf., tab.
ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Brazil; foreign policy; South-South relations; international trade.

Cet article analyse l'évolution de la politique étrangère du Brésil en Afrique en mettant en exergue ses origines, ses buts et ses orientations. L'activisme africain du gouvernement Lula est d'abord remis dans une perspective historique (1960-2002) pour souligner les ruptures et les continuités avec les périodes précédentes. Les pays d'Afrique sont

délaissés dans les années 1990, mais depuis 2002, la valeur des échanges entre le Brésil et l'Afrique a triplé. L'article étudie en détail la diplomatie Sud-Sud que le président Lula entend privilégier depuis 2002. Enfin, il scrute toute une série de prises de position en matière d'échanges commerciaux qui, de 2003 à 2006, ont marqué l'évolution des rapports entre le Brésil et le continent africain (Angola, Namibie et Mozambique notamment) et jeté - du moins est-ce l'espoir - les bases de collaborations futures. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 239). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

38 Rønning, Helge

The politics of corruption and the media in Africa / Helge Rønning - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 155-171.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; mass media; corruption; freedom of the press.

This paper explores the linkages between debates about corruption and the role of the media in Africa. It advances arguments about how citizens in Africa encounter corruption - both grand and petty - and how they perceive it, as well as factors that may contribute to the development of corrupt practices. These reflections are then linked to a discussion of how the press in Africa deals with corruption and whether the media may serve as a strong deterrent in combating this form of criminal behaviour. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

39 Schmidt, Burghart

Hexenglauben im modernen Afrika : Hexen, Hexenverfolgung und magische Vorstellungswelten = Witchcraft in modern Africa : witches, witch-hunts and magical imaginaries / Burghart Schmidt, Rolf Schulte (Hg.). - Hamburg : DOBU, Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Dokumentation & Buch, 2007. - 255 p. : ill., foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Veröffentlichungen des Arbeitskreises für historische Hexen- und Kriminalitätsforschung in Norddeutschland ; Bd. 5) - Bevat tekst in het Duits en Engels. - Met noten en samenvattingen in het Duits en Engels.

ISBN 3934632157

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; West Africa; Central African Republic; Nigeria; South Africa; Tanzania; witchcraft; witch-hunting; magic; Manding; Nupe; Zande; conference papers (form); 2004.

Im Jahre 2004 wurde eine internationale Konferenz zum Hexenglauben im modernen Afrika veranstaltet, deren Ergebnisse in diesem Band herausgegeben werden. Die in Deutsch und Englisch verfassten Beiträge geben Auskunft über die vielfältigen psychologischen, religiösen und gesellschaftlichen Implikationen des Hexenglaubens in verschiedenen afrikanischen Regionen und Ethnien. Inhaltsverzeichnis: Einführende Bemerkungen zum Hexenglauben im modernen Afrika (Burghart Schmidt) - Theorien zu Hexerei in Afrika: eine Exkursion ins afrikanische Hexendickicht (Michael Schönhuth) - On the renaissance of

African modes of thought: the example of occult belief systems (Dirk Kohnert) - On the articulation of witchcraft and modes of production among the Nupe, Northern Nigeria (Dirk Kohnert) - Hexenglauben, Magie und Besessenheitsphänomene in Afrika: religions- und missionswissenschaftliche Anmerkungen (Erhard Kamphausen) - Sozialer Niedergang und Kampf gegen das Böse: Hexerei im postmodernen Afrika (Johannes Harnischfeger) - Rückkehr der Dämonen: Wandlungen des Christentums in Afrika und Europa (Johannes Harnischfeger) - Repelling and cleansing "bad people": the fight against witchcraft in southeast Tanzania since colonial times (Walter Bruchhausen) - 'Buwaa': cannibals of supernatural power and changing appearance : a term from the Mandinka language (Gambia, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau) (Katrin Pfeiffer) - Okkulte Mächte, Hexenverfolgungen und Geschlecht in Afrika (Rolf Schulte) - "Muti Morde" in Afrika: Töten für okkulte Medizin (Oliver G. Becker) - Soweto witchcraft accusations in the transition from apartheid through liberation to democracy (Joan Wardrop) - "Criminal enemies of the people": water wizards among the Zande, Central African Republic (1950-2000) (Jan-Lodewijk Grootaers). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

40 Shekhawat, Seema

Afro-Asian conflicts : changing contours, costs and consequences / ed. by Seema Shekhawat, Debidatta Aurobinda Mahapatra. - New Delhi : New Century Publications, 2008. - XIV, 300 p. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 8177081837

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Sudan; Asia; civil wars; genocide; land conflicts.

In the post-Cold War order there has been an unprecedented rise in local conflicts, with local, national, regional and global ramifications. The present volume compiles studies of a number of these conflicts in Asia and Africa and their political and humanitarian dimensions. It explores the causes and changing contours of the conflicts, focusing in particular on the costs and consequences. The theoretical framework is set by chapters on conflicts, costs and the Afro-Asian context (Debidatta Aurobinda Mahapatra), the futility of armed conflict and the role of dignity and humiliation (Evelin G. Lindner) and Northern Ireland as peace model (Neil Jarman). The six following chapters deal with conflicts in Asia (Nepal, Sri Lanka, Balochistan, Kashmir, Cambodia, Philippines). The remaining five chapters deal with African conflicts: the 1994 genocide in Rwanda (Jean-Damascène Gasanabo), violence and continuing insecurity in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Seema Shekhawat), the land crisis in Kenya and the post-December 2007 election conflict (Kennedy Agade Mkutu), the 1990s civil war in Sierra Leone (Zinurine Alghalai) and the humanitarian emergency in Darfur, Sudan, since 2003 (Seema Shekhawat). [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Stone, Ruth M.

The Garland handbook of African music / ed. by Ruth M. Stone. - New York [etc.] : Routledge, 2008. - XIX, 501 p. : ill. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 0415961025

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; music; textbooks.

This handbook covers the making of African music, its performers and audiences, theories and musical conception, and the exchange of music among peoples on the continent and beyond. The second edition contains a number of new contributions. First, the explosion of new research in East Africa is represented in new contributions by Alex Perullo on music in Tanzania and Jeffrey A. Summit on the Abayudaya Jews in Uganda. Second, new topics have emerged as important in the music of Africa in the recent past. Jane E. Goodman presents the case of music and video in North Africa, Gregory Barz and Judah Cohen tackle the topic of music and HIV/AIDS education through music. Clara E. Henderson explores women's dance in the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian (CCAP) of Malawi, and Daniel B. Reed examines the way in which identity and music intertwine in contemporary Côte d'Ivoire. The second edition also provides new features in the questions for critical thinking that enhance the possibilities for using the book as a textbook. Part 1 (by Ruth M. Stone) profiles Africa as a whole, Part 2 focuses on themes and issues, and Part 3 presents regional case studies. The CD that accompanies the volume contains a selection of recorded examples. [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Tapsoba, S. Jules-Armand

Trade intensity and business cycle synchronicity in Africa / S. Jules-Armand Tapsoba - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 287-318 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; business cycles; monetary areas; international trade; 1950-1999.

Business cycle synchronicity, which is the key requirement for sharing a common currency, is not particularly strong within the prospective African monetary unions. However, this parameter is not irrevocably fixed and may be endogeneous vis-à-vis the integration process. For example, trade may increase the similarity of economic disturbances. This paper tests such an effect among the 53 African countries from 1965 to 2004. The estimated results suggest that trade intensity increases the synchronization of business cycles in the African context. The magnitude of the 'endogeneity effect' is, however, smaller than similar estimates among industrial countries. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

43 Tomaselli, Keyan G.

Repositioning African media studies: thoughts and provocations / Keyan G. Tomaselli - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 9-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; media and communication studies; African culture.

This article engages with contemporary debates on the state of media studies in Africa. It comments on the dialectic between metropolitan centres of knowledge production and dependent peripheries. Technological developments, new media products and new uses race ahead in the metropolises, while their introduction to Africa is seriously impeded by stifling legislation, punitive import taxes, lack of development in telecommunication infrastructures and expensive and restricted broadband and telephony. A brief discussion of Fordism and post-Fordism and their implications for Africa follows. Nationbuilding discourses are opposed to hyper-real notions of 'meaning', calling on Africans to transcend their idealized understanding of 'culture', 'African values' and identity as unchanging absolutes. The often alarming antidemocratic conceptual, policy and ideological shifts that occur when theories travel between different contexts are examined. Some research agendas for Africa in the postmodern age are proposed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Uchendu, Egodi

Masculinities in contemporary Africa = La masculinité en Afrique contemporaine / ed. by Egodi Uchendu. - Dakar : Codesria, cop. 2008. - IX, 266 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Gender series ; 7) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782869782273

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Algeria; Congo (Brazzaville); Kenya; Morocco; Mozambique; South Africa; Togo; men; gender roles; gender relations.

The papers in this volume, 9 in English, 5 in French, cover various expressions of Africa's masculinities from different regions of the continent. They were first discussed at the 2005 month-long CODESRIA Gender Institute in Dakar. Contents: Introduction: are African males men? sketching African masculinities (Egodi Uchendu) - Studying men in Africa critically (Kopano Ratele) - Masculinity and ritual violence: a study of bullfighting among the Luhya of Western Kenya (Egara Kabaji) - The masculine discursive construction of rape in the Kenyan press (James Ogola Onyango) - La masculinité au Maroc entre traditions, modernité et intégrisme (Abdessamad Dialmy) - La formation de la masculinité entre la tradition et la modernité (le cas du sud du Togo) (Svetlana Koudolo) - White men: an exploration of intersections of masculinity, whiteness and colonialism and the engagement of counter-hegemonic projects (Claire Kelly) - L'État moderne africain et le patriarcat public (Ibrahim Mouiche) - Men's role in persistent rural poverty: lessons from Kenya (Wanjiku Chiuri) - Student fathers and the challenge to masculinities in Kenyan universities (Charity Mwangi-Chemnjor) - The interaction of gender and migration: household relations in rural and urban Mozambique (Inês M. Raimundo) - 'Lifting the cloak on manhood': coverage of Xhosa male circumcision in the South African press (Lilian N. Ndangam) - Ordre masculin, violences politiques et initiatives féminines pour la paix au Congo Brazzaville de 1991 à

1999 (Koutouma Nsona) - Corps et beauté: représentations et enjeux : socio-anthropologie de la construction binaire: masculin/féminin, le cas de l'étudiante algérienne (Zahia Benabdallah). [ASC Leiden abstract]

45 Waldron, Arthur

China in Africa / ed. by Arthur Waldron. - Washington, DC : The Jamestown Foundation, cop. 2008. - XXVI, 114 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - A compendium of articles from The Jamestown Foundation's 'China Brief'. - Met bibliogr., chronol., index.

ISBN 9780981690506

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international relations; foreign policy; articles (form).

This volume contains articles about China's relations with Africa that have appeared in the Jamestown Foundation publication 'China Brief' between December 2004 and June 2008. An introduction by Arthur Waldon outlines the domestic origins and international setting of Beijing's newest Africa policy. The articles deal with China's economic, diplomatic, energy and military ties with Africa. Country/region specific relations are examined for Angola, Egypt, Niger, Nigeria, Horn of Africa, South Africa, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The articles are preceded by a chronology of Chinese-African relations. Contributors: Andrew McGregor, Arthur Waldron, Chris Zambelis, Christopher Thompson, David Shinn, Drew Thompson, Greg Mills, Ian Taylor, John C.K. Daly, Joshua Eisenman, Mauro De Lorenzo, Paul Hare, Susan M. Puska, Wenran Jiang, Yitzhak Shichor, Christopher Alden. [ASC Leiden abstract]

46 Williams, Paul D.

Regional arrangements and transnational security challenges: the African Union and the limits of securitization theory / Paul D. Williams - In: *African Security*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 2-23.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union; regional security; terrorism; AIDS.

How do regional arrangements construct and respond to threat agendas, and to what extent can the existing literature on securitization theory help us understand this process? This article explores these questions by analysing how the African Union (AU) has responded to contemporary transnational challenges. It first provides an overview of the Copenhagen School's concept of securitization, which requires 1) a securitizing actor, 2) a securitizing move in the form of a speech act, and 3) an audience that rejects or accedes to the speech act in question. The article then discusses whether the known problems and limitations of securitization theory prevent this approach from being applied to regional arrangements. Arguing that they do not do so per se, the article then provides an overview of transnational challenges on the AU's agenda, notably terrorism, HIV/AIDS, and food insecurity, and explores the extent to which the organization has "securitized" them. It

concludes that the AU has collectively securitized only a limited number of transnational challenges, particularly terrorism and HIV/AIDS, and that significant problems remain when attempting to apply the Copenhagen School's framework to regional arrangements. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

47 Zerfu, Daniel

Does ethnicity matter for trust? : evidence from Africa / Daniel Zerfu, Precious Zikhali and Innocent Kabenga - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 153-175 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; ethnicity; interpersonal relations; social problems; values.

This paper proposes that ethnicity coupled with ethnic nepotism may reduce interpersonal generalised trust. It uses the 2001 wave of the World Values Survey data for eight African countries to test this claim, and shows that while ethnicity and ethnic nepotism are each important in affecting generalized trust levels, their interaction has a self-reinforcing and negative effect on trust levels. The results underscore the importance of institutions in controlling ethnic nepotism and thus partly in mitigating the adverse effects of ethnicity on trust. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

48 Zewde, Bahru

Society, State and identity in African history / ed. by Bahru Zewde. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, 2008. - III, 430 p. : ill., tab. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr. noten.

ISBN 9789994450251

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; ethnic identity; national identity; history; conference papers (form); 2007.

The papers in this volume were originally presented at the Fourth Congress of the Association of African Historians (AAH) which was held in Addis Ababa on 22-24 May 2007. Central to the discussion was the issue of identity in African history from its precolonial roots to its contemporary manifestations. The volume contains papers in English and in French, which are organized in six sections: 1) Pre-colonial identities (Bundjoko Banyata on the Bas-Kasaï, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ismaïla Ciss on the slave trade and Serer identity in Senegambia); 2) Colonialism and identity (Nicodemus Fru Awasom on the anglophone/francophone divide in Cameroon, Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch on the French imperial perspective on national identity, Mumbanza Mwa Baweale on Bangala identity in colonial central Africa, Mamadou Karfa Sané and Hélène Grandhomme on the colonial vision of Senegalese Islam); 3) Conceptions of the nation-State and identity (Dereje Feyissa on Anywaa identity politics in Ethiopia, Philémon Muamba Mumbunda on ethnic conflict in urban Kasaï, Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheni on the politics of Ndebele identity in Zimbabwe); 4) Identity-based conflicts (Olajide O. Akanji on

the case of Ife-Modakeke, Nigeria, José Mvuezolo Bazonzi on conflict in Kivu (1900-2005), Akachi Odoemene on indigene-settler relations in two Nigerian cities, Chris B.N. Ogbogbo on identity politics and resource conflict in Nigeria's Niger Delta, Samuel Negash on the national identities of the Ogaden and the Ishaq clans of Ethiopia); 5) Migration and acculturation (Anusa Daimon on migrant Chewa identities in Zimbabwe, Sani Hamadou on the impact of Fulani migration on traditional architecture in north Cameroon, Lily Mafela on gender and migration in colonial Botswana); 6) Memory, history and identity (Rokhaya Fall on identity in the history of Bas Saalum, Senegal, Anselme Guezo on the ghosts of memory in Benin, Doulaye Konaté on memory and regional history in West Africa, Leslie Witz on contested histories at the end of apartheid in South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

49 Brass, Jennifer N.

Djibouti's unusual resource curse / Jennifer N. Brass - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 4, p. 523-545.

ASC Subject Headings: Djibouti; political economy; geopolitics; political systems; government policy; economic conditions.

An extensive literature on the "resource curse" posits that abundant natural resources "curse" countries possessing them with negative economic, social and political externalities. Usually, scholars identify tangible resources like oil, diamonds or timber, rarely questioning whether other kinds of resources might have the same impact, and under what conditions. This paper examines how little-studied Djibouti's non-tangible resources - geostrategic location and aid-inspiring poverty - have produced "curse" effects; with an economy dominated by US and French military spending (and concomitant aid) and rents on trade passing to and from Ethiopia, tiny Djibouti suffers from this curse. It draws four conclusions. First, resource curse effects can derive from non-traditional sources. Second, leaders' policy decisions matter at least as much as the presence or absence of resources. Third, advanced countries' spending patterns in their less-developed allies often produce unintended consequences. Finally, even tiny countries can provide scholars and policymakers with new insights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

50 Milanovic, Branko

Qat expenditures in Yemen and Djibouti : an empirical analysis / Branko Milanovic - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 5, p. 661-687 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Djibouti; Yemen; drug use; households.

NORTHEAST AFRICA - DJIBOUTI

Using household surveys from Yemen and Djibouti, carried out in 1998 and 1997, respectively, this paper analyses determinants of qat consumption in these two countries. The results confirm the huge importance of qat in daily life: with between one-half (in Djibouti) and 70 percent (in Yemen) of all households reporting at least one user. But in Yemen, qat consumption is remarkably flat across income groups, age, and between rural and urban areas. Qat is a normal good and there is no indication that its use substitutes for food. In Djibouti, however, qat consumption increases with income, and appears to act as a substitute for food consumption. In both countries, however, there is a strong gender bias in the use: men are much more likely to use qat than women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ERITREA

51 Bascom, Johnathan

Banking on community: indigenous credit associations in Eritrea / Jonathan Bascom and Laura Vander Neut - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2008), vol. 27, p. 23-39 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; informal savings and credit associations.

Africans have long-established social and economic mechanisms to cope with large financial demands. This paper explores one such risk-sharing institution - indigenous credit associations (ICAs) - based on primary data collection in 2005 in Eritrea, where ICAs are known as 'ekubs'. The paper compares their institutional design, economic function and social role in three geographical settings - neighbourhoods that comprise the city of Asmara, secondary towns and cities or the periurban settlements on the outskirts of the capital city, and rural villages - and identifies factors that contribute to their functional success. The paper demonstrates that 'ekub' associations are an important form of social capital by which to distribute locally-generated capital, ameliorate poverty, and resolve the economic problem of purchasing indivisible goods. 'Ekubs' also are a key source of community; they build, bridge, and bond Eritrean society by drawing together people of different ages, genders and ethnic backgrounds. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

52 Kibreab, Gaim

Forced labour in Eritrea / Gaim Kibreab - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 41-72 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; military service; forced labour.

Using fieldwork data collected in Eritrea, Rome, Milan and Stockholm, and supplemented by human rights organization reports and discussions with key informants in four cities in the UK, this article examines the extent to which the Eritrean national service and its

concomitant Warsai-Yikaalo Development Campaign (WYDC) qualify as forced or compulsory labour as defined by the relevant international conventions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

53 Pedersen, Ralph K.

The Byzantine-Aksumite period shipwreck at Black Assarca Island, Eritrea / Ralph K. Pedersen - In: *Azania*: (2008), vol. 43, p. 77-94 : ill., foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Red Sea; archaeology; pottery; shipwrecks; 0-999.

Black Assarca Island (off the coast of Eritrea in the Red Sea) became the focus of archaeological investigation beginning in 1995, when ceramics lying here on the sea floor were discovered. Some 15 centuries ago a ship wrecked off Black Assarca and lay undiscovered until 1995. In subsequent excavations, no evidence was found of the ship, but three types of amphorae, several ceramic finds that did not come from amphorae, a piece of glass and a counter-balance weight for a steelyard were discovered. On the basis of the found pottery, it was determined that the site was probably that of a wrecked ship dating from the 5th to 7th centuries AD. The cargo was probably being transported from Aila, at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, to Adulis (in present-day Eritrea). At least one more season of excavations is required to fully understand the site. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

54 Yasin, Yasin Mohammed

Political history of the Afar in Ethiopia and Eritrea / Yasin Mohammed Yasin - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 39-65.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Eritrea; Afar; self-determination; political history.

As in many parts of Africa, colonial map-making has left a deep-seated mark on the political features of present-day States in the Horn of Africa. As the making of boundaries was entirely based on the vested interests of European expansionists that ignored the ethnic make-up of societies, similar ethno-linguistic groups were cut up into two or more adjacent States. These divisions, which gravely challenged the traditional administrative and socioeconomic systems, further fuelled conflicts in the Horn of Africa. Among many cases of such tragic partitions, the land of the homogenous nomadic nation of Afar was divided among three States in the region, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti. Subsequent to their anticolonial resistance, the Afar have faced further intra-State divisions and marginalization enforced by the central powers in the respective States. Their half-a-century old quest and struggle for self-determination was regarded as paving the way for an independent State. Is creating a nation called Afarria or else the Afar Triangle the ultimate goal of Afar political movements? What does unity and self-determination mean for the Afar? This paper reviews the history of the Afar in Ethiopia and Eritrea. It discusses the inception of a

NORTHEAST AFRICA - ERITREA

modern political orientation among the Afar and their struggle for self-determination from the era of European colonialism to the time of domestic domination. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

55 Abbink, Jon

Muslim monasteries? : some aspects of religious culture in northern Ethiopia / Jon Abbink - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 117-133 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; shrines; Sufism.

This paper presents some preliminary observations on Sufi Muslim shrines or retreats in the Wällo region of Ethiopia. These shrines are places where local Muslim holy men or "saints" lead the faithful and act as religious mediators and advisors. Some of these Sufi Muslim retreats have a "monastic" character, and allow males and females a life of reflection and devotion to God. An obvious parallel with Christian monasteries presents itself, referring to a partly shared religious culture. The author reflects on the extent and nature of this similarity. He underlines the need for a fresh approach to the study of religion in Ethiopia and Africa, in the context of contemporary debates about religious identity and the hardening of communal boundaries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

56 Assefa, Taye

Academic freedom in Ethiopia : perspectives of teaching personnel / ed. by Taye Assefa. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, cop. 2008. - XII, 529 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9789994450206

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; academic freedom; universities; academics; working conditions.

In mid-2006 the Forum for Social Studies launched a research project whose main objective was to identify the regulatory framework, institutional arrangements and established practices pertaining to governance, academic freedom and conditions of service of teaching personnel in institutions of higher education in Ethiopia, and to assess these in terms of their compliance with the terms of the 1997 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the status of higher-education teaching personnel. Seven major public universities and four private colleges were selected for case studies. The public universities were Addis Ababa University (reports by Baye Yimam, Demissu Gemedu), Arbaminch University (Wanna Leka), Bahir Dar University (Ayalew Shebeshi), University of Gondar (Habtamu Wondimu), Haramaya University (Brook Lemma), University of Hawassa (Tesfaye Semela) and Jimma University (Tesfaye Tafesse). The private institutions were Unity University College (Derese Getachew), St Mary's University College (Eyayu

Lulseged), the Evangelical Theological College (Eyayu Lulseged) and HiLCoE School of Computer Science and Technology (Derese Getachew). In addition to the findings of the case studies, this publication also includes three papers on cross-cutting issues presented at a national conference on academic freedom organized by the Forum for Social Studies in April 2007. The papers concern massification and teaching personnel's condition of service at the University of Gonder (Ashenafi Alemu), the implementation of the teacher education system overhaul programme and improving teacher quality and status through social dialogue (Menna Olango and Solomon Lemma), and the system of evaluating teaching personnel at Addis Ababa University (Wossenu Yimam). The Recommendation adopted by the conference participants is included in an annex. [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Assefa, Taye

Digest of Ethiopia's national policies, strategies and programs / ed. by Taye Assefa. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, cop. 2008. - XIV, 472 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9789994450190

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; government policy.

Following the fall of the Derg regime in May 1991, Ethiopia has witnessed a wide range of policy reforms. The present compilation traces the genesis of post-1991 government policies and highlights the continuities, significant departures and other salient features. Each of the policy reviews analyses the critical elements of the policy, identifies major gaps in its conceptualization, the achievements registered and the challenges encountered in its implementation. The policy reviews are roughly grouped into three parts and presented under social, economic and governance sectors. The social sector covers food security and the productive safety net programme, population policy, educational policy and the national policy on Ethiopian women. The economic sector covers policies on agriculture, agricultural extension, money and finance, energy and biofuels, industry, trade and investment, water and the environment. The governance sector covers civil service reform, the justice system and urban development. Authors: Admit Zerihun, Amdissa Teshome, Bekele Bayissa, Bulti Terfassa, Dessalegn Rahmato, Getachew Minas, Habtemariam Kassa, Mandefrot Belay, Meheret Ayenew, Melaku Bekele, Mesfin Tafesse, Sosena Demissie, Teklebirhan Gebremichael, Tesfaye Tafesse, Workneh Negatu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

58 Ciabarri, Luca

Productivity of refugee camps: social and political dynamics from the Somaliland-Ethiopia border (1988-2001) / Luca Ciabarri - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 67-90.

ASC Subject Headings: Somaliland; Ethiopia; refugees; refugee assistance; social conditions.

Refugee camps are not simply places where temporary protection and primary assistance is provided, but also places in which political and social production occurs. In areas such as the Horn of Africa, with a long tradition of international interventions in the form of humanitarian aid, refugee camps have been intrinsically embedded within local social and political power structures and dynamics, which have deeply transformed both their aims and actions. This article analyses such transformations as part of a local social history, particularly under the peculiar condition of State collapse which has characterized Somaliland in the early 1990s. Furthermore, the author shows how, in the interlacing of institutional collapse, war and international interventions, new equilibriums and forms of government have emerged, thus contributing to depict a kind of genealogy of the new public realm in Somaliland, composed of various actors standing beside the State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

59 Cohen, Leonardo

Visions and dreams: an avenue for Ethiopians' conversion to Catholicism at the beginning of the seventeenth century / Leonardo Cohen - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 4-29.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; religious conversion; missions; dreams; Catholic Church; Ethiopian Church; 1600-1699.

Various scholars have shown that dreams and visions constituted an important means for apprehending religious truths in Ethiopian society. Drawing on these works, the present study focuses on the role of dreams and visions in the process of Christian Ethiopians' conversion to Catholicism during the early 1600s. In the first three decades of that century, the Jesuit mission sought - albeit with mixed results - to implant Catholicism into the Ethiopian Empire. Dreams and visions helped neophytes cope with the crises that were triggered by the new religion, as individuals turned to them in order to bridge the demands laid down by the missionaries and the norms of their own community and thereby intensify their devotion to their newfound faith. Alternatively, others used dreams and visions to resist the encroachment of the European missionaries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

60 Dijk, M.P. van

Managing Ethiopian cities in an era of rapid urbanisation / M.P. van Dijk and J. Fransen (eds.). - Delft : Eburon, 2008. - 249 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789059722675

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; urban planning; urban development; urbanization; conference papers (form); 2007.

This book assesses the opportunities and challenges of Ethiopian urban managers in an era of rapid urbanization. It is based on a conference that took place at the Ethiopia Civil Service College in Addis Ababa on 5 September 2007. The chapters are arranged in the following parts: Introduction (J. Fransen); 1. Land (K.C. Serbeh-Yiadom, E. Alehegn and M.P. van Dijk on land administration, N.J. Ayonga on the management of land use conflicts); 2. Housing and transport (T. Teshome on housing typologies in Addis Ababa, Maxwell Nyarirangwe on city morphology and transport costs); 3. Fiscal decentralization (A. Bongwa on subnational borrowing, E. Alehegn on local government finance); 4. Environment (A.N.A. Sackey on the environmental impact of rapid urbanization, A. Davidson and E. Peter on solid waste management); 5. Rural-urban linkages (M.P. van Dijk on urban-rural dynamics in Ethiopia and Tanzania, A. Davidson on the role of small and medium towns); 6. The way forward (T.P.Z. Mpofo on the role of tourism in urban renewal, D.D. Obo and M.P. van Dijk on microfinance for urban development, J. Fransen on the City Development Strategy embarked on in Awassa); Conclusions (M.P. van Dijk). [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Erhagbe, Edward O.

African-Americans and the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, 1935-1936 : the practical dimension of Pan-Africanism / Edward O. Erhagbe and Ehimika A. Ifidon - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 68-84.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; African Americans; Italo-Ethiopian War; international solidarity.

In a world where the Negro groped for recognition, Ethiopia (Abyssinia), with its ancient institutions and sovereignty virtually intact, was a symbol of racial pride and achievement. This Ethiopia, however, was invaded by Italy in 1935. It was a racial interpretation that the Negro world gave the Italian invasion. African-American interest in Africa, which hitherto had been romantic and sentimental, with the Italian invasion became practical, and in this case designed to strengthen Ethiopian resistance. In the end, the African-American contribution, though symbolically significant, was paltry. This can be accounted for by the relative poverty of African-Americans, and the time and cultural distance separating them from Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

62 Gori, Alessandro

The study of Arabic grammar in Ethiopia : the case of two contemporary Muslim learned men / Alessandro Gori - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 134-147.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Arabic language; Islamic education; textbooks; ulema; biographies (form).

The article deals with the contribution of Sayh ʾAbd al-Bāsit b. Muhammad b. Hasan al-Mināsī (1908-1993) and Sayh Muhammad Amīn b. ʾAbdalāh al-It̤yubī al-Hararī

al-Muhammadī (1930-), two contemporary Muslim Ethiopian scholars, to the study of Arabic grammar. The position of this subject in the curricula of traditional Islamic education in Ethiopia is briefly described from both a diachronic and a synchronic perspective. The biography of the two learned men is analysed with a special emphasis on the different phases of their training and on the literary outcomes of their activity. Finally, the main handbooks used in Islamic educational centres in Ethiopia are listed to indicate the frame in which the aspiring 'sayhs' (sheikhs) and their masters study and teach. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

63 Hagemann, Tobias

Pastoral conflicts and State-building in the Ethiopian lowlands / Tobias Hagemann, Alemmaya Mulugeta - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 19-37.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; pastoralists; social conflicts; State formation.

This paper draws attention to the central role played by the Ethiopian State in reconfiguring contemporary (agro)pastoral conflicts in its semi-arid lowlands. Contrary to primordialist and environmental conflict theories of pastoralist violence, the authors shed light on the changing political rationality of intergroup conflicts by retracing the multiple impacts of State-building on pastoral land tenure and resource governance, peacemaking and customary authorities, and competition over State resources. Based on an extensive comparative review of recent case studies, post-1991 administrative decentralization is identified as a major driving force in struggles for resources between transhumant herders in Ethiopia's peripheral regions. The analysis emphasizes the politicization of kinship relations and group identities and the transformation of conflict motives under the influence of the gradual incorporation of (agro)pastoral groups into the Ethiopian nation-State. Ethnic federalism incites pastoralists to engage in parochial types of claim-making, to occupy territory on a more permanent basis and to become involved in 'politics of difference' with neighbouring groups. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

64 Jabbar, Mohammad

Market institutions and transaction costs influencing trader performance in live animal marketing in rural Ethiopian markets / Mohammad Jabbar ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 5, p. 747-764 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; market; livestock; rural areas.

Using data from a sample of 131 live animal traders in 38 rural Ethiopian highland markets, the authors test the hypothesis that performance of trading firms depends on their assets (physical, financial, as well as human and social capital) and trading practices. Most traders used own capital as access to credit was limited. The livestock market was characterized

by non-standardised products and lack of information in the public domain about supply, demand and prices. Consequently, livestock trading was largely a personalised business though brokers and regular buyers and sellers were sometimes used for gathering information, searching buyers/sellers, price negotiation and contract enforcement. Although most transactions were conducted in the physical presence of parties, contract violations were common, which were settled mainly through informal means as formal legal systems were either absent or time-consuming. Estimated costs and margins of most recent transactions showed low returns, and losses in some cases. Market levies, transport, travel and feeds were major items of variable cost, with some variation between cattle and small ruminants. Multiple regression analysis showed that traders' financial and human capital and trading practices had varying effects on margins and costs of cattle and small ruminant trade. Unstable price, multiple taxes, non-transparent tax system, limited access to credit and weak demand for the quality of the products traded were perceived by traders as major marketing problems. All the problems were amenable to public policy to improve the market environment and marketing efficiency. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

65 Kaplan, Steven

Finding the True Cross : the social-political dimensions of the Ethiopian Mäsqäl festival / Steven Kaplan - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 4, p. 447-465.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; religious festivals; Ethiopian Church; religious history.

This study of the Ethiopian Orthodox Mäsqäl festival, the 'Feast of the Finding of the True Cross', focuses upon the multiple ways in which diverse and even contradictory social messages have been dramatized through this celebration throughout its more than five hundred years of recorded history. While portrayals of imperial power are perhaps the most obvious features of the festival, they are only one aspect of Mäsqäl celebrations. Other issues of rank and hierarchy are portrayed in various ways including the construction, lighting and circling of the bonfire and the distribution and division of food. However, these images of a clearly organized and broadly acknowledged social and political order were challenged, not only by 'crises' which came to the surface at the time of the ritual, but also in clearly ritualized games and battles, which dramatized and expressed the tensions that are a constant feature of any sociopolitical system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

66 Kebede, Bereket

Land reform, distribution of land and institutions in rural Ethiopia : analysis of inequality with dirty data / Bereket Kebede - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 4, p. 550-577 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; land reform; inequality.

There are two explicitly or implicitly and widely accepted beliefs about the distribution of land in Ethiopia after the reform of 1975. First, land distribution in rural Ethiopia is highly equitable, for example compared with other African countries, where private ownership exists. Second, the current land distribution pattern is basically a result of allocation after the reform; in other words, pre-reform tenures do not help us understand post-reform land distribution. This paper questions both these beliefs. Using formal inequality indexes and a methodology that explicitly considers measurement errors, the empirical results indicate that both inter and intra-regional inequalities are high; inequality in the distribution of land is comparable with that in other African countries. A regression-based decomposition indicates that distribution of ox ownership and female headship are important factors affecting inequality. The paper also argues that the post-reform distribution is likely to have been influenced by pre-reform tenures and calls for a more detailed historical analysis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

67 Mennasemay, Maimire

A Millennium Democratic Goal for Ethiopia: some conceptual issues / Maimire Mennasemay - In: *Africa Today*: (2008/09), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 3-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; democracy; civil society; political philosophy; empowerment.

This paper argues that the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) approach cannot fulfill Ethiopian aspirations any more than previous 'developmental' projects have done, because it fails to recognize the lived experience of Ethiopians. Ethiopian life conditions are characterized by political, economic and social powerlessness. The MDG approach reduces these life conditions to the technocratic issues of poverty reduction and international aid. Instead, the article proposes an Ethiopian Democratic Millennium Goal that articulates freedom, development, and social justice. It examines how the conceptual stretching of democracy, nation, and civil society has created epistemic obstacles that prevent Ethiopian political thinking from pursuing such a goal. It proposes an approach toward a Millennium Democratic Goal based on an interpretation of democracy as a "form of society", of "development as freedom", and of freedoms as "capabilities". It brings out the role of political society as the midwife of a democracy that Ethiopians can recognize as their solution to the political and economic riddles of their history. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

68 Østebø, Terje

The question of becoming: Islamic reform movements in contemporary Ethiopia / Terje Østebø - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 4, p. 416-446.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Islamic movements; interreligious relations; ethnicity.

Facilitated by a new (since 1991) political climate, enhancing Muslim opportunities for religious expression, several Islamic reform movements have surfaced in Ethiopia. Under consideration here are the Salafi movement, the Tabligh movement and an Intellectualist revivalist movement, each of which was crucial for the reconfiguration of religious affiliation, and served as a channel in the search for belonging and coherent meaning. Discussing the movements' sociocultural composition and their particular features, this paper pays attention to how issues of locality interact with translocal ideological currents and affect one another. Of particular interest in the Ethiopian case is the explicit avoidance of any political agenda, a distinct intermarriage with a discourse on ethnicity, where the latter has contributed to complex processes of constructing and demarcating religious and ethnic-based boundaries. The paper thus demonstrates the complex interrelationship between global currents and local factors, all contributing to the heterogenization of contemporary Islam. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

69 Pender, John

Determinants of agricultural and land management practices and impacts on crop production and household income in the highlands of Tigray, Ethiopia / John Pender and Berhanu Gebremedhin - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 395-450 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; land use; soil management; crop yields; household income; agricultural productivity.

This paper investigates the land management practices used in the highlands of Tigray, northern Ethiopia, the factors influencing them and their implications for crop production and income. Several factors commonly hypothesized to have a major impact on land management and agricultural production - including population pressure, small landholdings, access to roads and irrigation and extension and credit programmes - are found to have limited direct impact on crop production and income. The paper finds, however, that profitable opportunities do exist to increase agricultural production and achieve more sustainable land management in the highlands of Tigray. These opportunities include improvement of crop production using low-external input investments and practices such as stone terraces, reduced tillage and reduced burning. The comparative advantage of people in the Tigray highlands is apparently in such low-input approaches and in alternative livelihood activities such as improved livestock management and non-farm activities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

70 Perry, Yaron

German mission in Abyssinia : Wilhelm Staiger from Baden, 1835-1904 / Yaron Perry - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 48-60.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; missions; Falasha; 1860-1869.

In the wake of the French Revolution, seen by many Protestants as the forerunner of the second coming of Jesus, a crucial element in the realization of this apocalyptic vision was the conversion of the Jews, or alternatively, drawing them closer to belief in the Christian Messiah. Thus scores of missionaries, mostly members either of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews or the Basler Pilgermission, arrived in Ethiopia during the mid-1850s and the early 1860s with the aim of drawing the local Jews towards Christianity. Amongst them was the German missionary Wilhelm Staiger (1835-1904). Staiger subsequently recorded his experiences in Ethiopia, where he became caught up in the political turmoil between Great Britain and Teodoros II (1818-1868). Together with other European missionaries, he was held in captivity by the emperor for four-and-a-half years. They were rescued by a British expeditionary force in April 1868. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Prijac, Lukian

Déborah Lifszyc (1907-1942) : ethnologue et linguiste (de Gondär à Auschwitz) / Lukian Prijac - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 148-172 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; France; Ethiopian studies; social scientists; biographies (form).

Déborah Lifszyc (1907-1942) est un personnage intimement lié à l'histoire ethnologique et linguistique des sciences africaines de l'entre deux guerres en France. Membre des missions Dakar-Djibouti puis Sahara-Soudan sous la direction de Marcel Griaule, attachée au département d'Afrique noire du musée du Trocadéro, linguiste confirmée et ethnologue débutante, elle est aujourd'hui méconnue et pourtant omniprésente avant-guerre dans tout ce qui touchait à l'Afrique et plus particulièrement à l'Éthiopie et aux Dogons. Cet article suit son travail scientifique, en particulier la partie éthiopienne de ses études, et sa tragique destinée. Les sources sont maigres: on la connaît par les nombreux écrits de Michel Leiris et de Denise Paulme, ses amis, par son dossier de naturalisation conservé aux Archives contemporaines de Fontainebleau ainsi que par les quelques publications qu'elle a faites. Son nom s'orthographie de façon différente: Déborah Lifszyc, ou Dvora ou Dobra Lifshitz, ou Déborah Lifchitz. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

72 Skjerdal, Terje S.

Between journalism 'universals' and cultural particulars : challenges facing the development of a journalism programme in an East African context / Terje S. Skjerdal - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 23-34 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; journalism; higher education; educational cooperation.

One of the main dilemmas facing journalism education across Africa is whether one can argue for a 'universal' set of journalistic standards while at the same time maintaining a

culturally sensitive journalism practice. Underlying the dilemma is the question of whether there is a need to identify an 'African journalism' philosophy that is normatively different from its Western counterpart. This is illustrated by a newly started MA programme in journalism at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, which is supported by the Norwegian government through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). A curriculum was designed with particular focus on democracy and human rights. In light of this programme, the article argues that rather than seeing journalistic practices as a negotiation between journalism 'universals' and cultural particulars they ought to be seen as the interplay between the two. Following this argument, the article calls for a rethinking and distinction of the roles of conventional news media and alternative media. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

73 Sutton, J.E.G.

Aksum: goldfield or vineyards? / J.E.G. Sutton - In: *Azania*: (2008), vol. 43, p. 18-35 : ill., foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; archaeology; Axum polity.

Drawing attention to some rock-cut archaeological features, situated between 3 and 7 km north and north-west of Aksum town, Laurel Phillipson (*Azania* vol. 41, 2006) made a forceful case for gold production being an important factor behind the wealth and regional power of Aksum (in present-day Ethiopia) in the early and middle part of the first millennium AD. The present author poses the question of whether these features can reasonably be attributed to a former gold-working industry. It concerns two types of feature: one consists of rectangular and slightly hollowed stone platforms or trays called 'mistah werki' ('a place where gold is washed or spread out'); the other type comprises rectangular tanks, carved into the tops of massive rectangular boulders of syenite, and presumed to be fruit or wine presses. The present author suggests - as a tentative conclusion - that, on balance, the 'mistah werki' more likely belonged within the social-cum-religious life of the place than in its agricultural or industrial sector, and that the tank sets were constructed for viticulture and storage of wine. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Taye Assefa

Decentralization in Ethiopia / ed. by Taye Assefa, Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, cop. 2007. - 169 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9994450115

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; decentralization.

Ethiopia's first wave of decentralization (1991-2001) was centred on creating and empowering national/regional governments. In the second wave, in 2001, the central

government undertook to further devolve powers and responsibilities to the weredas (districts), the lowest unit of local government, through the District Level Decentralization Programme (DLDP) and the Urban Management Programme (UMP). While the first wave of decentralization was countrywide, the second wave was initially limited to the four regional states, namely Oromia, Amhara, Tigray and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region. The present collective volume includes scoping studies made by the Forum for Social Studies, together with synopses of three masters theses submitted to the Institute of Regional and Local Development Studies of Addis Ababa University in 2006. The scoping studies comprise a literature review of studies on decentralization in Ethiopia, highlighting research gaps (Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher and Kassahun Berhanu), and a report on fieldwork that involved a rapid assessment of eight weredas and two kifle ketemas in Addis Ababa (Meheret Ayenew). The three masters theses focus on public service delivery, specifically with respect to education, health, water supply and rural roads, in Digelu and Tijo wereda of Arsi Zone, Oromia Region (Kumera Kanea Tucho), decentralized education services in Moretenna Jirru and Bereh Aleltu weredas of North Shoa (Tesfaye Tadesse), and an evaluation of the performance of the wereda decentralization programme in Amhara National Regional State, with emphasis on Legambo wereda in the South Wello Zone (Muhammed Seid Yimer). [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Yasin, Yasin Mohammed

Political history of the Afar in Ethiopia and Eritrea / Yasin Mohammed Yasin - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 39-65.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Eritrea; Afar; self-determination; political history.

As in many parts of Africa, colonial map-making has left a deep-seated mark on the political features of present-day States in the Horn of Africa. As the making of boundaries was entirely based on the vested interests of European expansionists that ignored the ethnic make-up of societies, similar ethno-linguistic groups were cut up into two or more adjacent States. These divisions, which gravely challenged the traditional administrative and socioeconomic systems, further fuelled conflicts in the Horn of Africa. Among many cases of such tragic partitions, the land of the homogenous nomadic nation of Afar was divided among three States in the region, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti. Subsequent to their anticolonial resistance, the Afar have faced further intra-State divisions and marginalization enforced by the central powers in the respective States. Their half-a-century old quest and struggle for self-determination was regarded as paving the way for an independent State. Is creating a nation called Afarria or else the Afar Triangle the ultimate goal of Afar political movements? What does unity and self-determination mean for the Afar? This paper reviews the history of the Afar in Ethiopia and Eritrea. It discusses the inception of a modern political orientation among the Afar and their struggle for self-determination from

the era of European colonialism to the time of domestic domination. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

SOMALIA

76 Ciabarri, Luca

Productivity of refugee camps: social and political dynamics from the Somaliland-Ethiopia border (1988-2001) / Luca Ciabarri - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 67-90.

ASC Subject Headings: Somaliland; Ethiopia; refugees; refugee assistance; social conditions.

Refugee camps are not simply places where temporary protection and primary assistance is provided, but also places in which political and social production occurs. In areas such as the Horn of Africa, with a long tradition of international interventions in the form of humanitarian aid, refugee camps have been intrinsically embedded within local social and political power structures and dynamics, which have deeply transformed both their aims and actions. This article analyses such transformations as part of a local social history, particularly under the peculiar condition of State collapse which has characterized Somaliland in the early 1990s. Furthermore, the author shows how, in the interlacing of institutional collapse, war and international interventions, new equilibriums and forms of government have emerged, thus contributing to depict a kind of genealogy of the new public realm in Somaliland, composed of various actors standing beside the State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

77 Hühne, Markus V.

Newspapers in Hargeysa: freedom of speech in post-conflict Somaliland / Markus V. Hühne - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 91-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Somaliland; freedom of speech; newspapers; politics.

This article discusses the role of newspapers in the ongoing democratization process in Somaliland. It shows that, embedded in Somali culture and the recent history of the region, freedom of speech in Hargeysa, the capital of Somaliland, is cultivated by and in print media, established after the civil war. Several debates in the newspapers, which have centred on sensitive political issues such as the position of Somaliland towards Somalia and the conflict between Somaliland and Puntland over the control of the Sool region, are used to exemplify this point. In some regards, the newspapers continue the legacy of the civil war. Most newspaper owners and journalists participated actively in the guerrilla struggle against the dictatorial regime of Mahamed Siyad Barre. The result of the struggle was secession from Somalia and the independence of Somaliland as a de facto State. The country, however, does not enjoy international recognition, and not all inhabitants support its independence. Against this background the newspapers are actively involved in a

NORTHEAST AFRICA - SOMALIA

'nationbuilding' struggle that marginalizes a significant part of the population and harbours the potential for renewed civil war in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

78 Horst, Cindy

A monopoly on assistance: international aid to refugee camps and the neglected role of the Somali diaspora / Cindy Horst - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 121-131.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; refugees; Somalians; refugee assistance.

This article examines the neglected role of assistance provided by Somali refugees themselves within the framework of international aid practices in long-term refugee camps in northeastern Kenya. The article is based on fieldwork carried out in Dadaab and Nairobi over various periods between 1995 and August 2007. It first discusses the context of the Dadaab refugee camps as a protracted refugee situation, and the monopoly on assistance that is commonly assumed by international aid providers. Next, the author deals with assistance provided by refugees outside Dadaab through the lens of international aid provision by distinguishing relief aid, aid for care and maintenance, and more sustainable types of development aid. The article demonstrates that international aid providers do not hold a monopoly on any of these kinds of aid provision. It argues that refugees need to be acknowledged not just as assistance receivers but also as providers of aid. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

79 Abomo-Maurin, Marie-Rose

Littérature orale, genres, fonction et réécriture / textes réunis, corrigés et présentés par Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2008. - 230 p. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782296062900

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Central Africa; oral literature; novels.

Ce livre sur la littérature orale explore, dans une Afrique culturelle multiple, les discours littéraires et leur impact social. Du texte oral, dans son acception traditionnelle, à l'insertion des genres oraux dans l'écrit, le livre se veut une traversée de l'espace et du temps. L'ensemble des études se focalise surtout sur l'Afrique de l'Ouest et l'Afrique centrale. La première partie, sur les genres oraux, s'intéresse à la taxonomie et à la définition des genres oraux (contributions de Alain Joseph Sissao sur la littérature orale moose (Burkina Faso), et de Charles Belinga b'Eno sur l'épopée orale du Mvèt du Cameroun, du Gabon et

de la Guinée Equatoriale. La seconde partie cerne le rôle et la fonction des genres oraux dans la société (Sandra Bornand sur la littérature orale zarma (Niger), Alice Degorce sur les chants funéraires moose, Anne-Marie Dauphin-Tinturier sur les chants d'initiation dans le rituel du 'cisungu' en Zambie, Alice-Delphine Tang sur la femme dans les contes de Birago Diop, Abomo-Maurin Marie-Rose sur 'Moneblum ou l'homme bleu', une épopée du Cameroun). La troisième partie, "Oralité, écriture et réécriture", s'ancre dans une perspective plus moderne de la littérature orale et de son exploitation dans la société actuelle (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin sur 'Nnanga Kon', roman en langue boulou de Jean-Louis Njemba Medou, Françoise Ugochukwu sur le rôle du conte dans les romans d'Étienne Goyemide, République centrafricaine, Véronique Cornius sur le cycle de Leuk revu et corrigé par Senghor et Sadj, Léontine Gueyes-Troh sur l'oralité dans l'œuvre de Venance Konan, Côte d'Ivoire). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

80 Algadi, Aziber Seïd

Le pouvoir de contrôle des créanciers sur les contrats postérieurs à l'ouverture d'une procédure collective en droit OHADA: effectivité ou facticité? / par Aziber Seïd Algadi - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 867, p. 215-225.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; commercial law; OHADA; bankruptcy.

Classiquement, le paiement des créanciers de l'entreprise en difficulté a été et continue d'être, dans une certaine mesure, la première finalité des procédures collectives. La présence des créanciers dans le déroulement de la procédure collective est réelle en droit OHADA. Elle est fondée sur des institutions qui traduisent la volonté du législateur communautaire africain d'impliquer les partenaires de l'entreprise dans son processus de sauvetage. C'est ainsi qu'on note un rôle de contrôle reconnu aux créanciers et qui se manifeste tant sur un plan général que dans un cadre plus spécial. Si l'effectivité du contrôle des créanciers est une certitude, son efficacité suscite plus de réserve. Les deux cadres d'intervention des créanciers n'offrent pas véritablement de garanties d'efficacité. Ni l'assemblée des créanciers, ni les contrôleurs ne semblent en fait jouir d'une quelconque crédibilité. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

81 Ambec, Stefan

Voting over informal risk-sharing rules / Stefan Ambec - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 4, p. 635-659 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; risk; economic behaviour; communities.

A risk-sharing rule is a redistribution scheme from the most 'successful' persons to the less successful ones. It is collectively designed by the community. This paper posits a new approach to informal risk-sharing in developing countries - particularly sub-Saharan Africa -

inspired by anthropological studies. A risk-sharing rule emerges as a collective choice which is enforced through peer-pressure. The paper determines the elected rules and the level of compliance with these rules. Full risk sharing is achieved only if everybody complies. Partial risk sharing arises more often with full or partial compliance. In many cases, a majority of people vote for and comply with the risk-sharing rule that maximizes their own expected payoff. Yet a minority of people might comply with a rule which is detrimental to them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

82 Anyinefa, Koffi

Scandales : littérature francophone africaine et identité / Koffi Anyinefa - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 191, p. 457-486.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; novels; French language; identity; literary history.

L'histoire de la littérature francophone de l'Afrique au sud du Sahara a été ponctuée de scandales divers (accusations de plagiat, emprunts excessifs, imitations, importantes aides éditoriales, fausses paternités des textes) d'autant plus importants qu'ils concernent des auteurs considérés comme majeurs. En étudiant surtout les discours qui ont accompagné deux scandales les plus retentissants (Yambo Ouologuem et Calixthe Beyala), l'article montre que le champ littéraire en question constitue un espace pluriel subissant un courant d'influences diverses et se nourrissant aussi bien d'éléments endogènes qu'exogènes essentiellement relayés par Paris. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

83 Arnold, Jens Matthias

Services inputs and firm productivity in sub-Saharan Africa : evidence from firm-level data / Jens Matthias Arnold, Aaditya Mattoo and Gaia Narciso - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 4, p. 578-599 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; industrial productivity; telecommunications industry; electricity; banking.

This paper investigates the relationship between the productivity of African manufacturing firms and their access to services inputs. It uses data from the World Bank Enterprise Survey for over 1,000 firms in ten Sub-Saharan African countries - Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia - to calculate the total factor productivity of firms. The Enterprise Surveys also contain measures of firms' access to telecommunications, electricity and financial services. The availability of these measures at the firm level, both as subjective and objective indicators, allows for an exploitation of the variation in services performance at the subnational regional level. Furthermore, by using the regional variation in services performance, it is

also possible to address concerns about the possible endogeneity of the services variables. The results show a significant and positive relationship between firm productivity and service performance in all three services sectors analysed. The paper thus provides support for the argument that improvements in services industries contribute to enhancing the performance of downstream economic activities, and thus are an essential element of a strategy for promoting growth and reducing poverty. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

84 Barnichon, Régis

Sources of inflation in sub-Saharan Africa / Régis Barnichon and Shanaka J. Peiris - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 5, p. 729-746 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; inflation.

This paper explores the sources of inflation in sub-Saharan Africa by examining the relationship between inflation, the output gap and the real money gap. Using heterogeneous panel cointegration estimation techniques, it estimates cointegrating vectors for the production function and the real money demand function to recover the structural output and money gaps for 17 African countries. The central finding is that both gaps contain significant information regarding the evolution of inflation, albeit with a larger role played by the money gap. There is no significant evidence of asymmetry in the relationship. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

85 Barrière, Olivier

Foncier et environnement en Afrique : des acteurs au(x) droit(s) / sous la dir. d'Olivier Barrière et d'Alain Rohegude. - Paris : Karthala, 2009, cop. 2008. - 425 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers d'anthropologie du droit ; 2007-2008) - Aan kop van titelpag.: Laboratoire d'anthropologie juridique de Paris. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811101817

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Botswana; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Madagascar; Senegal; land law; land tenure; land reform; environmental management; legal reform.

Le présent ouvrage porte sur les relations du foncier et de l'environnement en Afrique. Les contributions posent les bases conceptuelles et méthodologiques d'un droit pour un développement durable à travers l'enjeu de la qualification du droit sur le sol et les ressources naturelles renouvelables (première partie) et celui d'un droit négocié dans une régulation juridique associant les acteurs publics et privés. Le niveau local est rendu essentiel. Celui-ci s'appuie largement sur des démarches participatives, dont la décentralisation et la gestion intégrée de la terre et des ressources naturelles, dans un souci de préservation durable de celles-ci, sont des applications qui en découlent. Ce volume en propose des illustrations et des éléments d'analyse. 1ère partie: Introduction

générale: les régulations juridiques foncières et environnementales, clefs de voûte du développement durable (Olivier Barrière) - L'intégration du droit dans la dialectique sociétés-écosystèmes, le droit d'une "socio-écologie" (Olivier Barrière) - L'homme, la terre, le droit. Quatre lectures de la juridicité du rapport "foncier" (Étienne Le Roy) - De la légalité à la légitimité foncière: pistes pour une meilleure protection de l'environnement (Samuel Nguiffo) - Entre terre et eau, la gestion du delta de l'Okavango: un mécanisme d'ordre public écologique? (Nadia Belaïdi) - La réforme foncière à Madagascar. Relire le droit de propriété sur la terre (Alain Rohegude) - Bail emphytéotique et fiducie. Voie de la réforme foncière au Sénégal (Caroline Plançon) - Être et mal-être du droit foncier à Vanuatu (Laurent Chassot). 2ème partie: Introduction: vers une autre forme de droit? (Olivier Barrière) - Le droit sous l'emprise de la concertation et la négociation pour une gouvernance territoriale (Olivier Barrière) - La formation d'un droit foncier négocié dans le Sud forestier ivoirien (Séraphin Néné Bi) - La législation forestière camerounaise au cœur de l'interaction foncier-environnement: l'émergence d'un droit concerté? (Rose-Nicole Sime) - Foncier et environnement en Afrique subsaharienne: les conditions d'émergence d'un droit négocié (Aline Aka) - Conclusion générale: gérer la complexité de la propriété comme condition d'un droit foncier durable à inventer (Alain Rohegude). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

86 Binsbergen, Wim van

African philosophy and the negotiation of practical dilemmas of individual and collective life / Wim van Binsbergen (ed.). - [Leiden : African Studies Centre], 2008. - 260 p. ; 21 cm. - (Quest, ISSN 1011-226X ; vol. 22, no. 1/2 (2008)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; social problems; philosophy; epistemology; culture contact.

Cet ensemble d'études, réunies pour former un numéro spécial, s'emploie à démontrer que la philosophie africaine s'est toujours efforcée de proposer des contributions à la résolution de défis pratiques dans la vie individuelle et collective. Certaines études touchent aux problèmes de la vie à l'époque moderne en Afrique; d'autres réfléchissent à la question de la provenance, de la nature, et du statut épistémologique et politique des ressources philosophiques dont dispose l'Afrique pour confronter ces problèmes pratiques. Textes: De la géopolitique de la connaissance et autres stratégies de décolonisation du savoir (Kasereka Kavwahirehi) - An indigenous Yorùbá (African) philosophical argument against capital punishment (Moses Òkè) - Le discours d'État sur le génocide : la mémoire du génocide peut-elle devenir une idéologie politique? (Jean-Luc Malango Kitungano) - Traditional wisdom: its expressions and representations in Africa and beyond : exploring intercultural epistemology (Wim M.J. van Binsbergen) - Le problème du vivre-ensemble entre le même et l'autre dans l'État postcolonial d'Afrique noire (Lucien Ayissi) - Philosophie

et critique phénoménologique de l'ethnisme au Cameroun (Dieudonné Zognong) - The reality of spirits? A historiography of the Akan concept of 'mind' (Louise F. Müller) - Reflections on Rev Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the fight against terrorism and poverty : 'What would King do?' (Joseph Osei) - Sur le respect de la nature (Kwami Christophe Dikenou) - De la dis-crimination à l'in-crimination : démasquer en théorie (Sathya Rao). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

87 Bodea, Cristina

Political violence and underdevelopment / Cristina Bodea and Ibrahim A. Elbadawi - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, suppl. 2, p. 50-96 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; political violence; economic development.

The authors analyse the economic growth impact of organized political violence. First, they identify the various manifestations of political violence (riots, coups and civil war) and their risk of occurrence by using a multinomial model. Second, they use predicted probabilities of aggregate violence and its three manifestations to identify their growth effects in an encompassing growth model. The results of Generalised Method of Moments dynamic panel regressions suggest that organized political violence, especially civil war, significantly lowers long-term economic growth. Moreover, unlike most previous studies, the authors also find ethnic fractionalization to have a negative and direct effect on growth, though its effect is substantially ameliorated by the institutions specific to a non-factional democratic society. Third, they find that sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has been disproportionately impacted by civil war, which explains a substantial share of its economic decline. Fourth, they suggest that to break free from its conflict-underdevelopment trap, Africa needs to better manage its ethnic diversity and the way to do it is to develop inclusive, non-factional democracy. A democratic but factional polity will not do the trick and is only marginally better than authoritarian regimes. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

88 Chhibber, Ajay

Disasters, climate change and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa : lessons and directions / Ajay Chhibber and Rachid Laajaj - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, suppl. 2, p. 7-49 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; disasters; climate change; risk; economic development; government policy.

This paper explores the links among natural disasters, climate change and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa, and outlines a framework for considering these links. It summarizes the limited knowledge of the long-term economic impact of natural disasters. Drawing links among disasters, resource management, conflicts and other transmission channels is a necessary condition to develop an appropriate response. The paper argues

that African governments along with their development partners need to develop a more robust adaptation and response capability to disasters as part of development planning. The paper makes the case for more market-based financing mechanisms than have been used hitherto and an emphasis on forecasting research. It also argues for more work on the links between climate change and disasters and a new way of looking at disaster resilience as a continuum to development strategy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

89 Coleman, Simeon

Estimating equilibrium real exchange rates in the franc zone / Simeon Coleman - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 4, p. 600-634 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; exchange rates; franc zone; 1950-1999.

This paper estimates the degree of real exchange rate misalignment in 12 CFA (Communauté financière africaine) franc zone countries over the period 1960-1999. Allowing for contemporaneous error co-variances, due to observed cross-sectional dependence, it uses seemingly unrelated regressions equation estimations to estimate the equilibrium real effective exchange rate and degree of misalignment in each country. The paper finds significant differences across member States, however, the largest economies - Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal - showed some striking similarities. Just prior to the 1994 devaluation, these three economies were much more overvalued compared with the smaller member States, some of which were either marginally misaligned or virtually in equilibrium. In 1994, only Côte d'Ivoire is exactly in equilibrium as a result of the devaluation. The analysis of misalignment for the period after 1994 suggests that some challenges lie ahead for the CFA franc zone, if fixed parity is to be maintained. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

90 Coutelet, Nathalie

Habib Benglia et le cinéma colonial / Nathalie Coutelet - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 191, p. 531-547.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; Mali; France; cinema; artists; colonial period; stereotypes.

Habib Benglia, artiste polyvalent et prolifique, n'a eu au cinéma que des rôles secondaires, des emplois codifiés et la critique l'a souvent ignoré. C'est à la fois le lot de nombreux comédiens, éclipsés par les vedettes, et le résultat d'un préjugé. Sa carrière a reposé, en grande partie, sur sa couleur, ses rôles se sont cantonnés à quelques emplois traditionnels. Le cinéma colonial, œuvre de propagande ou divertissement exotique, l'a ainsi mis largement à contribution. Vecteur de stéréotypes, ce genre évolua vers davantage de vérité

et de réalisme, mais n'offrit pas à Benglia la possibilité de se hisser aux côtés des vedettes.
Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

91 Dieng, Amady Aly

Les étudiants africains et la littérature négro-africaine d'expression française / sous la dir. de Amady Aly Dieng. - Mankon, Bamenda : Langaa RPCIG, 2009. - XII, 166 p. ; 23 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 9956558303

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Caribbean; literature; French language; political consciousness; independence; conference papers (form); 1961.

Les 5 et 6 juillet 1961 les étudiants africains, organisés dans la Fédération des étudiants d'Afrique noire en France (FEANF), tenaient pour la première fois un séminaire à Paris sur les relations entre la littérature négro-africaine d'expression française et la politique. Ce séminaire donnait l'occasion aux étudiants africains de définir le rôle de la littérature dans les batailles politiques et d'apprécier correctement l'engagement d'écrivains africains qui s'exprimaient en langue française. L'actuelle publication comporte les travaux de ce séminaire et des annexes constitués par des articles à caractère littéraire puisés dans les journaux des sections territoriales de la FEANF. Y ont été ajouté un survol de la littérature de langue française après les années 1960 jusqu'au mois d'avril 1983 (Cheikh Aliou Ndao) et un article sur les dernières pièces de théâtre de Cheikh Aliou Ndao (Madior Diouf). Sommaire des communications écrites: Réflexions sur la littérature négro-africaine d'expression française (Yves Benot) - Conscience nationale et poésie négro-africaine d'expression française (Condotto Nene Khaly Camara) - Les poètes antillais et la négritude (Edmond Ferly) - Essai sur la poésie africaine (Henri Lopes) - Poésie et politique (Cheikh Aliou Ndao) - L'homme noir dans la poésie (Mustapha Bal) - Problèmes généraux du roman nègre (Claude Deglas) - Le roman négro-africain d'expression française (Condotto Nene Khaly Camara) - Abdoulaye Sadjì et le roman (Mustapha Bal) - Ferdinand Oyono et Mongo Beti (Aimé Gnaly) - 'Balles d'or' de Guy Tirolien (Henri Lopes) - Remarques sur 'Chants d'ombre' et 'Hosties noires' de Léopold Sédar Senghor (Mame Pathé Diagne) - 'Le vieux nègre et la médaille' de F. Oyono (Joseph Van Den Reysen) - 'L'enfant noir' de Camara Laye (Ousmane Camara) - 'Karim' de Ousmane Socé Diop (Ousmane Camara) - 'Le pauvre christ de Bomba' de Mongo Beti (Pierre Bambote) - 'Maïmouna' de Abdoulaye Sadjì (Cheikh Ba). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

92 Djogbenou, Joseph

La cause dans les contrats conclus sur le fondement des actes uniformes de l'OHADA / par Joseph Djogbenou - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 867, p. 133-172.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; international law; law of contract; OHADA; legal reform.

La notion de cause - objective et subjective - dans les obligations contractuelles fait l'objet d'une controverse qui n'est pas nouvelle, certains juristes faisant une distinction entre la cause ou but visé et le motif ou mobile. Pour ce qui est de la législation OHADA visant l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique, le déclin de la cause est déjà notable dans les Actes uniformes établissant les contrats spéciaux. Pour répondre à la nature des contrats auxquels s'intéresse habituellement le monde des affaires (contrats à titre onéreux, souvent synallagmatiques), le législateur communautaire a, certes, reconduit dans ses normes la cause objective qu'il renforce ailleurs par des substituts qui répondent aussi au souci de la justice contractuelle. Mais, en raison de ce que l'objectif du projet communautaire est la stimulation et la facilitation des affaires en Afrique, le législateur semble avoir pris l'option de considérer moins la cause subjective, renonçant manifestement au contrôle de la police contractuelle assurée par le juge. L'avant-projet d'Acte uniforme sur le droit des contrats, inspiré des Principes UNIDROIT relatifs aux contrats du commerce international (version 2004), a préféré évincer formellement la cause des conditions de formation du contrat. Mais à la réalité, il a plutôt assuré une redistribution fonctionnelle de la cause, celle-ci réapparaissant au travers des fenêtres ouvertes par les rédacteurs sur l'ordre public, les bonnes mœurs et les lois impératives. La présente étude recherche si la cause assure les fonctions, d'une part, d'équilibre des attentes des parties à l'intérieur du contrat, et d'autre part, de vérification de la moralité des motivations de chacune des parties dans les contrats stipulés sur le fondement des Actes uniformes, ainsi que la mesure de leur prise en compte. La cause peut être envisagée, d'abord comme un instrument de justice contractuelle (1^e partie), puis comme un instrument de police contractuelle (2^e partie). Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Erdmann, Gero

Party systems in Africa: problems of categorising and explaining party systems / Gero Erdmann and Matthias Basedau - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 241-258 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; one-party systems; multiparty systems; electoral systems; ethnicity.

Starting from controversial findings about the relationship between party systems and the prospects of democratic consolidation, this article argues that problems can only be properly addressed on the basis of a differentiated typology of party systems. Contradictory research results do not pose an 'African puzzle' but can be explained by different and inadequate approaches. The authors argue that a modified version of G. Sartori's typology of party systems provides an appropriate method for classifying African party systems. Based on Sartori's framework, a preponderance of predominant and dominant party systems is identified. This can be explained partly by the prevailing authoritarian nature of

many multiparty regimes in Africa but not by electoral systems or the ethnic plurality of African societies. All kinds of electoral systems are connected to dominant party systems. High ethnic fragmentation does not automatically produce highly fragmented party systems. On the contrary, the high number of ethnic groups makes it necessary to form alliances - maximum ethnic elite coalition - in order to win elections. Hence, most parties are described as ethnic-based congress parties. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

94 Fjeldstad, Odd-Helge

Revenue authorities and public authority in sub-Saharan Africa / Odd-Helge Fjeldstad and Mick Moore - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 1-18.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; tax administration.

Since the early 1990s, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have established semi-autonomous revenue authorities (ARAs), organizationally distinct from ministries of finance, with some real operational autonomy, and with staff paid at rates substantially higher than those in comparable public sector jobs. This has been seen by some observers as a step to dilute the power of the central State executive. the present authors demonstrate that this is a misreading of the story of revenue authorities in Africa. Both African governments and the international development agencies involved in the reforms see ARAs as a means of increasing central government revenues, and thus enlarging the authority of the (central) State. To date, there is little sign that the creation of revenue agencies has actually increased public revenues. It has, however, facilitated a range of reforms in the ways in which taxes are assessed and collected, and deflected pressures that might otherwise have emerged for substantial privatization of tax collection. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

95 Foko, Athanase

L'essor de l'expertise de gestion dans l'espace OHADA / par Athanase Foko - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 867, p. 173-205.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; company law; governance; legal reform.

Telle qu'elle est comprise dans l'espace OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires), l'expertise de gestion s'appliquant au gouvernement de l'entreprise ou "corporate governance" a pour objectif d'améliorer le climat au sein des sociétés et de garantir une participation efficace des associés dans la gestion de leurs affaires. De ce fait, elle a indubitablement plusieurs acquis: le souci de transparence et le souci d'assurer surtout la protection des associés minoritaires (première partie). Mais, toute institution nouvelle étant perfectible, elle développe par ailleurs de nombreux requis. Dans l'optique de lui permettre de jouer son rôle dans la redynamisation des sociétés de façon

optimale, l'innovation de l'expertise de gestion demande à être reconfigurée. Cette action devrait se réaliser sous une double dimension: d'une part, à travers l'encadrement de la notion d'"opération de gestion", et d'autre part, au moyen de la révision de la procédure aboutissant à la décision du juge (seconde partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 Fowowe, Babajide

Financial liberalization policies and economic growth : panel data evidence from sub-Saharan Africa / Babajide Fowowe - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 549-574 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; financial policy; economic development.

This paper conducts an empirical investigation into the effects of financial liberalization policies on the growth of 19 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Two indexes are constructed which measure the gradual progression and institutional changes involved in financial liberalization. Because these indexes track specific financial liberalization policies, they provide better measures of financial liberalization than the indicators of financial development often used in the literature. Panel data estimates show a significant positive relationship between economic growth and financial liberalization policies. The results are robust to alternative specifications of the model, and also across slow- and fast-growing countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

97 Karsenti, Thierry

ICT and changing mindsets in education = Repenser l'éducation à l'aide des TIC / ed. by Thierry Karsenti, Therese M.S. Tchombe, Kathryn Toure. - Bamenda : Langaa RPCIG, 2008. - 196 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Tekst in Frans en Engels. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9956558265

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Benin; Cameroon; Ghana; Mali; Senegal; information technology; education; Internet; pedagogy.

Dans cet ouvrage collectif, les études examinent la problématique de l'utilisation des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) dans les systèmes éducatifs en Afrique. Elles présentent les résultats de visites à 36 écoles et plusieurs cafés internet dans cinq pays, et montrent entre autres la perception qu'ont les enseignants et les élèves de ces nouvelles technologies, ainsi que les défis majeurs et les contraintes relatives à leur intégration dans l'éducation et la pédagogie en Afrique subsaharienne. Titres des contributions, en anglais et en français: Reflections on cultural imperialism and pedagogical possibilities emerging from youth encounters with Internet in Africa; Réflexions sur l'impérialisme culturel et les possibilités pédagogiques, émergentes des rencontres des jeunes en Afrique avec Internet (Kathryn Toure, Mamadou Lamine Diarra, Thierry Karsenti, Salomon Tchaméni-Ngamo) - Gender and psycho-pedagogical implications for cognitive

growth through access to information and communication technologies (Therese Mungah Shalo Tchombe) - Comment intégrer les TIC dans les écoles béninoises si les enseignants restent en marge? (Thierry Azonhe, Aristide Adjibodou, Florentine Akouété-Hounsino) - Quelle durabilité pour les TIC dans l'éducation au Bénin? (Aristide Adjibodou, Alexandre Biao, Toussaint Noudogbessi) - L'usage pédagogique des TIC et les enseignants des écoles fondamentales privées au Mali (Mamadou Lamine Diarra) - Usages et représentations sociales du courriel dans les cybercafés de Bamako (Béatrice Steiner) - Introduction of ICT in schools and classrooms in Cameroon (Moses Atezah Mbangwana) - Évaluation de la pratique des enseignants en matière de TIC dans les écoles au Sénégal (Papa Amadou Sène) - Teacher ICT readiness in Ghana (Kofi B. Boakye, Dzigbodi Ama Banini) - L'intégration des TIC dans l'enseignement: quelles perspectives pour l'école béninoise? (Pascal Codjo Dakpo, Florentine Akouété-Hounsino, Thierry Azonhe) - Quel avenir pour l'usage pédagogique des TIC en Afrique subsaharienne? Cas de cinq pays membres du ROCARE (Djénéba Traoré) - Les TIC, l'apprentissage et la motivation des filles et des garçons au secondaire au Cameroun (Brigitte Matchinda) - Les TIC: instruments de médiation socioconstructiviste (Daouda Dougoumalé Cissé). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

98 Lager, Florent

Le projet d'Acte uniforme OHADA droit du travail du 24 novembre 2006 permettra-t-il de faire rentrer l'économie informelle dans le secteur formel? / par Florent Lager - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 866, p. 85-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; labour law; OHADA; international law; informal sector; legal reform.

L'objectif poursuivi par le droit OHADA n'est pas tant la substitution d'un système juridique à un autre mais bien d'enrichir et de moderniser le droit en vigueur en tenant compte du socle culturel commun et des réalités locales. Le projet d'Acte uniforme OHADA en droit du travail marquera une avancée considérable du point de vue des investisseurs internationaux en facilitant la lecture et l'appréhension des spécificités nationales des États membres. Parmi celles-ci, l'activité informelle est présente dans une grande partie de la structure économique africaine. Un des objectifs de l'Acte uniforme est d'opérer un transfert du secteur informel vers le secteur formel. Le projet d'Acte OHADA en droit du travail du 24 novembre 2006 comporte des aspects comme la négociation collective et la consécration des droits fondamentaux. La présente étude s'efforce d'envisager les effets possibles de l'absorption du secteur informel du point de vue de ces deux aspects. Elle montre aussi quels sont les facteurs socioéconomiques et les incitations extérieures à prendre en compte pour réformer le secteur informel. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

99 Logan, Carolyn

Selected chiefs, elected councillors and hybrid democrats : popular perspectives on the co-existence of democracy and traditional authority / Carolyn Logan - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 101-128 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; traditional rulers; democracy.

The long-standing debate about the proper role for Africa's traditional leaders in contemporary politics has intensified in the last two decades, as efforts to foster democratization and decentralization have brought competing claims to power and legitimacy to the fore, especially at the local level. Questions persist as to whether traditional authority and democratic governance are ultimately compatible or contradictory. Can the two be blended into viable and effective hybrid systems? Or do the potentially anti-democratic features of traditional systems present insurmountable obstacles to an acceptable model of integration? Survey data collected by the Afrobarometer indicate that Africans who live under these dual systems of authority do not draw as sharp a distinction between hereditary chiefs and elected local government officials as most analysts would expect. In fact, popular evaluations of selected and elected leaders are strongly and positively linked. They appear to be consistently shaped by each individual's "leadership affect", and by an understanding of chiefs and elected officials as common players in a single, integrated political system, rather than as opponents in a sharply bifurcated one. Moreover, there is no evident conflict between supporting traditional leadership and being a committed and active democrat. Rather than finding themselves trapped between two competing spheres of political authority, Africans appear to have adapted to the hybridization of their political institutions more seamlessly than many have anticipated or assumed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

100 Nandwa, Boaz

Economic liberalization and conditional volatility of exchange rate in sub-Saharan Africa : asymmetric GARCH analysis / Boaz Nandwa and Samuel K. Andoh - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 426-445 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; exchange rates; economic policy.

For small open economies, an understanding of movements in the exchange rate is imperative in analysing trade and capital flows. In addition, reliable forecasting of exchange rate volatility is important in risk-taking assessment and investment decisionmaking, both of which are critical to long-term growth. Using an asymmetric GARCH-type (generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity) approach, this paper examines the implications of economic liberalization for the stochastic behaviour of the exchange rate series in a sample of sub-Sahara African (SSA) countries - Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi and Zambia - over the 1970-2004 period. The results indicate that

exchange rate volatility is variable, and is less volatile under a fixed exchange rate regime (pre-economic liberalization) and higher under a flexible regime (post-economic liberalization), that is, it is asymmetric. For most of the countries, the EGARCH (exponential GARCH) and TGARCH (threshold GARCH) models are robust to parameter stability and give better forecasting performance compared to the standard GARCH model. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

101 Ngwanza, Achille

OHADA entre adolescence et âge adulte: une crise existentielle! : rapport général de l'Université d'été du Cercle Horizon Club OHADA d'Orléans 1-3 juillet 2008 / par Achille Ngwanza - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 866, p. 5-20.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; legal reform; commercial law; international law.

L'auteur pense indispensable une redéfinition de l'essence de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique). Les dysfonctionnements de cette organisation appellent selon lui un remodelage de ses institutions, ce qui implique une nouvelle organisation des rapports entre ordre juridique communautaire et ordre interne pour appliquer dans la pratique les Actes uniformes. Ce travail de reformulation paradigmatique ne produira de résultat que s'il est complété par une clarification philosophique de la politique normative de l'OHADA (première partie). Dans la seconde partie, l'auteur s'interroge sur la promotion du droit des affaires africain et la diffusion efficace des règles OHADA dans le but de promouvoir la sécurisation des investissements dans davantage de pays d'Afrique subsaharienne. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

102 Shapiro, David

Fertility transition in sub-Saharan Africa: falling and stalling / by David Shapiro, Tesfayi Gebreselassie - In: *African Population Studies*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 3-23 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; fertility rate.

This paper uses data from the Demographic and Health Surveys carried out in sub-Saharan Africa to examine the current status of fertility transition in the region, including the extent to which fertility decline has stalled. Among the two dozen countries covered by multiple surveys, 22 have seen a fertility transition, and a third of these countries have experienced stalling of fertility decline. The authors study the links between changes in contraceptive use, fertility preferences, and socioeconomic development (as reflected in changes in women's education, infant and child mortality, and real per-capita economic growth) and fertility decline and the stalling of this decline. Changes in the measures of socioeconomic development are all related to the likelihood of stalling. The authors also analyse determinants of age-specific fertility rates in urban and rural places, and assess

future prospects for fertility decline in the region. Progress in increasing women's educational attainment and in reducing infant and child mortality are identified as key factors contributing to sustained fertility decline. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

103 Sheldon, Kathleen

'Outras vozes': women's writings in lusophone Africa / Kathleen Sheldon and Isabel P.B. Fêo Rodrigues - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 423-445.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Portuguese-speaking Africa; gender studies; women.

In this paper the authors examine the development of women's studies in the Portuguese-speaking African countries of Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and São Tomé e Príncipe. There are notable variations between these nations, as Mozambique has had a strong Gender Studies unit at Universidade Eduardo Mondlane that has supported a range of research projects and publications on women and the law, women's history, and related topics. The other countries have also produced important studies, often focusing on women's experiences in the anticolonial liberation struggle, and on more recent issues such as women's legal position. The paper draws out the commonalities and differences in approaches to women's studies by providing an overview of the relevant publications over the past thirty years. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

104 Thornton, John

Explaining procyclical fiscal policy in African countries / John Thornton - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 451-464 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; fiscal policy.

Simple time series regressions for 37 low-income sub-Saharan African countries during 1960-2004 suggest that government consumption is highly procyclical, with consumption responding more than proportionately to fluctuations in output in many cases. The results from a cross-country specification suggest that government consumption is more procyclical in those African countries that are more reliant on foreign aid inflows and that are less corrupt, and that it is less procyclical in countries with unequal income distribution and that are more democratic. These results contrast with those from recent research using data sets that comprise a more diverse group of countries in terms of geography and income levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

105 Vogl, Thorsten

La lutte contre la corruption: condition essentielle pour la réussite de l'OHADA / par Thorsten Vogl - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 867, p. 206-214.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; corruption; international law.

La corruption est, avec l'insécurité politique, la raison principale pour les investisseurs de s'abstenir d'un engagement en Afrique. Malgré les succès et un certain essor économique enregistrés par le système OHADA, la corruption le menace, car les États d'Afrique de l'Ouest de cette organisation membres appartiennent dans leur majorité aux pays les plus corrompus du monde. Les gains de l'exploitation des richesses naturelles disparaissent dans les poches de quelques politiciens et fonctionnaires corrompus, et, par conséquent, ils ne sont plus disponibles pour un développement durable et ainsi pour un meilleur futur de l'Afrique. Lors d'une conférence tenue à l'université de Bâle le 29 février 2008 est née l'idée de monter un projet de lutte contre la corruption. Le but du projet est de tirer profit des liens et des obligations réciproques des États de l'OHADA pour avancer dans une lutte contre la corruption mutuelle et interétatique. L'objectif à long terme est d'arriver à un Acte uniforme relatif à la corruption. Pour atteindre ce but, il faut d'ores et déjà créer un droit anti-corruption le plus homogène possible, moderne et efficace dans les États membres. On peut atteindre cet objectif, selon l'auteur, en créant une loi modèle à adopter par les États. Le projet sera tout d'abord entamé dans un petit nombre d'États: au Bénin, au Burkina Faso, au Cameroun, au Sénégal et peut-être au Mali. Le reste de l'article explique le déroulement du projet et les perspectives en vue. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

106 Dansero, Egidio

Organisations paysannes et développement local : leçons à partir du cas du delta du fleuve Sénégal / (sous la dir. de) Egidio Dansero, Enrico Luzzati, Sidy Mohamed Seck. - Torino : L'Harmattan, cop. 2009. - 335 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Collana "Logiche Sociali") - Verslag van een colloquium gehouden in Turijn, 16-17 maart 2007. - Met lit. opg., noten.

ISBN 9788878921191

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Senegal; rural development; farmers' associations; popular participation; deltas; conference papers (form); 2007.

Cette publication est née d'un colloque (Turin, Italie, 16-17 mars 2007) sur le rôle des organisations paysannes pour le développement local dans la vallée du Sénégal, notamment dans les zones impliquées dans d'importants projets hydrauliques. Communications: Changements institutionnels et difficultés de développement hydroagricole dans le delta du fleuve Sénégal: nouvelles dynamiques et recompositions autour de l'irrigation (S. M. Seck) - La SAED face aux privés: problèmes et perspectives de

l'agriculture irriguée dans le delta du fleuve Sénégal (D. Quatrida) - La microfinance et le financement de l'agriculture dans les PVD: l'exemple de la MEC au Sénégal (M. Diop, A. Ghione) - Itinéraire et perspectives de l'organisation de la paysannerie au Nord du Sénégal: le vécu de l'ASESCAW (Amicale socioéconomique sportive et culturelle des agriculteurs du Waalo) (D. Diao, S. Guida) - Réflexions sur le programme d'amélioration de la production agro-zootechique dans la région de Saint-Louis, en partenariat avec l'organisation paysanne ASESCAW (PAAZ) (A. Bessone) - Quelles organisations paysannes pour quel développement dans le Sahel? Une comparaison entre Sénégal et Burkina Faso (E. Luzzati) - L'analyse politique et institutionnelle des organisations paysannes: une approche de recherche pour l'intervention des ONG (F. Perotti) - Près du delta: les réseaux territoriaux dans le Ngalenka (P. Faggi) - Les organisations paysannes dans le delta du fleuve Sénégal : réalités sociales et enjeux de développement (A. T. Ndiaye) - Les dynamiques d'organisation des producteurs ruraux dans les pays en développement, entre solidarités locales et interventions extérieures (M. Haubert) - Organisations paysannes et développement local dans les pays en voie de développement: échanges sur le Burkina Faso (S. Soulama) - Conclusion: quelques constats et des interrogations pour poursuivre la réflexion et l'action autour du développement du delta du fleuve Sénégal (B. Lecomte). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

107 Diallo, Alpha Mamadou

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas de la République de Guinée / Alpha Mamadou Diallo (éd.) ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 176 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811102036

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Guinea; economic integration; conference papers (form); 2007.

L'intégration régionale est un enjeu majeur pour le développement de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Cependant, le processus d'intégration, depuis la création de la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) en 1975, a connu des obstacles. Il s'agit de concilier les priorités sur le plan national avec les exigences et les objectifs des programmes d'intégration régionale. Les 30 et 31 mai 2007 s'est tenu sur ce sujet à Conakry (Guinée) un séminaire, dont est issu le présent ouvrage collectif. Celui-ci présente un état des lieux des atouts et des défis de l'intégration du pays, dont l'intégration monétaire, à l'Afrique de l'Ouest. On dit de la Guinée qu'elle est le "château d'eau de l'Afrique de l'Ouest". Son sol renferme d'immenses réserves minières. Historiquement, le pays enjambe toutes les formations politiques précoloniales qui ont rayonné en Afrique de l'Ouest. Culturellement, la Guinée est un résumé de toutes les populations de l'Afrique de l'Ouest avec des langues de grande diffusion comme le mandingue et le pular. Le paradoxe de la Guinée est d'avoir joué un rôle important dans les luttes de libération contre

le régime colonial - la Guinée proclame son indépendance dès le 2 octobre 1958 -, mais d'avoir enfermé sa population dans une dictature aveugle qui a obligé des millions de Guinéens à prendre le chemin de l'exil. Cet isolement physique, économique et intellectuel continue de paralyser sur le plan interne les efforts de reconstruction de l'économie et la marche vers plus de libertés démocratiques. Aujourd'hui, pour ce qui est de l'environnement des affaires, l'adoption prévue en 2008 du Tarif extérieur commun de la CEDEAO devrait avoir des incidences positives sur le développement des échanges et la croissance économique des États de la sous-région. En outre, l'OHADA paraît être un puissant instrument d'intégration juridique. Auteurs: Alpha Amadou Baldé, Ismaël Barry, Mamadou Camara, Fodé Cissé, Alpha Mamadou Diallo, Amadou Billo Diallo, Saliou Chérif Diallo, Amadou Oury Koré Bah, Joachim Lama. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Diop, Amadou

Développement local, gouvernance territoriale : enjeux et perspectives / Amadou Diop (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 230 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Économie et développement) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811101565

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; Senegal; local government; governance; development; decentralization; conference papers (form); 2008.

Face à la globalisation, les concepts de développement local et de gouvernance territoriale font désormais partie des paradigmes prioritaires du développement. Mais la rétrocession de cette démocratisation de la gouvernance pose encore de réels problèmes. Cet ouvrage rassemble les textes de communications présentées lors du séminaire qui s'est tenu à Dakar (Sénégal) sous l'égide du GERAD (Groupe d'étude, de recherche et d'aide au développement) du 16 au 18 janvier 2008. La première partie rend compte de la complexité des concepts et de la nécessité de les adapter aux réalités locales, mais aussi mondiales; la deuxième s'efforce de retracer les héritages territoriaux et les recompositions qui s'opèrent dans l'espace sous-régional ouest-africain avec tous leurs enjeux; la troisième présente des exemples concrets qui permettent de mesurer l'impact et surtout les enjeux de la décentralisation en Afrique de l'Ouest. Contributions: 1) Fondements théoriques et conceptuels du développement local et de la gouvernance territoriale (Bernard Pecqueur) - Le développement local, entre mondialisation et promotion des territoires: de la gouvernance à l'articulation des pouvoirs et des territoires (Jean-Marie Miossec) - Dynamique d'organisation des ruraux et renforcement des capacités pour l'élaboration des politiques publiques en Afrique subsaharienne (Denis Pesche) - L'ingénierie territoriale comme outil de développement local (Simon-Narcisse Tomety). 2) Les nouvelles stratégies de développement territorial en Afrique de l'Ouest (John O. Igué) - Les chemins de la gouvernance territoriale (Christel Alvergne) - Développement local, cultures communautaires et recompositions institutionnelles (Mamadou Diouf). 3) Politique de

gouvernance urbaine en Côte d'Ivoire (Alexandre Kouamé et Jean-Marie Akpoué) - Regards croisés sur deux approches en matière de développement local: ADDEL (Appui à la décentralisation et au développement) et PDIF (Programme de développement intégré de Fatick) (Mody Attmane Diop et Ndary Touré) - Les enjeux de la décentralisation au Sénégal: un bilan d'étape contrasté (Amadou Diop). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 Elischer, Sebastian

Do African parties contribute to democracy? : some findings from Kenya, Ghana and Nigeria / Sebastian Elischer - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 2, p. 175-201 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; political parties; ethnicity; democracy.

It is often said that ethnic and clientelistic parties are bad for democracy. Empirical testing of this claim has been hindered by lack of agreement on what constitutes an ethnic or clientelistic party. This paper proposes a conceptualization and operationalization of different party types as part of a succinct typology of parties. The usefulness of the empirical typology of political parties is then verified for three African countries: Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria. In addition, 'democratic' party behaviour, both within parties and among them is investigated. Subsequently, the claim about the systemic consequences of party types is tentatively tested with a comparative design covering three African cases that display variation on both causes and outcomes. The findings indicate that programmatic parties behave most democratically and that, moreover, there seems to be a relationship between a party's internal democracy and the way it interacts with other parties. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

110 Etoke, Nathalie

Mariama Barry, Ken Bugul, Calixthe Beyala, and the politics of female homoeroticism in sub-Saharan francophone African literature / Nathalie Etoke - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 173-189.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Guinea; Senegal; homosexuality; novels; French language; women writers.

The emergence of African feminism and womanism has elucidated pivotal issues that African women face in a patriarchal society that undermines their existence. However, such movements reinforce the dominant presence of heterosexual standards in denying the reality of its most marginalized subset, same-sex love interactions. This article explores the relationship between culture, society, law, gender, free will, and sexuality. The author unravels the strategies of writing female homoerotic desire, displaying the ingenious literary devices, adroit techniques, and skills that allow three francophone African women writers, Mariama Barry (Guinea), Ken Bugul (Senegal), and Calixthe Beyala (Cameroon), to create a narrative space in which female sexuality is viewed through complex lenses that

alternate, combine, or contradict heterosexuality, bisexuality, and homosexuality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

111 Goeh-Akué, N'buéké Adovi

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Togo / sous la dir. de N'buéké Adovi Goeh-Akué ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sane. - Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 234 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9782811102197

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Togo; economic integration; conference papers (form); 2006.

La présente publication est issue d'un séminaire qui s'est tenu à Lomé (Togo) les 22 et 23 août 2006, sur les questions touchant à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest, en traitant plus particulièrement le cas du Togo. Le Togo fait à la fois partie du couloir central d'Afrique de l'Ouest polarisé par le Ghana et la Côte d'Ivoire, et aussi de l'espace urbain côtier du golfe de Guinée qui se développe entre Abidjan et Douala (Cameroun). Les États-nations doivent par conséquent gérer en commun leurs espaces frontaliers pour en faire de véritables zones de développement. Les contributions sont suivies d'un commentaire et d'une discussion. Titres des textes: Peuplement, migrations et intégrations sur l'espace togolais, des origines à la fin du XIXe siècle (K. Badjow Tcham) - Aires culturelles et multilinguisme au Togo: des ressources potentielles pour une intégration régionale (Kossi Antoine Afeli) - Migrations de travail et intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Togo colonial et postcolonial (Essoham Assima-Kpatcha) - Acteurs et marchés ouest-africains du commerce interafricain au Togo (N'buéké Adovi Goeh-Akué) - Peuples et vécus quotidiens des pratiques frontalières au Togo: refus ou acceptation d'une balkanisation imposée? (Gabriel Kwami Nyassogbo) - Les entraves au schéma de la libéralisation (Zouhéréto Kassah-Traoré) - Systèmes éducatifs et intégration régionale (Maryse Adjo Quashie) - Forces religieuses traditionnelles, nouvelles religions chrétiennes et liens sociaux dans l'espace régional ouest-africain : le cas du Togo (Komi Kossi-Titrikou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

112 Kouassi, B.

Les déterminants de la production agricole en Afrique de l'Ouest : Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana et Togo / B. Kouassi (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, 2009, cop. 2008. - 176 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Économie et développement) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9782845869721

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Ghana; Côte d'Ivoire; Togo; agricultural productivity; agricultural technology; soil fertility; rice; maize.

WEST AFRICA - GENERAL

De nombreux pays sur le continent africain enregistrent, du fait d'un faisceau de raisons, un déficit de la production agricole, et par là de forts déficits alimentaires. La situation alimentaire contrastée doit être améliorée à partir de l'adoption de nouvelles technologies visant à l'obtention de meilleurs rendements. Dans cet ouvrage collectif organisé en quatre chapitres, les auteurs se penchent sur les déterminants d'une meilleure productivité agricole. Contributions: Étude diagnostique de la fertilité des sols dans les systèmes de culture à l'ouest du Burkina Faso (Bernard Bacye) - Analyse des déterminants de l'efficacité technique des producteurs de riz pluvial dans le centre ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire (Joachim Nyemeck Binam, Sylla Kalilou, Diarra Ibrahim) - Determinants of the adoption of improved rice varieties in the inland valleys of Northern Ghana: a Tobit model application (S. Langyintuo, K.O. Gyasi, L.N. Abatania, P. Terbobri) - Productivité et déterminants de l'efficacité technique des producteurs de maïs au Togo (Georges A. Abbey, A. Ayeboua, Etsri Homevor, K.F. Djeguema, A. Adou-Rahim-Alimi, K. Labare, K. Dokodjo, K. Tomyeba). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

113 Mark, Peter

Towards a reassessment of the dating and the geographical origins of the Luso-African ivories, fifteenth to seventeenth centuries / Peter Mark - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 189-211.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; sculpture; ivory; consumer goods; 1500-1599; 1600-1699.

Fifty years ago, a group of 100 ivory carvings from West Africa was first identified by the English scholar William Fagg as constituting a coherent body of work. Fagg proposed the descriptive label 'Afro-Portuguese ivories'. Then, as now, the provenance and dating of these carved spoons, chalices, horns and small boxes posed a challenge to art historians. Historical documents soon made clear that the ivories were associated with Portuguese commerce in Sierra Leone. Today approximately 150 works have been identified as belonging to the 'corpus' of carved ivories. Although the sobriquet 'Afro-Portuguese' remains the most common appellation, the pieces should more appropriately be referred to as Luso-African ivories, as they were created by African sculptors working within Africa. Nevertheless, the artists were clearly responding to a hybrid Luso-African cultural presence that was first established on the West African coast in the late 15th century. This article analyses information on the dating and the provenance of the Luso-African ivories, as well as various historical interpretations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

114 Rush, Dana

Trans-Suds : imaginaires de l'"Inde" dans l'art, la pratique et la pensée vodun d'Afrique de l'Ouest / Dana Rush - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 92-115 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Togo; Ghana; India; voodoo; culture contact; syncretism; images; globalization.

L'auteur s'appuie sur un corpus d'images, de croyances et de pratiques du vodun ouest-africain ayant intégré une imagerie visuelle qui s'est tout d'abord développée en Inde et qui joue aujourd'hui un rôle important au Bénin, au Togo et au Ghana, pour montrer que la globalisation peut aussi être abordée sous l'angle des influences spirituelles entre continents. Cet essai souligne l'entrelacs des sources d'inspiration et suggère des voies alternatives pour conceptualiser le processus de mondialisation. Il considère que cette fusion religieuse indienne/africaine, qui s'exprime dans un riche ensemble d'objets, de croyances et de pratiques, constitue un excellent révélateur de la condition globale contemporaine. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 239). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

115 Seesemann, Rüdiger

'Being as good Muslims as Frenchmen' : on Islam and colonial modernity in West Africa / Rüdiger Seesemann and Benjamin F. Soares - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 91-120.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; West Africa; French-speaking Africa; marabouts; Sufism; politics; Islam; State; religious policy; colonial period.

In contrast to many previous studies that follow the perspective of colonial administrators and portray Muslim religious leaders or marabouts as essentially political actors who seek political and economic advantage, this paper proposes a new perspective on marabouts under French colonial rule. Focusing on three prominent representatives of the Tijaniyya Sufi order, Seydou Nourou Tall (d. 1980) and Ibrahima Niasse (d. 1975) from Senegal, and Sidi Benamor (d. 1968) from Algeria, the present study shifts the emphasis to the religious motivation behind marabouts' activities. Against the dominant perspective that reduces their activities to mere reactions to colonialism or strategies to gain followers or resources, the paper shows how the three Tijani leaders engaged with colonial modernity. They worked to spread Islam and toward other specific religious objectives within the Islamic sphere. After accepting the reality of French rule and having established a good rapport with the administration, they were able to pursue some of their own religious agendas beyond the purview of the colonial State, French colonial attempts to control their activities notwithstanding. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

116 Yéo, Souleymane

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'ouest : le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire / Souleymane Yéo (éd.) ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 235 p. : fig., krt, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9782811102272

WEST AFRICA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; economic integration; conference papers (form); 2007.

Le séminaire national de la Côte d'Ivoire sur la question des "États-nations face au défi de l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest", dont les textes sont publiés dans cet ouvrage sous forme d'actes, s'est tenu à Abidjan les 7 et 8 novembre 2007. Par son ampleur, la dernière crise, politico-militaire (septembre 2002), a fait prendre conscience aux Ivoiriens de l'importance de leurs liens séculaires avec les pays voisins comme le Burkina Faso, dont étaient issus de nombreux émigrants, main-d'œuvre pour les plantations du Sud. Les autorités ivoiriennes se sont finalement engagées pour une politique d'intégration régionale, en dépit des controverses autour du débat interne sur l'ivoirité. Les textes des contributions sont suivis de commentaires. Introduction: le modèle ivoirien d'intégration: sujet de questionnements disciplinaires et objet d'expériences controversées (Souleymane Yéo) - Première partie: "Fondements conceptuels, paradigmatiques et pragmatiques de l'intégration régionale": L'intégration sous-régionale et les tâches des intellectuels ouest-africains (Pierre Kipré) - L'ivoirité et l'unité africaine (Thiémélé Ramsès Boa) - La politique ivoirienne de l'intégration africaine (David Musa Soro). Deuxième partie: "Les politiques et les pratiques intégratives en Côte d'Ivoire: perspectives et limites": L'immigration en Côte d'Ivoire: ampleur du phénomène et intégration de la population étrangère (Eugène Yapo) - Les étrangers dans l'arène socio-foncière de Bonoua (Côte d'Ivoire) (N'Guessan Kouamé) - La participation des étrangers aux élections en Côte d'Ivoire: les leçons d'une expérience d'intégration ouest-africaine (Souleymane Yéo). Troisième partie: "Les espaces d'intégration en Côte d'Ivoire et en Afrique de l'Ouest": Le recentrage du genre dans le processus d'intégration africaine (Françoise Kaudjhis-Offoumou) - Intégration économique par les marchés frontaliers au nord de la Côte d'Ivoire (Nassa Dabié Désire Axel) - Peuples et langues de l'Afrique de l'Ouest comme éléments dynamiques d'une intégration réussie (Aby Sangaré). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BENIN

117 Ciarcia, Gaetano

Restaurer le futur : sur la Route de l'Esclave à Ouidah (Bénin) / Gaetano Ciarcia - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 192, p. 687-705.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; slave trade; slavery; voodoo; tourism; memory.

La thématique des rapports entre les usages mémoriaux du passé de l'esclavage et les reprises d'activités culturelles s'est imposée à partir du début des années 1990 à Ouidah, au Bénin, où l'on peut observer une mise en relation entre les discours relatifs à l'histoire de la traite et les nouvelles formes de ritualisation de la religion perçue comme traditionnelle. Aujourd'hui, la prolifération d'initiatives visant le développement d'un tourisme culturel va

avec la valorisation des sites sacrés et des manifestations qui expriment la vivacité et la légitimité, parfois retrouvées, des croyances et des cultes anciens. Ainsi, la question mémoriale de la traite négrière exerce son emprise sur les modalités de transmission et de représentation des pratiques dites vodun. L'institution des lieux de mémoire de la traite, comme la Route de l'Esclave, sur un site choisi par l'UNESCO, se présente comme une situation patrimoniale marquée par des ruptures entre les diverses restitutions collectives et religieuses de l'histoire des esclavages, transatlantique et locale. Ces espaces sont affectés par la précarité des structures censées devoir composer les identités du présent avec la mise en mémoire des faits du passé. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

BURKINA FASO

118 Casti, Emanuela

Le Parc national d'Arly et la falaise de Gobnangou (Burkina Faso) / sous la dir. de Emanuela Casti et Samuel Yonkeu. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2009. - 269 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Op titelpag.: Institut International d'Ingénierie de l'Eau et de L'Environnement [et] Université des Etudes de Bergame (Italie). - Bibliogr.: p. 249-264. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782296072794

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; national parks and reserves; environmental management.

Ce volume comprend des études multidisciplinaires, principalement dans le domaine de la géographie et de l'écologie. L'aire d'étude est celle de la falaise du Gobnangou au Burkina Faso. Les travaux sont réunis en trois parties: 1) Horizons méthodologiques et perspectives disciplinaires, 2) Contexte historique et dynamiques émergentes, 3) Protection environnementale et perspectives de développement local. 1) Le paysage comme unité de planification du Parc national d'Arly: la falaise du Gobnangou - La biodiversité de l'UPC (Unité de Protection et de Conservation) Arly - L'intégration des SIG (Systèmes d'information géographique) et de la télédétection pour la gestion durable des écosystèmes du WAP (complexe des parcs de W, Arly et Pendjari, écosystème transfrontalier à cheval sur le Bénin, le Burkina et le Niger): le cas de l'UPC Arly. 2) La politique coloniale française dans le Cercle du Gourma: les réserves d'Arly et les aires contigües - La distribution et le dynamisme de la population dans la périphérie de l'UPC Arly: un processus de densification démographique - Les conflits environnementaux et le développement local dans la falaise du Gobnangou: le cas de Saborgkuoli. 3) Les enjeux environnementaux de l'UPC Arly - La décentralisation face à la tradition: le village de Yirini aux pieds de la falaise du Gobnangou - Vers la création d'un système touristique de l'UPC Arly: le village de Yobri. Auteurs: Federica Burini, Emanuela Casti, Francesca Falzarano, Alessandra Ghisalberti,

Conchita Kedowide, Olivier Lompo, Marius Sagbohan, Ileana Villa, Samuel Yonkeu.
[Résumé ASC Leiden]

119 Dabire, Bonayi

Les déterminants familiaux de l'émigration rurale au Burkina Faso / Bonayi Dabire - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 117-144 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; migration; households.

Pour dépasser l'explication des raisons du phénomène migratoire sur le plan micro, des théories alternatives sont élaborées pour une meilleure prise en compte des déterminants collectifs de la migration: la migration est alors vue comme une stratégie collective de minimisation des risques. Dans cette étude en particulier, à partir d'une enquête réalisée au Burkina Faso (1995), on recherche les variables explicatives principales du statut migratoire du ménage vu comme déterminant collectif de la migration. L'étude utilise les modèles univariés et multivariés pour analyser le rapport entre les caractéristiques collectives du ménage et le risque qu'un membre du ménage émigre. Les résultats montrent que les ménages étendus (plusieurs noyaux, et plusieurs segments de lignage) sont des foyers d'émigration de même que les ménages n'ayant aucune expérience migratoire, c'est à dire où il n'y a ni migrants de retour, ni individus partis en émigration. Par contre, les ménages nucléaires, et ceux ayant un passé migratoire riche, enregistrent très peu d'émigration. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

120 Younoussi, Zourkaléini

Les déterminants démographiques et socio-économiques du confiage des enfants au Burkina Faso / Zourkaléini Younoussi - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 195-222 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; foster care.

Au Burkina Faso, comme dans plusieurs autres pays de l'Afrique sub-saharienne, traditionnellement, nombreux sont les enfants qui par la pratique du confiage sont temporairement ou dans le long terme placés par leurs parents biologiques dans d'autres familles (le plus souvent apparentées) avec pour objectifs leur socialisation et leur éducation. La présente étude montre d'abord, qu'avec la crise économique la pratique de confiage s'est amplifiée; ensuite, elle n'échappe pas à l'influence des inégalités sociales et économiques entre les familles, des groupes sociaux et des milieux de résidence et enfin on observe un changement dans le temps de ses déterminants. La reproduction de cette pratique dans un contexte social, économique et géographique différents favorise de nouvelles formes et de modalités qui donnent lieu à penser à l'exploitation et au trafic des enfants. Bibliogr., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

THE GAMBIA

121 Graw, Knut

Beyond expertise: reflections on specialist agency and the autonomy of the divinatory ritual process / Knut Graw - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 92-109.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; divination; indigenous knowledge.

Recent anthropological studies of divination have been marked by renewed and appreciative concern for the epistemological and performative dimensions of divination. Pursuing these recent investigations, and especially their interest in the nature of the knowledge and modes of knowing underlying divinatory ritual, the first part of the article attempts an understanding of the interpretative operations and modalities of knowledge involved in different forms of divination practised in Senegal and Gambia today. At the same time, and somewhat antithetically, it is argued that the focus on the question of the cognitive nature of divinatory knowledge and the person of the diviner may also be problematic: it may lead to undervaluing the main quality of divination, which lies perhaps not in its cognitive but its consultational properties. Further decentring its initial cognitive outlook, the second part of the article addresses the question of how to understand the fact that within the divinatory discourse itself it is not the diviner but the divinatory apparatus that is being addressed as the source of enunciation. Where, if not in the person of the diviner, is the source of the knowledge underlying and resulting from divinatory procedure to be located? And in how far is it possible, as the title of the article suggests, to conceive of the divinatory process as being autonomous of the expertise and specialist agency of the individual diviner? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

122 Aboagye, Anthony Q.Q.

Explaining interest rate spreads in Ghana / Anthony Q.Q. Aboagye ... [et al.] - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 378-399 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; banking; interest rates.

The question of the optimal spread between bank lending rates and rates that banks pay on deposits, which is fair to bankers, depositors and borrowers, has dogged economies for some time. In Ghana, there is a widespread perception that the spread is too wide. Bankers, on the other hand, justify the spread on the basis of economic variables that affect them. This paper contributes to the literature by identifying, in the case of Ghana, the short-run response of the net interest margin of banks to changes in bank-specific, industry-specific and macroeconomic variables within the broad framework of T. Ho and A.

Saunders (1981). It finds that increases in the following factors significantly increase net interest margin: bank market power (or concentration), bank size, staff costs, administrative costs, extent of bank risk aversion and the rate of inflation. On the other hand, increases in the following variables decrease net interest margin significantly: bank excess cash reserves, the central bank lending rate, management efficiency and the passage of time. To help reduce interest rate margins, the paper recommends that banks should not get too big, the central bank should consider lowering the capital adequacy ratio and banks should be required to pass on to borrowers the full extent of reductions or increases in the central bank lending rate. Continued efforts at keeping inflation at bay will also help. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

123 Aboagye, Q.Q. Anthony

Explaining the market power of Ghanaian banks / Q.Q. Anthony Aboagye ... [et al.] - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 569-585 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; banks; cost-benefit analysis.

A competitive banking system helps lower transaction costs and risks. It also helps make financial markets more efficient. In Ghana, however, observers believe that the banking industry is not competitive and point to the huge spread between bank lending and borrowing rates as evidence. The Ghanaian banking industry is analysed for evidence of market power by computing the Lerner Index of banks using quarterly data from 2001 to 2006. The evidence is that Ghanaian banks do possess market power. Factors that significantly explain the market power of Ghanaian banks are: bank size, efficiency of banks with respect to staff costs, the macroeconomic environment and time. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

124 Abor, Joshua

How does foreign direct investment affect the export decisions of firms in Ghana? / Joshua Abor, Charles K.D. Adjasi and Mac-Clara Hayford - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 446-465 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; foreign investments; exports.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has been identified to promote exports of host countries by augmenting domestic capital for exports, helping to transfer technology and new products for exports, facilitating access to new and large foreign markets, providing training for the local workforce, and upgrading technical and management skills. However, little is known about the role of FDI in the export behaviour of firms in developing countries. The main questions raised in this study are: how does FDI affect the export decisions of firms? How does FDI affect the export performance of firms? The study examines export decisions and export performance within the Ghanaian manufacturing sector on a panel of plants from

1991 to 2002. Using a probit model, the results show that FDI has a positive effect on firms' decision to export. The random effect results also reveal a positive relationship between FDI and export performance. These findings have significant implications for policy in terms of promoting initiatives to encourage more FDI inflows in Ghana. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

125 Ampofo, Akosua Adomako

Collective activism: the domestic violence bill becoming law in Ghana / Akosua Adomako Ampofo - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 395-421.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; domestic violence; bill drafting; action groups.

This article reflects on contemporary struggles for citizenship rights through an examination of civil society's advocacy for the passage of domestic violence legislation in Ghana. The National Coalition on Domestic Violence Legislation, established in 2003 specifically to push for the passage of the legislation, at various times worked closely with, and at other times independently of, or even in conflict with, the State. These processes and engagements point to the vibrancy of civil society and suggest the need for new analyses of social movements, political power and democracy that are rooted in Africa's contemporary realities. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

126 Apusigah, Agnes Atia

Transcending gendered economics: grassroots women's agency in the informal sector of the Ghanaian economy / Agnes Atia Apusigah - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2006), vol. 9, p. 151-176.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; women; informal sector.

The author examines the organizational efforts of the marginalized women who operate at the grassroots of Ghana's socioeconomic system. She focuses on women's agency in overcoming their marginalization through carving niches within the informal sector where they engage in productive activities that yield incomes, employment and outputs. She demonstrates that women's location in the informal sector has offered opportunities and possibilities for subverting and undermining their marginalization through enterprise development, capital mobilization, political resistance and social networking. Rather than extend the informalization of the economy, which often results in injustice and human rights abuse, the State, civil society and the donor community should embrace the informal sector as a legitimate site of economic activity. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

127 Berry, Sara

'Natives' and 'strangers' on the outskirts of Kumasi / Sara Berry - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2006), vol. 9, p. 25-59.

WEST AFRICA - GHANA

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; social change; urbanization; economic inequality; chieftaincy; landownership; dwellings; 1990-1999.

The author compares changing patterns of land access and social difference on the cocoa-farming frontiers of the mid-20th century and the periurban frontiers of the late 20th and early 21st. In both cases, thousands of Ghanaians migrated to the frontiers in question. Asokore-Mampon, a village on the outskirts of Kumasi, Ghana, took part in both. Asokore-Mampon has also felt the effects of globalization between 1993 and 2002, a period in which growth and inequality have gone hand in hand. Differences in incomes and living standards have become apparent, both in the size and quality of older houses compared with those newly built with remittances from abroad, and in the varied fortunes of their occupants, who are discursively referred to as 'natives' and 'strangers'. But the author notes that the politics of reform and democratization have been complex, with a renewed emphasis on 'custom', not only as cultural heritage, but also as a source of social and political legitimacy. Traditional authorities have regained legitimacy and influence, while some have also emerged as entrepreneurs. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

128 Boni, Stefano

Female cleansing of the community : the 'Momome' ritual of the Akan world / Stefano Boni - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 192, p. 765-790.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; rituals; women; Akan.

The paper provides a description of a female ritual among the Akan (Ghana, Ivory Coast) aimed at cleansing the community in moments of impending crisis. The ceremony, known as 'momome' in its Sefwi variant (Ghana), is discussed by positioning the meaning of the choreographic props used in the performance (dresses, spatial dispositions and movements, chromatic symbolism, metaphoric acts, use of therapeutic herbs, songs) within the wider cultural framework of the Akan world of West Africa. The historical transformations of the ceremonial occurrence in the course of the twentieth century are examined closely to show that even though the performance has not been altered significantly, the timing and motives have. The 'momome', held in response to wars and epidemics in the precolonial setting, in the course of the twentieth century was increasingly evoked in moments of crisis (illness, deposition, death) of prominent figures of the chiefly establishment. The paper evaluates the ideological autonomy of the ceremony - presented by some analysts as a "ritual of inversion" - and comes to the conclusion that institutional politics has had a major influence in promoting and containing the various forms of supernatural protection sought in the course of the twentieth century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

129 Codjoe, Samuel Nii Ardey

The role of proximate and other determinants in Ghana's fertility transition / Samuel Nii Ardey Codjoe - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 127-146 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; fertility; fertility rate; gender roles.

Although studies have revealed some of the factors behind Ghana's fertility transition, much effort is still needed to explain the contribution to the transition of social factors such as beliefs, practices, customs, etc. Most of the studies have used macrolevel data (mainly the Demographic and Health Surveys), and have therefore been unable to unravel in fine details the reasons at the micro level. The present paper examines the role of proximate and other (mainly customs and practices) determinants in Ghana's fertility transition. Household data collected among 386 females aged between 15 and 49 years in March 2002 are used. Results show that certain cultural practices, such as child fostering, and women's perception of their husbands or men participating in a household chore (such as cooking, seen as the preserve of females in Ghana), among other factors, turn out to be significant predictors of children ever born. Further research is needed to ascertain the role of other factors, viz. females' perception of washing and babysitting by men, and the effect of practices such as 'badudwan' (a female rewards the husband with a ram upon giving birth to the tenth child) on fertility. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

130 Dadzie, Perpetua S.

The renaming of the library school in Ghana : any lessons for administrators? / Perpetua S. Dadzie - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2008), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 33-42 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; librarianship; curriculum.

The study examines the implications of the name change of the Ghana library school from the Department of Library and Archival Studies to the Department of Information Studies, University of Ghana. It also explores the relationship between the name change and the sudden increase in enrolment of students in the department. A cross-sectional survey approach was used to elicit information from some fourth year (level 400) Information Studies students of the 2006-2007 graduating year. An in-depth interview was also conducted with the Head of Department who initiated the name change in order to find out why the change in name was recommended, the challenges encountered in soliciting this change and finally, with the benefit of hindsight, whether the change has been worthwhile. Findings from the study showed that the students were attracted to the department by its name, and, that they were anticipating studying computer-related courses. This perception has many implications for the administrators of the department. The study recommends, among others, a review of the curriculum and strengthening of the department's human and technical resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

131 Darkwah, Akosua K.

(A)sexualizing Ghanaian youth? : a case study of Virgin Clubs in Accra and Kumasi / Akosua K. Darkwah and Alexina Arthur - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2006), vol. 9, p. 123-149.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; youth organizations; girls; women; sexuality.

In this study of three so-called Virgin Clubs in Accra and Kumasi (Ghana), where the authors held interviews in 2004, they show that although these Clubs were ostensibly set up to help in the fight against HIV/AIDS, they also provide an opportunity for the strengthening of patriarchal control over female sexuality, specifically females from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. The main strategy of the Clubs to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Ghana was through advocating abstinence, a message sitting well with the wealth of Pentecostal churches in Ghana as well as with many African communities. The authors also show, however, that, even as members of Virgin Clubs, young Ghanaian women have not been asexualized, but respond to their sexual desires in a variety of ways. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

132 Doctor, Henry V.

Has the Navrongo Project in Northern Ghana been successful in altering fertility preferences? / Henry V. Doctor - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 95-116 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; family planning; fertility; rural women.

Using linked data from panel surveys conducted in the Kassena-Nankana district of Northern Ghana in 1995 and 2002 as part of the Community Health and Family Planning (CHFP) project, the author compares reproductive behaviour against prior fertility preferences and shows the transition of women from wanting to not wanting more children. The acceptance of smaller family sizes (one to three children) and high proportions of women reporting no intention to have more children in the future reflect the fact that the combination of mobilizing community volunteerism and retraining and redeploying nurses to village-based locations results in a change in reproductive behaviour. Implications for policy are discussed. Bibliogr., notes, sum.. [Journal abstract]

133 Fridy, Kevin S.

Win the match and vote for me : the politicisation of Ghana's Accra Hearts of Oak and Kumasi Asante Kotoko football clubs / Kevin S. Fridy and Victor Brobbey - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 19-39 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; football; politics; National Democratic Congress; New Patriotic Party.

There is a common perception in Ghana that Accra Hearts of Oak is the soccer club of the National Democratic Congress (NDC), and Kumasi Asante Kotoko that of the New Patriotic Party (NPP). In this paper the authors explore the roots of these perceptions by examining the social history of these two clubs specifically, and the Ghanaian soccer league system in general, with an eye for the actors, practices and events that injected political airs into purportedly "apolitical" athletic competitions. With this social history clearly defining the popularly perceived "us" versus "them" of the Hearts/Kotoko rivalry, they analyse on the basis of a modest survey some of the assumptions these widely held stereotypes rely upon. They find that ethnicity and location matter both in terms of predicting one's affinity for a given soccer club and partisan inclinations. These factors do not, however, completely dispel the relationship between sports and politics as spurious. Though not conclusive, there is enough evidence collected in the survey to suggest that one's preferred club, even when controlling for ethnicity and location, does have an effect on one's partisan leanings, or perhaps vice versa. This finding highlights the independent role that often-understudied cultural politics can play. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

134 Gilbert, Michelle

The king, his soul and the pastor : three views of a conflict in Akropong 1906-7 / Michelle Gilbert, Paul Jenkins - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 4, p. 359-415.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; culture conflict; missions; Church and State; Akwapim polity; traditional rulers; traders; 1900-1909.

In 1906-1907, in Akwapim, a small kingdom in southern Ghana (then the Gold Coast), a bitter conflict occurred between the king, Nana Kwasi Akuffo, and Kwasi Fianko, a wealthy trader who had been appointed as the king's 'soul' ('okra') but who later decided to resign his position and rejoin the Christian community. Two detailed accounts addressed to the Basel Mission were written, one in English by an indigenous pastor (Theophilus Opoku) in 1906, the other in German by his superior, a long-serving missionary (Wilhelm Rottmann), in 1909. They recount the conflict, the negotiations that ensued, and the complex relations between the king and the Basel Mission community. These reports depict the ambitions and the everyday conduct of a poor king and a wealthy commoner, the one a non-Christian and the other a Christian, in the early years of the twentieth century. They also describe the position of the 'soul' in an Akan court, and the central importance of money in a kingdom lacking important natural resources. The English text of both reports is included in this paper. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

135 Gyekye, Seth Ayim

Are 'good citizens' religious? : exploring the link between organizational citizenship behaviour and religious beliefs / Seth Ayim Gyekye, Simo Salminen - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 85-98 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; religion; professional ethics; industrial workers.

Several studies have found religion to be an important determinant of human behaviour and organizational behaviour. Research along this line has suggested a direct association between religious affiliation and organizational citizenship behaviour (OCB). Yet, no study has tested this relationship directly. The present study was designed to empirically examine this relationship. It thus investigated the possible influence of religious beliefs on citizenship behaviour. Industrial workers in Ghana affiliated with three main religious groups, viz. Christianity, Islam, and Traditional African Religion, were asked to rate their participation in organizational citizenship activities - such as volunteering for tasks that are not assigned, presenting the organization favourably to outsiders, etc. - and their responses were compared. T-test, ANOVA (analysis of variance) and MANOVA (multivariate analysis) were employed in the analyses. Mean scores for all three groups were rather high, indicating active participation by all three religious groups. Preliminary analyses showed Christian workers to be more active in OCBs. Further analyses, however, ascribed this difference to the effect of higher education and the concomitant socioeconomic factors prevalent among the workers affiliated with Christianity. The general observation was that religious beliefs tend to influence workers to act in accordance with the ethical teachings of their religions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

136 Kwankye, Stephen O.

Media exposure and reproductive health behaviour among young females in Ghana / Stephen O. Kwankye and Eric Augustt - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 77-106 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; sexuality; women; adolescents; mass media.

The study is premised on the hypothesis that a young woman's exposure to the media increases her knowledge about sexual and reproductive health risks, which in turn influences her to adopt positive sexual and reproductive behaviour. Using the 2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey data set on women 15-24 years, the study finds that although a young woman's exposure to the newspapers positively affects her sexual and reproductive behaviour, overall no consistent and statistically significant results were produced, particularly with reference to the electronic media (radio and television). The conclusion is that mere exposure to the media may not be enough to change one's sexual and reproductive behaviour if the contents of the particular media source do not positively address sexual and reproductive health issues, a subject on which the study calls for further research. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

137 Lauterbach, Karen

Wealth and worth: pastorship and neo-Pentecostalism in Kumasi / Karen Lauterbach - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2006), vol. 9, p. 91-121.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Pentecostalism; clergy; social networks; wealth.

The author shows how neo-Pentecostal pastors build up wealth and status in Kumasi, Ghana. She argues that neo-Pentecostal ideas of wealth appeal to pastors as well as church membership, because, on the one hand, they enable a certain form of entrepreneurship and, on the other, they relate to more established ideas of social mobility and status in Asante. The author also points out that the way wealth has been perceived in scholarship on neo-Pentecostalism is narrow in the sense that it merely looks upon wealth in terms of money and commodities. She argues that wealth, in the case of pastors, should be seen in a broader context to include aspects such as time and presence of people and social relations. By analysing specific cases and events she proposes that pastors and church members invest in social relations and networking to attain wealth. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

138 Law, Robin

The Komenda Wars, 1694-1700: a revised narrative / Robin Law - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 133-168.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Great Britain; Netherlands; Eguafu polity; colonial conquest; trading companies; archives; 1600-1699.

The Komenda Wars (1694-1700) have long been recognized as an especially significant episode in the history of the Gold Coast (Ghana). They were primarily a confrontation between the African kingdom of Eguafu (in which Komenda was situated) and the Dutch West India Company (WIC), and as such represented the longest-drawn-out struggle between a local state and a European company. The Royal African Company of England (RAC) was also centrally involved as a supporter of Eguafu, so that the wars also represented an important episode in the history of Anglo-Dutch rivalry on the West African coast. This article examines the potential value of the Rawlinson collection of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, for the specific topic of the Komenda Wars. The material comprises letterbooks containing correspondence received at the RAC's West African headquarters, Cape Coast Castle, mainly from the Company's other factories on the Gold Coast, during the period from 1681 to 1699. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

139 Lobnibe, Isidore

Legitimizing a contested boundary : northern Ghanaian immigrants and the historicity of land conflict in Ahiayem, Brong Ahafo / Isidore Lobnibe - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2006), vol. 9, p. 61-90 : foto, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; land conflicts; immigrants; farmers; boundaries.

Lately, it has been observed that, in disputes over land boundaries, 'first comer' and 'late comer' narrative accounts are proffered by rival claimants to disputed land, providing discursive content for contestation and counter-contestation. Building on this insight, the present paper attempts to reveal the root of the disputed land boundary among the Wenchi and Dormaa in Ahiayem, a farming community in the Brong Ahafo region of southern Ghana. It also illustrates how conflicts between landowners in the Brong Ahafo region are commonly staged by the actors involved as intermigrant conflicts - some southern landowners gave out on contract their cocoa farms, which had been ruined by bushfires, to landless northern migrant farmers - in order to conceal age-old conflicts of a quite different nature. It can even be maintained that landless migrants from the north are drawn into these confrontations to help protect the interests of the local disputants. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

140 Mba, Chuks J.

Prevalence and management of malaria in Ghana: a case study of Volta Region / Chuks J. Mba and Irene K. Aboh - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 145-180 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; malaria; health care; child health.

Malaria has a crippling effect on the economic growth of African countries and perpetuates cycles of poverty. A simple but effective way of avoiding malaria is to use an insecticide treated mosquito net . Yet, figures suggest that a vast majority of households in Ghana do not have a bed net. The Volta Region, one of Ghana's ten administrative regions, has the highest prevalence of malaria in the country. This paper assesses the patterns, levels, and trends of malaria prevalence among inhabitants in the twelve districts of the region, and examines whether those at risk of malaria have access to protective measures and get effective treatment. The study focuses on secondary analysis of data from the Volta Regional bio-statistical office in the region's capital, Ho, supplemented by the 2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey. It appears that children aged 0 to 4 years are especially vulnerable to the disease. Malaria is one of the five childhood killer diseases whose common manifestation is fever. Socioeconomic factors contribute to people acquiring the disease in communities where malaria is endemic. The article recommends that malaria reduction strategies be incorporated into Ghana's poverty reduction strategy plans. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

141 Newell, Stephanie

Newspapers, new spaces, new writers : the First World War and print culture in colonial Ghana / Stephanie Newell - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 1-15.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Cameroon; journalism; office workers; race relations; colonial period; World War I.

The article focuses on a memoir, 'My Experience in Cameroons during the War', by J.G. Mullen, published in the 'Gold Coast Leader' between 1916 and 1918. This memoir is unique for its status as a first-person narrative by an ordinary African clerk. Mullen's narrative provides many insights into the educated, non-elite man's imperial identity in the early twentieth century. Through it, it is possible to discover precisely how a Ghanaian "native clerk" articulated his imperial subjectivity, his race-consciousness, his perception of social class in the colonies, his "patriotism", and his need for existential (if not political) freedoms during the war. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

142 Ninsin, Kwame A.

Nation-States and the challenges of regional integration in West Africa : the case of Ghana / Kwame A. Ninsin [ed.] ; forew. by Boubacar Barry and Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 160 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9782811101664

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Ghana; economic integration; ECOWAS; conference papers (form); 2005.

Since the Treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was signed in 1975, several protocols have been adopted providing the legal and institutional framework for implementing the integration of the West African subregion, but with little success. Two contrasting problems confronting ECOWAS integration are the failure of member-States to surrender their claims to sovereignty and the ongoing engagement of ordinary people in economic and social exchanges across political boundaries in defiance of national and State security concerns. These and other issues are examined from the perspective of the Ghanaian State in this publication, the proceedings of a national seminar on 'Nation-States and the challenge of regional integration in West Africa: the case of Ghana', held in Accra from 8 to 9 November 2005. Contents: Introduction: Implementing the ECOWAS idea in Ghana: taming the State, empowering the people (Kwame A. Ninsin and Lehlohonolo Tlou) - Ghana and the politics of sub-regional integration (Kwame Boafo-Arthur) - Regional integration in West Africa (Bonaventure Adjavor) - Ghana's agricultural commodity trade to ECOWAS: implications and options for regional integration (Daniel Bruce Sarpong) - Gender-mainstreaming national and sub-

regional policies towards integration (Lehlohonolo Tlou) - The paradox of West African integration: experiences, perceptions and notions of integration among Ghanaians (Steve Tonah) - A single currency for West Africa: prospects and challenges (A.D. Amarquaye Laryea) - The language factor in West Africa's integration (Paul Agbedor). [ASC Leiden abstract]

143 Sam, Joel

An analysis of Ghana Library Journal : a bibliometric study / Joel Sam - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2008), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 55-62 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; librarianship; periodicals; bibliography.

With the aim of providing insight into the current state of library and information science (LIS) research in Ghana, this paper presents the results of an analysis of articles published in the 'Ghana Library Journal', Ghana's key LIS journal, over a seven-year period from 2000 to 2006. It details the number of articles published, the material type cited, the number of references listed, the subject coverage, the type of authorship, authorship affiliation, and whether the articles published were written through local or international collaboration. The majority of the items cited were journals (44.5 percent), followed by books (32.5 percent), and reports (9.4 percent). About 62.9 percent of the journals and 48.8 percent of the books appearing in the reference lists were published in 1990 or later. Only four of the top twenty-two journals cited frequently were of African origin, the rest were European or US-based. The subject area most researched was academic libraries. The majority of the authors were from universities. The journal did not attract many authors from outside Ghana. Recommendations are made as to how the journal could attract authors from outside Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

144 Schramm, Katharina

Negotiating race: blackness and whiteness in the context of homecoming to Ghana / Katharina Schramm - In: *African Diaspora*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 3-24.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; African Americans; race relations; identity.

This article analyses the dynamics of the making and unmaking of racial identities by looking at the ways in which the issue of race is debated in the context of historical and more recent return movements of African Americans to Ghana. The discourse surrounding the return, or homecoming as it is commonly phrased, is determined by notions of an African family and Black kinship. In official rhetoric, race is represented as an irrefutable reality, and a shared racial identity appears as the key to the mutual understanding and common cause of Africans and African Americans. Going beyond this rhetoric, the author shows how the categories of Blackness and Whiteness, while being constructed as mutually exclusive, are rather flexible and constantly re-negotiated in the course of the

homecoming practice. She argues that the entangled movements of diasporic return speak in profound ways of the complexity and ambivalence that are at the heart of processes of racialization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

145 Skinner, Kate

Agency and analogy in African history: the contribution of extra-mural studies in Ghana / Kate Skinner - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 273-296.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; adult education; history education; educational policy; colonial period.

This paper elaborates on the important but hitherto unexplored relationship between extramural studies (also known as university adult education) and the ways in which we now study Africa's modern history. The author explains how and why extramural studies were introduced to the Gold Coast (Ghana) immediately after World War II. Adult education occupied a central place in British working-class history, and some influential policymakers and academics believed that this type of education could be transferred to the African colonies. The author then discusses how the insistence on the comparability of 19th-century British working-class politics and 20th-century African nationalism influenced the particular model of teaching and research that was introduced to the Gold Coast. Extramural tutors used their exceptional familiarity with the peoples and environments of the Gold Coast as a starting point for academic research. Tutors' research thus anticipated debates about African agency which became much more explicit within university departments during the 1960s. Thirdly, the author points out that, although extramural tutors concentrated on political history, they also helped establish the methodological practices and evidential bases from which different types of history could be written. Finally, she calls for further research to investigate whether the extramural experiment in Africa also influenced historians of the British working class. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Weiss, Holger

The making of an African Bolshevik : Bankole Awoonor Renner in Moscow, 1925-1928 / Holger Weiss - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2006), vol. 9, p. 177-220.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Soviet Union; communism; 1920-1929; biographies (form).

Based, amongst others, on new archival sources in the Comintern Archive in Moscow, this paper focuses on Bankole Awoonor Renner (1898-1970), a Gold Coast (now Ghana) activist who was one of the few 'Bolsheviks' of his time. The paper outlines Awoonor Renner's activities in Moscow between 1925 and 1928. Awoonor Renner was - presumably - the first Black African to study in Moscow during the 1920s, and, when he returned to the Gold Coast in 1928, became active in Gold Coast politics for the next 30 years. Focusing on Awoonor Renner and his network - his family contacts and links to other West African

WEST AFRICA - GHANA

radicals and nationalists - a picture emerges of a vibrant intellectual community. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Yarak, Larry W.

The Dutch gold-mining effort in Ahanta, 1841-9 / Larry W. Yarak - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2006), vol. 9, p. 5-23.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Netherlands; gold mining; industrial history; colonization; Akan; 1800-1849.

In mid-1841, a proposal was made by a colonial ministry officer to the Dutch Minister of Colonies to attempt to mine gold in Ahanta, then Gold Coast, now Ghana. Gold was allegedly present on the coast "in abundance" and could be exploited directly by the Dutch government by means of a well-organized goldmining effort employing the latest in European mining technology and a European workforce. The Dutch government organized two goldmining expeditions to the Gold Coast in the 1840s, both of which failed. Factors causing these failures included serious mortality among the European workforce and the failure to obtain all the necessary equipment prior to departure from Europe. The data assembled by the Dutch and their servants during the expeditions include some of the earliest and most detailed first-hand accounts of precolonial Akan mining techniques on record. Besides presenting information on both expeditions, the present paper also pays attention to these observations of gold extraction by the local population. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GUINEA

148 Berliner, David

Transmettre la peur et la fascination: mémoire d'une interaction initiatique en pays bulongic (République de Guinée) / David Berliner - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2008), cah. 18, p. 105-131.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; initiation; secret societies; Baga.

Connus dans la littérature ethnographique sous le nom de Baga Forè que leur donnent leurs voisins Susu, les Bulongic vivent sur les rives du Rio Kapatchez en République de Guinée. À Monchon, un village bulongic aujourd'hui islamisé, la "circoncision de 1954" fut la dernière initiation masculine, avant l'islamisation du village. Les vieillards qui ont vécu cet événement clament être "les derniers Bulongic". Pourtant, le pays bulongic reste héritier de son passé religieux, fait d'initiations, d'entités invisibles, de masques circonciseurs, de forêts sacrés et de secrets. L'auteur propose d'explorer le devenir historique d'une société d'initiation et de montrer quel genre de mémoire elle peut mettre en jeu dans le tissu des interactions villageoises aujourd'hui. Dans une société plus que jamais gérontocratique, les

vieux initiés, forts de leur position de détenteurs de secrets, continuent à faire usage de leur pouvoir d'intimidation sur les jeunes du village, et à produire une fiction de type initiatique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 266) et en anglais (p. 267). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

149 Diallo, Alpha Mamadou

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas de la République de Guinée / Alpha Mamadou Diallo (éd.) ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 176 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811102036

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Guinea; economic integration; conference papers (form); 2007.

L'intégration régionale est un enjeu majeur pour le développement de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Cependant, le processus d'intégration, depuis la création de la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) en 1975, a connu des obstacles. Il s'agit de concilier les priorités sur le plan national avec les exigences et les objectifs des programmes d'intégration régionale. Les 30 et 31 mai 2007 s'est tenu sur ce sujet à Conakry (Guinée) un séminaire, dont est issu le présent ouvrage collectif. Celui-ci présente un état des lieux des atouts et des défis de l'intégration du pays, dont l'intégration monétaire, à l'Afrique de l'Ouest. On dit de la Guinée qu'elle est le "château d'eau de l'Afrique de l'Ouest". Son sol renferme d'immenses réserves minières. Historiquement, le pays enjambe toutes les formations politiques précoloniales qui ont rayonné en Afrique de l'Ouest. Culturellement, la Guinée est un résumé de toutes les populations de l'Afrique de l'Ouest avec des langues de grande diffusion comme le mandingue et le pular. Le paradoxe de la Guinée est d'avoir joué un rôle important dans les luttes de libération contre le régime colonial - la Guinée proclame son indépendance dès le 2 octobre 1958 -, mais d'avoir enfermé sa population dans une dictature aveugle qui a obligé des millions de Guinéens à prendre le chemin de l'exil. Cet isolement physique, économique et intellectuel continue de paralyser sur le plan interne les efforts de reconstruction de l'économie et la marche vers plus de libertés démocratiques. Aujourd'hui, pour ce qui est de l'environnement des affaires, l'adoption prévue en 2008 du Tarif extérieur commun de la CEDEAO devrait avoir des incidences positives sur le développement des échanges et la croissance économique des États de la sous-région. En outre, l'OHADA paraît être un puissant instrument d'intégration juridique. Auteurs: Alpha Amadou Baldé, Ismaël Barry, Mamadou Camara, Fodé Cissé, Alpha Mamadou Diallo, Amadou Billo Diallo, Saliou Chérif Diallo, Amadou Oury Koré Bah, Joachim Lama. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

150 Keese, Alexander

Building a new image of Africa : "dissident states" and the emergence of French neo-colonialism in the aftermath of decolonization / Alexander Keese - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 191, p. 513-530.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; Togo; France; decolonization; foreign policy; neocolonialism; images.

In 1958, the French State lost control over two of its former African territories, Guinea and Togo. This loss of control was, at first instance, complete, although the Togolese leaders soon found a working relationship with Paris. In the period between the loi-cadre and the establishment of the new government of Charles de Gaulle, such events came as a shock to French officials. However, they had to cope with the new political circumstances, and they did this by slowly formulating a new policy instead of intervening directly. The French experience with such "dissident states" strongly influenced how those officials would in the future interpret the situation in sub-Saharan Africa. French policymakers would begin to see Africa as a battleground between friends and foes, between pro-Communist traitors and loyal partners. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA-BISSAU

151 Journet-Diallo, Odile

L'initiation mise en dérision / Odile Journet-Diallo - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2008), cah. 18, p. 165-192 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea-Bissau; Senegal; Diola; healing rites; initiation; women.

En pays joola (sud du Sénégal, nord de la Guinée-Bissau), les femmes dont l'union reste stérile ou dont les enfants meurent prématurément sont soumises au rite féminin appelé 'kañalen'. Ce rituel emprunte la forme d'une initiation mais s'en distingue par son caractère largement public et spectaculaire. De manière paradoxale, s'articulent, sur fond d'un drame individuel, des comportements extravagants et des formes d'inversion dans les normes de la communication verbale et de la bienséance, brimades, humiliations et comportements de bouffonnerie qui en font une épreuve mais aussi une école de la dérision. L'article s'interroge sur les ressorts d'un rite qui a pour particularité de caricaturer ses propres procédés au moment même où il les met en acte. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 268) et en anglais (p. 269). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

IVORY COAST

152 Babo, Alfred

Conflits fonciers: de l'ethnie à la nation : rapports interethniques et "ivoirité" dans le sud-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire / Alfred Babo & Yvan Droz - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 192, p. 741-763 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; ethnic conflicts; land conflicts; nationalism; immigrants.

Avec l'ouverture démocratique au début des années 1990, la question des systèmes fonciers à la fois complexes et flous des zones forestières de l'ouest a refait surface. Les accords fonciers antérieurs sont alors remis en cause et l'on passe d'une situation de tensions latentes à des conflits fonciers entre autochtones et migrants nationaux (en majorité akans-baoulés) et non nationaux (burkinabè, maliens et guinéens). Cependant, du fait de l'affaiblissement du pouvoir politique akan, favorable aux migrants baoulés, on pouvait craindre une aggravation des conflits interethniques entre planteurs baoulés et propriétaires terriens kroumen. En réalité, on a assisté à l'exacerbation des tensions entre Kroumen et migrants burkinabè en 1999. Comment est-on passé d'une crise foncière où pointaient des conflits interethniques à une crise entre Ivoiriens et "étrangers" ? Les auteurs analysent ici le processus par lequel les tensions foncières entre Ivoiriens, depuis l'instauration de la démocratie en 1990, se sont muées en conflits nationalistes opposant les Ivoiriens de souche aux "étrangers". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

153 Cogneau, Denis

The impact of AIDS mortality on the distribution of income in Côte d'Ivoire / Denis Cogneau and Michael Grimm - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 5, p. 688-728 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; AIDS; household income; mortality.

The authors build a micro simulation model able to simulate over a 15 years' period the impact of AIDS on the distribution of income in Côte d'Ivoire. They focus on the labour supply effects of AIDS-induced mortality. They find that although the size of the economy in terms of total household income is reduced by about 6 percent after 15 years, average household income per capita, household income inequality and poverty remain almost unchanged. In contrast to an often heard argument, the population dependency ratio is not much modified by the AIDS epidemic. These conclusions do not seem to depend on the degree of heterogeneity and clustering of HIV/AIDS infections over the population. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Kassoum, Traoré

De la sensibilisation des populations à la gestion de l'environnement urbain dans les quartiers précaires de la ville d'Abidjan / Traoré Kassoum - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 147-166 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; environmental management; waste management; informal settlements.

La prolifération des quartiers précaires dans la ville d'Abidjan qui résulte d'une urbanisation rapide et non maîtrisée est un réel problème pour les pouvoirs publics et pour l'ensemble de la société ivoirienne. Cette situation ne surprend guère dans la mesure où la ville d'Abidjan est apparue depuis les années 1970 comme une véritable capitale cosmopolite de la sous région. La crise économique que connaît le pays, et son corollaire qu'est la paupérisation des couches les plus vulnérables de la population urbaine, posent le problème de la gestion des quartiers précaires dont le nombre ne cesse de croître au fil des années. La densification des populations dans ces types de quartiers sans commodités provoque des problèmes de santé liés justement à la dégradation de l'environnement. Les populations de ces quartiers, généralement démunies, ont peu d'information sur la gestion de l'environnement urbain, de sorte que celles-ci s'intéressent peu à la gestion de leur cadre de vie. Il n'existe, à l'heure actuelle en Côte d'Ivoire, aucune action systématisée et coordonnée en matière d'information et de sensibilisation environnementale. La sensibilisation des populations est encore insuffisante. Le présent article démontre les insuffisances dans ce domaine. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

155 Klaas, Brian

From miracle to nightmare: an institutional analysis of development failures in Côte d'Ivoire / Brian Klaas - In: *Africa Today*: (2008/09), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 109-126.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; political conditions; economic conditions; institutional change.

Once touted as the "Ivorian miracle", Côte d'Ivoire has become a development nightmare. For two decades after obtaining independence, its economic growth and unwavering political stability baffled economists and inspired other fledgling African States to imitate its development model. Now, almost fifty years later, Côte d'Ivoire is a model of failed development. Recently emerging from a civil war, its economy stands in shambles, and an ongoing political stalemate threatens to reignite the violence. This article couples Elinor Ostrom's institutional analysis-and-development framework with Claude Ake's development paradigm to highlight the institutional roots of the crisis. It shows that local mismanagement, severely flawed structural adjustment programmes and a premature transition to democracy inevitably turned a miracle into a nightmare. The article suggests how institutional transformation may be used to prod the nation to wake up and again become the "Ivorian miracle". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

156 Kristensen, Nicolai

Labor market distortions in Côte d'Ivoire : analyses of employer-employee data from the manufacturing sector / Nicolai Kristensen and Dorte Verner - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 343-377 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; labour market; industry; trade unions; wages.

This paper investigates the extent and nature of distortions in the labour market in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire by using quantile regression analysis on employer-employee data from the manufacturing sector. It finds that the labour markets in Côte d'Ivoire do not seem to be much distorted. Unions may influence employment through tenure but do not seem to influence wages directly except for vulnerable minorities that seem protected by unions. Establishment-size wage effects are pronounced and highest for white-collar workers. This may be explained by the efficiency wage theory, so that, even in the absence of unions, segmentation and inefficiencies will still be present as long as firms seek to retain their employees by paying wages above the market clearing level. The inefficiency arising from establishment-size wage effects can be mitigated by education. Furthermore, the premium to education is found significantly positive only for higher education, and not for basic education, indicating that educational policies should also focus on higher education. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

157 Lemaire, Marianne

Le doute et la douleur: initiations et affects en pays sénoufo (Côte d'Ivoire) / Marianne Lemaire - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2008), cah. 18, p. 193-218.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; initiation; Senufo.

Les novices des deux principales initiations sénoufo en Côte d'Ivoire ne subissent pas le même type de souffrance. Si les impétrants de l'initiation au 'poro' endurent une souffrance principalement physique, l'impétrante du 'sandogi' est soumise à une souffrance essentiellement morale, qui prend la forme d'un doute sur l'authenticité de son élection. Ce doute est la marque distinctive d'une initiation qui, contrairement à l'initiation obligatoire au 'poro', recrute ses membres par voie d'élection. Mais la présence du doute au cœur de l'initiation au 'sandogi' tient également à ce qu'elle est une initiation féminine. De même que la souffrance physique participe à la transformation radicale que les initiations masculines prévoient pour leurs novices, la souffrance morale favorise la transformation dont les initiations féminines semblent faire le projet. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 270) et en anglais (p. 271). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

158 Ouédraogo, Jean-Bernard

Frontières de la citoyenneté et violence politique en Côte d'Ivoire / sous la dir. de Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo & Ebrima Sall. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2008. - 217 p. ; 24 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2869782179

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; civil wars; identity; nation building; conference papers (form); 2003.

Ce volume est à la recherche d'une explication aux événements survenus depuis 1999 en Côte-d'Ivoire, qu'il est convenu d'appeler la "crise ivoirienne". Il est issu d'un colloque sur le thème 'Identité, sécurité et renégociation des appartenances nationales: la crise ivoirienne et ses répercussions en Afrique de l'Ouest' (Dakar, 15-16 mai 2003). Les participants ont privilégié une distanciation avec l'événementiel et un appel au sens historique des choses. Ils partent tous d'une question centrale: de quelle manière le poids de la formation de la société ivoirienne moderne intervient-il sur les modalités des actions individuelles et des regroupements collectifs actuels? Table des matières: Introduction: Citoyenneté, violence et crise des paradigmes dominants (Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo et Ebrima Sall) - Racines des crises socio-politiques en Côte d'Ivoire et sens de l'histoire (Francis Akindès) - Réflexions d'un Burkinabè sur la crise en Côte d'Ivoire (Basile Laetare Guissou) - "Je suis un Sidibé de Tiémélékro": l'acquisition de la nationalité ivoirienne à titre originaire : critère juridique ou critère anthropologique? (Epiphane Zoro) - Enjeux de développement économique et social et nouveaux compromis sociaux: pré-conditions à la stabilisation des conflits en Afrique : réflexions sur la crise en Côte d'Ivoire (Bonnie Campbell) - La crise de la ruralité en Côte d'Ivoire forestière: ethnicisation des tensions foncières, conflits entre générations et politique de libéralisation (Jean-Pierre Chauveau avec la collaboration de Koffi Samuel Bobo) - Stratégies identitaires et migratoires des ressortissants africains résidant à Abidjan: quelle évolution possible? (Sylvie Bredeloup) - L'armée dans la construction de la nation ivoirienne (Azoumana Ouattara) - La brutalisation du champ politique ivoirien 1990-2003 (Claudine Vidal) - Un Africain à Paris: retour sur l'exil politique de Laurent Gbagbo dans les années 80 (Pascal Bianchini) - À propos du rôle des médias dans le conflit ivoirien (Lori-Anne Thérout-Bénoni et Aghi Auguste Bahi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

159 Schumann, Anne

Popular music and political change in Côte d'Ivoire: the divergent dynamics of 'zouglou' and reggae / Anne Schumann - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 117-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; popular music; politics.

In Côte d'Ivoire, popular music genres such as reggae and zouglou have served as a domain for the articulation of ideas about politicians, corruption, citizenship, national history and identity. This paper specifically analyses the divergent dynamics of reggae and zouglou. Reggae, in Côte d'Ivoire as in its country of origin Jamaica, has characteristically been associated with commentary on sociopolitical issues. Zouglou emerged in the 1990s in the context of the student demonstrations for political liberalization and, along with reggae, served as a platform for criticism of prevailing social and political conditions. Ivorian popular music has consequently been associated with the return to multiparty politics. It has also been very outspoken against divisive political rhetoric such as Ivoirité. However, after the outbreak of open conflict in 2002, new themes have emerged in zouglou. In compilations that have been termed 'patriotic albums' many well-known artists have aligned themselves with the government and the Alliance of Young Patriots, depicting a partial, 'southern' portrayal of the conflict. Thus ideological positions in Ivorian music have varied over time and across genres, and a category such as protest music is ill-suited to fully capture its dimensions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

160 Yeo, Souleymane

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'ouest : le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire / Souleymane Yéo (éd.) ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 235 p. : fig., krt, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9782811102272

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; economic integration; conference papers (form); 2007.

Le séminaire national de la Côte d'Ivoire sur la question des "États-nations face au défi de l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest", dont les textes sont publiés dans cet ouvrage sous forme d'actes, s'est tenu à Abidjan les 7 et 8 novembre 2007. Par son ampleur, la dernière crise, politico-militaire (septembre 2002), a fait prendre conscience aux Ivoiriens de l'importance de leurs liens séculaires avec les pays voisins comme le Burkina Faso, dont étaient issus de nombreux émigrants, main-d'œuvre pour les plantations du Sud. Les autorités ivoiriennes se sont finalement engagées pour une politique d'intégration régionale, en dépit des controverses autour du débat interne sur l'ivoirité. Les textes des contributions sont suivis de commentaires. Introduction: le modèle ivoirien d'intégration: sujet de questionnements disciplinaires et objet d'expériences controversées (Souleymane Yéo) - Première partie: "Fondements conceptuels, paradigmatiques et pragmatiques de l'intégration régionale": L'intégration sous-régionale et les tâches des intellectuels ouest-africains (Pierre Kipré) - L'ivoirité et l'unité africaine (Thiémélé Ramsès Boa) - La politique ivoirienne de l'intégration africaine (David Musa Soro). Deuxième partie: "Les politiques et les pratiques intégratives en Côte d'Ivoire: perspectives et limites": L'immigration en Côte

d'Ivoire: ampleur du phénomène et intégration de la population étrangère (Eugène Yapo) - Les étrangers dans l'arène socio-foncière de Bonoua (Côte d'Ivoire) (N'Guessan Kouamé) - La participation des étrangers aux élections en Côte d'Ivoire: les leçons d'une expérience d'intégration ouest-africaine (Souleymane Yéo). Troisième partie: "Les espaces d'intégration en Côte d'Ivoire et en Afrique de l'Ouest": Le recentrage du genre dans le processus d'intégration africaine (Françoise Kaudjhis-Offfoumou) - Intégration économique par les marchés frontaliers au nord de la Côte d'Ivoire (Nassa Dabié Désire Axel) - Peuples et langues de l'Afrique de l'Ouest comme éléments dynamiques d'une intégration réussie (Aby Sangaré). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

LIBERIA

161 Geysbeek, Tim

Brief sketch on the life and character of the late Hon. Benj. J.K. Anderson, M.A. Ph.D. K.C. / Tim Geysbeek - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 43-54 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; in memoriams (form); biographies (form).

Benjamin Anderson (1835-1910), Liberia's great explorer of the 19th century, was at the forefront of encouraging the government to establish a viable economic and political presence in the deep interior. He is most noted for having travelled to the fabled town of Musadu in today's Guinea. Primary source information about Anderson's life comes from his own writings, scattered publications, and archival material. The most complete contemporary account - published in this article - is an obituary that an unknown author wrote shortly after Anderson died. This paper's title is the same as the original title of the obituary. The document gives interesting bits of information about Anderson's life that are not found in other sources. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

162 Ismail, Olawale

Power elites, war and postwar reconstruction in Africa: continuities, discontinuities and paradoxes / Olawale Ismail - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 259-278.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Liberia; political elite; civil wars; peacebuilding.

This article interrogates the manner in which the composition, character, regeneration, and accumulation strategies of power elites and the organization of their hegemony is being affected or unaffected by recent developments, most especially, civil wars and their corollary, postwar reconstruction, in Africa. By seeking to understand how conflicts and postconflict reconstruction alter or transform the character, recruitment and role of power elites, and the operational context (the nature of the State) in Africa, the article draws attention to the prospects of transforming the nature of leadership in Africa. The author

contends that the capacity for violence and terror by individuals (especially young combatants who were previously marginalized) and armed groups has become a new marker of elitism and a leverage on peace agreements. Moreover, post-Cold War conflicts in Africa have accentuated the emergence of war-making power elites as 'executors' and 'trustees' of peace treaties, or 'peace celebrities' with considerable leverage on the course and outcomes of postwar reconstruction. The instability in post-1989 Liberia is used as a case study to reflect this claim. The author also cites examples of members and leaders of armed groups in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo where the capacity for violence translated into political rewards and gains in peace agreements. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

MALI

163 Bourdarias, Françoise

Mobilités chinoises et dynamiques sociales locales au Mali / Françoise Bourdarias - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 28-54.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Chinese; immigrants; foreign enterprises; social change.

L'histoire de chacun des États africains, leurs structures économiques, les dynamiques sociales qui s'y développent, donnent une forme très particulière aux migrations chinoises. À l'échelle micro-sociale, les interdépendances entre les ressortissants chinois installés au Mali et la population locale marquent fortement les différents groupes de migrants. Au sein de la population malienne se manifestent de nouvelles stratégies économiques et politiques, de nouvelles conceptions du développement, qui pourraient en retour influencer sur les projets migratoires des Chinois. Un tel contexte accentue l'hétérogénéité de la population migrante. La multiplicité des territoires et des identités révèle une fragmentation sociale qui conduit ici à s'interroger sur la valeur heuristique de la notion de "diaspora". Cette étude propose de mettre en perspective, en montrant les singularités locales, le développement des activités économiques chinoises au Mali et un certain nombre de reconfigurations sociales locales. L'analyse prend en compte les formes spécifiques sous lesquelles se sont manifestées jusqu'à aujourd'hui les mobilités chinoises: secteurs d'activité, provenance géographique des migrants, trajectoires individuelles et stratégies économiques. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 239). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

164 Jansen, Jan

Framing divination: a Mande divination expert and the occult economy / Jan Jansen - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 110-127 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; divination; Manding; experts.

WEST AFRICA - MALI

This essay describes the skills of a sand divination expert in Mali through consideration of his expert performance. By relating the description of the expert to Goffman's sociology, the author argues that, in addition to his skilled divination techniques, an expert diviner should be capable of establishing and maintaining the framework of his performance. In the case of the expert described in this essay, sand diviner Namagan Kante, it is demonstrated that this framework encompasses a unique and dynamic network of social relations, and comprises a complex set of economic and geographical factors. The historical backdrop to the expert's activities is the 'occult economy' (the deployment, real or imagined, of magical means for material ends). The author further argues that acquiring the skills needed for managing a performative frame and a team of people to support this frame in the conditions described is a major accomplishment. Study of these skills and processes may provide valuable insight into processes of social change at the microlevel. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

165 Marchand, Trevor H.J.

Negotiating licence and limits: expertise and innovation in Djenné's building trade / Trevor H.J. Marchand - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 71-91 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; construction industry; artisans; innovations; indigenous knowledge.

During a mason's apprenticeship in Djenné, Mali, the young man acquires not only technical skills, but also appropriate social knowledge and a bodily comportment. Together, these inform his professional performance as a craftsman. Recognized masters of the trade creatively innovate in a manner that effectively expands the discursive boundaries of tradition and what is popularly accepted as 'authentic' Djenné architecture. Based on ethnographic work amongst Djenné's masons, this article explores the complex construction of 'expert status', and the negotiation of licence and limits for innovation in this internationally renowned and protected historic urban context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

MAURITANIA

166 N'Diaye, Boubacar

To "midwife" - and abort - a democracy : Mauritania's transition from military rule, 2005-2008 / Boubacar N'Diaye - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 129-152.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; political change; elections; 2006; coups d'état; civil-military relations.

The 3 August 2005 military coup was Mauritania's best opportunity to turn the page on decades of the deposed quasi-military regime's destructive politics. This article critically analyses relevant aspects of the transition that ensued in the context of the prevailing models of military withdrawal from politics in Africa. It also examines the challenges that Mauritania's short-lived Third Republic faced. It argues that the transition process did not escape the well-known African military junta leader's proclivity to manipulate transitions to fulfil suddenly awakened self-seeking political ambitions, in violation of solemn promises. While there was no old-fashioned ballot stuffing to decide the outcome of the 2006 elections, Mauritania's junta leader and his lieutenants spared no effort to keep the military very much involved in politics, and to perpetuate a strong sense of entitlement to political power. Originally designed as an ingenious "delayed self-succession" of sorts, in the end, another coup (6 October 2008) aborted Mauritania's democratization process and threw its institutions into a tailspin. This only exacerbated the challenges that have saddled Mauritania's political system and society for decades - unhealthy civil-military relations, a dismal "human rights deficit", terrorism, and a neopatrimonial, disastrously mismanaged economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGER

167 Clark, J. Desmond

Adrar Bous : archaeology of a Central Saharan granitic ring complex in Niger / J. Desmond Clark ... [et al.] ; Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, general ed. ; with Jeremy Batkin ... [et al.]. - Tervuren : Royal Museum for Central Africa, cop. 2008. - 403 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Collection Sciences Humaines, ISSN 1781-9857 ; vol. 170) - Met bibliogr., samenvatting. ISBN 9789074752435

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; archaeology; archaeological artefacts; Stone Age.

This volume presents climatic, geochronological, radiometric and archaeological evidence for hominin activities around the Adrar Bous massif on the western edge of today's Ténéré desert in Niger. It documents a Late Acheulean lithic industry, a generalized Middle Paleolithic, and an Aterian displaying technological affinities to equatorial African industries. It also documents two phases of early Holocene Epipalaeolithic during high lake levels in the Ténéré, followed by cattle-keepers of Tenerian tradition. Ceramic analysis indicates the emergence of an autochthonous Tenerian tradition from earlier, more widespread pottery fabrication practices. Faunal evidence reflects aquatic exploitation during Holocene high lake levels, followed by Tenerian cattle-based pastoralism, with suggestions of ritualized feasting and refuse disposal. The volume is based on analyses of the evidence collected during the 1970 Adrar Bous expedition, led by an archaeological team consisting of J.D. Clark, A.B. Smith and A.G. Pastron. Contributors: J. Desmond Clark, Elizabeth J. Agrilla,

Diana C. Crader, Alison Galloway, Elena A.A. Garcea, Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, David N. Hall, Andrew B. Smith, and Martin A.J. Williams. [ASC Leiden abstract]

168 Ibrahima, Mahamane

Facteurs d'évolution de la contribution économique des femmes au Niger / par Mahamane Ibrahima - In: *African Population Studies*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 103-118 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; women's employment; households; rural women; urban women.

Les discours politiques au Niger suggèrent une participation accrue des femmes dans le marché de l'emploi, mais les raisons de cette évolution (politique de la promotion de la femme, ou crise économique) restent mal connues. Le présent article s'appuie sur des données des recensements de 1988 et 2001 pour examiner les changements intervenus dans les niveaux et déterminants de l'emploi des femmes au Niger. Dans ce pays, la population est en large majorité rurale (85 pour cent) et musulmane (95 pour cent). Les résultats montrent que le niveau d'activité de la femme nigérienne n'a que légèrement augmenté, mais varie selon le statut et la résidence. La crise économique n'aurait affecté l'activité féminine qu'en milieu urbain, alors que le milieu rural est influencé par les variations climatiques. Considéré comme un obstacle au travail féminin en Afrique subsaharienne, le mariage favorise l'exercice d'une activité économique pour la femme en milieu rural mais n'a aucun effet en milieu urbain. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

169 Idrissa, Kimba

Armée et politique au Niger / sous la dir. de Kimba Idrissa. - Dakar : Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA), cop. 2008. - VIII, 288 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2869782160

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; civil-military relations; armed forces; politics; military regimes; rebellions.

Elaboré par une équipe pluridisciplinaire, cet ouvrage collectif propose une analyse sur la longue durée des rapports de l'armée avec la politique au Niger dans une perspective historique et sociologique. Il tente de répondre à une question-clé: Pourquoi l'armée est-elle si fortement présente en politique au Niger? Contributions: Introduction (Kimba Idrissa) - L'État et le contrôle des chefs militaires en Afrique précoloniale: l'apparition des chefs de guerre au Katsina à la fin du XIXe siècle (Addo Mahamane) - La naissance de l'armée nationale au Niger: 1961-1974 (Aliou Mahamane) - Les militaires politiciens (Mahaman Tidjani Alou) - Le régime militaire de Seyni Kountché (1974-1987) (Mahaman Malam Issa) - Les régimes militaires entre 1974 et 1999 au Niger (Kimba Idrissa) - Esquisse d'une typologie des régimes militaires nigériens (Aboubacar Maidoka) - Mutineries militaires en

période de démocratisation (Abdoulaye Niandou Souley) - Femmes en uniforme dans les secteurs militaire et para-militaire au Niger (Moussa Zangaou) - Conclusion (Kimba Idrissa). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGERIA

170 Afeadie, Philip Atsu

Spoken reminiscences of political agents in Northern Nigeria / Philip Atsu Afeadie - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 1-30.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; colonial administration; brokers; interviews (form).

In colonial Northern Nigeria the title of political agent applied exclusively to indigenous service assistants. These intermediaries would assist government diplomacy and help establish and maintain relations between the colonial government and the traditional rulers. They would also gather information needed for policymaking in administration. They often interceded with the British political officers on behalf of traditional authorities in times of misunderstandings between the two parties and some of them were capable of influencing the appointment of district heads to office. The spoken reminiscences of political agents formed part of the author's research on the role of indigenous service assistants in the establishment of British colonial rule in Northern Nigeria. Conducting oral interviews was informed by the need to seek African perspective in the historical enquiry. The oral data are used to complement information from written sources. This article presents the texts of interviews with four informants. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

171 Akinola, Shittu R.

Coping with social deprivation through self-governing institutions in oil communities of Nigeria / Shittu R. Akinola - In: *Africa Today*: (2008/09), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 89-107 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; social inequality; community development; self-help.

In spite of the fact that Nigeria relies on oil for the main source of its revenue, the communities where crude oil is extracted lack important social services. The politics of exclusion adopted by the Nigerian State is largely responsible for this lack, which in turn breeds resentment and aggression on the part of the people, who respond in various ways, using various strategies for various reasons. Some people have adopted a negative approach, using violent and confrontational means, but others have revived their old traditions, rooted in collective action: through self-organizing and self-governing capabilities, they have worked to meet the needs of their communities and have achieved some success in providing social services. Social disparities among the Nigerian State, its oil partners, and the oil communities can be addressed if a new institutional arrangement, one that could use existing self-organizing and self-governing institutions as building blocks

for reconstituting order from the bottom up, is designed and implemented. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

172 Amucheazi, Elo

Between the theory and practice of democracy in Nigeria : an assessment of Obasanjo's first term in office by academics and practitioners / ed. by Elo Amucheazi & Okechukwu Ibeanu. - London : Adonis & Abbey, 2008. - IX, 421 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index.

ISBN 9781905068555

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; politics; government; 2000-2009; conference papers (form); 2004.

Contributions to this volume were written in 2004 as assessments of the first four years of Nigeria's Fourth Republic (1999-2003) and presented at a conference organized that year under the aegis of the Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The conference was designed to be a dialogue between theorists and practitioners. In the aftermath of the re-election of President Obasanjo in 2003 it was decided to defer publication until after his government left office in 2007. Contents: Introduction: the challenge of democracy in Nigeria, 1999-2004 (Elo Amucheazi and Okechukwu Ibeanu) - Part 1, Overview: Issues of politics (Okwudiba Nnoli); Issues of governance (Chibuzo Ogbuagu); Issues of the economy (Nnaemeka Ikpeze) - Part 2, Defining issues: Federalism and democracy in Nigeria (Sam Oyovbaire); Presidential system of government (Ben Nwabueze); Party structure, funding and discipline (Miriam Ikejiani-Clark); Electoral system and democracy (Elo Amucheazi); Political behaviour of Nigerian legislators (Israel Okoye and Makodi Nnabugwu); The judiciary and political process in Nigeria (Ilochi Okafor); The status of local government in a federal system (F.C. Okoli); State and economy in the Fourth Republic (Okechukwu Ibeanu); Nigerian foreign policy in the Fourth Republic (Assisi Asobie); Religion, secularism and politics in Nigeria 1999-2007 (Usman Tar and Abba Gana Shettima) - Part 3, Responses by practitioners: The executive responsiveness and responsibility to the people (Sam O. Egwu); President-governor relationship in a presidential system of government (Orji Uzor Kalu); Federalism and the management of the internal security of the State (Chris Ngige); Executive and party relations in the State (Ibrahim Idris); The challenges of legislative leadership (Mike Balonwu); Legislative oversight responsibility (Abel Chukwu); The role of state legislature in consolidation of democracy in Nigeria (Gogo Jaja); The political behaviour of Imo State legislators (Dan Nwagwu); Courts and politics in Nigeria's Fourth Republic today (Nnoruka Udechukwu); Challenges of democracy in Nigeria's Fourth Republic: conclusions and prognoses (Okechukwu Ibeanu and Elo Amucheazi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

173 Barros, Carlos Pestana

Productivity change of Nigerian insurance companies: 1994-2005 / Carlos Pestana Barros, Ade Ibiwoye and Shunsuke Managi - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 505-528 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; insurance; enterprises; productivity.

This paper estimates the productivity change of Nigerian insurance companies and ranks the companies analysed in the sample according to their productivity score. This benchmark exercise provides the companies analysed with a view of how their relative productivity can be upgraded. For this purpose, the non-parametric Luenberger productivity model is used. For comparative purposes, the non-parametric Luenberger-Hicks-Moorsteen productivity indicator is also used. The companies are ranked according to their total productivity for the period 1994-2005, using both models, which produce variations in the respective results. Economic implications arising from the study are derived. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

174 Irobi, Esiaba

Special issue on Wole Soyinka / Esiaba Irobi, ed. - Chicago : DePaul University, Department of Philosophy, 2008. - 88 p. ; 26 cm. - (Philosophia Africana ; vol. 11, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; prose; drama; literary criticism.

The essays in this special issue explore the works of Wole Soyinka (Nigeria) not only to challenge aspects of Western philosophies of the arts, but also to reinforce the uniqueness of Soyinka's vision and how crucial his mission has been to all people of African descent as they strive to redefine who they are in the 21st century. F. Abiola Irele frames the power of Soyinka's thinking as a cultural theorist. Theatre scholar Biodun Jeyifo examines the interface between ontology, philosophy, history and linguistic manoeuvre in Soyinka's work. Jane Bryce looks at Soyinka's recollections of events as influenced by what she terms 'self-writing'. Summer Pervez tackles the concepts of space and politics in Soyinka's play 'Death and the king's horseman' (1975). Lastly, Esiaba Irobi examines how consumerism, coupled with cultural insularity, impacts the appreciation and reception of Soyinka's and other African plays produced in the West. [ASC Leiden abstract]

175 Isiugo-Abanihe, Ifeoma M.

Adolescent sexuality and reproductive health in two oil producing communities in Imo and Rivers States, Nigeria / Ifeoma M. Isiugo-Abanihe & Uche C. Isiugo-Abanihe - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 47-76 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; sexuality; adolescents.

The study was conducted in two contiguous oil-producing rural local government areas in Imo State and Rivers State of Nigeria, to examine adolescent sexuality and reproductive health in the area given its peculiarities. This is a baseline study for an intervention project aimed at identifying strategies for achieving behavioural changes among the youth, and for promotion of health-seeking behaviour for the control of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Data were collected through questionnaires administered among 725 students in secondary schools and 249 school drop-outs, comprising 483 females and 491 males. The questionnaire generated ample information on knowledge, attitudes and practices of the youth with respect to sexuality and reproductive health as well as various background characteristics of the respondents. Supplementary qualitative data were collected through focus group discussions. The study found a high level of sexual activity among both in-school and out-of-school adolescents, low levels of knowledge of preventive measures, negotiation skills and STIs, and relatively high levels of premarital pregnancy, abortion and incidence of STIs. The paper proffers suggestions for introducing life-building skills and sexuality education in the secondary schools through peer health education and other school programmes, and underscores the need to make schooling more interesting and attractive to the youth. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

176 Issa, A.O.

Factors affecting the career choice of undergraduates in Nigerian Library and Information Science Schools / A.O. Issa and K.I.N. Nwalo - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2008), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 23-31 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; librarianship; occupational choice; vocational education.

It has been observed that not many undergraduates of Nigerian universities apply to study library and information science (LIS) in the first instance but as a last resort. This situation is unwholesome for the future of the LIS profession in Nigeria. This study investigates the low preference for library and information science as a first-choice course of study by the undergraduates of Nigerian library schools. The survey research design was adopted, with the Career Choice Influence Questionnaire, as the main data collection instrument. In all, 1,228 students from eight Nigerian university library schools participated in the study. The study revealed that for the majority of the students LIS was not their first choice, but that they ended up in the library school as a last resort. However, 38.4 percent who chose the course were influenced mostly by previous library work experience. Available sources of information on the course include parents/relations (29.9 percent) and peers (9.20 percent). There are slightly more male LIS students (50.3 percent) than females (49.7 percent), indicating its equal popularity among both sexes. That 46.9 percent of them were in the 22-26 age bracket showed that the younger undergraduates constitute the majority. The study concludes that despite the evidence of improved popularity of the LIS programme among the respondents, it remains largely unpopular among prospective undergraduates in Nigeria

when compared with other courses such as accountancy, medicine and law. The paper recommends that public awareness about the profession and the programme be intensified by all stakeholders if it is to attract some of the best brains in the country who can meet the challenges of the profession in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

177 Korieh, Chima J.

Olaudah Equiano and the Igbo world : history, society and Atlantic diaspora connections / ed. by Chima J. Korieh. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2009. - XIV, 407 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [381]-391. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1592216641

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; America; Igbo; ethnic identity; diasporas; slave trade; anticolonialism.

This collective volume focuses on the Igbo-Atlantic connection with two goals: to explore the extent to which the Igbo encounter with Europeans via the Atlantic slave trade provides historical data for reconstructing early Igbo history and social dynamics, and to explore the impacts of this earlier encounter and the subsequent colonization of Igboland (southeastern Nigeria) on both sides of the Atlantic. The contributions in the first section reexamine the picture of Igbo life painted by Olaudah Equiano in his 'The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African' (1789) (chapters by Maureen N. Eke, Catherine Obianuju Acholonu, Dorothy Chinwe Ukaegbu, Ogbo Ugwuanyi, Elizabeth Odachi Onogwu). The second section examines the Igbo response to their encounters with Europe and in particular their response to two hegemonic institutions - slavery and colonialism - in the context of their traditional culture (Raphael Chijioke Njoku, Ogbu U. Kalu, J. Akuma-Kalu Njoku, Felix K. Ekechi, Adiele Afigob, John N. Orij). The contributions in the third section look at aspects of the Igbo impact on the Atlantic diaspora, including the legacies left by Igbo women in the New World, approaching the specific Igbo response to slavery from the perspective of their African context (Chima J. Korieh, Douglas B. Chambers, Hannah E. Eby Chukwu, Daniel Kloza, Ron Milland). [ASC Leiden abstract]

178 Lawal, Olu Olat

Resource sharing among Nigerian university law libraries : a state of the art / Olu Olat Lawal, Bassey A. Bassey and Okon E. Ani - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2008), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 75-82 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; university libraries; law; librarianship.

This study investigates the state of the art in resource sharing among law libraries in Nigerian universities. A structured questionnaire was designed by the researchers and sent to all the 33 Nigerian universities offering law programmes. Of these, 27 law libraries responded. Simple percentages were used in the analysis of the data collected. The study

revealed that every law library acknowledged the need for resource sharing with attendant benefits for the participating libraries; the majority of the libraries often shared resources, while 13 (49.15 percent) of the libraries shared resources rarely. Admittance was ranked first by 24 (88.89 percent) on forms of resource sharing, followed by donation/gift 20 (74.07 percent), while cooperative classification (3.70 percent) was ranked last. Only 6 libraries (22.22 percent) agreed that they had a written policy on resource sharing. Constraints and hindrances to resource sharing in law libraries were identified and the way forward proffered. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

179 Lawson, Letitia

The politics of anti-corruption reform in Africa / Letitia Lawson - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 73-100.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Kenya; Nigeria; corruption; State; reform; government policy.

Previous research on anti-corruption reform in Africa falls into two camps. The first explores "best practices" and policy approaches to controlling corruption, while the second focuses on the politics of anti-corruption "reform", arguing that official anti-corruption campaigns aim to mollify donors while using corruption charges instrumentally to undermine rivals and shore up personal loyalty to the president, and thus have no chance of controlling corruption. This paper suggests that, while the neopatrimonial context is a very significant limiting factor in anti-corruption reform, limited progress is possible. Examining the motivations and effects, intended and unintended, of anti-corruption reforms in Kenya and Nigeria, it finds that while the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission has indeed been politically marginalized and largely ineffectual, the more autonomous and activist, but politically instrumentalized, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission in Nigeria has had a measure of success. The analysis suggests that this is explained by the EFCC's independent prosecutorial powers and the institutionalization strategies of its chairman. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

180 Mberu, Blessing Uchenna

Protection before the harm: the case of condom use at the onset of premarital sexual relationship among youths in Nigeria / by Blessing Uchenna Mberu - In: *African Population Studies*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 57-83 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; contraception; sexuality; youth.

Condom use has been linked to HIV decline, but the goal to prevent infections before any harm informs this focus on condom use at premarital sexual debut. This article builds on the proposition that condom use at first intercourse is an immediate indicator of the risks associated with the encounter and the propensity of subsequent regular condom use. Data

from the 2003 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey and binary logistic regression models were utilized to examine the predictors of condom use at premarital sexual debut among Nigerian youths aged 15-24. The analysis identified significant independent effects of age at sexual debut, living arrangements, level of education, and household economic status, with the strongest effect linked to ethnic origin. The findings underscore the complexity of sociocultural contexts that influence sexual behaviour across groups within one country, and the importance of a multifactor policy perspective for effective behaviour interventions. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

181 Nwakeze, Ngozi M.

The demand for children in Anambra State of Nigeria : a logit analysis / Ngozi M. Nwakeze - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 167-193 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; fertility; Igbo; gender roles.

This paper provides empirical evidence on the determinants of demand for children in Anambra State of Nigeria. To achieve this, a micro framework was adopted and cross-sectional data obtained from a household survey conducted in 2000 were explored. The respondents were of the Igbo ethnic group and comprised ever married women within the childbearing age bracket (15-49 years). Logistics regression technique was used for the data analysis and the factors identified as strong predictors of demand for children include wife's level of participation in decisionmaking, occupation, place of residence, husband's education, among others. Surprisingly, wife's education is among the weak predictors. This supports the assumption that female education is a necessary but not sufficient condition to guarantee fertility decline. Cultural inertia may account for this, considering its adverse consequence on women's access to productive resources and level of participation in decisionmaking. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

182 Nwokocha, Ezebunwa E.

Maternal crises and the role of African men: the case of a Nigerian community / Ezebunwa E. Nwokocha - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 39-62 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; pregnancy; gender roles; fathers; family planning; women's health; Ijo.

Studies have consistently shown that maternal processes in Africa are prone to crises as a result of multiple socioeconomic and religious factors. A combination of male domination, low status of women, poverty, cultural beliefs and practices and high fertility affects pregnancy outcomes in most societies in the continent and especially in sub-Saharan Africa. With very few exceptions, African communities are patriarchal and as such norms, values and expectations are defined and sustained by men in virtually all spheres of life. This paper, which focuses on the Ibani of Rivers State, Nigeria, examines the role of

African men during maternal periods. The study reveals that men do not play roles during pregnancy-postpartum processes that are significantly different from their normal activities because pregnancy is perceived as a normal condition, which does not require special attention. The results also indicate that pregnancy outcomes among the Ibani do not necessarily derive from spousal communication and gender discourse because 87.7 percent of women whose husbands were solely responsible for decisions on child spacing recorded more pregnancy outcomes with mother and child survival than those whose husbands did not. Enhancing the role of men during maternal processes is a critical factor in ensuring that pregnancies are less vulnerable to mishaps. Consequently, educating men on the need for family planning, child spacing and moderate family size will improve pregnancy outcomes significantly. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

183 Ogen, Olukoya

The Akoko-Ikale: a revision of colonial historiography on the construction of ethnic identity in southeastern Yorubaland / Olukoya Ogen - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 255-271 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Ikale; ethnic identity; historical sources.

The Akoko-Ikale constitute a significant part of the Ikale sub-ethnic group in southeastern Yorubaland, Nigeria. However, the Akoko-Ikale and the larger Ikale nation have suffered from neglect in Yoruba historiography. Due to this neglect official and hegemonic accounts of Ikale's origin and ethnic identity that became institutionalized during the colonial era have become the abiding mantra in contemporary historical discourse. For instance, the Akoko-Ikale, as well as the Ikale in general, are widely perceived to have originated from Benin and so are Edoid people. This paper traces the origin and pattern of migration of the Akoko-Ikale in order to discredit Ikale's widely alleged Edo identity and Benin ancestry. It draws on comparative evidence from Akoko-Ikale and Ise-Ifira totemic distribution, comparative dialectology, ethnographic surveys, 'oriki' (praise poetry), family names and rituals to establish a Yoruba origin and identity for the Akoko-Ikale. App., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

184 Ojo, Olatunji

'Heepa' (hail) Òrìsà: the Òrìsà factor in the birth of Yoruba identity / Olatunji Ojo - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 30-59 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; African religions; ethnic identity; diasporas; Yoruba.

The popularization of Christianity and Islam among Yoruba-speaking slaves in the diaspora is widely seen as the root of Yoruba ethnic consciousness. Returning ex-slaves, Christians, and British colonialists starting in the 1830s, in a form of reversing sail, propagated this identity in the homeland among those who did not cross the Atlantic. This essay suggests

that the focus on world religions offers only a partial explanation of the evolution of this consciousness in the homeland. It identifies what role 'orisa' worship practice and its conductors played in the birth of Yoruba ethnicity. It argues that as in the diaspora, 19-century homeland Yoruba witnessed substantial population mixture, urbanism and interethnic marriage in ways that transformed 'orisa' from a local into a regional symbol. Based on the web of links created among the Yoruba, the prescriptions of diasporic Yoruba and their supporters could be understood and accepted by the majority of those left behind because they drew upon existing commonly shared beliefs. Nonetheless, these conditions were not sufficient for the birth of a nation. The nation needs its advocates. Returning Yoruba ex-slaves, aided by the Christian church and European colonialists, reduced Yoruba language into writing and made the text the symbol through which others were persuaded and trained to accept the Yoruba nation. In the diaspora and later in the homeland, common language distinguished the Yoruba from their neighbours, especially the multitude of ethnicities that merged into the Nigerian State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

185 Okunoye, Oyeniyi

Alterity, marginality and the national question in the poetry of the Niger Delta / Oyeniyi Okunoye - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 191, p. 413-436.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; poetry; identity; nation.

In a bid to confirm the growing complexity of African literary geography and also extend the scholarly engagement of the experience of the Niger Delta region of Nigeria to the cultural sphere, this paper draws attention to the unique poetic tradition that the region sustains. Underscoring the enduring concern with the link between humanity and nature in the creative imagination of poets from the Niger Delta, it establishes continuity between the efforts of older poets like Gabriel Okara and John Pepper Clark-Bekederemo, and those of Ken Saro-Wiwa, Tanure Ojaide, Martins Adiyi-Bestman and Ibiwari Ikiriko. Utilizing insights drawn from minority discursive practices and the strategy of close reading in constructing a trans-ethnic literary tradition, it takes the works of Ken Saro-Wiwa, Tanure Ojaide and Ibiwari Ikiriko in particular as presenting articulate expressions of the sentiments and distinctive concerns of the poetry of the Niger Delta, privileging the collective dreams and contestations of the people that find expression in their poetry: insistence on registering the otherness of the Niger Delta within Nigeria and the consequent interrogation of the Nigerian project. The study is, in essence, a preliminary statement on an evolving tradition which demonstrates the manner in which poetic practices are implicated in the dynamics of identity formation in the Niger Delta. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

186 Oladapo, M.O.

Price transmission and market integration in Oyo State, Nigeria / M.O. Oladapo and S. Momoh - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 497-504 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; food prices; agricultural market; food crops.

The authors test the market integration of the main staple agricultural commodities in Oyo State, Nigeria. Monthly prices per kilogram covering a period of 8 years (1994-2001) were obtained from Oyo State Agricultural Development Programme (OYSADP) and analysed using the model developed by M.C. Ravallion (1986). The authors also calculated the indices of market concentration (IMC) to measure the degree of spatial market integration. The IMCs for cassava, yam, white maize and yellow maize were 0.3074, 0.0814, 0.02712 and 0.1648 respectively. The IMCs imply high short-run market integration between the reference and rural markets. The market integration indices confirm that price changes in the urban markets (Bodija and Ilora) translated into changes in the price of cassava, yam, white maize and yellow maize in rural markets (Akanran, Towobowo, Anko, Irepodun, Oje, Obada and Ipapo). It is concluded that agricultural commodity arbitrage is working. The degree of market integration can be enhanced by the provision not only of transport infrastructure but also of adequate formal marketing information and standardization of weights and measures. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

187 Omobowale, Ayokunle Olumuyiwa

Clientelism and social structure: an analysis of patronage in Yoruba social thought / Ayokunle Olumuyiwa Omobowale - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 2, p. 203-224.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; patronage; Yoruba; proverbs; values.

From time immemorial, social relations among the Yoruba of Nigeria have been structured and restructured through proverbs, idioms and songs that reflect the social thought of the group. This is especially shown in the kind of relationships that ought to exist between the patron and the client. This paper analyses Yoruba proverbs and idioms with a view to giving insights into how indigenous social thought stipulates norms, values and expectations within clientelistic relationships among the Yoruba. It demonstrates that the proverbs address the positive social values a patron is expected to display in order to secure the loyalty of his clients. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

188 Osagbemi, M.O.

Spouse-sharing and experiences with sexually transmitted diseases among the Okun of Nigeria / M.O. Osagbemi ... [et al.] - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 107-126 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Okun; spouses; sexuality; sexually transmitted diseases.

This paper examines the practice of spouse sharing and its influence on having multiple sex partners and self-reported experiences of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) among the Okun people of Nigeria. It also examines coping strategies with respect to STDs. Primary data were collected through the administration of questionnaires to 1029 respondents (518 men and 511 women) and through focus group discussions. Respondents who participate in spouse sharing are more likely to have more sex partners simultaneously than those who do not, and multiple sexual partnering is a significant risk factor in the reporting of STD experience. Knowledge of the link between risky sexual practices involving multiple sexual partnerships and the prevalence of STDs is poor. Although most respondents are knowledgeable about the symptoms of STDs such as gonorrhea and syphilis, and to a lesser extent HIV/AIDS, they are less informed about how best to prevent these diseases. The use of condoms is low among the men while a strong confidence is expressed in traditional medicine and self-protective practices with unproven efficacy. The study recommends the provision of more information, education and communication to expand knowledge of STDs, and the probable impact of spouse sharing in fuelling the spread of STDs, including HIV/AIDS. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

189 Saibu, M.O.

Openness and the effects of fiscal and monetary policy shocks on real output in Nigeria (1960-2003) / M.O. Saibu and S.I. Oladeji - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 529-548 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; monetary policy; fiscal policy; gross national product; economic policy.

This study investigates the effects of monetary and fiscal policies on the real output growth in a small open economy. It is a country-specific, time series study that verifies the implication of increasing economic openness on the efficacy of monetary and fiscal policy. A modified GARCH (generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedastic) model was used to estimate the anticipated and unanticipated shocks. Two measures of fiscal and monetary shocks were combined with openness and real oil price shocks in a VECM (vector error correction mechanism) model to assess the effects of anticipated and unanticipated policy shocks on the output equations. The empirical results showed that anticipated and unanticipated fiscal and monetary shocks had no significant positive effects on real output. This suggests that the open macroeconomic version of the policy ineffectiveness proposition was valid for both monetary and fiscal policy shocks in Nigeria. This is in consonance with earlier works in this area. Furthermore, the degree of openness and oil price shocks had a negative implication for the efficacy of macroeconomic policy in Nigeria; also in agreement with the Dutch Disease Syndrome. Finally, the policy implication for this study, therefore, is that trade liberalization policy should be implemented cautiously.

The Nigerian economy is too weak to withstand the unwholesome consequences of full economic integration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

190 Salawu, Abiodun

The growth and development of African media studies: perspectives from Nigeria / Abiodun Salawu - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 81-90.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; journalism; vocational education; higher education.

The paper discusses how Nigerian journalism education has been heavily influenced by the American model. Nigeria, being a former British colony, at first followed British models of vocational training in journalism. This is evident in the fact that the country's universities did not initially embrace journalism and mass communication studies. Formal university-level training in journalism only started in Nigeria in 1962, with the establishment of Jackson College of Journalism at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The college later developed into the Department of Mass Communication. Other departments/schools of journalism or mass communication have sprung up at various Nigerian universities, notably that of the University of Lagos. In the past few years, there has been an upsurge in the number of mass communication programmes across the country. The programmes, apart from journalism, offer courses in broadcasting, public relations and advertising, among other areas. The paper also discusses how contemporary postcolonial Nigerian media education has achieved a large degree of uniformity in all the programmes as a result of initiatives taken by Nigeria's National Universities Commission. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

191 Ugochukwu, Chioma

Cultural resistance and resilience amid imported TV programming in Nigeria / Chioma Ugochukwu - In: *Africa Today*: (2008/09), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 35-58 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; United States; television; attitudes; values.

Some studies suggest that American television programmes erode the traditional values of indigenous cultures, while others argue that non-American audiences are not passive dupes of the American ideology. All in all, research findings on the effects of exposure to foreign TV are inconclusive and seem to depend on the country or type of effects studied. This experimental study investigated the effects of American-produced entertainment programmes on Nigerian audiences' knowledge, beliefs, behaviours, attitudes, and values, using the cultural-imperialism theory as a framework. The subject pool for the experiment consisted of 482 senior secondary-school boys and girls in three cities in Nigeria - Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan, representing the three major ethnic groups in the country. They were experimentally exposed to American TV programmes for several days, while control-group participants were exposed to Nigerian programmes only. The results showed that exposure

to American TV programmes affected the participants' knowledge but their behaviours, beliefs, values and attitudes remained unaffected. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

192 Ugochukwu, Françoise

Portraits de femmes au Biafra: étude comparée de Chinua Achebe et Leslie Ofoegbu / Françoise Ugochukwu - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 191, p. 437-456.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Biafran conflict; women; autobiography; short stories.

Cette étude considère l'impact de la guerre civile nigériane sur la vie quotidienne et les relations interpersonnelles des Biafrais telle qu'elles sont présentées dans "Femmes en guerre et autres nouvelles" d'Achebe et "Blow the Fire" de Leslie Ofoegbu. Ces deux écrivains, dont l'un, déjà traduit dans plusieurs langues, a été le premier à projeter le pays igbo sur la scène internationale, et dont l'autre est une Écossaise mariée à un Nigérian et qui vécut au Biafra pendant les années de guerre, offrent, au-delà de leurs différences, un témoignage de l'intérieur sur le conflit qui a déchiré le pays de 1967 à 1970. "Femmes en guerre et autres nouvelles", traduit en français en 1981, est un recueil de nouvelles dont trois sont directement inspirées par le conflit. "Blow the Fire" est un récit autobiographique témoignant de la vie quotidienne de l'auteur et de sa famille à l'époque. L'étude met en lumière la remise en question des valeurs traditionnelles et l'évolution des attitudes face au déracinement, à l'exode, au danger et à l'omniprésence de la mort. Elle révèle également le rôle crucial des femmes en tant que gardiennes de la vie au cœur de la zone encerclée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SENEGAL

193 Daffe, Gaye

Le Sénégal face aux défis de la pauvreté : les oubliés de la croissance / Gaye Daffé et Abdoulaye Diagne (éd.). - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2009, cop. 2008. - 376 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811101572

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; poverty; poverty reduction; government policy.

Le présent ouvrage se penche sur les évolutions sociales et économiques du Sénégal dans une perspective de longue durée face au défi de la pauvreté. Il s'efforce d'éclairer les orientations et les résultats des politiques publiques grâce à des études de cas. Il analyse les investissements réalisés dans le cadre des programmes de lutte contre la pauvreté, examine la question de la sécurité alimentaire et celle de l'équité des politiques publiques, plus particulièrement dans l'accès à l'éducation ou à l'eau potable et dans le domaine de la santé. Les cas traités au plan national, dans la région de Dakar ou dans les départements

de Kolda, Vélingara, Kédougou, Tambacounda, Bakel, témoignent de la diversité des situations et de la multiplicité des choix théoriques retenus. L'ouvrage s'interroge aussi sur la pertinence des cadres théoriques et des politiques préconisées par les bailleurs de fonds pour faire face aux défis de la pauvreté. Il suggère des pistes de décision et d'action pour ceux qui, à des degrés divers, participent à la construction de l'avenir du pays. Contributeurs: Philippe Antoine, Charles Becker, François Joseph Cabral, Gaye Daffé, Tarik Dahou, Abdoulaye Diagne, Mamoussé Diagne, Moussa Diakhaté, Momar-Coumba Diop, Abdou Salam Fall, Aboubacry Fall, Soukeynatou Fall, Fatou Kiné Lo Planchon, Aboubacry Demba Lom, Fatou Leïty Mbodj, Abdourahmane Ndiaye, Paul Ndiaye, Tidiane Ndoeye, Mouhamadou Sall, El Hadj Seydou Nourou Touré, Oussouby Touré. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

194 Dilley, Roy

Specialist knowledge practices of craftsmen and clerics in Senegal / Roy Dilley - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 53-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; indigenous knowledge; experts; marabouts; artisans.

This article examines the specialized knowledge ('gandal') practices of two sets of culturally recognized "experts" in Senegal: Sufi Islamic clerics and craftsmen, notably weavers and witch-hunters. Their respective bodies of knowledge are often regarded as being in opposition, and in some respects antithetical, to one another. The aim of this article is to examine this claim by means of an investigation of how knowledge is conceived by each party. The analysis exposes local epistemologies, which are deduced from an investigation of "expert" knowledge practices and indigenous claims to knowledge. The social processes of knowledge acquisition and transmission are also examined with reference to the idea of initiatory learning. It is in these areas that commonalities between the bodies of knowledge and sets of knowledge practices are to be found. Yet, despite parallels between the epistemologies of both bodies of expertise and between their respective modes of knowledge transmission, the social consequences of "expertise" are different in each case. The hierarchical relations of power that inform the articulation of the dominant clerics with marginalized craftsmen groups serve to profile "expertise" in different ways, each one implying its own sense of authority and social range of legitimacy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

195 Gemmeke, Amber B.

Marabout women in Dakar: creating authority in Islamic knowledge / Amber B. Gemmeke - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 128-147 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; marabouts; women.

In studies concerning Islam and gender in West Africa, the expertise of women in Islamic esoteric practices is often overlooked. These practices, which include divination, dream interpretation and prayer sessions are central in politics, economics and the daily life of most West Africans. Furthermore, these products (such as amulets), and practitioners (marabouts) travel to Europe, the United States, and the Middle East. Despite the importance of Islamic esoteric practices in West Africa and the rest of the world, they are understudied. In this article, the author focuses upon the life and work of two marabout women living in Dakar: Ndeye Meissa Ndiaye and Coumba Keita. Their position is exceptional: Islamic esoteric knowledge is a particularly male-dominated field. The article describes how two women's Islamic esoteric expertise is negotiated, legitimated and publicly recognized in Dakar, Senegal. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

196 Graw, Knut

Beyond expertise: reflections on specialist agency and the autonomy of the divinatory ritual process / Knut Graw - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 92-109.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; divination; indigenous knowledge.

Recent anthropological studies of divination have been marked by renewed and appreciative concern for the epistemological and performative dimensions of divination. Pursuing these recent investigations, and especially their interest in the nature of the knowledge and modes of knowing underlying divinatory ritual, the first part of the article attempts an understanding of the interpretative operations and modalities of knowledge involved in different forms of divination practised in Senegal and Gambia today. At the same time, and somewhat antithetically, it is argued that the focus on the question of the cognitive nature of divinatory knowledge and the person of the diviner may also be problematic: it may lead to undervaluing the main quality of divination, which lies perhaps not in its cognitive but its consultational properties. Further decentring its initial cognitive outlook, the second part of the article addresses the question of how to understand the fact that within the divinatory discourse itself it is not the diviner but the divinatory apparatus that is being addressed as the source of enunciation. Where, if not in the person of the diviner, is the source of the knowledge underlying and resulting from divinatory procedure to be located? And in how far is it possible, as the title of the article suggests, to conceive of the divinatory process as being autonomous of the expertise and specialist agency of the individual diviner? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

197 Journet-Diallo, Odile

L'initiation mise en dérision / Odile Journet-Diallo - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2008), cah. 18, p. 165-192 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea-Bissau; Senegal; Diola; healing rites; initiation; women.

En pays joola (sud du Sénégal, nord de la Guinée-Bissau), les femmes dont l'union reste stérile ou dont les enfants meurent prématurément sont soumises au rite féminin appelé 'kañalen'. Ce rituel emprunte la forme d'une initiation mais s'en distingue par son caractère largement public et spectaculaire. De manière paradoxale, s'articulent, sur fond d'un drame individuel, des comportements extravagants et des formes d'inversion dans les normes de la communication verbale et de la bienséance, brimades, humiliations et comportements de bouffonnerie qui en font une épreuve mais aussi une école de la dérision. L'article s'interroge sur les ressorts d'un rite qui a pour particularité de caricaturer ses propres procédés au moment même où il les met en acte. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 268) et en anglais (p. 269). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

198 Ndour, Saliou

L'industrie musicale au Sénégal : essai d'analyse / sous la dir. de Saliou Ndour. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2008. - XV, 179 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782869782365

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; music.

Le secteur de la musique au Sénégal peut être schématiquement caractérisé comme une tête à deux visages: d'un côté, on observe l'industrie musicale, un secteur structuré qui tente de se mettre en place en se conformant aux lois et règlements en vigueur dans le pays, de l'autre se profile le secteur informel, non structuré, qui mène ses activités en marge de la loi. Les interrogations sur les implications soico-économiques, culturelles, juridiques et politiques du développement de l'industrie musicale au Sénégal sont abordées par Saliou Ndour, Abdoulaye Niang, Youssou Soumaré et Mariama Forti Daniff. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Pezeril, Charlotte

Histoire d'une stigmatisation paradoxale, entre islam, colonisation et "auto-étiquetage" : les 'Baay Faal' du Sénégal / Charlotte Pezeril - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 192, p. 791-813.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Sufism; Muslim brotherhoods; urban youth; images.

La communauté Baay Faal des Mourides du Sénégal a connu, dès sa constitution à la fin du XIXe siècle, une forte stigmatisation de la part des observateurs extérieurs, au premier rang desquels les colons français. Considérés comme des "fous" et assimilés à des "mauvais" musulmans parce qu'ils ne respectent pas les pratiques cultuelles, les Baay Faal revendiquent toutefois leur pleine inscription dans le soufisme et tentent, depuis les années

1970, de faire valoir leur légitimité. Cet objectif est aujourd'hui partiellement atteint, même si la communauté doit relever un nouveau défi: l'intégration de jeunes urbains marginaux déconnectés de la hiérarchie maraboutique. Cet article se propose de comprendre ces processus de stigmatisation paradoxale dans la mesure où l'engouement suscité par la communauté au Sénégal et dans le monde ne se dément pas. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

200 Seesemann, Rudiger

'Being as good Muslims as Frenchmen' : on Islam and colonial modernity in West Africa / Rüdiger Seesemann and Benjamin F. Soares - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 91-120.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; West Africa; French-speaking Africa; marabouts; Sufism; politics; Islam; State; religious policy; colonial period.

In contrast to many previous studies that follow the perspective of colonial administrators and portray Muslim religious leaders or marabouts as essentially political actors who seek political and economic advantage, this paper proposes a new perspective on marabouts under French colonial rule. Focusing on three prominent representatives of the Tijaniyya Sufi order, Seydou Nourou Tall (d. 1980) and Ibrahima Niasse (d. 1975) from Senegal, and Sidi Benamor (d. 1968) from Algeria, the present study shifts the emphasis to the religious motivation behind marabouts' activities. Against the dominant perspective that reduces their activities to mere reactions to colonialism or strategies to gain followers or resources, the paper shows how the three Tijani leaders engaged with colonial modernity. They worked to spread Islam and toward other specific religious objectives within the Islamic sphere. After accepting the reality of French rule and having established a good rapport with the administration, they were able to pursue some of their own religious agendas beyond the purview of the colonial State, French colonial attempts to control their activities notwithstanding. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Troy, Aurélie

Les pagnes des circoncis : séparation et émotions dans les rites d'initiation seereer (Hireena, Sénégal) / Aurélie Troy - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2008), cah. 18, p. 41-104 : fig., foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Serer; initiation; boys; mothers; textiles.

Les rites préliminaires de l'initiation masculine ('ndut') des Seereer du Hireena au Sénégal sont envisagés sous plusieurs angles: relationnel, émotionnel et matériel. L'analyse des états affectifs rendus visibles lorsque les novices sont emmenés en brousse passe nécessairement par la prise en considération des différents points de vue que les participants ont sur l'action. Les pagnes blancs, qui cachent les postulants et les révèlent à

la fois, apparaissent déterminants dans les jeux de regards et de dissimulation qui se mettent alors en place. L'examen du cheminement qu'effectuent ces textiles dans ce rituel masculin met en évidence le travail des femmes qui lui est nécessaire. Ainsi, par le truchement de cet objet féminin qu'est le pagne, ce texte montre comment les rites de séparation transforment d'emblée le lien maternel et rendent déjà efficace en soi cette première étape d'un ensemble complexe de rites. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 266) et en anglais (p. 267). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

202 Venables, Emilie

Senegalese women and the cyber café: online dating and aspirations of transnational migration in Ziguinchor / Emilie Venables - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 471-490.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Internet; urban women; gender relations; international migration; motivation.

In this article, the author shows how young women in the Senegalese town of Ziguinchor are using Internet technologies as a way to communicate with European men in the hope of forming relationships that may lead to transnational migration. Rather than assessing the degree to which women are successful in their aspirations, the author considers how online communication enables them to assert their agency and imagine a better future for themselves. The article is based on fieldwork conducted in 2006 and 2007 on young people's imaginings of migration and the 'West'. The paper concentrates on the case studies of two women taken from a sample of 15 semi-structured interviews and numerous informal conversations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

203 Beoku-Betts, Josephine

African women scientists and the politics of location: the case of four Sierra Leonean women scientists / Josephine Beoku-Betts - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 343-366.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; women migrants; scientists; brain drain.

This paper examines the attempts of four Sierra Leonean women scientists, located in North America, southern Africa and Europe, to restructure their lives and professional careers in the wake of changing political and economic conditions in Sierra Leone. The author shows how their emotional affinities to their country of origin are still strong and influence their scientific practices and commitments. She argues that as transnational migrants, their experiences are shaped by the intersection of inequalities of gender, race, and nation and changing economic, social, and political processes in their countries of

origin and destination. These conditions may constrain but also enable them to compete, challenge, and negotiate new spheres of lived experience. The analysis is framed around discourses on the brain drain, the concept of transnationalism, and feminist research on gender and migration. The study is based on semi-structured interviews, using narratives to illustrate the lived experiences and perspectives of the study participants. Issues addressed include (1) factors leading to migration, (2) experiences of race, gender, and nationality, (3) ways of practising science, (4) navigation of emotional commitments to country of origin. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

204 Caulker, Tcho Mbaimba

Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar' in Sierra Leone : Thomas Decker's 'Juliohs Siza', Roman politics, and the emergence of a postcolonial African State / Tcho Mbaimba Caulker - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 208-227.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; drama; translation; Krio language; political ideologies.

This project examines the manner in which the Sierra Leonean playwright and political figure Thomas Decker, in 1964, during the African decade of independence, translated and appropriated Shakespeare's 'The Tragedy of Julius Caesar' into the Krio lingua franca of Sierra Leone. The Shakespearean English of Julius Caesar was transformed into the Krio of 'Juliohs Siza' by Decker, a nationalist and pioneer, who understood the great potential and power of language as a unifying force of a nation and its people. The act of translation and appropriation of 'Juliohs Siza' amounts to both an assertion of a sovereign linguistic identity after having gained independence from England in 1961, as well as an appropriation of the powerful democratic message carried by the political legacy of Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar' for a newly independent Sierra Leone. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

205 Day, Lynda R.

"Bottom power": theorizing feminism and the women's movement in Sierra Leone (1981-2007) / Lynda R. Day - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 491-513.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; women's organizations; politics; feminism.

This paper examines the theory and praxis of women's political activism in contemporary Sierra Leone. In spite of the steady upswing in the number of women elected or appointed to positions of political authority, the growing influence of women in politics runs into male resistance which privately and derisively refers to women's newly held positions of authority and public clout as "bottom power". This essay proposes that male pushback results from a neoliberal women's movement that frames women's economic marginality and lack of access to political power as the result of patriarchy and male privilege, rather than using an African feminist framework which recognizes women's lack of resources as primarily the

result of the appropriation of the country's wealth by multinational corporations, lending agencies and members of the elite. If viewed from this perspective, the women's movement would be framed as a socially transformative struggle for all sectors of society, and not as a contest between men and women for power. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

206 Kandeh, Jimmy D.

Rogue incumbents, donor assistance and Sierra Leone's second post-conflict elections of 2007 / Jimmy D. Kandeh - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 4, p. 603-635 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; elections; 2007; political parties.

The removal of the governing Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) from power through the ballot box in 2007 represents a watershed moment in the growth and maturation of Sierra Leone's teething electoral democracy. This is because the peaceful alternation of political parties in power tends to strengthen democracy and nurture public confidence in elections as mechanisms of political change. In contrast to what happened in 1967, when the SLPP derailed the country's first postindependence democratic experiment by orchestrating a military coup after losing power in parliamentary elections, the SLPP in 2007 found itself isolated both internally and externally. It could rely neither on the support of a restructured army and police nor on external patrons like the United Kingdom which, among other things, suspended budgetary support for the government pending the satisfactory conclusion of the elections. The emergence of the People's Movement for Democratic Change (PMDC), whose membership consists largely of disaffected former SLPP members and supporters, and the electoral alliance forged between the PMDC and the All People's Congress (APC) in the presidential run-off, doomed any chance the SLPP may have had of holding on to power. The elections were referenda on the SLPP, which lost both the presidency and the legislature because its rogue leadership squandered the goodwill of the public, misappropriated donor funds with impunity, and failed to deliver basic social goods and services. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

207 Magaziner, Daniel R.

Removing the blinders and adjusting the view: a case study from early colonial Sierra Leone / Daniel R. Magaziner - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 169-188.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; colonial conquest; Mende; rebellions; 1898; historiography.

In 1898, Great Britain fought a war of conquest in the West African interior. Mende had risen without warning on 27 April and struck across a wide area. The rising's targets and breadth evinced efforts to remove any and all 'English' elements from the region, but the British hit back hard, and by the following fall, they had subdued, by force of arms, the entire territory of the future State of Sierra Leone. During the few months of their rising,

Mende fought to preserve a political, economic and social system that European power was effectively challenging for the first time. Interested parties arguing over Britain's appropriate role in West Africa seized the story and twisted it to fit their competing narratives. This essay unpacks the politics and debates that have conditioned accounts of the Mende rising to suggest a broader historiographical point about the possibility of recovering these alternative histories. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

TOGO

208 Goeh-Akue, N'bueke Adovi

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Togo / sous la dir. de N'buéké Adovi Goeh-Akué ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sane. - Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 234 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9782811102197

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Togo; economic integration; conference papers (form); 2006.

La présente publication est issue d'un séminaire qui s'est tenu à Lomé (Togo) les 22 et 23 août 2006, sur les questions touchant à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest, en traitant plus particulièrement le cas du Togo. Le Togo fait à la fois partie du couloir central d'Afrique de l'Ouest polarisé par le Ghana et la Côte d'Ivoire, et aussi de l'espace urbain côtier du golfe de Guinée qui se développe entre Abidjan et Douala (Cameroun). Les États-nations doivent par conséquent gérer en commun leurs espaces frontaliers pour en faire de véritables zones de développement. Les contributions sont suivies d'un commentaire et d'une discussion. Titres des textes: Peuplement, migrations et intégrations sur l'espace togolais, des origines à la fin du XIXe siècle (K. Badjow Tcham) - Aires culturelles et multilinguisme au Togo: des ressources potentielles pour une intégration régionale (Kossi Antoine Afeli) - Migrations de travail et intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Togo colonial et postcolonial (Essouham Assima-Kpatcha) - Acteurs et marchés ouest-africains du commerce interafricain au Togo (N'buéké Adovi Goeh-Akué) - Peuples et vécus quotidiens des pratiques frontalières au Togo: refus ou acceptation d'une balkanisation imposée? (Gabriel Kwami Nyassogbo) - Les entraves au schéma de la libéralisation (Zouhéréto Kassah-Traoré) - Systèmes éducatifs et intégration régionale (Maryse Adjo Quashie) - Forces religieuses traditionnelles, nouvelles religions chrétiennes et liens sociaux dans l'espace régional ouest-africain : le cas du Togo (Komi Kossi-Titrikou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

209 Keese, Alexander

Building a new image of Africa : "dissident states" and the emergence of French neo-colonialism in the aftermath of decolonization / Alexander Keese - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 191, p. 513-530.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; Togo; France; decolonization; foreign policy; neocolonialism; images.

In 1958, the French State lost control over two of its former African territories, Guinea and Togo. This loss of control was, at first instance, complete, although the Togolese leaders soon found a working relationship with Paris. In the period between the loi-cadre and the establishment of the new government of Charles de Gaulle, such events came as a shock to French officials. However, they had to cope with the new political circumstances, and they did this by slowly formulating a new policy instead of intervening directly. The French experience with such "dissident states" strongly influenced how those officials would in the future interpret the situation in sub-Saharan Africa. French policymakers would begin to see Africa as a battleground between friends and foes, between pro-Communist traitors and loyal partners. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

210 Sylvanus, Nina

Commerçantes togolaises et diables chinois : une approche par la rumeur / Nina Sylvanus - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 55-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Togo; China; women traders; textiles; competition; imports; images.

Ce texte traite d'un ensemble de discours et d'interprétations autour des entrepreneurs chinois et de leurs partenaires d'affaires africains, en l'occurrence des commerçantes en tissus. Les rumeurs et les histoires, vraies ou fausses, qui circulent sur le principal marché du Togo témoignent des transformations de la compétition économique dans le pays et dans la sous-région ouest-africaine. Le remplacement des relations commerciales anciennes entre l'Europe et l'Afrique par des liens Sud-Sud nouveaux suscite des tensions, nourrit des anxiétés et stimule les imaginaires populaires sur le pouvoir et les moyens de production. Le problème moral se pose en ces termes: les acteurs africains sont-ils privés de leur capacité d'action par les nouveaux "tricksters" venus de Chine? Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 239). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

211 Rivallain, Josette

Félix Éboué, soixante ans après : colloque / [sous la dir. de Josette Rivallain et Hélène d'Almeida-Topor]. - [Paris] : SFHOM, 2008. - 432 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Op omslag: Actes du colloque organisé en 2004 à la demande du Ministère de l'Outre-mer. - Colloquium gehouden op 14-15 oktober, 2004. - Bibliogr.: p. [341]-343. - Met bijl., chronol., index, noten.

ISBN 2859700390

ASC Subject Headings: French Equatorial Africa; colonial administrators; biobibliographies (form); conference papers (form); 2004.

Félix Éboué (1884-1944), nommé gouverneur général de l'Afrique équatoriale française (AEF) en 1940, fut le premier gouverneur général noir de l'empire français. Le colloque organisé à la demande du Ministère de l'Outre-mer par la Société française d'histoire d'outre-mer les 14 et 15 octobre 2004 à l'occasion de la commémoration des 60 ans de sa disparition s'est attaché en particulier à signaler les lieux de conservation des archives Éboué et leur qualité, et ce que la mémoire des hommes retient dans les pays où Éboué est intervenu. Les deuxième, troisième et quatrième parties des journées du colloque qui insistent sur l'étude de l'époque au cours de laquelle a vécu Félix Éboué ont apporté un éclairage nouveau sur sa personnalité, sa formation et son œuvre. Homme de son époque, homme de conviction, Éboué reste celui qui a été le premier compagnon de De Gaulle en Afrique, soutenant la rupture avec le gouvernement de Vichy, conscient de l'importance de l'empire colonial pour la France. Enfin, administrateur réfléchissant sur le devenir de ceux dont il avait les destinées en main, il a été l'un des organisateurs de la conférence de Brazzaville (1944), étape capitale dans le devenir de l'Afrique. Les textes des communications présentées lors du colloque sont complétés des éléments de la documentation disponible restés peu exploités, des repères biographiques et bibliographiques et d'une étude d'Éboué en Afrique au cours de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

212 Sarró, Ramon

Prophetic diasporas moving religion across the lusophone Atlantic / Ramon Sarró and Ruy Llera Blanes - In: *African Diaspora*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 52-72.

ASC Subject Headings: Portuguese-speaking Africa; Angola; Democratic Republic of Congo; Portugal; Pentecostalism; Kimbanguist Church; diasporas.

The increasing presence of Neopentecostal movements in Africa, together with the increasing literature about them, might give the impression that prophetic movements have been totally outrun by these newer forms of Christianity. It could be argued that the churches that emerged out of the prophets, e.g. the 'Église de Jésus-Christ sur la terre par son envoyé spécial Simon Kimbangu', created after Simon Kimbangu (Kimbanguism), or the 'Igreja do Nosso Senhor Jesus Cristo no Mundo', created by Simão Toko (Tokoism), are 'routinized' forms, not truly prophetic movements. But a clear-cut distinction between 'charisma' and 'routine' or 'movement' and 'church' would in this case be more obscuring than illuminating. This article discusses the need for scholars to study the flux of Christianities across the lusophone Atlantic, offering an overview of the basic literature and some clues for further comparative analyses. Secondly, it offers some ethnographic data on the diasporic expansion of Angolan and Congolese prophetic-based movements, Kimbanguism and Tokoism, with whose members the authors have worked both in Luanda and in Lisbon since 2007. They argue that Portugal presents in many ways a paradigm of 'religious southernization'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

213 Vansina, Jan

On Ravenstein's edition of Battell's adventures in Angola and Loango / Jan Vansina - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 321-347.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Democratic Republic of Congo; travel; historical sources.

Between 1590 and c. 1610 the English sailor Andrew Battell lived in central Africa, first in Angola until 1606/1607 and then in Loango. His reports about these lands are a priceless source for the otherwise poorly documented history of Angola between 1590-1606, especially since his is the only known eyewitness account about the way of life of the notorious Jaga. In addition his account is also one of the earliest about Loango. Hence modern historians of Angola and Loango have relied extensively on him. They all have used the text edition by E.G. Ravenstein of 'The strange adventures of Andrew Battell of Leigh' (London, 1901) without referring back to the original documents. This article evaluates the reliability of Ravenstein's edition compared to the original publications. It concludes that despite its defects and its outmoded annotation, the Ravenstein edition is still satisfactory for most purposes. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ANGOLA

214 Baines, Gary

Beyond the Border War : new perspectives on Southern Africa's late-Cold War conflicts / ed. by Gary Baines & Peter Vale. - [Pretoria] : Unisa Press, cop. 2008. - XIX, 342 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 322-333. - Met gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 9781868884568

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Namibia; South Africa; military intervention; military occupation; images.

More than 15 years have passed since South Africa withdrew its armed forces from Angola and agreed to a negotiated settlement based on UN Security Council Resolution 435 for Namibia, the Cold War ended, and the liberation movements suspended the armed struggle against the apartheid regime. Yet scant attention has been paid to the convergence of these events. This volume offers new perspectives on the Border War through the paradigms of diplomatic and military history, cultural and literary studies, as well as victimology. An introduction by Gary Baines is followed by chapters on how the Border War was framed by the binaries of the Cold War (Peter Vale), the paradox that Afrikaner Nationalist ideology actually mirrored that of the Soviet State (Monica Popescu), ideological manipulation and the Border War (Dylan Craig), the cultural construction of 'the border' in white South African society (Daniel Conway), the construction and subversion of gender stereotypes in popular cultural representations of the Border War (Michael Drewett), literature of the Border War (Mathilde Rogez, Henriette Roos), the art exhibit 'Memórias íntimas marcas' (Wendy Morris), South African soldiers' narratives of the Border War (Karen Batley), Savimbi's war (Elaine Windrich), Cuba's Angolan campaign (Edgar Dosman), UNTAG peacekeeping in Namibia (Robert Gordon), psychosocial strains of transition for veterans of the South African Defence Force (SADF) (Sasha Gear), the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's account (Christopher Saunders), the liberation war in postcolonial Namibian writing (Heike Becker) and the politics of memory and forgetting in Namibia (Justine Hunter). [ASC Leiden abstract]

215 Corrado, Jacopo

Joaquim Dias Cordeiro da Matta : a poet, pedagogue, and promoter of indigenous languages in late nineteenth-century Angola / Jacopo Corrado - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 140-158.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; writers; elite; national culture; Kimbundu language; 1850-1899.

From the interior of the colony of Angola, Joaquim Dias Cordeiro da Matta moved to Luanda in pursuit of an occupation in trade: there he started to read classics and poetry, acquiring a certain amount of knowledge of Latin, French, and Portuguese authors and building up a library that earned him the admiration of his friends. His prodigious willpower was destined to turn into legend once he got involved in commercial activity and accepted a head-of-division post in a remote British-owned fluvial station. It was during this period of isolation that he wrote articles as a correspondent for the major newspapers printed in the capital, establishing a frequent epistolary contact with the most important writers of his generation. The myth of the intellectual hermit rapidly took on substance. Cordeiro da Matta

gained a certain popularity among the group of people who shared his thirst for knowledge, his need to focus on the extremely rich but neglected Kimbundu heritage, and his romantic taste for the recovery of past ethnic traditions, folklore, and language. His main purpose was in fact the divulging of a popular culture and language that, even if barely recognized by the Portuguese rulers, he felt not only as his own, but also as the most representative and peculiar expression of his own country. This wish to drop metropolitan models as part of a more ambitious project found further confirmation when he invited his compatriots to dedicate a few hours of their spare time to the foundation of a national literature. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

216 Hatzky, Christine

Bildungspolitik und Transnationalismus im postkolonialen Angola: Dimensionen und Herausforderungen der Kooperation mit Kuba / Christine Hatzky - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 2, p. 245-268.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Cuba; educational cooperation; South-South relations; educational reform.

Das Beispiel des postkolonialen Angola illustriert, wie nationalistische und revolutionäre Zielsetzungen mit der Bildungsreform verkoppelt und durch einen Transfer von Ideologie, Inhalten und Methoden des kubanischen Bildungssystems gekennzeichnet waren. In diesem Beitrag, der auf Zeitzeugeninterviews und Dokumenten aus dem Archiv des angolanischen Erziehungsministeriums basiert, werden die unterschiedlichen Bedeutungsebenen dieses umfassenden Reformkonzepts analysiert und die Ambivalenzen dieser transatlantischen kubanisch-angolanischen Kooperation aufgezeigt. Das Beispiel der angolanisch-kubanischen Kooperation im Bildungsbereich ermöglicht eine Erweiterung der Perspektive auf die transnationalen Interaktionen zweier Länder der südlichen Hemisphäre. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zusammenfassung auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

217 Heintze, Beatrix

The extraordinary journey of the Jaga through the centuries: critical approaches to precolonial Angolan historical sources / Beatrix Heintze ; transl. by Katja Rieck - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 67-101 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Ndongo polity; Kasanje polity; Mbangala; oral traditions; historical sources.

In comparison to other parts of Africa, there is an extraordinary wealth of source material pertaining to Angolan history available. This paper examines the documentary written sources and oral traditions on the ancient kingdom of Angola, or more precisely Ndongo, which until 1671 existed in the area north of the Kwanza River, and the neighbouring state

of Kasanje, which was established by the Mbangala around 1630. In so doing the author focuses in particular on oral traditions as written sources, which constitute a particular type of secondary source in which the analytical problems presented by both written sources and oral traditions are present. The author discusses three main problems: possible compilation during the editing process, the interdependence of various published renderings, and the problem of precise localization. Nevertheless, these recorded oral traditions can convey 'internal information', especially when other sources of information are lacking. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Roque, Sandra

Manuela: a social biography of war displacement and change in Angola / Sandra Roque - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 371-384.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; displaced persons; civil wars; rural-urban relations; biographies (form).

Until 2002 and for more than 27 years, Angolans lived through several wars that forced hundreds of thousands of rural people to leave their homes and seek refuge in safer urban areas. This paper tells the story of Manuela and of her family, the Silvas, who fled civil war in the Angolan rural interior to start a displacement journey that would take them to the city of Benguela. Their story provides an example of war displacement but it also shows how the experience of displacement and the way it evolves are not only marked by the immediacy of the events - the conflict, displacement camps, humanitarian aid, and so on. They are also framed by social, economic and cultural factors that have been historically constructed, such as rural-urban relationships and perceptions of urban space. The personal experience of Manuela in particular shows how these historical constructs shape experiences of displacement and frame choices and possibilities for action and change by the displaced. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

219 Vidal, Nuno

Sociedade civil e política em Angola : enquadramento regional e internacional / [ed. e organiz.]: Nuno Vidal & Justino Pinto de Andrade ; [pref. analítico: Patrick Chabal]. - Luanda [etc] : Firmamento [etc.], 2008. - XXXIII, 403 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789729927072

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Southern Africa; civil society; politics; State-society relationship; human rights.

Este livro aborda os principais temas em discussão nos meios políticos e da chamada sociedade civil em Angola, nomeadamente a defesa dos Direitos Humanos e Política e o modo como a defesa dos Direitos Humanos influencia as questões políticas. O livro

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA - ANGOLA

encontra-se estruturado em cinco capítulos: 1. A sociedade civil e a política em Angola; 2. Desafios e constrangimentos à sociedade civil angolana; 3. As igrejas, a juventude, as mulheres e os media como propulsores do desenvolvimento humano em Angola; 4. O enquadramento internacional; 5. O enquadramento regional (África do Sul, Zimbabué, Namíbia, Malawi, Botswana, Moçambique, Zâmbia, República Democrática do Congo). Trata-se de um volume que congrega cerca de 30 textos de vários autores, entre académicos, e proeminentes activistas dos Direitos Humanos, jornalistas e políticos (sobretudo Angolanos, mas também de várias outras nacionalidades). [Resumo ASC Leiden]

CAMEROON

220 Gbetnkom, Daniel

Forest depletion and food security of poor rural populations in Africa : evidence from Cameroon / Daniel Gbetnkom - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 261-286 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; deforestation; economic policy; food security.

Forests play an important role in contributing to the food security of a large portion of Africa's food insecure. However, under current practices, this contribution is not sustainable because forests are experiencing a high rate of depletion in this continent. This paper investigates the immediate factors of deforestation in Cameroon in relation to food security of poor populations. Quantitative estimates show that cocoa producer prices, food crop prices and the timber export price index on the one hand, and the oil boom, structural adjustment policies and the devaluation of the CFA franc on the other hand are quite important in stimulating the clearing of forests. Equally, the agricultural value added per hectare increases the profitability of maintaining forests. Finally, food security has a negative relationship with forest depletion. Therefore, in order to protect the remaining forest areas and render the contribution of forests to food security sustainable, attention to non-forest policies should be a first-order priority in the future. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

221 Gewald, Jan-Bart

Mbadamassi of Lagos: a soldier for King and Kaiser, and a deportee to German South West Africa / Jan-Bart Gewald - In: *African Diaspora*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 103-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Namibia; Nigeria; colonial forces; black soldiers; World War I; biographies (form).

In 1915 troops of the South African Union Defence Force invaded German South West Africa, present-day Namibia. In the north of the territory the South African forces captured

an African soldier serving in the German army named Mbadamassi. Upon his capture Mbadamassi demanded to be released and claimed that he was a British national from Nigeria. In addition, he stated that he had served in the West African Frontier Force, and that he had been shanghaied into German military service in Cameroon. Furthermore, whilst serving in the German army in Cameroon, Mbadamassi claimed that he had participated in a mutiny, and that, as a consequence, he had been deported to GSWA. The article covers the remarkable military career of the African soldier, Mbadamassi, who between 1903 and 1917 served both the King of the British Empire as well as the Kaiser of the German Empire. In so doing, the article sheds light on the career of an individual African soldier serving in three colonial armies: the West African Frontier Force, the Schutztruppe in Cameroon, and the Schutztruppe in GSWA. The article argues that beyond the fact that colonial armies were institutions of repression, they also provided opportunity for those willing or condemned to serve within their ranks. Furthermore the article provides some indication as to the extent of communication that existed between colonial subjects in the separate colonies of Africa at the time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

222 Kaffo Fokou, Roger

Misères de l'éducation en Afrique : le cas du Cameroun aujourd'hui / sous la dir. de Roger Kaffo Fokou. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2009. - 170 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Enseignement et éducation en Afrique) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782296078888

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; educational systems; access to education; educational policy; educational management; educational reform.

Cet ouvrage collectif fait un bilan du système de l'éducation au Cameroun et propose des solutions pour remédier aux problèmes qui minent celui-ci. Les aspects traités sont les suivants: Première partie: La difficile lutte pour une éducation de qualité accessible à tous: Accès à l'éducation: Une éducation de plus en plus réservée à une riche minorité (Roger Kaffo Fokou) - Le système éducatif anglophone au Cameroun et ses problèmes (Kamdem Kamdem Martin) - Gestion quotidienne: opacité, tribalisation et corruption (Guy Ketchatcham Ngamy) - Personnes handicapées: une catégorie exclue des politiques d'éducation publique (Roger Kaffo Fokou) - Infrastructures scolaires au Cameroun: navigation à vue ou politique de l'autruche? (Jean-Claude Tchasse) - Musellement des syndicats et conséquences (Jean Takougang) - L'incroyable itinéraire du statut particulier des enseignants, un chantier abandonné (Jean Kamdem) - Le soi-disant système éducatif camerounais ou pourquoi nous sommes devenus PPTE (Pays pauvre très endetté) (Roger Kaffo Fokou). Deuxième partie: Pour une véritable école de développement: Donner un avenir au Cameroun par un syndicalisme de développement (Roger Kaffo Fokou) - Financement de l'éducation: des conditions d'une stratégie efficace (Roger Kaffo Fokou) -

Former des citoyens plus disciplinés (Ernestine Nkankeu) - L'évaluation certificative dans le système éducatif camerounais: passer de la contre-performance à la performance (Roger Kaffo Fokou) - Les délibérations: comment sont fabriqués les résultats des examens officiels (Basile Fosso Dongmo) - Égalité genre au MINESEC (Ministère des enseignements secondaires): tant de femmes et si peu de responsables féminins! (Chantal J. Ngotchueng-Simo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

223 Mveing, Séraphin

Conditions de vie des ménages et recours aux soins parmi les personnes âgées au Cameroun / par Séraphin Mveing et Félicien Fomekong - In: *African Population Studies*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 85-102 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; elderly; health care; households.

Les transitions démographiques en cours en Afrique subsaharienne affectent progressivement la structure démographique de la population, et posent ainsi de nouvelles questions liées au vieillissement des populations. La présente étude examine le recours aux soins de santé parmi les personnes âgées, notamment la diversité des stratégies dans ce domaine et l'influence des conditions de vie des ménages. Même si les analyses, fondées sur des données d'enquête collectées en 2001 au Cameroun (2ème enquête auprès des ménages, Institut National de la Statistique) confirment l'importance des caractéristiques démographiques et économiques des ménages, elles mettent aussi en exergue l'importance des croyances étiologiques et la vulnérabilité généralisée des personnes âgées face à la maladie. L'étude suggère ainsi une prise de conscience accrue de la vulnérabilité de ce groupe émergent. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

224 Ndjio, Basile

Migration, architecture, and the transformation of the landscape in the Bamileke Grassfields of West Cameroon / Basile Ndjio - In: *African Diaspora*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 73-100.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Bamileke; emigrants; housing construction; social status.

This paper explores how Bamileke emigrants from the Grassfields region of West Cameroon (re)imagine their community, and how through architecture they construct defensive identities based on communal principles and parochial solidarities. Through the example of some successful Bamileke expatriates, the paper shows how architecture embodies the desire of these affluent emigrants to reconnect themselves to their native village, to assert their ethnic identity, and more importantly to recover their alleged 'lost roots'. It also discusses the use of architecture by successful Bamileke emigrants, who are for the most part former marginalized social juniors, as a means to challenge the dominant regime of chieftaincy and notability that generally excludes disinherited and untitled people

from access to lands and wealth. The paper shows how by choosing to construct their imposing houses, not on depressed or low-lying sites - as the customary elites and the local bourgeoisie used to do - but instead on heightened layouts such as the top of hills or mountains, well-off Bamileke emigrants have imposed over time new configurations of architecture and dwelling in their native region. More importantly, their actions, which dramatize the 'high' as the new site of power, prestige and majesty, have reversed the traditional Bamileke cosmology that generally gives primacy to the 'low' over the 'high'. The paper is based on field research in Bana between 2002 and 2006 as well as among successful 'bush fallers' from this locality in Cameroon and abroad (UK, France, Germany, the Netherlands). Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

225 Newell, Stephanie

Newspapers, new spaces, new writers : the First World War and print culture in colonial Ghana / Stephanie Newell - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 1-15.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Cameroon; journalism; office workers; race relations; colonial period; World War I.

The article focuses on a memoir, 'My Experience in Cameroons during the War', by J.G. Mullen, published in the 'Gold Coast Leader' between 1916 and 1918. This memoir is unique for its status as a first-person narrative by an ordinary African clerk. Mullen's narrative provides many insights into the educated, non-elite man's imperial identity in the early twentieth century. Through it, it is possible to discover precisely how a Ghanaian "native clerk" articulated his imperial subjectivity, his race-consciousness, his perception of social class in the colonies, his "patriotism", and his need for existential (if not political) freedoms during the war. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

226 Ngwe, Emmanuel

La collecte des données démographiques au Cameroun : évolution et problèmes / Emmanuel Ngwé - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 247-269.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; statistics; demography; government policy.

Les besoins en indicateurs socio-démographiques sont de plus en plus importants dans les pays africains. Appliquant chacun selon ses moyens les recommandations de différentes conférences internationales sur la population et le développement relatives à l'amélioration de la collecte et de la diffusion des données socio-démographiques, la plupart des pays africains ont fait des progrès significatifs dans ce domaine. Le Cameroun précisément est l'un de pays où ces progrès sont notables mais qui restent en deçà des capacités humaines, techniques et financières dont dispose ce pays. Le présent article met en évidence dans une analyse factuelle les atouts du Cameroun en matière de collecte des

données, notamment sur le plan institutionnel. Le cadre juridique et institutionnel a beaucoup évolué depuis l'indépendance dans le souci permanent de rationaliser la collecte démographique et d'en augmenter l'utilité sociale. Force est cependant de constater que si les enquêtes socio-démographiques par sondage ont connu une véritable explosion, en particulier au cours des années 90 et 2000, les recensements n'ont pas connus le même succès. Ce bilan mitigé est attribuable pour une large part à une utilisation inappropriée des ressources humaines et à une application insuffisante des textes. Les efforts entrepris doivent donc être poursuivis non seulement pour assurer une plus grande cohérence du cadre institutionnel actuel, mais aussi pour rationaliser l'utilisation de la masse de démographes et statisticiens disponibles dans le pays. Ces mesures seront complétées avec l'adoption d'une stratégie globale et cohérente de l'observation démographique pour le Cameroun. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

227 Nzessé, Ladislas

Le Cameroun au prisme de la littérature africaine à l'ère du pluralisme sociopolitique (1990-2006) / Ladislas Nzessé, M. Dassi (éds); préf. du David Simo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 289 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9782296061446

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; literature; novels; French language; political consciousness; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

Le présent ouvrage traite de la présence du Cameroun dans la production littéraire africaine principalement francophone à l'ère du pluralisme sociopolitique (1990-2006) notamment à travers les œuvres de Mongo Beti, Calixthe Beyala, Gabriel Kuitche Fonkou, Patrice Nganang, Angeline Solange Bonono, Jean-Roger Essomba, Gilbert Doho, Bidoung Mkpatt, Séverin Cecile Abéga. L'année 1990 devait en effet entamer une ère qui était, depuis le sommet de la Baule, censée mener à la démocratisation sur le continent africain. La première partie de l'ouvrage réunit des études autour du thème "Langue et linguistique", et la seconde, "Littérature et politique". Sur le plan littéraire, les canons esthétiques sont aussi modifiés, "africanisés, camerounisés". On note de nouveaux procédés d'écriture des romanciers, des dramaturges et essayistes qui sont adeptes de descriptions d'espaces réels, de personnages réels, des faits politiques, des faits sociaux, des faits historiques et des faits culturels. Sur le plan linguistique, on observe un ensemble de comportements différentiels avec, de plus en plus, la valorisation de la variété locale du français. L'ouvrage s'efforce de montrer comment le texte littéraire africain se particularise à travers sa thématique, son esthétique et son matériau linguistique, et comment, en particulier, les écrivains camerounais contribuent à la production du sens social en construisant des représentations de leur société. Auteurs des études: Marthe-Isabelle Atangana-Abolo, Nathalie Courcy, M. Dassi, Christiane Félicité Ewané Essoh, Julien Magnier, Ladislas Nzessé, Clément Dili Palai, Alain Cyr Pangop Kameni, David Mokam, Hervé Tchumkam,

Guy Tegomo, Alphonse J. Tonyè, Françoise Ugochukwu, Emmanuel Yewah. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

228 Odhiambo, Christopher

Whose nation? : romanticizing the vision of a nation in Bole Butake's 'Betrothal without Libation' and 'Family Saga' / Christopher Odhiambo - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 159-172.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; drama; nation.

This paper reflects on the project of the nation and nation-ness in postcolonial Africa with specific attention to the two plays by the anglophone Cameroonian playwright Bole Butake. The paper argues that in Butake's dramatic imaginary, the project of the nation and nation-ness are highly romanticized. The paper locates its argument in Butake's two play-texts: 'Betrothal without Libation' (2005) and 'Family Saga' (2005). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

229 Rwenge, Mburano

La qualité des soins prénatals selon la perspective des clientes au Cameroun (districts de santé de Nkongsamba, Bafang et Mfou) / Mburano Rwenge - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 23-46 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; maternal and child health care.

Etant donné que la qualité des soins détermine la demande de soins maternels et directement le risque qu'une mère décède pendant l'accouchement ou quelques jours après, en cas de complications, l'auteur s'est fixé comme objectif dans cette étude d'évaluer son niveau au Cameroun, en s'orientant vers la perspective des clientes. Les données utilisées sont celles d'une enquête que l'auteur a menée, en août 2005 dans le district de santé de Nkongsamba (Province du Littoral) et en janvier-février 2006 dans les districts de santé de Bafang (Province de l'Ouest) et Mfou (Province du Centre), auprès des femmes ayant fréquenté les services des soins prénatals au cours des six derniers mois. Il ressort des analyses effectuées que, même si dans les milieux étudiés des problèmes importants ont été observés dans les études antérieures aux niveaux structurels et du processus des soins dans les formations sanitaires publiques et privées, les enquêtées ayant utilisé les services des soins prénatals au cours de la période de référence ci-dessus mentionnée ont été pour la plupart satisfaites de l'état des ressources physiques et des matériels, de l'organisation des services, du traitement qu'elles ont reçues pendant les consultations prénatales, etc. Toutefois, le taux de satisfaction s'est avéré davantage faible chez celles ayant utilisé les formations sanitaires publiques à l'exception du cas du système de recommandation des clientes. L'auteur conclut que dans les milieux étudiés les clientes tolèrent recevoir les soins prénatals de qualité moindre et que le niveau de la qualité des

soins prénatals varie selon le type de formations sanitaires et le district de santé. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

230 Rwenge, Mburano

Statut de la femme, planification familiale et fécondité à Mbalmayo et Bafoussam, Cameroun / par Mburano Rwenge - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 63-93 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; family planning; women; fertility; social status.

Le présent article recourt aux données de l'enquête "Culture, genre et comportements sexuels" réalisée à Mbalmayo et Bafoussam (Cameroun) en 2001. Sans se limiter aux variables socioéconomiques, l'étude se penche sur la relation entre le statut de la femme et la fécondité en se fondant aussi sur des indicateurs du statut de la femme tels que l'appartenance de la femme à une association dans la communauté, son autonomie économique, les rapports de genre au niveau familial et la discussion au sein du couple sur la planification familiale et la prise de décisions sur la fécondité. Les résultats obtenus confortent l'idée selon laquelle le statut de la femme influence la planification familiale et la fécondité au niveau individuel dans les milieux étudiés et est une variable intermédiaire des variables socioculturelles comme le milieu de résidence et la religion. L'amélioration du statut de la femme est donc une condition nécessaire à la baisse de la fécondité (désirée et effective) dans ces milieux. Bibliogr., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

231 Werthmann, Kathja

Staatliche Herrschaft und kommunale Selbstverwaltung : Dezentralisierung in Kamerun / Kathja Werthmann, Gerald Schmitt (Hrsg.) ; Beiträge von Thomas Bierschenk ... [et al.]. - Frankfurt am Main : Brandes & Apsel, 2008. - 195 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Wissen & Praxis ; 148) - Voornaam van Katja Werthmann op titelpag. foutief gespeld. - Met bibliogr., gloss., noten. ISBN 9783860993484

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; decentralization; local government; local politics.

Um anhand konkreter Fallbeispiele nachzuvollziehen, wie die Dezentralisierung in verschiedenen Provinzen Kameruns verläuft, haben sieben kamerunisch-deutsche Teams von August bis Oktober 2005 in folgenden Kommunen geforscht: Mbalmayo und Nkolmetet (Centre), Foumbot, Kouoptamo und Penka-Michel (Ouest), Bogo, Moutourwa und Tokombéré (Extrême-Nord). Ausgangspunkt war die Hypothese, dass die Kommune eine politische Arena ist, in der Einzelpersonen und Gruppen mit unterschiedlichen Interessen agieren bzw. miteinander konkurrieren und dass diese Dynamik den Prozess der Dezentralisierung beeinflusst. Daraus ergaben sich folgende Leitfragen: Inwieweit entspricht der konkrete Stand der Dezentralisierung in einzelnen Kommunen den normativen Erwartungen an den Dezentralisierungsprozess (demokratische

Selbstverwaltung, Partizipation aller Bevölkerungsgruppen, nachhaltigere Nutzung vorhandener Ressourcen, lokale Entwicklung)? Wie gestalten sich die Beziehungen zwischen der staatlichen Verwaltung, den kommunalen Akteuren (Bürgermeister, Gemeinderäte) und den traditionellen Oberhäuptern? Treten auf lokaler Ebene neue politische Akteure auf? Welche Rolle spielt die Zugehörigkeit zu einer traditionellen oder modernen Elite? Welchen Einfluss haben politische Parteien? Die vorliegenden Fallstudien zeigen, dass der Prozess der Dezentralisierung auf lokaler Ebene stark von den bereits vorhandenen Interessen und Konstellationen lokaler und nationaler Akteure abhängt. Beiträge von: Katja Werthmann, Andreas Mehler, Corinna Sager, Hildegard Dietz, Christine Fricke, Benjamin Till Siekmann, Ellen Hoffers, Lisa-Marie Harlfinger, Alexandra Vlantos, Anna R. Schick, Gerald Schmitt. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

232 Kinata, Côte

Barthélémy Boganda et l'Église catholique en Oubangui-Chari / Côte Kinata - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 191, p. 549-565.

ASC Subject Headings: Central African Republic; clergy; missions; racism; Catholic Church; biographies (form).

Barthélemy Boganda, originaire de la Lobaye en pleine forêt équatoriale, devenait le premier prêtre catholique oubanguien le 27 mars 1938. Orphelin très tôt, ses parents ayant été tués par les miliciens, il fut recueilli par les missionnaires catholiques de la congrégation du Saint-Esprit. Ses tuteurs le poussèrent à faire de la politique en le faisant élire député de l'Oubangui-Chari (de nos jours, la République Centrafricaine) à l'Assemblée de l'Union française en 1946. C'était l'objectif de Boganda depuis son baptême: défendre les intérêts des Oubangiens qui étaient considérés par les Blancs comme des inférieurs. Boganda, le plus instruit des fils du pays avait une très forte réputation fondée sur trois éléments: prêtre, il était censé être en rapport avec le monde invisible; fils de sorcier, il était craint. Il était ainsi censé être capable de découvrir des choses cachées maintenant les indigènes dans un état d'infériorité d'où ils espéraient sortir. Enfin, marié à une Blanche, il devenait l'égal des Blancs. La question des relations entre Boganda et l'Église doit tenir compte de tous ces éléments qui s'entremêlaient étroitement. Boganda lui-même en était très conscient. La résurgence du souvenir des compagnies concessionnaires exploitant les populations grâce à l'appui de l'administration coloniale, l'amplification des relations conflictuelles dues au racisme de ses supérieurs et de ses confrères religieux spiritains, sa pratique sacerdotale avaient par ailleurs largement orienté les rapports entre Boganda et l'Église catholique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CHAD

233 Gauthier, Bernard

Leakage of public resources in the health sector : an empirical investigation of Chad / Bernard Gauthier and Waly Wane - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 52-83 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; health financing; public expenditure.

In the public sector in developing countries, leakage of public resources could prove detrimental to users and affect the well-being of the population. This paper empirically examines the importance of leakage of government resources in the health sector in Chad, and its effects on the prices of drugs. The analysis uses data collected in Chad as part of a Health Facilities Survey organized by the World Bank in 2004. The survey covered 281 primary health care centres and contained information on the provision of medical material, financial resources and medicines allocated by the Ministry of Health to the regional administration and primary health centres. Although the regional administration is officially allocated 60 percent of the ministry's non-wage recurrent expenditures, the share of the resources that actually reach the regions is estimated to be only 18 percent. The health centres, which are the frontline providers and the entry point for the population, receive less than 1 percent of the ministry's non-wage recurrent expenditures. Accounting for the endogeneity of the level of competition among health centres, the leakage of government resources has a significant and negative impact on the price mark-up that health centres charge patients for drugs. Furthermore, it is estimated that had public resources earmarked for frontline providers reached them in their entirety, the number of patients seeking primary health care in Chad would have more than doubled. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

234 Missié, Jean-Pierre

Ethnicité et territorialité : deux modes du vécu identitaire chez les Teke du Congo-Brazzaville / Jean-Pierre Missié - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 192, p. 835-863 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); ethnic identity; Teke; settlement patterns; land tenure; local politics.

Cette étude s'intéresse au fonctionnement du phénomène de l'ethnicité au Congo-Brazzaville, en considérant en particulier le cas de l'identité teke, prise dans le jeu de la partition territoriale de son espace social et culturel et de son exclusion du champ politique comme possesseur de terre. L'étude a pour objectif d'analyser les méandres de l'identité,

notamment à travers le rapport concurrentiel entre le sentiment d'appartenance à une communauté sociolinguistique (l'ethnie) et l'identité qui naît de l'occupation territoriale d'une aire géographique, que celle-ci soit une entité étatique ou relève, au sein d'un État, du découpage en régions ou départements. L'auteur montre que la longue cohabitation de groupes différents dans un même espace génère un sentiment d'appartenance plus fort que l'identité ethnique au sens strict. Mais cette territorialité est surtout l'œuvre des entrepreneurs politiques qui instrumentalisent ces appartenances objectives, et s'activent aussi à mobiliser des espaces plus larges regroupant plusieurs régions qu'ils soutiennent à partir d'une politique clientéliste. Il s'agit donc d'une ethnicité politique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

235 Adubang'o Awotho, Samy

Prise en charge communautaire des enfants orphelins du Vih/sida : expérience de la cité d'Aru / Adubang'o Awotho Samy, Amuda Baba - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 23-37.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; orphans; AIDS; child care.

Le nombre d'enfants devenus orphelins du fait du virus VIH/sida s'accroît en Afrique subsaharienne. La présente étude vise à décrire comment se fait concrètement la prise en charge de ces enfants dans la communauté de la cité d'Aru (district de l'Ituri) dans le nord-est de la République démocratique du Congo. L'étude est de nature qualitative; vingt entretiens semi-structurés avec les responsables de familles d'accueil des enfants orphelins, et une séance de groupe focal de discussion englobant 12 enfants orphelins du fait du VIH/sida vivant seuls ont été réalisés du 1er au 28 mars 2006. L'étude recommande de renforcer les capacités communautaires pouvant permettre la prise en charge intégrée et totale de ces enfants orphelins, qui devrait être abordée d'une façon multidimensionnelle: psychosociale, économique, scolaire, etc. Bibliogr., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

236 Bøås, Morten

"Just another day": the North Kivu security predicament after the 2006 Congolese elections / Morten Bøås - In: *African Security*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 53-68.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; political violence; Banyarwanda; citizenship.

Elections produce winners and losers, but not necessarily reconciliation. In fact, the 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo cemented several of the cleavages that led to the war in the first place. In North Kivu, the situation is still tense and uncertain, and the North Kivu security predicament is situated in the conflict nexus between migration, land

rights, and identity issues. The Congo crisis is neither an international conspiracy nor a "resource war" merely about pillage and plunder. Its causes must be located in the complex web of uncertainties concerning citizenship and land rights questions that have become an integral part of people's livelihoods in North Kivu. This has important ramifications for the levels of attachment and disattachment between armed insurgencies and local populations. The conflict in North Kivu is deeply entrenched in history, and here as elsewhere in Africa the past and the present are connected in complicated ways. The only way we can understand the North Kivu security predicament is to consider how the current conflict is an integral part of the full history of this part of Congo. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

237 Clark, Phil

Ethnicity, leadership and conflict mediation in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo : the case of the 'Barza Inter-Communautaire' / Phil Clark - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 1-17.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; conflict resolution; ethnic conflicts.

This article explores a community-level conflict mediation institution in the province of North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), known as the 'Barza Inter-Communautaire' (Barza). The Barza assembles leaders from North Kivu's nine major ethnic groups to help resolve low-level conflicts before they escalate to violence. Between 1998 and early 2004, the Barza generally succeeded in resolving ethnic disputes in North Kivu, particularly those over landownership, ensuring there were few cases of ethnic violence in its sphere of influence. However, by the end of 2004 the Barza's ability to mitigate ethnic tensions had weakened considerably, and by the end of 2005 the Barza had collapsed altogether. This article traces the history of the Barza and explores its impact on ethnic conflict in North Kivu and the reasons why it eventually broke down. In particular, the article highlights the effects on the Barza of national and regional politics in the context of ongoing violence and the DRC's first national elections since independence. Efforts to restore the Barza may yet prove successful, and it may once again contribute to decreasing ethnic tensions in North Kivu, but only if its leaders overcome significant internal and external obstacles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

238 De Herdt, Tom

Political transition in DRC : how did Kinshasa households fare? / Tom De Herdt, Wim Marivoet and Stefaan Marysse - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 400-425 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; household expenditure; standard of living; economic inequality.

Officially announced on 24 April 1990, the political transition in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) would eventually culminate in presidential elections. By comparing the results of two household surveys, conducted in 1986 and 2004 respectively, this paper traces the economic reflection of this process in the standard of living of the Kinois (the inhabitants of Congo's capital, Kinshasa). Although the exercise is fraught with methodological problems, it nevertheless generates some salient outcomes. First and foremost, the available evidence unanimously points to a slight increase in the general standard of living, thereby contradicting the official macro data. Further, given an increase in inequality, it is well possible that the period of transition was experienced increasingly unequally by different population groups. Third, one of the most significant changes observed is that Kinshasa has become more closely connected with world (food) markets. Meanwhile, the level of education of the principal income earner remains one of the main predictors of the level of household consumption, even in a thoroughly informalized economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

239 Dibwe dia Mwembu, Donatien

Les identités urbaines en Afrique : le cas de Lubumbashi (R-D Congo) / éd. par Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2008. - 197 p. : graf., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Mémoires lieux de savoir, Archive congolaise) - Bibliogr.: p. 193-195. - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 9782296053168

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; urban society; group identity.

'Que dites-vous de moi?'; question primordiale que Lubumbashi - capitale politique du Katanga minier en République Démocratique du Congo - pose à ses visiteurs et dont la réponse doit compléter son tableau identitaire. À travers des enquêtes de rue, en ciblant leurs informateurs, les auteurs de ce travail cernent les transformations de cette ville, jadis phare économique et social du pays, aujourd'hui mégapole clochardisée. Ils ont pris un échantillon réduit de la population résidant à Lubumbashi et originaire de quelques autres villes congolaises afin de connaître sa perception de la ville et des Lushois en général. Les quinze études, groupées en deux parties - L'identité des lieux, L'identité des habitants - passent en revue les activités commerciales, la variété des communes et de leurs habitants, dont les travailleurs de la Gécamines ex-UMHK, les réseaux de sociabilité, les langues utilisées, et les identités plurielles de "L'shi" qui en découlent. Contributions de Mutete Sapato, D. Dibwe dia Mwembu, G. Kalaba Mutabusha, Olivier Kahola, Aimées Kasandji, A. Kakudji, Kikunda Kibambe, Lwamba Bilonda, Kalau Mutej, G. Mulumbwa Mutambwaet J. Kalonji. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

240 Digneffe, Françoise

Criminologie et droits humains en République démocratique du Congo / sous la dir. de Françoise Digneffe et de Kaumba Lufunda. - Bruxelles : Éditions Larcier, 2008. - 309 p. : foto's., ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 9782804400255

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; criminology; human rights; teaching methods; social problems; crime; conference papers (form); 2006.

Le présent ouvrage constitue les actes du premier colloque international de criminologie qui s'est tenu à Lubumbashi (République démocratique du Congo) du 31 octobre au 2 novembre 2006. Les textes des contributions sont proposés autour de 4 thèmes: 1) Pourquoi une école de criminologie et un Centre d'études et de formation en criminologie et droits humains en République démocratique du Congo (Françoise Tulkens, Michel Molitor, Françoise Digneffe); 2) Enseignement, recherche et formation en criminologie et droits humains: transfert de connaissance ou partenariat et co-formation? (Salomé van Billoen, Jacques Fierens, Dan Kaminski, Luc van Campenhoudt); 3) La question du crime en Afrique: un phénomène complexe (Christian Debuyst, Sara Liwerant, Maritza Felices-Luna). Cette partie comprend deux contributions sur le droit pénal et la justice au Burundi (respectivement Léonard Gacuko et Gervais Gatunange); 4) Recherche empirique et formation, une articulation nécessaire à construire. Cette partie comprend des contributions sur les enfants de la rue et les jeunes marginalisés (Georges Mulumbwa Mutambwa, Raoul Kienge-Kienge Intudi, Philippe Kinoo, Ildéphonse Tshinyama Kadima), sur les pratiques non réglementaires des transports en commun de Lubumbashi (Norbert Lupitshi wa Numbi), sur le viol (Gabin Bady Kabuya), sur la sécurité privée au Katanga (Honoré Ngoy Mwenze), et enfin une synthèse sur criminologie et droits humains en République démocratique du Congo (Philippe Mary). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

241 Mafuku, Emmanuel-Gustave Kintambu

Facteurs de transition : de la micro-entreprise à l'entreprise capitaliste moderne en République démocratique du Congo / sous la dir. de Emmanuel-Gustave Kintambu Mafuku. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2008. - 137 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Op omslag: Un examen du cas de la République démocratique du Congo. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9782869782259

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; small enterprises; entrepreneurs; economic conditions.

Pour faire face à l'inefficacité du modèle étatique de développement des années 1960-1970, les initiatives privées et l'entrepreneuriat ont été encouragés comme un moyen de sortir les économies africaines au sud du Sahara de leur marasme chronique. Dans le cas

de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), ce changement d'orientation économique a entraîné l'émergence de micro et petites entreprises qui - compte tenu de leur manque de structuration, de leur évolution en marge du cadre légal, de leur insuffisances intrinsèques à pourvoir des emplois durables et de leur faible impact socio-économique - ont montré leur limite quant à leur capacité de fournir un gage de développement durable. Avec une approche méthodologique fondée sur la microéconomie, la statistique et l'économétrie, cet ouvrage collectif scrute l'environnement économique, mais aussi légal et financier dans lequel évoluent les PME (petites et moyennes entreprises) congolaises. Dans six chapitres, les auteurs évoquent le financement des micro-entreprises (Emmanuel-Gustave Kintambu Mafuku), les facteurs de croissance des micro-entreprises, notamment les caractéristiques du propriétaire exploitant (Léon-Papy Mabiala Nsakala), les déterminants du passage de la micro-entreprise à la PME (Xavier Bitemo Ndiwulu), le profil de l'entrepreneur et la dynamique de croissance de la PME (Flavien Makiese Ndoma), les facteurs des performances des PME face à la concurrence des grandes entreprises (Franck Kimfuta Kikanda) et le lien qui existe entre d'une part, le droit et d'autre part, l'entrepreneuriat et le développement économique (McArthur Mfundani Nsilulu). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

242 Marysse, S.

L'Afrique des Grands Lacs : annuaire 2007-2008 / sous la dir. de S. Marysse, F. Reyntjens et S. Vandeginste. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - IV, 511 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique des Grands Lacs) - Met bijl., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9782296053205

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; Rwanda; civil wars; conflict resolution; political conditions; economic conditions.

Cet annuaire offre des clés de lecture de l'évolution de la région des grands lacs en 2007 et au premier trimestre de 2008. La première partie analyse des thèmes d'actualité dans les domaines politique, social et économique. La seconde offre des organigrammes des institutions et données macro-économiques. Après les élections historiques de 2006, la RDC (République démocratique du Congo) tente de renouer avec une vie politique normale, même si la paix n'est pas encore revenue sur l'ensemble du territoire, le Bas-Congo et le Nord-Kivu en particulier demeurant instables. L'appui du Rwanda au général tutsi mutin Laurent Nkunda et le problème non résolu des FDLR (Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda) hutu indiquent que la guerre civile rwandaise se poursuit à l'est du Congo. Un énorme chemin reste à parcourir dans les domaines tant économique que politique, et la reconstruction étatique a à peine débuté. Au Burundi, les blocages institutionnels ont paralysé la vie politique et la fragmentation du paysage politique persiste, même si, en juin 2008, l'instrumentalisation de la cour constitutionnelle a permis de relancer la vie parlementaire. Des problèmes restent sans solution: gouvernance déficiente, négociations avec le dernier mouvement rebelle FNL (Forces nationales de libération -

Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu) et la justice transitionnelle. Au Rwanda, le pouvoir totalitaire se consolide, et les clivages entre riches et pauvres et entre Hutu et Tutsi se creusent davantage. On s'attend que les élections prévues pour septembre 2008 confirment le statut de parti unique de fait du FPR (Front patriotique rwandais). Auteurs: An Ansoms, Séverine Autesserre, Stanislas Bucyalimwe Mararo, Danny Cassimon, Dan Fahey, Sara Geenen, François Kabuya Kalala, Dominik Kohlhagen, Stefaan Marysse, Séverin Mugangu Matabaro, Paul-Robain Namegabe, Noël Obotela Rashidi, Jean Omasombo Tshonda, Filip Reyntjens, Jason Stearns, Omer Tshiunza Mbiye, Innocent Utshudi Ona, Stef Vandeginste, Judith Vorrath, Ursula Woodburn. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

243 Pype, Katrien

'We need to open up the country': development and the Christian key scenario in the social space of Kinshasa's teleserials / Katrien Pype - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 101-116.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; television; development; witchcraft; Pentecostalism.

This article discusses discourses on development in the social space of post-Mobutu teleserials (or télé-dramatiques or 'maboke') in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. In contrast to Kinshasa's first serials that were produced during Mobutu's authenticity campaign, and serials in other African countries such as Egypt, the aesthetics of Kinshasa's more recent television serials depict a specific kind of reality and development that does not reflect secular approaches towards progress. The producers (dramatic artists and born-again Christian leaders; some are both) contend that their work will transform society, counter the social and political crisis and improve the nation in various ways. Pentecostalist Christianity meets the genre of the melodrama in the way the teleserials focus on the individual's spiritual development. The article pays special attention to the awarding of a contested trophy, the Mwana Mboka, to the troupe of Muyombe Gauche for its involvement in the nation's development. The article argues that the fictive representation of witchcraft relates to a Pentecostalist diagnosis of the crisis and that the narrative unfolding of the teleserials points towards the cultural key scenario asserted by Pentecostal-charismatic churches. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

244 Wild-Wood, Emma

"Se débrouiller" or the art of serendipity in historical research / Emma Wild-Wood - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 367-381.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; research methods; anthropological research.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo the phrase "se débrouiller" (to manage, to sort things out) has entered the realm of myth, joke and national identity. The Congolese know that they must learn how to manage on their own, to sort things out by themselves. They understand themselves as those who endure hardship, but have the resilience to rise to whatever comes their way, to cope with the unexpected. In what way does the Western researcher engage with this type of corporate consciousness in Congo? In what way does it affect the manner in which historical research is carried out? How does this impinge on the response of the Congolese to the researcher? This paper uses the particular example of "se débrouiller" in Congo to explore the interface between the good practice expected of those undertaking fieldwork in Africa and the cultural identity and expectations of those who contribute to that research by their willingness to share their knowledge with the researcher. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GABON

245 Bonhomme, Julien

Des pleurs ou des coups: affects et relations dans l'initiation au 'bwete misoko' (Gabon) / Julien Bonhomme - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2008), cah. 18, p. 133-163 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; initiation; healing rites; divination.

Cet article analyse l'expression des affects au cours de l'initiation au 'bwete (ou bwiti) misoko', branche thérapeutique et non obligatoire d'un rite initiatique reposant sur l'ingestion d'une plante hallucinogène au Gabon. Ces affects ne sont envisagés ni comme des sentiments privés, ni comme des signes publics conventionnels, mais d'abord comme les produits émergents d'interactions entre agents. Au cours du processus initiatique, la transformation des relations asymétriques entre le sorcier et sa victime, le devin et son patient, l'initié et l'initiateur, permet en effet la conversion d'un affect passif en un affect actif. L'auteur propose ainsi une réflexion sur le mode d'articulation entre relations et affects au sein du rite initiatique, ainsi que sur les ressorts de l'efficacité rituelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 268) et en anglais (p. 269). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

246 Hombert, Jean-Marie

Cœur d'Afrique : gorilles, cannibales et Pygmées dans le Gabon de Paul Du Chaillu / sous la dir. de Jean-Marie Hombert et Louis Perrois. - Paris : CNRS, cop. 2007. - 219 p. : foto's, ill., krt. ; 26 cm - Bibliogr. van Paul Du Chaillu: p. 215. - Met bijl., chronol., index.

ISBN 9782271064707

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; expeditions; travel; biographies (form).

Le présent ouvrage illustré fait un portrait de Paul Du Chaillu, explorateur autodidacte en Afrique centrale méconnu du grand public, et décrit ses travaux et ses voyages de découvertes. La première partie, intitulée "Qui était Paul Du Chaillu (1831-1903)", comprend les articles: Paul Belloni Du Chaillu ou l'invention d'un destin (Annie Merlet) - Les tribulations du "grand Esprit blanc avec ses richesses inouïes" (Julien Bonhomme). Deuxième partie, "Des récits incroyables": À la rencontre des Seki, des Fang et des Meke des Monts de Cristal (Raymond Mayer) - À la recherche des gorilles (Jean-Pierre Gautier) - Peuples inconnus du Gabon (Patrick Mouguiama-Daouda) - Premier contact avec les Pygmées (Serge Bahuchet). Troisième partie, "Pourquoi relire Paul Du Chaillu 150 ans plus tard?": Paysages et climats du Gabon occidental (Roland Pourtier) - Un explorateur chasseur naturaliste (Jean-Pierre Gautier et Patrice Christy) - Peuples et langues (Patrick Mouguiama- Daouda) - Les Pygmées du Gabon (Serge Bahuchet) - Paul Du Chaillu et les Nkomi ou l'explorateur participant (François Gaulme) - Sociétés, coutumes et rites d'autrefois: la version "impressionniste" de Du Chaillu (Raymond Mayer) - Artisanat et arts rituels du Gabon précolonial (Louis Perrois) - Santé, épidémiologie et démographie (Régine Vercauteren Drubbel) - Ressources vivrières et plantes de cueillette d'hier et d'aujourd'hui (Annette Hladik et Claude Marcel Hladik) - La revanche posthume d'un explorateur oublié (Jean-Marie Hombert et Louis Perrois). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

247 Obiang, Ludovic

"Faire musique de tout bois" : l'inventivité traditionnelle comme fondement d'une politique nationale de la musique au Gabon / Ludovic Obiang - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 191, p. 567-584 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; traditional music; musical instruments; music education.

Au Gabon, la vie musicale moderne se caractérise par une rareté de la pratique instrumentale et par un élitisme croissant qui contrastent avec la richesse organologique et le communautarisme des sociétés traditionnelles. Il convient dès lors d'examiner les mécanismes internes de la musique traditionnelle, ceux qui garantissaient naguère sa vitalité et son caractère indivis, afin d'en déduire les processus d'une renaissance musicale au Gabon. Deux de ces modalités en particulier ont longtemps interpellé les observateurs. Ce sont la potentialité et la polyvalence. Leur connaissance approfondie devrait servir de base pour envisager une politique de la musique qui soit à la fois accessible à tous et garante de l'identité culturelle du pays. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SAO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE

248 Padrão Temudo, Marina

De serviçal a camponês: a persistência das desigualdades sociais em São Tomé e Príncipe / Marina Padrão Temudo - In: *Lusotopie*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 71-93.

ASC Subject Headings: Sao Tome and Principe; social inequality; agrarian reform; privatization; small farms; stereotypes.

Pourquoi les profondes mutations politiques survenues dans les dernières décennies à São Tomé e Príncipe n'ont-elles pas simultanément apporté une plus grande homogénéisation sociale, mais à l'inverse ont reproduit les schémas d'inégalité créés à l'époque coloniale? La stigmatisation persistante des anciens ouvriers agricoles des plantations cacaoyères, aujourd'hui devenus, après le processus de privatisation de la terre, de petits agriculteurs, continue d'être un trait marquant de la politique dans l'archipel, légitimant une condition de subordination politique, sociale et économique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en portugais, en anglais et en français, texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

249 Fontein, Joost

Special issue: The power of water: landscape, water and the state in Southern and Eastern Africa / special issue ed. Joost Fontein, Rebecca Marsland, JoAnn McGregor. - [Abingdon] : Routledge, 2008. - p. 737-988. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of Southern African studies, ISSN 0305-7070 ; vol. 34, no. 4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; Namibia; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe; water management; water supply; history; group identity; inland fisheries; ecology; conference papers (form); 2007.

The papers in this special issue were presented at the annual conference of the Centre of African Studies of the University of Edinburgh held on 28 and 29 March, 2007, and entitled 'The power of water: landscape, water and the State in southern and eastern Africa', Following the introduction by Joost Fontein, papers are included on water politics and development in Zimbabwe (Gerald Chikozho Mazarire); traditions of origin and ownership of riverside lands on the Kavango river, Namibia (Meredith McKittrick); fishing practices on Lake Malawi (Setsuko Nakayama); controlling and medicalizing a mining environment near the Luanshya River on Zambia's Copperbelt (Lyn Schumaker); the development of a piped-water scheme in Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) during 'Ujaama' in 1961-1985 (Matthew V. Bender); State authority over Lake Kariba (Zimbabwe) and the attitudes of Tonga fishermen

(JoAnn McGregor); conflicts over water provision in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, from 1894 to 1924 (Muchaparara Musemwa); prepaid water meters, the history of its technology and neoliberal reforms in South Africa (Antina von Schnitzler); water policy and collective action in Durban, South Africa (Buntu Siwisa). By way of epilogue, David Mosse places the regionally focused papers into a comparative context. [ASC Leiden abstract]

250 Geda, Alemayehu

Regional economic integration in Africa : a review of problems and prospects with a case study of COMESA / Alemayehu Geda and Haile Kebret - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 357-394 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; economic integration; COMESA.

Major issues of regional economic integration in Africa could be grouped into two interrelated broad areas: issues of implementation and the limitation of insight from both the theoretical and empirical literature regarding the specific approaches that are appropriate for the continent. Implementation issues cover the economic, political and institutional constraints that surface at the implementation stage of economic integration treaties. The approach issue refers to the menu of options available to pursue economic integration. These options range from a step-wise bilateral cooperation to continent-wide integration. This paper critically reviews these issues and tests the determinants of trade flows using the experience of COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) as a case study. The major conclusions that emerge from the study are, first, bilateral trade flows among the regional groupings could be explained by standard variables as demonstrated by the results of the conventional gravity model. The result shows that regional groupings had insignificant effect on the flow of bilateral trade. Second, the review of the issues indicates that the performance of regional blocs is mainly constrained by problems of variation in initial condition, compensation issues, real political commitment, overlapping membership, policy harmonization, lack of diversification and poor private sector participation. These problems seem to have made building successful economic groupings in Africa a daunting task, despite its perceived importance in the increasingly globalized world. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

251 Githiora, Chege

East African culture, language and society / [guest ed.:] Chege Githiora. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2008. - 132 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies, ISSN 1369-6815 ; vol. 20, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Tanzania; popular culture; popular music; Swahili language; slang; religious songs; clothing; urban society.

New and emerging trends in popular culture, its nexus with language, politics and creative productions in Kenya and Tanzania, are explored in the following contributions: Swahili advertising in Nairobi: innovation and language shift (Mungai Mutonya) - Sexism and (mis)representation of women in Sheng (Peter Githinji) - Keeping it real: reality and representation in Maasai hip-hop (Katrina Daly Thompson) - 'Kuchanganyachanganya': topic and language choices in Tanzanian youth culture (Birgit Englert) - "Made in Riverwood": (dis)locating identities and power through Kenyan pop music (Mbugua wa Mungai) - Kenyan gospel soundtracks: crossing boundaries, mapping audiences (Joyce Nyairo) - Recreating discourse and performance in Kenyan urban space through 'mugithi', hip hop and 'gicandi' (Christopher K. Githiora) - Clothing and the changing identities of Tanganyikan urban youths, 1920s-1950s (Maria Suriano). [ASC Leiden abstract]

252 Sutton, J.E.G.

Archaeology and reconstructing history in the Kenya highlands: the intellectual legacies of G.W.B. Huntingford and Louis S.B. Leakey / J.E.G. Sutton - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 297-320 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; archaeology; prehistory.

A preceding article (in: *History in Africa*, vol. 33 (2006), p. 287-320) examined the ethnographic and archaeological enquiries of G.W.B. Huntingford (1901-1978) and L.S.B. Leakey (1903-1972) in the Kenya highlands in the 'high colonial' era of the 1920s and 1930s. This sequel examines their archaeology more critically, beginning with their basic approaches and methods, and then tracing the impact of their work on subsequent scholarship and research endeavours, especially on those anxious to reconstruct East African history in the changing intellectual climate leading to independence. The article concerns itself therefore with what Leakey in the late 1920s designated 'Neolithic cultures' in the Nakuru-Elmenteita basin within the elevated stretch of the Rift Valley, and with the Azanian hypothesis of Huntingford, which was rediscovered by Basil Davidson in the late 1950s and, with some transformation, catapulted centrestage for an emerging picture of East African history of a positive and enlightened sort. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

253 Walker, Iain

Hadramis, 'Shimalis' and 'Muwalladin': negotiating cosmopolitan identities between the Swahili coast and southern Yemen / Iain Walker - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 44-59.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Yemen; self-concept; diasporas; return migration; Arabs; culture contact.

Cosmopolitanism refers to the ability of people to negotiate, with varying degrees of effectiveness, between and across different cultures with which they may or may not be

familiar. This paper looks at the strategies called into play by individuals of Hadrami descent who return from East Africa to their 'homes' in Hadramawt in southern Yemen only to find that welcomes are ambivalent and that they are neither entirely Hadrami nor entirely foreign. While appearing to belong, through kin links, for example, or religious practice, their identity as 'Swahili' is never entirely shrugged off; instead it constitutes an essential element of their social armoury as they interact with varying degrees of success in what is, often, an alien environment. Choices of strategies for negotiating pathways through various social contexts depend on individuals being inscribed within, or belonging to, the culture with which they find themselves confronted; by implication, wider strategies of negotiating through different cultures, as foreign-born Hadramis must do in Africa as well as in Hadramawt, both places to which they have ties, depends on a partial belonging. This partial belonging might otherwise be called cosmopolitanism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BURUNDI

254 Digneffe, Françoise

Criminologie et droits humains en République démocratique du Congo / sous la dir. de Françoise Digneffe et de Kaumba Lufunda. - Bruxelles : Éditions Larcier, 2008. - 309 p. : foto's., ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 9782804400255

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; criminology; human rights; teaching methods; social problems; crime; conference papers (form); 2006.

Le présent ouvrage constitue les actes du premier colloque international de criminologie qui s'est tenu à Lubumbashi (République démocratique du Congo) du 31 octobre au 2 novembre 2006. Les textes des contributions sont proposés autour de 4 thèmes: 1) Pourquoi une école de criminologie et un Centre d'études et de formation en criminologie et droits humains en République démocratique du Congo (Françoise Tulkens, Michel Molitor, Françoise Digneffe); 2) Enseignement, recherche et formation en criminologie et droits humains: transfert de connaissance ou partenariat et co-formation? (Salomé van Billoen, Jacques Fierens, Dan Kaminski, Luc van Campenhoudt); 3) La question du crime en Afrique: un phénomène complexe (Christian Debuyst, Sara Liwerant, Maritza Felices-Luna). Cette partie comprend deux contributions sur le droit pénal et la justice au Burundi (respectivement Léonard Gacuko et Gervais Gatunange); 4) Recherche empirique et formation, une articulation nécessaire à construire. Cette partie comprend des contributions sur les enfants de la rue et les jeunes marginalisés (Georges Mulumbwa Mutambwa, Raoul Kienge-Kienge Intudi, Philippe Kinoo, Ildéphonse Tshinyama Kadima), sur les pratiques non réglementaires des transports en commun de Lubumbashi (Norbert Lupitshi wa Numbi), sur le viol (Gabin Bady Kabuya), sur la sécurité privée au Katanga (Honoré Ngoy

Mwenze), et enfin une synthèse sur criminologie et droits humains en République démocratique du Congo (Philippe Mary). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

255 Marysse, S.

L'Afrique des Grands Lacs : annuaire 2007-2008 / sous la dir. de S. Marysse, F. Reyntjens et S. Vandeginste. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - IV, 511 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique des Grands Lacs) - Met bijl., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9782296053205

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; Rwanda; civil wars; conflict resolution; political conditions; economic conditions.

Cet annuaire offre des clés de lecture de l'évolution de la région des grands lacs en 2007 et au premier trimestre de 2008. La première partie analyse des thèmes d'actualité dans les domaines politique, social et économique. La seconde offre des organigrammes des institutions et données macro-économiques. Après les élections historiques de 2006, la RDC (République démocratique du Congo) tente de renouer avec une vie politique normale, même si la paix n'est pas encore revenue sur l'ensemble du territoire, le Bas-Congo et le Nord-Kivu en particulier demeurant instables. L'appui du Rwanda au général tutsi mutin Laurent Nkunda et le problème non résolu des FDLR (Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda) hutu indiquent que la guerre civile rwandaise se poursuit à l'est du Congo. Un énorme chemin reste à parcourir dans les domaines tant économique que politique, et la reconstruction étatique a à peine débuté. Au Burundi, les blocages institutionnels ont paralysé la vie politique et la fragmentation du paysage politique persiste, même si, en juin 2008, l'instrumentalisation de la cour constitutionnelle a permis de relancer la vie parlementaire. Des problèmes restent sans solution: gouvernance déficiente, négociations avec le dernier mouvement rebelle FNL (Forces nationales de libération - Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu) et la justice transitionnelle. Au Rwanda, le pouvoir totalitaire se consolide, et les clivages entre riches et pauvres et entre Hutu et Tutsi se creusent davantage. On s'attend que les élections prévues pour septembre 2008 confirment le statut de parti unique de fait du FPR (Front patriotique rwandais). Auteurs: An Ansoms, Séverine Autesserre, Stanislas Bucyalimwe Mararo, Danny Cassimon, Dan Fahey, Sara Geenen, François Kabuya Kalala, Dominik Kohlhagen, Stefaan Marysse, Séverin Mugangu Matabaro, Paul-Robain Namegabe, Noël Obotela Rashidi, Jean Omasombo Tshonda, Filip Reyntjens, Jason Stearns, Omer Tshiunza Mbiye, Innocent Utshudi Ona, Stef Vandeginste, Judith Vorrath, Ursula Woodburn. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

KENYA

256 Davies, Matthew

The irrigation system of the Pokot, northwest Kenya / Matthew Davies - In: *Azania*: (2008), vol. 43, p. 50-76 : ill., foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; archaeology; irrigation; Suk.

Archaeological research in the Wei wei Valley, West Pokot District, Kenya, was undertaken between January 2006 and April 2007 with the aim of assessing the history and development of the indigenous, precolonial irrigation system of the agricultural Pokot and its associated settlement pattern. Fifty-nine contemporary and thirteen abandoned irrigation furrows were mapped with GPS and oral data collected concerning their construction, management and history. Alongside this, thirteen transect surveys recording both contemporary and abandoned settlements were conducted to assess the history of the settlement pattern associated with the irrigation system. This was followed by a series of excavations aimed at placing the settlement chronology on a more absolute footing. This paper presents the outline results of research into the irrigation system, including an assessment of its chronology of construction based on oral histories and absolute dates. Such research is imperative for better understanding the long-term nature of indigenous agronomies and developing more sustainable approaches to East African systems of production. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

257 Elischer, Sebastian

Do African parties contribute to democracy? : some findings from Kenya, Ghana and Nigeria / Sebastian Elischer - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 2, p. 175-201 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; political parties; ethnicity; democracy.

It is often said that ethnic and clientelistic parties are bad for democracy. Empirical testing of this claim has been hindered by lack of agreement on what constitutes an ethnic or clientelistic party. This paper proposes a conceptualization and operationalization of different party types as part of a succinct typology of parties. The usefulness of the empirical typology of political parties is then verified for three African countries: Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria. In addition, 'democratic' party behaviour, both within parties and among them is investigated. Subsequently, the claim about the systemic consequences of party types is tentatively tested with a comparative design covering three African cases that display variation on both causes and outcomes. The findings indicate that programmatic parties behave most democratically and that, moreover, there seems to be a relationship between a party's internal democracy and the way it interacts with other parties. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

258 Harneit-Sievers, Axel

Kenya's 2007 general election and its aftershocks / Axel Harneit-Sievers, Ralph-Michael Peters - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 133-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; elections; 2007.

In December 2007 Kenya conducted its fourth elections since the return to a multiparty system in December 1991. The elections led to a largely unexpected political crisis and brought the country to the brink of civil war. The officially declared victory in the presidential election of the incumbent president, Mwai Kibaki, was disputed by the opposition, civil society, and domestic and international observers alike. Large-scale violence erupted after the declaration of Kibaki's victory and the immediate crisis only came to an end after former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan succeeded in brokering a powersharing deal between Kibaki and opposition candidate Raila Odinga on February 28, 2008. This article examines the background to the crisis, focusing on the precarious façade of political stability in Kenya. It also discusses the 2007 election campaign, the disputed election results, the dynamics of violence in Kenya, and the role of the international community. Notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

259 Horst, Cindy

A monopoly on assistance: international aid to refugee camps and the neglected role of the Somali diaspora / Cindy Horst - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 1, p. 121-131.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; refugees; Somalians; refugee assistance.

This article examines the neglected role of assistance provided by Somali refugees themselves within the framework of international aid practices in long-term refugee camps in northeastern Kenya. The article is based on fieldwork carried out in Dadaab and Nairobi over various periods between 1995 and August 2007. It first discusses the context of the Dadaab refugee camps as a protracted refugee situation, and the monopoly on assistance that is commonly assumed by international aid providers. Next, the author deals with assistance provided by refugees outside Dadaab through the lens of international aid provision by distinguishing relief aid, aid for care and maintenance, and more sustainable types of development aid. The article demonstrates that international aid providers do not hold a monopoly on any of these kinds of aid provision. It argues that refugees need to be acknowledged not just as assistance receivers but also as providers of aid. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

260 Hughes, Lotte

Mining the Maasai Reserve : the story of Magadi / Lotte Hughes - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 134-164 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; mining companies; soda; land rights; land conflicts; native reserves; Masai; colonial policy; 1900-1949.

Exploitation of soda deposits by foreign companies at Lake Magadi, Kenya, is the focus of one of many long-standing grievances in the Maasai community which stem from land and other natural resource alienation in the colonial era. A British company was allowed to mine soda in this corner of the former Southern Maasai Reserve as the result of a clause in the 1911 Maasai Agreement or Treaty, made between representatives of the Maasai community and the British government. But there is compelling historical evidence to suggest that it had no legal right to do so. This article examines the early history of the East Africa Syndicate and Magadi Soda Company's activities in British East Africa, the circumstances in which they obtained their early leases, and connections between these and the Maasai Agreements, signed within days of each other. It traces the continuities to the present day, against a backcloth of historical and contemporary protest, placing these events in the broader historical context of early land policy, the resignation of Sir Charles Eliot in 1904, and protest in the 1930s against the Native Lands Trust Ordinance, gold mining and other commercial activities in 'native reserves'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

261 Ikamari, Lawrence D.E.

Regional variation in initiation of childbearing in Kenya / by Lawrence D.E. Ikamari - In: *African Population Studies*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 25-40 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; fertility; age; regional disparity.

This paper examines the effect of region of residence on the initiation of childbearing, i.e. the age at which a woman gives birth to her first child, in Kenya and determines whether this effect has changed over time. Age at first birth is important in explaining fertility and mortality transitions. The data used in the study are drawn from the 1998 and 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys. The Cox proportional hazard models are used to analyse the data. The results reveal that the region of residence has a significant effect on the initiation of childbearing in Kenya and that the effect remains significant even in the presence of controls for education, age at first marriage, type of place of residence and religion. The effect of the region of residence on the initiation of childbearing remains more or less the same across the three generations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

262 Karangi, Matthew M.

Revisiting the roots of Gikuyu culture through the sacred 'Mugumo' tree / Matthew M. Karangi - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 117-132 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; cosmology; Kikuyu; trees; symbols.

Using methods such as oral history, historical archaeology and anthropologically informed historical analysis in order to construct knowledge about people who had previously been left out of academic histories, this paper examines the Gikuyu culture by exploring a central aspect of their traditional cosmology and worship. The 'Mugumo' (*Ficus natalensis*/*Ficus thonningii*) is taken as a sacred tree among the Gikuyu of central Kenya and is the key to understanding the cosmology of this ethnolinguistic community. The paper explores the characteristics of this sacred tree and how the rituals associated with it express the Gikuyu claim to land, political power, religious hegemony and identity. The paper also explores the contribution of the sacred 'Mugumo' to the contemporary studies of religion and politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Klopp, Jacqueline M.

Remembering the destruction of Muoroto : slum demolitions, land and democratisation in Kenya / Jacqueline M. Klopp - In: *African Studies*: (2008), vol. 67, no. 3, p. 295-314.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; informal settlements; urban planning; land conflicts; protest; government policy; democratization.

The author suggests that members of the ruling clique within the Kenya African National Union (KANU) intensified slum demolitions in the 1990s for two interrelated reasons. First, slum clearance, as in colonial times, was a means of keeping in check urban popular dissent. In the 1990s, this dissent was linked to support for multipartyism. Second, reflecting the inextricability of land and the exercise of power in Kenya, slum clearance was a way to punish insubordination by withdrawing access to land and, conversely, a way to reward loyalty by reallocating vacated land to political supporters. To illustrate the interconnections between slum demolition, urban land and the politics of democratization in Kenya, the author examines the slum demolition of Muoroto village in Nairobi in 1990. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

264 Kresse, Kai

Knowledge and intellectual practice in a Swahili context: 'wisdom' and the social dimensions of knowledge / Kai Kresse - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 148-167.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; intellectuals; Swahili; indigenous knowledge; social life.

This article investigates 'wisdom' from an ethnographic perspective that pays attention to the ways in which knowledge is performed, appreciated, negotiated and questioned in everyday life in Mombasa, on the Swahili coast (Kenya). It discusses the 'baraza' setting (daily meeting points for male social peers) as a venue for intellectual practice and the appreciation of wisdom. Basic features of communicative interaction identified there can also be found to be in play when looking at case studies of individuals and their

performances. The article looks at how two genres (didactic 'tenzi' poetry and Ramadhan lectures) are used by Swahili intellectuals who are regarded as exceptional in their field. Verbal, performative and social skills are found to be crucial aspects of wisdom, which also has to do with being able to engage with common social concerns in a manner that leads to further insight and intellectual orientation for others. In this sense, social responsibilities and moral obligations in the use of knowledge play an important role. Overall, the article seeks to contribute to a general discussion of wisdom, based on insights gained on the East African coast. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

265 Lawson, Letitia

The politics of anti-corruption reform in Africa / Letitia Lawson - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 73-100.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Kenya; Nigeria; corruption; State; reform; government policy.

Previous research on anti-corruption reform in Africa falls into two camps. The first explores "best practices" and policy approaches to controlling corruption, while the second focuses on the politics of anti-corruption "reform", arguing that official anti-corruption campaigns aim to mollify donors while using corruption charges instrumentally to undermine rivals and shore up personal loyalty to the president, and thus have no chance of controlling corruption. This paper suggests that, while the neopatrimonial context is a very significant limiting factor in anti-corruption reform, limited progress is possible. Examining the motivations and effects, intended and unintended, of anti-corruption reforms in Kenya and Nigeria, it finds that while the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission has indeed been politically marginalized and largely ineffectual, the more autonomous and activist, but politically instrumentalized, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission in Nigeria has had a measure of success. The analysis suggests that this is explained by the EFCC's independent prosecutorial powers and the institutionalization strategies of its chairman. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Lynch, Gabrielle

Moi: the making of an African 'Big-Man' / Gabrielle Lynch - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 18-43.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; heads of State; politicians; political history; 1950-1999; biographies (form).

In December 2002, Daniel arap Moi - the longest sitting member of the Kenyan legislature (1955-2002), longest standing vice president (1967-1978), and longest reigning president of the Kenyan Republic (1978-2002) - 'retired' from elected politics. This article analyses Moi's political career from his entry into the legislative council in 1955 to his ascension to the

presidency in 1978. It suggests that Moi's initial leap from the classroom rested on the poor records of his predecessors, Moi's network of relations with influential opinion brokers, and his reputation as a sober and hardworking individual. Once appointed, Moi gradually secured his position, strengthened and expanded his networks, and took a position that constituents understood and could identify with. By the early 1960s, these efforts, together with his canny politicking, relative political longevity, and early association with an expansive constituency, ensured that Moi was the pre-eminent Kalenjin politician at a critical historical juncture. Prominence, which together with Moi's personal attributes and friendly relations with President Kenyatta, secured him appointments at the political centre. Moreover, Moi's tenure as minister for home affairs and vice president, together with his manoeuvres to undermine and/or coopt potential opponents (through the use of patronage and sanctions) and a carefully cultivated image of a populist and assistant of the people, ensured that his local preeminence was rarely questioned and instead gained the backing of time. In turn, Moi's national position and apparent attributes, together with the shortcomings of his antagonists, ultimately paved the way for his peaceful succession to the presidency on Jomo Kenyatta's death in 1978. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

267 Matheka, Reuben M.

The international dimension of the politics of wildlife conservation in Kenya, 1958-1968 / Reuben M. Matheka - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 112-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; wildlife protection; environmental policy; 1960-1969.

The period 1958-1968 was an important turning point for wildlife conservation in Africa. Having been dominated by preservationist ideas since its inception at the beginning of the colonial era in the late nineteenth century, wildlife conservation in Africa became an important focus for the ideas of rational use propagated by a resurgent international conservationist lobby since the late 1940s. This endeavour entailed convincing the hitherto marginalized African communities, which were starting to attain political independence from the late 1950s, that wildlife conservation was not only key to future prosperity but could be integrated into other socioeconomic activities. Consequently, a variety of programmes were initiated with a view to making wildlife conservation amenable to African communities. These efforts, which culminated in the signing of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources by the Organization of African Unity in 1968, led to the establishment of a number of community conservation projects in Kenya whose legacy persists to date. This paper highlights the factors that renewed international concern for wildlife conservation in Africa from the late 1950s and assesses the impact of the new ideas on the conservation programme in Kenya. The paper argues that local

factors were significant in the evolution of the ideas that have come to dominate wildlife conservation in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

268 Mathuray, Mark

Resuming a broken dialogue : prophecy, nationalist strategies, and religious discourses in Ngugi's early work / Mark Mathuray - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 40-62.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; novels; Kikuyu; prophets.

This paper departs from and problematizes the almost exclusive focus in criticism of the early works of Ngugi wa Thiong'o (Kenya) on Christianity and the effects of the colonial intrusion. Following Ngugi's exhortation to resume the broken dialogue with the gods of his people, Ngugi's early novels are read in relation to precolonial East African discourses and practices of prophecy, Gikuyu religion, and Gikuyu nationalist strategies that drew on different and opposing prophetic traditions, and, in a broader sense, discourses of religion in Africa. By locating his early work within the nexus of these discourses, a far more nuanced view of Ngugi's relation to religious and nationalist discourses emerges. The paper also attempts to uncover a symbolic geometry in Ngugi's novels determined by Gikuyu religious and cultural concepts. A focus on 'The River Between' reveals certain authorial deployments of historical inaccuracies and dislocations in the interests of a schematization of the conflicts in the novel. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

269 McIntosh, Janet

Elders and 'frauds': commodified expertise and politicized authenticity among Mijikenda / Janet McIntosh - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 35-52.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Nyika; secret societies; indigenous knowledge; politics.

Among Mijikenda of the Kenya coast, the male Kaya elders ('azhere a Kaya') - custodians of sacred spaces and customary knowledge - traditionally undergo years of secretive ritual training and tribulation in order to accrue both expertise and seniority. Over the past few years, however, a series of scandals have fragmented this group, casting them into the national spotlight while fomenting debates about the nature of elders' expertise. In the ethnically fraught context of Kenyan politics, politicians of Mijikenda and of other ethnic backgrounds have sought out and paid Kaya elders for ritual 'anointing' or 'blessing' in order to win Mijikenda allegiance in their political campaigns. As public cynicism toward these events has mounted and elders have traded barbed accusations of fraudulence, much discourse has revolved around an idealized and nostalgic model of the kind of expertise considered to be under threat. The author discusses the roles of morality, secrecy and ethnic identity in this model, suggesting that these ways of thinking about expertise are not merely reflections of 'tradition' but also emergent from presentist struggles for elders'

personal power and for the collective identity of Mijikenda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

270 Mwabu, Germano

The production of child health in Kenya : a structural model of birth weight / Germano Mwabu - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 212-260 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; infants; child health; child development.

Using birth weight as a measure of children's health status, the author investigates birth weight and its correlates in Kenya basing himself on nationally representative data collected by the government in the early 1990s. He finds that immunization of the mother against tetanus during pregnancy is strongly associated with improvements in birth weight. Other factors significantly correlated with birth weight include age of mother at first birth and birth orders of siblings. It is further found that birth weight is positively associated with mother's age at first birth and with higher birth orders, with the firstborn child being substantially lighter than subsequent children. Newborn infants born in urban areas are heavier than those from rural areas and females are lighter than males. There is evidence suggesting that a baby born at a clinic is heavier than a newborn baby drawn randomly from the general population. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

271 Njogu, Kimani

Culture, performance & identity : paths of communication in Kenya / ed. by Kimani Njogu. - Nairobi : Twaweza Communications, 2008. - XVIII, 158 p. ; 23 cm. - (Art, culture & society series ; vol. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966724419

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; identity; culture.

Human activity is a performance and identity is produced through performance with an audience in mind or within view. Identity is therefore not a static communal attachment but rather a dynamic and multifaceted process of belonging, at times manifested through institutional frameworks such as the law, media and education. It is a form of socially organizing and regulating cultural experience. In 'Culture, gender inequality and women's rights in the Great Lakes', the first chapter in this collective volume, Kimani Njogu and Elizabeth Orchardson-Mazrui argue that cultural practices can be used to empower women and reduce or eradicate inequalities based on gender. Mbugua wa-Mungai explores the rhetorics of disability in Kenya in chapter 2. He shows that disability is unstable as a referential notion and that society constantly reinvents its images and reifies its meanings. This instability of identity is also discussed with reference to youth identities and Kenyan popular music (Michael Wainaina), Sheng (Nathan Oyori Ogechi) and the daily struggle for survival (Charles A. Matathia). In subsequent chapters Richard Makhanu Wafula looks at

the fluid nature of Swahili identity and the multiculturalism of Kiswahili literature, Mary N. Getui argues that religion in its various forms and manifestations plays a critical role in identity formation, Christopher Joseph Odhiambo asserts the need for the creation of popular media texts in the post colonies so that they can contribute to the creation of cultural and national identities within the context of globalization, and Emily Achieng' Akuno charts the course of music in displaying and creating the identity of those who make and use it. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Obare, Francis

Self-assessed health status and morbidity experiences of teenagers in Nairobi's low income settings / Francis Obare - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 3-21 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; health; adolescents.

This study uses data collected between March and June 2000 by the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) among slum communities in Nairobi, Kenya. It examines factors associated with self-assessed health status among 1654 teenage boys and girls. Analysis involved logistic regression and multilevel models. The results show a significant but non-linear association between prior morbidity experiences and self-assessed health; gender differences in self-assessed health status with female teenagers being more inclusive in their assessment of health status than male teenagers. Another finding is that father's absence was significantly associated with lower likelihood of reporting good health for male teenagers, and mother's absence in the case of female teenagers. Female teenagers who had experienced physical abuse were less likely to report good health compared to those who had not. These findings suggest a need for adolescent health interventions to not only target all aspects of health but also take the gender dimensions of it into account. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

273 Odede, Frederick

Gunda-buche: the bank-and-ditch fortified settlement enclosures of western Kenya, Lake Victoria Basin / Frederick Odede - In: *Azania*: (2008), vol. 43, p. 36-49 : fig., krt., tab. ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; archaeology; prehistory; Luo; architecture.

Archaeological research in Bondo District in western Kenya has recorded a number of earthwork structures known locally as 'gunda-buche'. These enclosures are either single or multiple ditch-and-bank earthworks, and would once have contained settlement structures. The author presents the layout and spatial details of a number of 'gunda-buche', putting these into the context of other archaeological work conducted in the region. He suggests that the 'gunda-buche' may have been associated with Luo settlement in precolonial times. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

274 Oyoo, Michael

Folkloric cues and taste bias in African vegetable foods / Michael Oyoo ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 60-73 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; diet; vegetables; folklore; ethnobotany; Luo.

Food is significant beyond its nutritive value and its dietary customs are culturally contextualised. Folklore, the unwritten cultural evidence of a people, presents a stable platform for cultural analysis of oral food cultures. Using a biocultural approach, this study traces folkloristic influences on African indigenous leafy vegetables preference and dietary habits. Folkloristic products with a semiotic dimension are of particular interest. Norms, acts and events that dictate their use are analysed from a sociolinguistic perspective. These studies show that the folklore of the agropastoral Luo abound with useful reference to vegetables; indigenous leafy vegetables are more than just food. Gender, taste, textural preferences, recipe constructs and olfactory attributes of vegetable foods and sectarian taboos are discussed. The argument is that in general vegetable consumption reflects cultural backgrounds and experiences. Sixteen recorded sayings, proverbs, illustrative metaphors, mantras, lexical phrases, tropes and folktales depicting both wrong and right meanings suggest that vegetable foods are a less preferred food. Cultural factors forcefully determine semiotic workings that underlie food consumption and are more imposing largely determining what is palatable and what is not. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

275 Chrétien, Jean-Pierre

France et Rwanda: le cercle vicieux / Jean-Pierre Chrétien - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 121-137.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; France; foreign policy; genocide; stereotypes; propaganda; memory.

Le Rwanda est entré dans l'actualité française dans les années 1990, avec l'implication politique et militaire de Paris dans la guerre civile. En 1998, une mission parlementaire a souligné l'aveuglement officiel sur la dérive qui a conduit au génocide des Tutsi en 1994. Mais le Rwanda passionne toujours les esprits, et s'accompagne de débats empruntant toutes sortes de logiques de déni, d'interprétations manichéennes ou négationnistes, ou de tentatives de désinformation: aux dénonciations de "complicité française" ont répondu des mises en cause du FPR (Front patriotique rwandais, avec à sa tête le président actuel du Rwanda Paul Kagamé) et des "puissances anglo-saxonnes". Une crise ouverte a éclaté en 2006 entre Paris et Kigali, marquée par la rupture diplomatique entre les deux pays. Depuis lors se conjuguent des accès de fièvre et des initiatives pour trouver un compromis fondé sur la reconnaissance claire du génocide. Cet article décrypte les enjeux de cette relation

bilatérale très tendue. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 239) [Résumé extrait de la revue]

276 Holvoet, Nathalie

The challenge of monitoring and evaluation under the new aid modalities : experiences from Rwanda / Nathalie Holvoet and Heidy Rombouts - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 4, p. 577-602.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; development cooperation; evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are sensitive issues in relations between donor agencies and recipient governments, especially in a time when the responsibility for implementing aid activities is shifting towards recipients. This paper deplores that, so far, donors and recipients have adopted an overly technocratic approach to M&E, largely disregarding broader institutional and systemic issues. Case study material from Rwanda indicates that assessments regarding the quality of a country's M&E efforts may differ sharply depending upon one's perspective. At the core of the matter is "the denial of politics", one of the most serious flaws in the new aid paradigm promoted in the OECD's 2005 Paris Declaration. While a narrowly defined technocratic vision of M&E may seem "politically neutral", in fact it may jeopardize M&E's functions of "accountability" and "feedback". This can eventually undermine the effective implementation of some of the key principles of the "new aid approach". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

277 Marysse, S.

L'Afrique des Grands Lacs : annuaire 2007-2008 / sous la dir. de S. Marysse, F. Reyntjens et S. Vandeginste. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - IV, 511 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique des Grands Lacs) - Met bijl., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9782296053205

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; Rwanda; civil wars; conflict resolution; political conditions; economic conditions.

Cet annuaire offre des clés de lecture de l'évolution de la région des grands lacs en 2007 et au premier trimestre de 2008. La première partie analyse des thèmes d'actualité dans les domaines politique, social et économique. La seconde offre des organigrammes des institutions et données macro-économiques. Après les élections historiques de 2006, la RDC (République démocratique du Congo) tente de renouer avec une vie politique normale, même si la paix n'est pas encore revenue sur l'ensemble du territoire, le Bas-Congo et le Nord-Kivu en particulier demeurant instables. L'appui du Rwanda au général tutsi mutin Laurent Nkunda et le problème non résolu des FDLR (Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda) hutu indiquent que la guerre civile rwandaise se poursuit à l'est du Congo. Un énorme chemin reste à parcourir dans les domaines tant économique que

politique, et la reconstruction étatique a à peine débuté. Au Burundi, les blocages institutionnels ont paralysé la vie politique et la fragmentation du paysage politique persiste, même si, en juin 2008, l'instrumentalisation de la cour constitutionnelle a permis de relancer la vie parlementaire. Des problèmes restent sans solution: gouvernance déficiente, négociations avec le dernier mouvement rebelle FNL (Forces nationales de libération - Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu) et la justice transitionnelle. Au Rwanda, le pouvoir totalitaire se consolide, et les clivages entre riches et pauvres et entre Hutu et Tutsi se creusent davantage. On s'attend que les élections prévues pour septembre 2008 confirment le statut de parti unique de fait du FPR (Front patriotique rwandais). Auteurs: An Ansoms, Séverine Autesserre, Stanislas Bucyalimwe Mararo, Danny Cassimon, Dan Fahey, Sara Geenen, François Kabuya Kalala, Dominik Kohlhagen, Stefaan Marysse, Séverin Mugangu Matabaro, Paul-Robain Namegabe, Noël Obotela Rashidi, Jean Omasombo Tshonda, Filip Reyntjens, Jason Stearns, Omer Tshiunza Mbiye, Innocent Utshudi Ona, Stef Vandeginste, Judith Vorrath, Ursula Woodburn. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

278 Riot, Thomas

Pratiques du corps, ethnicité et métissages culturels dans le Rwanda colonial (1945-1952) / Thomas Riot - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 192, p. 815-833.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; body; acculturation; traditions; ethnic identity; social inequality; colonial period.

La colonisation du Rwanda a entraîné, comme ailleurs en Afrique, de rapides transformations de la société. Au moment où les identités sociales se recomposaient sur une base ethnique, la réinvention des pratiques guerrières locales - en s'articulant avec le développement d'activités et mouvements de jeunesse d'origine occidentale - vint alors produire des innovations culturelles métissées dans lesquelles ont pu se projeter les identités rwandaises. Dans le même temps, au sein d'une ambiance œcuménique prônée par l'institution coloniale (missions catholiques et administration belge), l'instrumentalisation de ces activités syncrétiques pouvait servir la légitimation et l'ordonnancement des inégalités sociales. Les scotomes du colonisateur s'associaient alors au jeu des élites autochtones dans l'édification d'une société coloniale moderne en cours d'ethnisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

TANZANIA

279 Boswell, Rosabelle

Scents of identity: fragrance as heritage in Zanzibar / Rosabelle Boswell - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 295-311.

ASC Subject Headings: Zanzibar; cultural heritage; sensory perception; aromatic plants.

In 2000, UNESCO declared Zanzibar Stone Town a World Heritage Site. Since this time the Tanzanian government and international NGOs (based in Zanzibar) have participated in the rehabilitation of the town's buildings and other physical infrastructure. However, little attention has been paid to the rich intangible heritage of the islands and the fusion of cultural expressions in this part of the world. This paper considers the important role of fragrances in the identity construction processes of Zanzibar islanders. The author offers a brief history, theoretical discussion and detailed ethnography of fragrance in Zanzibar. She discusses its role in the varied constitution of identity, belief and in life cycle rituals. The author further argues that fragrance and other seemingly 'mundane' heritages attract little attention in the preservation process and yet these indicate important cultural continuities in the Indian Ocean region and form a vital part of heritage and the harmonization of cultures on the islands. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

280 Brennan, James R.

Destroying 'mumiani': cause, context, and violence in late colonial Dar es Salaam / James R. Brennan - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 95-111.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; rebellions; rumours; witchcraft; social conditions; suburban areas; colonial administration; 1950-1959.

This article examines and contextualizes a riot that occurred in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in 1959, in the periurban neighbourhood of Buguruni. The riot involved accusations that security guards and police were abducting neighbourhood residents and killing them in order to use their blood for the preparation of magical medicines. Those who abducted Africans for this purpose were popularly termed 'mumiani'. Their rumoured existence is examined in the wider context of Dar es Salaam's rapid urbanization, its peri-urban politics and land conflicts, and its systems of law and knowledge. The article also explores the many possible interpretations of this riot. Drawing on interviews with local residents, court testimonies, official correspondence, newspaper accounts, and colonial memoirs, the article constructs a historical account of the riot's location, Buguruni, as well as a narrative of the riot itself and the subsequent legal actions. Such a violent event raises questions about the relationship between historical evidence and causality, as well as questions about contextualizing major events that fit awkwardly into prevailing historical narratives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

281 Burton, Andrew

'The eye of authority': 'native' taxation, colonial governance and resistance in inter-war Tanganyika / Andrew Burton - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 74-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; fiscal policy; colonial administration; tax evasion; 1920-1929; 1930-1939.

This article examines taxation in inter-war Tanganyika; an institution of central importance to the colonial State yet one which is relatively neglected in the historiography of colonialism in East Africa. Existing analysis of colonial taxation has emphasised its economic role, notably its effects in forcing African men to engage in waged labour. The present account seeks to give greater weight to taxation's important political and administrative roles, whilst not ignoring its economic objectives and effects. Collection of tax not only formed an incentive for African participation in the colonial economy and an important source of colonial revenue, it was also at the heart of the political system erected by the British in Tanganyika. Moreover, taxation was central to imperial ambitions to engineer disciplined African subjects. Its failure on this score resulted not only from the limitations of the colonial State, but from a fundamental inability to establish the legitimacy of its fiscal regime. The article ends with a description of the widespread tax evasion occurring throughout Tanganyika. The extent of evasion reflected Africans' rejection of colonial arguments for taxation that emphasized its supposedly civilizing role in promoting socioeconomic and political development in local societies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

282 Jin, Songqing

Key constraints for rural non-farm activity in Tanzania : combining investment climate and household surveys / Songqing Jin and Klaus Deininger - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 319-361 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; small enterprises; rural economy; investments.

The authors use a survey of small rural enterprises from Tanzania to identify subjective as well as objective obstacles to expansion and productivity of the country's rural non-farm sector. The results suggest that infrastructure constraints significantly reduce participation in the sector and investment and productivity by existing enterprises. Such constraints are particularly harmful for small enterprises, suggesting that policies to improve delivery of key public services can provide a basis for rural non-farm development, with possible knock-on effects on poverty reduction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Molony, Thomas

Running out of credit : the limitations of mobile telephony in a Tanzanian agricultural marketing system / Thomas Molony - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 4, p. 637-658.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; telecommunications; traders; farmers; food market; interpersonal relations.

Poor farmers often lack credit to purchase agricultural inputs, and rely on their buyers to provide it. This paper considers the effects of mobile phones on traders of perishable foodstuffs operating between Tanzania's Southern Highlands and Dar es Salaam's wholesale market, with a particular focus on the importance of credit in the relationship between potato and tomato farmers and their wholesale buyers. It argues that the ability to communicate using these new information and communication technologies (ICTs) does not significantly alter the trust relationship between the two groups. It also suggests that farmers, in effect, often have to accept the price they are told their crops are sold for, irrespective of the method of communication used to convey this message, because their buyers are also their creditors. In this situation, many farmers are unable to exploit new mobile phone-based services to seek information on market prices, and potential buyers in other markets. Doing so runs the risk of breaking a long-term relationship with a buyer who is willing to supply credit because of their established business interaction. It is suggested that, under a more open system than currently exists in Tanzania, mobile-payment ('m-payment') applications should target these creditor-buyers as key agents in connecting farmers to the credit they so often require. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 Wynne-Jones, Stephanie

'This is what pots look like here' : ceramics, tradition and consumption on Mafia Island, Tanzania / Stephanie Wynne-Jones and Bertram B.B. Mapunda - In: *Azania*: (2008), vol. 43, p. 1-17 : ill, fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; pottery; crafts; archaeology.

The Mafia archipelago, off the southern coast of Tanzania, is home to a thriving tradition of ceramic manufacture and use, as part of a more general repertoire of small-scale craft activity on the islands. As such, the archipelago is unusual for the Swahili coast, where cheap imported vessels have mostly replaced locally-produced ceramics for cooking and serving food. Recent ethnoarchaeological fieldwork carried out in the archipelago has examined the production of these ceramics, particularly in relation to the distinctive coastal tradition which is recreated here. Although the vessel types can be seen to be directly descended from earlier types found along the coast, the potters themselves are immigrants and originally learned to make very different vessels, using different potting techniques. This paper presents the results of the fieldwork, exploring the reasons for the stylistic choices made by the potters and the creation of a recognizable ceramic tradition in a multi-ethnic context. The ceramic tradition is linked to place and to the market for the ceramics, rather than to the identity of the potters, and it is suggested that this might relate to the distinctive coastal cuisine. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

285 Yoon, Mi Yung

Special seats for women in the national legislature: the case of Tanzania / Mi Yung Yoon - In: *Africa Today*: (2008/09), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 61-86 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; women parliamentarians; gender inequality.

This study examines attempts to increase the number of women serving in the Tanzanian parliament by the implementation of a special-seat system for women. Women occupy just over 30 percent of the seats in the Tanzanian parliament, largely because of a system that reserves 75 parliamentary seats for women. The article examines the evolution of the system and its impact on women's competitiveness in the constituencies. It also analyses obstacles to women's entry into the legislature as constituency MPs, including Tanzania's patriarchal culture, lack of resources, and biased party nomination. The increase in the number of women elected in the constituencies and the movement of some women from special seats to constituency seats suggest that special seats can serve as stepping-stones to constituency seats, though their existence may discourage experienced and capable women from contesting in the constituencies, as argued by some analysts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

UGANDA

286 Ashley, Ceri

A reconsideration of the figures from Luzira / Ceri Ashley and Andrew Reid - In: *Azania*: (2008), vol. 43, p. 95-123 : ill., foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; archaeology; pottery; prehistory.

Despite the attested power and impact of the Luzira head, one of the few examples of precolonial figurative ceramics from the Great Lakes region, the eponymous head, two torsos and five further ceramic fragments are almost totally unknown to the public in Uganda and the international archaeological/art historical communities alike. The figures were discovered in 1929 when prisoners were levelling out a hilltop in order to extend the prison compound at Luzira, on the eastern side of Kampala. This paper presents a detailed description of the finds; redates the collection - based on ceramic evidence - to the late first/early second millennium AD; demonstrates its regional cultural affiliations; and makes some tentative ritual interpretations. In a general sense, the Luzira figures can be placed in the early stages of the political and economic transformations which ultimately gave rise to the historical kingdoms. Specifically, the figures are tied to specialized exploitation of, and expansion across, Lake Victoria. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

287 Awortwi, Nicholas

Aspects of social development in Uganda / ed. by Nicholas Awortwi and Charles Kanyesigye. - Maastricht : Shaker, 2008. - IX, 212 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789042303607

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; disabled; AIDS; domestic violence; public services; community participation; decentralization.

This volume is the outcome of a capacity-building programme in research executed by the Dutch Institute of Social Studies (ISS). The objective was to nurture young lecturers at Nsamizi Training Institute of Social Development (NTISD) in Mpigi, Uganda, to undertake research and publish their findings. An introductory chapter by Nicholas Awortwi discusses aspects of social development in Uganda. Jimmy Mugisha Maguru examines the effectiveness of affirmative action to assist persons with disabilities. Paul Bukuluki and Eddy J. Walakira analyse the link between poverty and vulnerability to HIV infection, focusing on the views of young people (9-25) in Jinja District. Annah Kamusiime describes women's responses to domestic violence and their implications for household welfare. Nicholas Awortwi and A.H.J. (Bert) Helmsing investigate the provision of four basic services, namely sanitation and solid waste collection, drinking water supply, primary education, and primary health care, in Uganda and Ghana. Chapters Five and Six analyse citizens' involvement in planning and accountability at the local government level. Eric Awich Ochen examines how the participatory community action plan (CAP) is conducted and whether involvement of the target community is achieved, while Firminus Mugumya et al. explain that, while Uganda's local governance and decentralization framework provides great opportunities for downward accountability, local authorities deliberately undertake actions that ensure that this practice does not materialize. [ASC Leiden abstract]

288 Brisset-Foucalt, Florence

"Polis Academy" : talk-shows radiophoniques, pluralisme et citoyenneté en Ouganda / Florence Brisset-Foucalt - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 167-186.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; radio; political attitudes; palaver; political participation.

Chaque samedi, à Kampala (Ouganda), des citoyens se regroupent pour débattre de l'actualité selon des règles précises de prise de parole et de représentation de la pluralité, l'"ekimeeza", ou "table ronde" en luganda. Ces débats, retransmis en direct à la radio, mettent en scène un modèle de démocratie et de citoyenneté en réinterprétant les mythes de la démocratie représentative comme de la démocratie directe du "Mouvement", inspirée du nyérérisme. Ces émissions sont l'occasion pour les journalistes, le pouvoir, l'opposition et certains profanes de négocier leur position dans l'espace politique ougandais du passage au multipartisme. L'article analyse les usages de cet espace de délibération par

différents acteurs qui l'investissent, en observant notamment les effets de cet investissement sur leur carrière et sur leur position dans le champ politique. Dans quelle mesure ce système permet-il de renégocier des modèles d'organisation du pluralisme et des modes d'intervention politique dans une société où l'espace public s'est historiquement structuré sur un mode institutionnel particulier, celui d'une "démocratie de mouvement" réfutant la légitimité des partis politiques et fondant sur la compétence et le mérite la légitimité à prendre la parole? Ce travail s'appuie sur trois enquêtes de terrain réalisées entre 2005 et 2008. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 240). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

289 Fan, Shenggen

Public expenditure, growth and poverty reduction in rural Uganda / Shenggen Fan and Xiaobo Zhang - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 466-496 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; public expenditure; rural development; poverty reduction.

Using district-level data for 1992, 1995, and 1999, this study estimated effects of different types of government expenditure on agricultural growth and rural poverty in Uganda. The results reveal that government spending on agricultural research and extension improved agricultural production substantially. This type of expenditure had the largest measured returns to growth in agricultural production. Agricultural research and extension spending also had the largest assessed impact on poverty reduction. Government spending on rural roads also had a substantial marginal impact on rural poverty reduction. The impact of low-grade roads such as feeder roads is larger than that of high-grade roads such as murram and tarmac roads. Education's effects rank after agricultural research and extension, and roads. Government spending on health did not show a large impact on growth in agricultural productivity or a reduction in rural poverty. Additional investments in the northern region (a poor region) contribute the most to reducing poverty. However, it is the western region (a relatively well-developed region) where most types of investment have highest returns in terms of increased agricultural productivity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Grogan, Louise

Universal primary education and school entry in Uganda / Louise Grogan - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 183-211 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; education fees; schooling; primary education.

This paper examines the initial effects of the introduction of universal primary education (UPE) in January 1997 on school entry in Uganda. Given that advanced age at school entry has historically been associated with primary school dropout, the paper focuses on the effects of fee elimination on the age at which a child enters school. Data from the 2000

Uganda Demographic and Health Survey and 2001 Education Data Survey are employed to examine the effects of UPE on the probability that a child begins attending school before age nine. School fee elimination under UPE is found to cause a 3 percent increase in this probability on average. Effects are found to be particularly pronounced for girls and children living in rural areas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

291 Hale, Frederick

A Ugandan critique of Western caricatures of African spirituality : Okot p'Bitek in historical context / Frederick Hale - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 19-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Uganda; Christian theology; attitudes; African religions.

While foreign missionary endeavours in Uganda beginning in the late 1870s resulted in massive numbers of conversions during the next several decades, and, with the vital assistance of countless indigenous evangelists, the gradual religious metamorphosis of that British colony, there was also significant resistance to the proliferation of Christianity, and in tandem therewith, defensive reactions to Western criticism of indigenous African religions. Among the most prominent critics of the Christian faith was the eminent literary artist and cultural figure Okot p'Bitek (Uganda, 1931-1982), whose study of 'African religions in Western scholarship' (1971) formed one crucial part of his defensive response. The present paper examines Okot's presuppositions and contentions, then highlights crucial flaws in his argumentation. To bring Okot's positions into bolder relief, it juxtaposes some of his arguments with corresponding but conflicting views of his acquaintance, the internationally orientated Anglican theologian John S. Mbiti from Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

292 Pouw, Nicky R.M.

Food priorities and poverty : the case of smallholder farmers in rural Uganda / Nicky R.M. Pouw - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 113-152 : ill., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; food consumption; economic behaviour; farmers; small farms; rural households.

In this article, the food consumption patterns of poor rural smallholder farmers in Uganda are explored to see if they suggest useful ways for household welfare rankings. For this purpose, a ranking and testing procedure is developed to assert if people consume food items in a particular dominant order. The methodology is used to construct the so-called 'hierarchy of menus', which outline people's priorities over a given set of consumption items. These hierarchies are compared and contrasted across different locations and with formal household survey expenditure data. Furthermore, it is illustrated how information on

food priorities and underlying welfare distributions can be combined into a cost-effective instrument for poverty monitoring and as input into policymaking. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

293 Summers, Carol

Catholic action and Ugandan radicalism : political activism in Buganda, 1930-1950 / Carol Summers - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 60-90.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Catholic Church; political action; Buganda polity; 1930-1939; 1940-1949.

In late colonial Uganda, Catholic individuals, communities, institutions and ideals shaped the rise of a popular politics that rejected the colonial alliance between Britain and Baganda oligarchs and called for change. Catholics valued and worked effectively with hierarchies, used elaborate catechisms and questioning in their calls for action, and deployed networks of activist cells and intelligence gathering as they sought community solidarity around their central goals. These methods provided a template for action for the more directly political initiatives of Catholics and lapsed Catholics of the late 1940s in the Bataka Union and the mobilized cotton communities of Masaka and Kampala. The Catholic antecedents of 1940s and 1950s activism help explain elements of activists' initiatives that fail to fit more conventional analytic structures assessing politics through the lenses of class or nationalism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

294 Fontein, Joost

Special issue: The power of water: landscape, water and the state in Southern and Eastern Africa / special issue ed. Joost Fontein, Rebecca Marsland, JoAnn McGregor. - [Abingdon] : Routledge, 2008. - p. 737-988. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of Southern African studies, ISSN 0305-7070 ; vol. 34, no. 4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; Namibia; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe; water management; water supply; history; group identity; inland fisheries; ecology; conference papers (form); 2007.

The papers in this special issue were presented at the annual conference of the Centre of African Studies of the University of Edinburgh held on 28 and 29 March, 2007, and entitled 'The power of water: landscape, water and the State in southern and eastern Africa', Following the introduction by Joost Fontein, papers are included on water politics and development in Zimbabwe (Gerald Chikozho Mazarire); traditions of origin and ownership

of riverside lands on the Kavango river, Namibia (Meredith McKittrick); fishing practices on Lake Malawi (Setsuko Nakayama); controlling and medicalizing a mining environment near the Luanshya River on Zambia's Copperbelt (Lyn Schumaker); the development of a piped-water scheme in Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) during 'Ujaama' in 1961-1985 (Matthew V. Bender); State authority over Lake Kariba (Zimbabwe) and the attitudes of Tonga fishermen (JoAnn McGregor); conflicts over water provision in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, from 1894 to 1924 (Muchaparara Musemwa); prepaid water meters, the history of its technology and neoliberal reforms in South Africa (Antina von Schnitzler); water policy and collective action in Durban, South Africa (Buntu Siwisa). By way of epilogue, David Mosse places the regionally focused papers into a comparative context. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 Gouws, Amanda

Changing women's exclusion from politics: examples from southern Africa / Amanda Gouws - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 537-563 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; gender inequality; government policy; parliamentary representation; politics; women's organizations.

The struggle for women's inclusion in politics in southern Africa has taken different shapes such as struggles for representation in government, the creation of structures in the State, often called women's gender machineries (as a form of State feminism) as well as activism outside the State through women's movements. The politics of institutionalization became the main strategy that women pursued since the 1980s to ensure women's representation. This article analyses different dimensions of institutional politics, such as women's representation in government and State structures such as national gender machineries, as well as the impact that institutionalization has had on women's organizations. To improve women's representation in government the acceptance of quotas to increase the number of women in legislatures has made a difference, but it is still unclear if women's presence leads to power and policy influence. National gender machineries have not really changed conditions of inequality due to their cooptation by the State and their general dysfunctionality. The reliance on institutional politics has led to a fragmentation and in some cases a demobilization of women's movements that has a negative effect on keeping governments accountable for women's equality. The author concludes by arguing that direct action should shift to the transnational level, where feminist solidarity on that level can lead to changes on a local level. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Hammar, Amanda

Introduction: notes on political economies of displacement in southern Africa / Amanda Hammar and Graeme Rodgers - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 355-370.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; displaced persons; migration; refugees; political economy.

This special issue considers how contemporary forms of displacement in southern Africa may be approached and analysed in terms of multiple 'political economies of displacement'. Drawing insight from classic concepts of political economy, but without adhering to the more rigid aspects of these frameworks, the five studies that comprise this collection explore how certain values related to identity, violence, movement and belonging may be generated, circulated and exchanged under conditions of violence and in the aftermath of upheaval. By tracing how the complex social and material experience of displacement extends inevitably beyond the universalistic assumptions of humanitarian labels, the collection emphasizes the importance of local and regional political and economic dynamics, histories and geographies. This Introduction to the special issue highlights some of the more critical themes, some of which are developed more fully in the articles. These include the issue of scale and the challenge in quantifying displacement in southern Africa, the relationship between displacement and migration, as well as more specific questions related to the significance of work as well as violence and the limits of sovereignty. The articles in the issue were selected from papers presented at a panel convened by the editors at the AEGIS European Conference on African Studies in Leiden, The Netherlands, 11-14 July 2007. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

297 Macagno, Lorenzo

Missionaries and the ethnographic imagination: reflections on the legacy of Henri-Alexandre Junod (1863-1934) / Lorenzo Macagno - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2009), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 55-88 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; South Africa; missions; anthropology; colonial period.

This article reflects on the ethnographic and political legacy of the Protestant missionary Henri-Alexandre Junod (1863-1934). A member of the Swiss Mission, Junod was one of the few missionaries to enjoy the recognition of "professional" anthropologists in his time (among them, Malinowski himself, who praised his pioneering ethnography on the Thonga of southern Africa). But beyond his important ethnographic legacy, his work as a missionary brought him into contact with many perplexities and paradoxes. Besides living and working in the Union of South Africa - present-day South Africa - he lived for many years in Mozambique, where at certain times, his presence - and that of the Protestant missionaries in general - was not well accepted by the Portuguese colonial regime. Today, the policies on bilingual education, the process of reinvention of the Shangaan identity, the multicultural dilemmas of post-socialist Mozambique and the role of the Protestant churches in the formation of civil society, cannot be understood without a systematic and renewed reflection on the legacy of Henri-Alexandre Junod. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

298 Vidal, Nuno

Sociedade civil e política em Angola : enquadramento regional e internacional / [ed. e organiz.]: Nuno Vidal & Justino Pinto de Andrade ; [pref. analítico: Patrick Chabal]. - Luanda [etc.] : Firmamento [etc.], 2008. - XXXIII, 403 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789729927072

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Southern Africa; civil society; politics; State-society relationship; human rights.

Este livro aborda os principais temas em discussão nos meios políticos e da chamada sociedade civil em Angola, nomeadamente a defesa dos Direitos Humanos e Política e o modo como a defesa dos Direitos Humanos influencia as questões políticas. O livro encontra-se estruturado em cinco capítulos: 1. A sociedade civil e a política em Angola; 2. Desafios e constrangimentos à sociedade civil angolana; 3. As igrejas, a juventude, as mulheres e os media como propulsores do desenvolvimento humano em Angola; 4. O enquadramento internacional; 5. O enquadramento regional (África do Sul, Zimbabué, Namíbia, Malawi, Botswana, Moçambique, Zâmbia, República Democrática do Congo). Trata-se de um volume que congrega cerca de 30 textos de vários autores, entre académicos, e proeminentes activistas dos Direitos Humanos, jornalistas e políticos (sobretudo Angolanos, mas também de várias outras nacionalidades). [Resumo ASC Leiden]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

299 Chirwa, Ephraim W.

Determinants of child nutrition in Malawi / Ephraim W. Chirwa and Harold pe Ngalawa - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 628-640 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; malnutrition; child nutrition.

This paper investigates factors that determine child malnutrition in Malawi. Measuring child nutrition using anthropometric measures, the paper finds that child malnutrition worsens with age until a certain critical age beyond which it starts to improve and that boys are more at risk than girls. The paper also finds evidence that child malnutrition is more prevalent in children that fall sick regularly and in households that draw water from a well, protected or not. In addition, children who come from households that have mother/female household heads who are economically empowered, in terms of being in salaried employment or working in a family business, tend to be better nourished. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

300 Lwanda, John

Music advocacy, the media and the Malawi political public sphere, 1958-2007 / John Lwanda - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 135-154.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; popular music; politics; protest.

Journalists and writers in Malawi were crucial in the resistance to Dr Banda's hegemony between 1964 and 1993. The contested terrain was orality. This paper concentrates on the role of musicians and asserts that musicians in Malawi were, and arguably are, much braver and more persistent political critics and social change advocates than their counterparts in print journalism. While journalists censored themselves, and were censored, oral practitioners' lyrics and texts were usually much more explicit. Musicians exploited aspects of traditional culture to point out the political-economic suffering of the peasantry. While journalists' critiques and analyses have, since 1995, become more muted, musicians have continued to provide more independent, forceful voices 'on behalf of the poor' in a country where literacy levels remain low and English is the official legislative, political and economic voice. This paper argues that an assessment of Malawi's public sphere excluding oral critiques misses significant and critical inputs important for social and developmental change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Peters, Pauline E.

Striving for normality in a time of AIDS in Malawi / Pauline E. Peters, Peter A. Walker and Daimon Kambewa - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 4, p. 659-687 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; AIDS; livelihoods; households; patriarchy.

Drawing on a twenty-year study in the southern district of Zomba in the Shire Highlands, the authors examine the effects of HIV-related illness and death on villagers in Malawi during 2006. Contrary to unidimensional images of an AIDS disaster, they found people striving for normality - trying to control the abnormal circumstances of the rising toll of HIV-related illness and death. Just over 40 percent of the sample households had experienced at least one death (certainly or probably) related to HIV, but only about 10 percent were found to be suffering acute or serious livelihood stress due to HIV deaths. The ability to deal with illness and death depended on households' pre-existing characteristics, particularly income level, and, critically, on their placement in the extended matrilineal family. But increasing pressures on an already severely stressed population, and failure of the current "community-based" approach to deliver needed help, argue for more concerted efforts to link the HIV epidemic to broader-based development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

302 Dinerman, Alice

Regarding totalities and escape hatches in Mozambican politics and Mozambican studies / Alice Dinerman - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 187-210.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; historiography; Frelimo; political ideologies.

This text is an answer to Michel Cahen's article on Mozambican historiography "À la recherche de la défaite. Notes sur une certaine historiographie de la 'révolution' et de la 'contre-révolution' au Mozambique et sans doute ailleurs", published in *Politique africaine* no. 112, December 2008. The present text argues that the concept of totality offers a strategic point of entry for analysing the political arc of Mozambique's ruling elite. It suggests that differences concerning how best to mobilize this concept so as to yield maximum insight and understanding have often formed the subtext of scholarly disputes about Frelimo's ever-lengthening tenure. It brings these differences to the fore as part of a broader bid to identify frequently overlooked common positions and to clarify some of the main axes of historiographical debate. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French (p. 240). [Journal abstract]

303 Dorsch, Hauke

Übergangsritus in Übersee? : zum Aufenthalt mosambikanischer Schüler und Studenten in Kuba / Hauke Dorsch - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2008), Jg. 43, H. 2, p. 225-244.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; Cuba; students; international migration; rites of passage; educational cooperation.

Seit 1977 werden Schülerinnen, Schüler und Studierende von Mosambik zur schulischen, universitären und technischen Ausbildung nach Kuba geschickt. Dieser Beitrag analysiert diese kollektive Erfahrung als aktualisierte Form eines Übergangsritus, der die beteiligten Initianten auf das Leben in der modernen mosambikanischen Gesellschaft vorbereitet. Nach einer kurzen Darstellung kubanisch-afrikanischer Beziehungen und der Erfahrungen mosambikanischer Schüler und Studenten in Kuba werden die klassischen Ansätze in diesem Feld - van Genneps 'Übergangsriten' und Turners Ausführungen zu *Communitas* und *Liminalität* - hinsichtlich ihrer Fruchtbarkeit für die Interpretation solcher rezenten Prozesse befragt. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zusammenfassung auf Deutsch, English und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

304 Milgroom, Jessica

Induced volition: resettlement from the Limpopo National Park, Mozambique / Jessica Milgroom and Marja Spierenburg - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 435-448.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; resettlement; nature conservation; national parks and reserves.

This paper focuses on the resettlement process taking place in the context of the creation of the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, which is part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. About 26,000 people are currently living in the park, 7000 of whom will be resettled to an area southeast of the park. The Mozambican government and donors funding the creation of the park have maintained that no forced relocation will take place. However, the pressure created by restrictions on livelihood strategies resulting from park regulations, and the increased presence of wildlife, has forced some communities to 'accept' the resettlement option. Nevertheless, donors and park authorities present the resettlement exercise as a development project. The authors describe how the dynamics of the regional political economy of conservation led to the adoption of a park model and instigated a resettlement process that obtained the label 'voluntary'. They analyse the nuances of volition and the emergent contradictions in the resettlement policy process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Newitt, Malyn

Transnational networks and internal divisions in central Mozambique : an historical perspective from the colonial period / Malyn Newitt & Corrado Tornimbeni - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 192, p. 707-740 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; forced labour; labour migration; social conditions; colonial policy; colonial period.

From 1890 to the 1930s the Portuguese colony of Mozambique developed as a number of institutionally and economically separate regions. The rule of concession companies and the economic ties that developed with neighbouring British colonies meant that internal relations between region and region were often non-existent. After 1930 colonial rule in the Beira District of Mozambique both consolidated and altered people's relations with the State and the territory. The forced labour regime was reinforced by limitations on people's mobility and by the institution of labour reserves, which in turn consolidated the imbalances in the political economy and created internal boundaries that were often more difficult to cross than those met with on the traditional labour migration routes. These differences were reflected in the internal colonial division of labour between the different economic interests, in the different patterns of employment and treatment of the African workers and in the different way Africans were contracted for labour in the colonial enterprises. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

306 Pereira Leite, Joana

Les Indiens dans la presse coloniale portugaise du Mozambique 1930-1975 / Joana Pereira Leite et Nicole Khouri - In: *Lusotopie*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 3-50.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; Indians; press; diasporas; images; social integration; colonial period.

Quelle est, telle qu'elle est reflétée dans les journaux locaux de l'époque, l'image de la présence indienne au Mozambique entre 1930 et 1975? L'article cherche à saisir cette représentation à partir de deux points de vue: la représentation que s'en faisaient les colons, les officiels du régime de l'"Estado Novo", les "naturs" (blancs nés dans la colonie puis par extension les métis et les noirs "assimilés"), les porte-parole de la population indigène (africains noirs); et d'autre part l'image que se faisait la diaspora d'elle-même, dans les termes d'un certain nombre de ses membres, et la manière dont cette diaspora s'efforçait de - ou parvenait à - se présenter à l'extérieur de la communauté. L'hypothèse sur laquelle s'appuie cette revue de la presse est celle d'un projet de modernisation d'un État autoritaire qui, pour la première fois dans l'histoire de l'Empire portugais, crée dans sa colonie un champ social, en organisant les divers groupes en tant qu'acteurs, lesquels sont amenés à se définir de façon différenciée autour d'enjeux communs. La communauté indienne se trouvait être partie prenante de cette "nouvelle" histoire. La question fondamentale pour ce groupe devient celle du passage, en moins d'un demi-siècle, d'une situation de juxtaposition, voire de ségrégation, à son incorporation dans un projet commun à la fois social et national. La presse qui, en principe, rend compte de la vie quotidienne d'une société, permet-elle de saisir une partie de l'histoire sociale de cette diaspora et des avatars de sa construction identitaire? Quelles sont les composantes de la communauté indienne qui se sont davantage prêtées à une certaine visibilité? À quels moments et sous quelles formes? [Résumé extrait de la revue]

307 Rodgers, Graeme

Everyday life and the political economy of displacement on the Mozambique-South Africa borderland / Graeme Rodgers - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 385-399.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; South Africa; refugees; Mozambicans; economic conditions; social networks.

This article examines how struggles to re-establish the familiarities and regularities of everyday life in the aftermath of war and displacement had the important effect of promoting and sustaining transnational social and economic ties between refugee settlements in South Africa and home villages in Mozambique. Focusing on the postwar postapartheid period, the article demonstrates how diverse practices related to cattle ownership, access to land, struggles over employment, ancestor worship and fear of the

occult compelled transnational forms of exchange and interaction that shaped economic life in significant ways across this border region. But these crossborder practices were not necessarily experienced as desirable, convenient or profitable. In most instances they did not deliver the tangible benefits of mobility or 'flexibility' of citizenship (A. Ong 1998) so often assumed in a globalized economy. Rather, the author argues that they engaged a more long-standing struggle to define place and belonging in this border region, highlighting a historically familiar politics of race, ethnicity, gender and modernization. Focusing on the social, cultural and economic intimacies of everyday life, reconstituted in a refugee setting, the analysis cautions against the interpretation of transnational movement and exchange in the wake of displacement as bold assertions of entrepreneurship or claims to membership of a globalized community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

308 Chifwepa, Vitalicy

Providing information communication technology-based support to distance education students : a case study of the University of Zambia / Vitalicy Chifwepa - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2008), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 43-54 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; distance education; information technology.

Student support is a major factor in distance education. This study is concerned with the use of ICT as a medium for providing support for distance students at the University of Zambia. It was necessary to study the factors that would affect the application of ICT, in order to inform policymakers and managers of distance education which ICTs would be feasible within the context of the students of the University. A questionnaire was sent to 393 randomly selected students of the programme. The findings show that students have a positive attitude towards ICTs. However, access to ICTs has an influence on the types that students are willing to use for their studies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

309 Haglund, Dan

Regulating FDI in weak African states : a case study of Chinese copper mining in Zambia / Dan Haglund - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 4, p. 547-575 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; China; foreign investments; foreign enterprises; copper mining; government policy; investment policy.

China's engagement with African countries is growing rapidly, spanning trade, investment and development cooperation. Some observers have suggested that poor operating standards among Chinese investors may contribute to the social ills associated with extractive industries and undermine host countries' sustainable development. Drawing on

case study data from the copper mining sector in Zambia, this paper argues that the economic and political context surrounding Chinese investment risks undermining the effectiveness of local environmental, social and fiscal regulation. The analysis first explores particular characteristics of large-scale Chinese investment, including the prevalence of State-led financing and the challenges of effectively monitoring overseas Chinese projects. It proceeds to place these characteristics within the host country regulatory context, which in the case of Zambia features significant capacity constraints, political interventionism and a pervasive lack of transparency. The paper argues that, within a weak regulatory setting, Chinese investment may pose significant challenges for effective business regulation. Yet the resulting State-firm dynamics are by no means exclusive to Chinese investment. Rather, it is host country regulatory characteristics, in combination with certain features of investors' corporate governance, that together herald a new set of challenges for business regulation in developing African countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Haig, Joan M.

From Kings Cross to Kew: following the history of Zambia's Indian community through British imperial archives / Joan M. Haig - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 55-66.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; Great Britain; Indians; immigrants; archives; colonial administration.

The pages that make up the official history of Indians' arrival in Northern Rhodesia (present-day Zambia) can be found in the India Office Records in the Oriental and India Office Collection (OIOC) of the British Library at Kings Cross. However, when India achieved sovereignty in 1947 the India Office was closed and matters relating to the Indian diaspora were transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Dominion and Colonial Offices, whose records are presently held in the National Archives in Kew. The distance between the archives is not merely of geographical significance for the researcher: the two sites also mark the two phases of Indian immigration into Northern Rhodesia. The shift in administrative offices after 1947 resulted in a distancing of diplomatic relations that is evidenced in the volume, character, and tone of official correspondence relating to Indian immigrants in central Africa; this distancing and the wider changes in both Indian and central African politics signalled the unravelling of the British Empire. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

311 Kulusika, Simon

Crime and computer in Zambia / by Simon Kulusika - In: *Zambia Law Journal*: (2008), special edition, p. 113-164.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; computers; criminal law; information technology.

With the proliferation of information technologies and the clarifications offered by scientific research about crime and criminals, there has been a marked shift in thinking about the

possibilities of committing mainstream crimes and the opportunities offered by computers for the commission of computer crimes. Crime can be committed through the use of computers or computer systems and both can also be the object of crime. In the context of the operation of the criminal justice system in Zambia, the author looks at the provisions of the Computer Misuse and Crimes Act, 2004. The Act is intended to combat or minimize the threats and dangers emerging from an increased use of computers and computer systems in Zambia. While it is as yet too early to evaluate its success or failure, the efficacy of the Act will be measured by prosecutorial success. This will require that law enforcement agencies, the courts and lawyers must be familiar with computer technology and ICT in general. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

312 Matibini, Patrick

Constitution making process : the case of Zambia / by Patrick Matibini - In: *Zambia Law Journal*: (2008), special edition, p. 1-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; constitutional history; constitutional reform.

Since political independence on 24 October 1964, Zambia has undergone four major phases in constitutional development: the 1964 independence constitution; the constitution of 1973, which established the United National Independence Party, UNIP, as the sole political party; the 1991 constitution, intended to facilitate the return to multiparty politics; and the constitution of 1996. The successive constitutions have lacked legitimacy and moral authority since the constitution-making process has not involved widespread participation by the citizenry and the achievement of a broad-based consensus. Exemplary in this respect is the rejection by President Chiluba's government of the call by the Constitution Review Commission headed by John Mwanakatwe for a broad-based Constituent Assembly to ratify proposed constitutional changes to the 1991 Constitution. The report submitted on 29 December 2005 by the fourth Constitution Review Commission, under lawyer Wila Mungomba, pointed out that the success or failure of the constitution-making process hinged on the mode of adopting the constitution, and recommended that a Constituent Assembly be created for this purpose. The ensuing National Constitutional Conference Act is a milestone in the history of constitution-making in Zambia, notwithstanding the concerns raised by critics of the Act. The Zambian experience underscores the logic and imperative of adopting and/or enacting a constitution through broad-based bodies. Since constitutions are the source from which governments derive their existence and power, governments cannot logically be exclusively responsible for (re)writing them. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

313 Munalula, Mulela Margaret

Dilemmas of dual justice paradigms : gender inequality in the Zambian courts / by Mulela Margaret Munalula - In: *Zambia Law Journal*: (2008), special edition, p. 33-64.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; sexism; legislation; administration of justice.

Gender discrimination embedded in the legal system has impacted the delivery of justice in Zambia over the past twenty-five years. The Zambian standard of justice differentiates between men and women on the basis of gender, as well as differentiating between different groups of women on the basis of legal prescription. The problems associated with this double standard of justice are rooted in the Constitution of Zambia, which does not categorically prohibit gender discrimination. Resistance, both from individual women litigants and from the women's movement as a whole, premised on a feminist critique of the law and fuelled by international standards, has chipped away at patriarchal attitudes on the part of the courts, albeit in a haphazard fashion. In the 1980s and early 1990s a number of statutory law reforms, particularly in respect of women's property rights, notably the Intestate Succession Act no. 59 of 1989, but also with regard to spousal homicide, were enacted. It is also increasingly possible to identify clear improvements in the judgment of the courts, especially at the higher levels. The courts themselves must take ultimate responsibility for the quality of justice they deliver. Within the terms of the law, courts have sufficient discretionary power to take an overtly feminist or anti-feminist position. For example, the case of *Magaya v. Magaya* (Zimbabwe) and that of *Dow v. Attorney General* (Botswana) indicate two very different approaches on the part of a Supreme Court to resolving issues of gender inequality even though Zimbabwe and Botswana have very similar constitutional provisions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

314 Mwenda, Kenneth Kaoma

Corporate insolvency law and the liability of company directors for wrongful trading and fraudulent trading / by Kenneth Kaoma Mwenda - In: *Zambia Law Journal*: (2008), special edition, p. 65-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; company law; bankruptcy; liability.

This article examines the legal aspects of liability of company directors for fraudulent trading and for wrongful trading in Zambia, including the salient and pertinent aspects of fraud by officers of companies that have gone into liquidation. The author argues that Zambia should consider enacting a statute that disqualifies persons convicted of such offences from serving as directors of companies. At present, Zambia continues to experience a weak compliance culture in the area of corporate governance, and there are not many mechanisms to deal with the enforcement of directors' liability other than to rely on the judicial process. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

315 Negi, Rohit

Beyond the 'Chinese scramble' : the political economy of anti-China sentiment in Zambia / Rohit Negi - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2008), vol. 27, p. 41-63.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; China; geopolitics; international economic relations; political economy; political opposition.

Africa's relations with China gained worldwide prominence in November 2006 when 35 African heads of State gathered in Beijing to celebrate the rapid growth of Sino-African economic relations in the new millennium. But only a month earlier, riots had broken out in Zambia as Chinese shops and businesses were targeted by angry mobs following the electoral defeat of the anti-China Patriotic Front. Juxtaposing China's search for African oil and mineral reserves - the so-called 'Chinese scramble' - with the growing resentment it is facing in places like Zambia, several analysts have termed China the new colonial power in Africa. This paper argues that the conceptual resuscitation of colonialism is problematic, but calls for a critical and contextual understanding of the Chinese presence in African countries. It shows that the political and popular opposition to China in Zambia is linked to a surge in economic nationalism and new challenges to neoliberal orthodoxy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

316 Chitiga, Margaret

Evaluating the impact of land redistribution : a CGE microsimulation application to Zimbabwe / Margaret Chitiga and Ramos Mabugu - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 4, p. 527-549 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; land reform; income distribution; poverty; economic development.

Zimbabwe has recently gone through a widely criticized land reform process. The country has suffered immensely as a result of this badly orchestrated reform process. Yet land reform can potentially increase average incomes, improve income distribution and as a consequence reduce poverty. This paper presents a counterfactual picture of what could have happened had land reform been handled differently. The paper uses a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model coupled with a microsimulation model in order to quantify the impact of land redistribution in terms of poverty, inequality and production. The results for the land reform simulations show that the reform could have had the potential of generating substantial reductions in poverty and inequality in the rural areas. The well-off households, however, would have seen a slight reduction in their welfare. What underpins these positive outcomes are the complementary adjustments in the fiscal deficit and external balance, elements that were generally lacking from the way Zimbabwe's land reform was actually executed. These results tend to suggest that well-planned and executed land reforms can still play an important role in reducing poverty and inequality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Hammar, Amanda

In the name of sovereignty: displacement and State making in post-independence Zimbabwe / Amanda Hammar - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 417-434.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; State formation; sovereignty; political violence; displaced persons; resettlement.

This article argues that State-induced displacements are not aberrations, but rather an ever-present possibility and practice integral to contemporary as well as past modes of rule and State making. States and their allies make discursive use of notions of sovereignty to legitimize violence and displacement against selective citizens in the service of different projects at multiple scales. Such practices are themselves a means of producing and performing sovereignty, in G. Agamben's (1998) terms. Three cases from postindependence Zimbabwe are used to provide some evidence and insight into more general patterns linking displacement, sovereignty and State making. They include the violent eviction of a group of small-scale migrant farmers in the northwest agrarian margins in the late 1990s, the invasions and evictions occurring on large-scale commercial farms from 2000 onwards as part of the State-driven radical land reform programme, and the military-style campaign of mass urban demolitions and evictions, called Operation Murambatsvina, undertaken in 2005 and 2006. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 Muchapondwa, Edwin

Wildlife management in Zimbabwe : evidence from a contingent valuation study / Edwin Muchapondwa, Fredrik Carlsson and Gunnar Köhlin - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 685-704 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; elephants; cost-benefit analysis; wildlife protection; community participation.

If communities living adjacent to the elephant see it as a burden, then they cannot be its stewards. The authors estimate the willingness of rural communities in Zimbabwe who live adjacent to a designated game reserve to pay for the preservation of a sub-population of the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), taking into account the reality that some people consider it a public good while others consider it a public bad. To assess people's valuation of it, a contingent valuation method study was conducted for one CAMPFIRE district, Mudzi. Respondents were classified according to their preferences vis-à-vis the elephant. The median willingness to pay for the preservation of 200 elephants is 260 Zimbabwe dollars (4.73 US dollars) for respondents who considered the elephant a public good and 137 Zimbabwe dollars (2.49 US dollars) for those favouring its translocation. The preservation of 200 elephants yields an annual net worth of 10,828 Zimbabwe dollars (196

US dollars) to CAMPFIRE households. However, the majority of households (62 percent) do not support elephant preservation. This is one argument against devolution of elephant conservation. External transfers constitute one way of providing additional economic incentives to local communities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

319 Zwana, Solmon

Old wine in new wine skins : tombstone unveiling as a case of religious innovation and change in Zimbabwean Christianity / Solmon Zwana - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 37-52.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; religious rituals; African religions; Christianity; syncretism; modernization.

This paper discusses the tombstone unveiling ceremony, a recent phenomenon among Shona Christians in Zimbabwe, as a case of religious innovation and change common in mainline churches in the country. The practice became common in the 1980s. Historically, many church doctrines and practices have been negative towards African traditional religions. Among the main contentions is the suspicion among some Christians, that tombstone unveiling services are a disguised form of the Shona traditional ritual of 'kurova guva', a life cycle ritual which is performed six or more months after the death of a family member. Shona Christians have reacted by trying to accommodate the two religious traditions through efforts to replace some Shona religious practices with similar conceptual categories anchored in Christianity. Beyond the reactions of accommodation and replacement are external social factors which include modernization and urbanization. It is noted that the dynamics of religious change are not only located at the points of contact between the two religious traditions but are also internal. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

320 Baines, Gary

Beyond the Border War : new perspectives on Southern Africa's late-Cold War conflicts / ed. by Gary Baines & Peter Vale. - [Pretoria] : Unisa Press, cop. 2008. - XIX, 342 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 322-333. - Met gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 9781868884568

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Namibia; South Africa; military intervention; military occupation; images.

More than 15 years have passed since South Africa withdrew its armed forces from Angola and agreed to a negotiated settlement based on UN Security Council Resolution 435 for Namibia, the Cold War ended, and the liberation movements suspended the armed struggle against the apartheid regime. Yet scant attention has been paid to the convergence of these events. This volume offers new perspectives on the Border War through the paradigms of diplomatic and military history, cultural and literary studies, as well as victimology. An introduction by Gary Baines is followed by chapters on how the Border War was framed by the binaries of the Cold War (Peter Vale), the paradox that Afrikaner Nationalist ideology actually mirrored that of the Soviet State (Monica Popescu), ideological manipulation and the Border War (Dylan Craig), the cultural construction of 'the border' in white South African society (Daniel Conway), the construction and subversion of gender stereotypes in popular cultural representations of the Border War (Michael Drewett), literature of the Border War (Mathilde Rogez, Henriette Roos), the art exhibit 'Memórias íntimas marcas' (Wendy Morris), South African soldiers' narratives of the Border War (Karen Batley), Savimbi's war (Elaine Windrich), Cuba's Angolan campaign (Edgar Dosman), UNTAG peacekeeping in Namibia (Robert Gordon), psychosocial strains of transition for veterans of the South African Defence Force (SADF) (Sasha Gear), the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's account (Christopher Saunders), the liberation war in postcolonial Namibian writing (Heike Becker) and the politics of memory and forgetting in Namibia (Justine Hunter). [ASC Leiden abstract]

321 Geda, Alemayehu

Regional economic integration in Africa : a review of problems and prospects with a case study of COMESA / Alemayehu Geda and Haile Kebret - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 357-394 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; economic integration; COMESA.

Major issues of regional economic integration in Africa could be grouped into two interrelated broad areas: issues of implementation and the limitation of insight from both the theoretical and empirical literature regarding the specific approaches that are appropriate for the continent. Implementation issues cover the economic, political and institutional constraints that surface at the implementation stage of economic integration treaties. The approach issue refers to the menu of options available to pursue economic integration. These options range from a step-wise bilateral cooperation to continent-wide integration. This paper critically reviews these issues and tests the determinants of trade flows using the experience of COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) as a case study. The major conclusions that emerge from the study are, first, bilateral trade flows among the regional groupings could be explained by standard variables as demonstrated by the results of the conventional gravity model. The result shows that regional groupings had insignificant effect on the flow of bilateral trade. Second, the review of the issues

indicates that the performance of regional blocs is mainly constrained by problems of variation in initial condition, compensation issues, real political commitment, overlapping membership, policy harmonization, lack of diversification and poor private sector participation. These problems seem to have made building successful economic groupings in Africa a daunting task, despite its perceived importance in the increasingly globalized world. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Rakotsoane, Francis C.L.

Traces of snake worship in Basotho culture / Francis C.L. Rakotsoane - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 53-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; rituals; reptiles; rainmaking; African religions; Sotho.

Ophiolatreaia, or snake worship, is a universal phenomenon found in almost all ancient societies. This paper shows that it is even traceable in southern Africa. Using intertextuality and phenomenology as its methods of approach, the paper analyses 'Molutsoane', 'Lesokoana' and 'Mokete oa Molula', the three well-known Basotho cultural ways of praying for rain, showing that the ancient Basotho did address some of their prayers to a water snake as the object of their worship. According to some Basotho cultural practices, such as initiation rites and the information in Basotho myths, this water snake is not only the source or the giver of water but it also presents women with fertility. As the giver of rain, the snake is called Tlhahla-macholo, and as the giver of fertility, its name is the Creator. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

323 Hlabaangani, Kabelo

Disaster preparedness in information centres in Gaborone, Botswana / Kabelo Hlabaangani and Nathan Mnjama - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2008), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 63-73.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; libraries; disasters; information management.

This study aimed to determine how information centres in Gaborone, Botswana are prepared for disasters. The information centres studied were the Botswana National Library Services, the Botswana National Archives and Records Services, academic libraries, special libraries and records management units in various government ministries and departments. Questionnaire, interviews and personal observations were the main instruments of data collection. The study revealed that information centres in Botswana were ill prepared for disasters. They lacked disaster preparedness plans, had inadequate policies and procedures, ill-equipped staff on disaster management, and absence of conservation and restoration facilities. The study recommends the formulation of specific

disaster plans for all information centres, the training of information centre staff on disaster preparedness, and equipping of information centres with appropriate tools and resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Mikalsen, Oyvind

Development communication and the paradox of choice: imposition and dictatorship in comparing Sámi and San Bushmen experiences of cultural autonomy / Oyvind Mikalsen - In: *Critical Arts*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 295-332 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; San; minority groups; social development; communication.

This study examines the relevance of Kenneth Arrow's (1951) Impossibility Theorem as a criterion for assessing postmodern critical approaches to development media theories. Comparing two distinct indigenous minorities' experiences with struggles for cultural autonomy, those of Norway's Sámi and Botswana's Basarwa (San Bushmen), it was found that the media discourses used by NGOs frequently exploit a narrative that validly permits development to be treated as a species of social welfare implementation. Applying Arrow's conditions for the democratic summation of diverse preferences, and treating cultural, political, and civil society groups as 'voters', it was found that indigenous minority concerns may be best accommodated by linking them to broader issues that exploit historical ties between peoples, with a special emphasis on episodes that have led to coordination in achieving independent ends. Popular memories of such coordination appear to moderate relations between minorities and their national co-habitants, reducing the need for the radicalization of indigenous issues and smoothing the path to autonomy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Moahi, Kgomotso H.

Library and information science research in Botswana : an analysis of trends and patterns / Kgomotso H. Moahi - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2008), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 11-22 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; librarianship; research.

This paper analyses library and information science (LIS) research in Botswana published since 1979, when the library school at the University of Botswana was established. The period considered is from 1980 to 2006, a period of 27 years. The paper links research and publication trends with the historical, social and cultural factors in Botswana. The conclusion is that Botswana has a relatively young history of library and information services, as well as library education; that LIS research activities have not been informed by a research agenda; and that there has not been significant collaboration between practitioners and academics primarily because for practitioners, research and publication is not viewed as essential to their job progression. Research skills are very crucial for

empirical research, and the fact that most research activities have been descriptive may point to some deficiencies in that regard. Other factors that impinge on research include lack of funding, lack of time, and research that does not necessarily address the issues and challenges of the profession in Botswana. The paper concludes by providing recommendations on what needs to be done to address the current situation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Siphambe, H.K.

Rates of return to education in Botswana : results from the 2002/2003 Household Income and Expenditure Survey data set / H.K. Siphambe - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 641-651 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; wage differentials; education; income.

Using the most recent Household Income and Expenditure Survey data (2002/2003), this paper presents current rates of return to education for Botswana. The results show that the rates of return have in general declined by one percentage point on average between the periods covered. When looking, however, at the averages for the different school cycles, the fall in the average rates is quite significant at about six percentage points between the periods. The biggest fall is for secondary education, especially upper secondary education, which fell by 28 percentage points between the periods. The rates of return to tertiary education, however, rose by more than 50 percentage points. Ignoring upper secondary, the pattern of rates of return has remained similar to the results of the study based on the 1993/1994 data. Rates are higher for tertiary education and lower for secondary than for primary education. These results are still consistent with rates of return generally rising with level of education. At policy level, the results continue to support sharing of costs between government and beneficiaries or their parents, especially at tertiary education level. Second, the results indicate the need for the country to continue to vigorously pursue job creation and reorient the education system from emphasis on white collar jobs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Volz, Stephen

Words of Batswana: letters to the editor of 'Mahoko a Becwana', 1883-1896 / Stephen Volz - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 349-366.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; Tswana; letters; newspapers; social change; 1880-1889; 1890-1899.

In order to contribute to the store of African 19th-century writings available for research, the Van Riebeeck Society of Cape Town in 2006 published an assortment of letters by Batswana (Tswana people) that appeared in the Setswana newspaper 'Mahoko a Becwana'. The title for the book and the present article, which is a modified version of the

SOUTHERN AFRICA - BOTSWANA

editorial introduction to the book, is taken from the title of the newspaper, which can be translated as 'words' or 'news' of the Batswana. The newspaper was edited by missionaries of the London Missionary Society (LMS) and printed monthly between 1883 and 1896. Much of the newspaper is devoted to missionary articles and news stories whose viewpoints and information can be found elsewhere, but the letters and articles by Batswana offer a rare glimpse of conversations that took place among literate Africans during a crucial period in the formation of modern South Africa and Botswana. The writings reveal an accelerated development not just of African-European rivalry but also of new identities such as 'Tswana', 'Christian', and 'South African' amid older communities and affiliations that did not correspond with such categories. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NAMIBIA

328 Gewalt, Jan-Bart

Mbadamassi of Lagos: a soldier for King and Kaiser, and a deportee to German South West Africa / Jan-Bart Gewalt - In: *African Diaspora*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 103-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Namibia; Nigeria; colonial forces; black soldiers; World War I; biographies (form).

In 1915 troops of the South African Union Defence Force invaded German South West Africa, present-day Namibia. In the north of the territory the South African forces captured an African soldier serving in the German army named Mbadamassi. Upon his capture Mbadamassi demanded to be released and claimed that he was a British national from Nigeria. In addition, he stated that he had served in the West African Frontier Force, and that he had been shanghaied into German military service in Cameroon. Furthermore, whilst serving in the German army in Cameroon, Mbadamassi claimed that he had participated in a mutiny, and that, as a consequence, he had been deported to GSWA. The article covers the remarkable military career of the African soldier, Mbadamassi, who between 1903 and 1917 served both the King of the British Empire as well as the Kaiser of the German Empire. In so doing, the article sheds light on the career of an individual African soldier serving in three colonial armies: the West African Frontier Force, the Schutztruppe in Cameroon, and the Schutztruppe in GSWA. The article argues that beyond the fact that colonial armies were institutions of repression, they also provided opportunity for those willing or condemned to serve within their ranks. Furthermore the article provides some indication as to the extent of communication that existed between colonial subjects in the separate colonies of Africa at the time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

329 Ikhide, Sylvanus I.

Measuring the operational efficiency of commercial banks in Namibia / Sylvanus I. Ikhide - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 586-595 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; commercial banks; efficiency.

This paper examines the efficiency of commercial banks in Namibia using the standard econometric frontier approach. Although two aspects of efficiency (scale and scope) receive attention, the emphasis is on the latter, which pertains to whether a firm produces as efficiently as it possibly can, given its size. The results indicate that substantial economies of scale exist in commercial banking in Namibia. This will tend to suggest that commercial banks in Namibia can increase their efficiency by increasing their current scale of operation. The results for scope economies show that the current level of input combination does not make for maximum efficiency as sufficient scope exists for a more efficient combination of inputs. The author believes this will reduce operating costs in the industry and stimulate efficiency. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

330 Indongo, Nelago

Contraceptive choice and use of methods among young women in Namibia / by Nelago Indongo - In: *African Population Studies*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 41-55 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; contraception.

This study analyses the factors affecting contraceptive use and choice of contraceptive method among young women (15-24 years) in Namibia. It also explores ways to improve the accessibility of health facilities and family planning services for young Namibian women with reproductive health needs. The study draws on largely quantitative data provided by the 2000 Namibian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), but also includes vignettes from focus group discussions with young women. The logistic regression method was applied to examine the determinants of contraceptive use and method choice. The study examines the level of knowledge of contraceptive methods and sources of supply, decisions leading to contraceptive use and choice as well as service delivery and the accessibility of contraception to potential users. The findings suggest that programmatic strategies should seek to improve parent-child communication, strengthen educational outlets of information, and lead to the implementation of effective policy to cater for a potentially growing number of young contraception users in Namibia. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

331 Kössler, Reinhart

Entangled history and politics: negotiating the past between Namibia and Germany / Reinhart Kössler - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 313-339.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Germany; international relations; colonial history; genocide; memory; Herero revolt.

The relationship between Namibia and Germany is marked by intense exchanges about the meaning and the consequences of the colonial wars of the early twentieth century in the erstwhile German colony. This engages various State and civil society actors including groups from across the political spectrum in Germany, whereas in Namibia the debate concerns the descendants of the victims on the one hand and German-speaking Namibians on the other. The article explores this discursive situation and brings out a range of relationships and interactions to be understood as expressions of an entangled history that eschews attempts of appropriation on one side. The problems emerge most poignantly in terms of the still ongoing exchanges around the denial of genocide in 1904-1908 which, given that the framework of the debate is predicated to considerable measure on German history, inevitably points to the Holocaust. A further strand of acting out and negotiating historical responsibility concerns the mode of apology and redress which remains a contested question. Not least, this involves an incoherent set of State and non-State actors on both sides. Here, the call for dialogue made particularly by Namibians raises the sensitive issues of intercultural communication. An earlier version of this article was presented at the AEGIS European Conference on African Studies held in Leiden, The Netherlands, on 11-14 July 2007. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Pienaar, W.J.

Economic evaluation of the proposed road between Gobabis and Grootfontein, Namibia / W.J. Pienaar - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 667-684 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; roads; road construction; cost-benefit analysis.

First, a cost-benefit analysis is presented of reconstructing the existing road section between Gobabis and Otjinene in Namibia. Second, a cost-benefit analysis is presented of constructing a new direct road link between Otjinene and Grootfontein, coupled with the above-mentioned road upgrading between Gobabis and Otjinene as one project. The proposed link will shorten the existing route from Gobabis via Windhoek to Grootfontein by approximately 300 km. The following economic indicators are shown in the two cost-benefit analyses: net present value; benefit/cost ratio; and internal rate of return. Third, the general economic impact that construction and operation of the entire road will have on non-road users within Namibia is evaluated. This analysis is divided into two parts: the first part deals with the once-off income-multiplier effect triggered by the initial investment in the road, while the second part addresses the recurring income accelerator effect that usage of the road is expected to have within Namibia. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

333 Taylor, Julie J.

Post-apartheid 'tribalism': land, ethnicity and discourses on San subversion in West Caprivi, Namibia / Julie J. Taylor - In: *African Studies*: (2008), vol. 67, no. 3, p. 315-338 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; ethnic conflicts; ethnicity; San; Mbukushu; images; State-society relationship; NGO.

Since Namibia's independence, West Caprivi's politics have centred on struggles over land, authority and natural resources among the State, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and two ethnic groups, namely the Khwe (a San group) and Mbukushu. This paper analyses the forms taken by some of these struggles between 1995 and 2006, situating them in a broader sociopolitical national and regional context. The paper - which is based on eight months of fieldwork between 2003 and 2006 - takes its starting point from recent work on 'tribes', 'tradition' and 'ethnicity' in Africa. It emphasizes the ways in which Khwe and Mbukushu people constructed, articulated and contested authority in relation to the State, and to each other. Constructions of Khwe identity by all parties were critical to these processes, and were informed by an intersection of discourses around ethnicity, race and nationbuilding. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

334 Alegi, Peter

'A nation to be reckoned with' : the politics of World Cup stadium construction in Cape Town and Durban, South Africa / Peter Alegi - In: *African Studies*: (2008), vol. 67, no. 3, p. 397-422.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; sport policy; politics; football; 2010.

This paper explores the interconnections between local, national, and global factors that influenced South African policymakers' decision to fund the construction of monumental new World Cup stadiums in Cape Town and Durban. Drawing on government and media sources, documents from South Africa's 2010 World Cup Local Organising Committee (LOC), as well as available FIFA data, the paper argues that the stadium building shows how the 2010 World Cup can be understood primarily as a national project aimed at enhancing the prestige and credibility of the South African nation-State and its leadership. It also posits that external pressures exerted by a political economy of world football dominated by monopolistic institutions (FIFA), global media and transnational corporations accountable mainly to themselves strongly influences local policymaking and the decisionmaking processes. In doing so, the paper raises questions about the real and potential impact of the 2010 World Cup on South African sport and society in a global context. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

335 Augusto, Geri

Knowledge free and 'unfree' : epistemic tensions in plant knowledge at the Cape in the 17th and 18th centuries / Geri Augusto - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 136-182.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; botany; ethnobotany; medicinal plants; expeditions.

This article utilizes the same epistemic objects, particular indigenous medicinal plants of the Cape region, South Africa, to explore the gamut of epistemologies in contested, dynamic tension in the early Cape Colony: those of the European frontiersmen, the Khoikhoi, the Sonqua or Sankwe, and the enslaved. Drawing on a transdisciplinary set of literatures, the article puts Africana studies, the study of indigenous knowledge systems, and social studies of science and technology in wider conversation with each other, and argues for the adoption of an epistemic openness, methodologies which 'braid' seemingly separate strands of social history and differing knowledge practices, and cross-border collaboration among scholars of African and African diasporic knowledges. It focuses on the medico-botanical knowledge acquired during three historic voyages, viz. the military expedition to Namaqualand of the party led by the VOC's Van der Stel and Van Reede in 1685, and two 'botanizing' quests nearly a century later - those of the Swedish Linnaean disciples Carl Thunberg and Anders Sparrman. The findings and interpretation suggest new ways to view the 'multiplexity' of early indigenous southern African botanical, therapeutic and ecological knowledges, as well as the necessity for rethinking both the construction of colonial sciences and contemporary concerns about indigenous knowledge, biosciences and their 21st-century interaction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

336 Bangha, Martin W.

Spatial differentials in childhood mortality in South Africa : evidence from the 2001 census / Martin W. Bangha and Sandile Simelane - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 3-21 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; child mortality; regional disparity.

This study examines spatial differentials in childhood mortality in South Africa using data from the 2001 population census. Of the complex routes of geographical area hierarchy maintained by South Africa, one route links provinces to Magisterial Districts (MDs). There are in all 354 MDs and nine provinces. The analyses were conducted mainly at the level of MDs. The results show that provincial level indicators mask huge disparities in child health experienced by certain segments of the population. Children born in MDs such as Tabankulu, Lusikisiki, Bizana, Flagstaff, Libode and in the Eastern Cape Province in general are the most threatened early in life. Under prevailing mortality conditions, more than 10 percent of the children born in these districts are unlikely to celebrate their fifth

anniversary. Most of the high mortality MDs form clusters that sometimes cut across provincial boundaries. As is to be expected, most of these high risk districts are among the poorest in the country as measured by average monthly expenditure. However, the worse-off districts, health-wise, are not necessarily the poorest and similarly, the best child health achievers are not necessarily the most economically well-off. On the basis of these findings, implementing policies targeting such high risk districts would seem a more rational way to help close the within-country disparities in child mortality and thereby speed up progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Bond, Patrick

Climate change, carbon trading and civil society : negative returns on South African investments / ed. by Patrick Bond, Rehana Dada and Graham Erion. - Scottsville, South Africa : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2009. - XVI, 231 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: 213-222. - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 9789051706543

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; climate change; pollution; energy policy; energy economics; petroleum.

The carbon market constitutes an emerging form of environmental injustice. South Africa, a revealing pilot site, has initiated carbon trading projects with adverse economic, environmental and societal impacts. In addressing climate change and the mitigation strategy most commonly termed carbon trading, as well as civil society reactions, the central priority of the editors of this collective volume was to generate debate with the "reform" wing of the climate activist community who since the 1997 Kyoto Protocol have accepted carbon trading as a necessary evil. The contributions are organized in four parts. Part 1, South Africa's energy crises, opens with a critique of the South African national energy system (Patrick Bond) and a discussion of the government's nuclear strategy and its underfunding of renewable energy sources (Muna Lakhani and Vanessa Black). Part 2, South Africa's carbon investments, analyses South Africa's recent experience with carbon trading (Graham Erion with Larry Lohmann and Trusha Reddy). Part 3, Who really benefits from carbon trading? articulates concerns over carbon colonialism (Heidi Bachram), critiques World Bank strategies (Daphne Wysham and Janet Redman), details the main beneficiaries of the Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF) (Larry Lohmann, Jutta Kill, Graham Erion and Michael K. Dorsey), depicts "Big Oil" at work (groundWork, a Pietermaritzburg-based NGO) and shows how the search for Africa's oil has generated serious geopolitical and economic crises for the continent's citizens (Patrick Bond). Part 4, Civil society strategies for genuine climate justice, considers resistance. It includes two analyses of the global situation, one on the broader debate about climate options (Joan Martinez-Alier and Leah Temper) and one on civil society strategies beyond the December 2007 UN climate talks in

Bali and beyond mere condemnation of carbon trading (Brian Tokar), and concludes that one crucial strategy is to leave the oil in the soil (Patrick Bond). [ASC Leiden abstract]

338 Bradford, Helen

Ingxoxo enkulu ngoNongqawuse (A great debate about Nongqawuse's era) / Helen Bradford and Msokoli Qotole - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 66-105.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; historiography; historical sources; Xhosa cattle killing.

Black historians of South Africa have probably far outnumbered their white counterparts. Typically, however, they published in African languages and in the popular media arenas, which most scholars have yet to explore. This paper focuses on one such black historian: Mbaba, son of Gqoba, of Ngqika's people, otherwise known as William Wellington Gqoba. In the mid-1880s, this multifaceted intellectual edited a monthly Christian newspaper, 'Isigidimi SamaXosa'. In an 1888 issue of this monthly, he tackled a subject that remains controversial to this day, namely the so-called 'cattle-killing delusion'. In 1850, a millenarian movement erupted which peaked in 1856-1857 under the influence of a female teenage seer, Nongqawuse. On the spurious grounds that participants sought war by obeying her commands - which included a cessation of cultivation and eating of slain cattle - the movement's opponents, marshalled by colonial authorities, expropriated most of Xhosaland. Gqoba launched a blistering attack on the war-plot thesis in a two-part article in 'Isigidimi' in 1888. The present paper presents the text of this article in isiXhosa with an English translation as well as the texts of the reactions to Gqoba's article by two other contributors. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 Chisholm, Linda

Migration, citizenship and South African history textbooks / Linda Chisholm - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 353-374.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; textbooks; history education; citizenship.

This article examines how the nation and citizenship are addressed in new South African history textbooks with reference to two key issues: changing approaches to textbook analysis, migration and xenophobia. Constructions of the nation take on special significance in this context. The article uses an approach that considers both representational issues as well as the uses of textbooks in classrooms in South Africa. It examines discourses of the nation in nationally distributed texts and explores uses of these and other texts in specific classrooms in urban schools. It argues that the textbooks embrace 'nation-building pluralist' and 'critical skills' or 'model textbook' conceptions. Although new textbooks appear to foreground broader notions of South Africanism incorporating inclusionary, Africanist identities and embody understandings of history textbooks as source-based in order to promote critical thinking, teachers appear to make

limited use of them, preferring to rely on their own notes. The article uses a combination of secondary and primary sources to arrive at these conclusions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Clasquin-Johnson, Michel

Finding, using and creating open-access religious studies academic material on the Internet / Michel Clasquin-Johnson - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 5-18.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; religious studies; electronic media; periodicals; Internet; academics.

Online journals (e-journals) are fast becoming a familiar feature with religious studies scholars, but so far no e-journals in the field have appeared in South Africa, and contributions by South African scholars are still rare. This article examines the evolution of religious studies e-journals, focusing on the open-access variety. It then looks at a sample of open-access e-journals relevant to religious studies, and considers the factors inhibiting South African scholars from participation in publishing in, and creating open-access e-journals. Funding policy seems to be the most important obstacle to such developments. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

341 Cornwell, Katy

Language and labour markets in South Africa / Katy Cornwell and Brett Inder - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 490-525 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; employment; income; language usage; mother tongues.

This paper considers the role of language in employment outcomes and labour earnings in South Africa over the period 1996-1998. A pooled cross section comprises more than 160,000 working-age adults, and the analysis considers the decision to participate in the labour force, employment outcomes and labour earnings. After conditioning on a number of socioeconomic and demographic factors, the paper finds that having English as one's mother tongue is one of the pivotal determinants of employment and labour earnings. Allowing for language effects leads to a much diminished role of race/population group as a driver of labour market success and earnings. There seems to be little variation in employment outcomes or earnings across the different African languages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

342 De Klerk, Pieter

F. A. van Jaarsveld se 'Die ontwaking van die Afrikaanse nasionale bewussyn' na vyftig jaar = F. A. van Jaarsveld's 'The awakening of Afrikaner nationalism' after fifty years / Pieter De Klerk - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 3, p. 338-356.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; nationalism; Afrikaners; historiography.

For many years F.A. van Jaarsveld's 'The awakening of Afrikaner nationalism' (1957) has been regarded as the major study on the origin of Afrikaner nationalism. Van Jaarsveld views nationalism as mainly a political phenomenon and argues that it originated during the period 1868-1881 as a reaction to British imperialism in South Africa. Since 1957 a number of scholars have been researching the topic of Afrikaner nationalism, which has led to new interpretations of its origin and early phase. Historians such as J.J. Oberholster and M.C.E. van Schoor maintain that the origin of Afrikaner nationalism dates back to the early 19th century, while academics like Isabel Hofmeyr and Dan O'Meara argue that it did not exist before the beginning of the 20th century. It would appear that the scholars who regard the first decades of the 20th century as the period when Afrikaner nationalism was formed are mainly influenced by theories that explain nationalism in the light of economic factors and the development of capitalism. There is no consensus among theorists whether nationalism should be primarily regarded as an ideology, an idea, or a political movement. The present author argues that Van Jaarsveld's book cannot simply be dismissed as being outdated and that it remains a valuable contribution to South African historical writing. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 De Wet, Jacques P.

Passive resistance to Western capitalism in rural South Africa : from 'Abantu Babomvu' to 'AmaZiyoni' / Jacques P. De Wet - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 33-62 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Transkei; group identity; Zionist churches; passive resistance; capitalism; Xhosa; 1850-1899; 1900-1949.

Western encroachment into the southeastern region of South Africa, formerly known as the Transkei, gave rise, in the latter half of the 19th century, to two distinct social groupings among the isiXhosa-speaking people, namely 'Abantu Babomvu' , or Red People, and 'Abantu Basesikolweni, or School People. The former were more prominent in the Transkei than the latter. The 'Abantu Babomvu' resisted Western Christian 'civilization' and Western capitalism, while the Abantu Basesikolweni embraced these. The 'Abantu Babomvu' continued to dominate the Transkei region during the first half of the 20th century, and even in the 1960s almost half of the isiXhosa-speaking people in this region continued to identify themselves as Red traditionalists, but by the end of the 20th century, the 'Abantu Babomvu' were gone. With the decrease in, and then the eventual disappearance of the 'Abantu Babomvu' in the Transkei, there has been a substantial increase in the AmaZiyoni, or membership of the Zionist-Apostolic churches, from those who were previously 'Abantu Babomvu'. This paper argues that the decline of the 'Abantu Babomvu' and the concurrent rise of the AmaZiyoni is not a coincidence; that the AmaZiyoni have succeeded the 'Abantu

Babomvu' as the result of ongoing renegotiation of collective identity as a response to colonization of self and changing socioeconomic conditions which have been brought about by the capitalist transformation of the world; and that, like the 'Abantu Babomvu', the AmaZiyoni are also engaged in passive resistance to attempts by Western capitalism to 'colonize the self'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Dick, Archie

Book history in South Africa: new directions / Archie Dick and Isabel Hofmeyr (eds.). - Scotsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal, 2007. - 127 p. ; 21 cm. - (Innovation, ISSN 1025-8892 ; no. 35) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; reading; publishing; censorship; apartheid; conference papers (form); 2006.

The papers in this issue arose from a colloquium entitled 'My books: perspectives from African and India', held at the first Cape Town Book Fair on 18 June 2006. Themes at the colloquium included 'Reading autobiographies', 'Reading under apartheid: writers and librarians speak', 'Reading, writing and publishing under apartheid', and 'Transnational religion and print culture'. This issue focuses on South Africa's book history. The introductory chapter by Isabel Hofmeyr and Archie Dick outlines the field of book history and how it relates to traditions of librarianship and information science. It also examines what pertinence this has for South Africa. The issue further includes the following papers: Censorship and the reading practices of political prisoners in South Africa, 1960-1990 (Archie Dick); Reverend Watkins's books (Lize Kriel, about a missionary's account of his travels from the Transvaal to Mashonaland, published in 1891); The readership for banned literature and its underground networks in apartheid South Africa (Rachel Matteau); and Inventing an alternative through oppositional publishing: Afrikaans alternative book publishing in apartheid South Africa - the publishing house Taurus (1975-1991) as a case study (Rudi Venter). [ASC Leiden abstract]

345 du Plessis, Stan

Identifying aggregate supply and demand shocks in South Africa / Stan du Plessis, Ben Smit, and Federico Sturzenegger - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 5, p. 765-793 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; business cycles; gross national product; economic development; 1950-1999.

This paper offers a decomposition of output fluctuations into aggregate demand and aggregate supply shocks in South Africa for the period since the early 1960s. Theoretically motivated long-run restrictions are used to identify these shocks in a three-variable vector-autoregressive (VAR) model. The aggregate demand shocks, assumed to be transitory in

nature, provide a new measure of the business cycle, whereas the cumulative aggregate supply shocks, assumed to have a long-lasting effect on output, provide a novel estimate of potential output. The research contributes to the literature on quantifying measures of both potential GDP and, by implication, the business cycle in South Africa. The new measure of potential GDP suggests that the South African economy suffered a 30 percent relative decline in potential GDP between the mid-1970s and mid-1990s as the internal and external costs of apartheid rose at a time of disruption in the world economy. Of this decline, 10 percent observed between 1989 and 1994 cannot be associated to external shocks such as changes in international financial market scenarios or in South Africa's terms of trade, pointing to domestic dynamics. The analysis also suggests that potential GDP is growing by about 3 to 4.6 percent per year with a likely value of around 3.5 percent. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

346 Ehlers, Anton

Renier van Rooyen and Pep Stores Limited : the genesis of a South African entrepreneur and retail empire / Anton Ehlers - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 422-451 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; entrepreneurs; mercantile history; retail trade; clothing; 1950-1959; 1960-1969; biographies (form).

The focus of the article is the genesis of Renier van Rooyen as entrepreneur in South Africa during the founding years of Pep Stores Limited. Starting in the early 1950s, it traces Van Rooyen's development as entrepreneur from a clerk in a magistrate's office to co-ownership of the Bargain Shop (a small general dealership in Upington); the establishment of his first company, Bargain Stores (Pty) Ltd; and the founding of Pep Stores as a retail clothing company in 1965. The article situates these developments within the broader local, regional and national context of the time and tries to identify the circumstances that influenced Van Rooyen's early entrepreneurial development and the success of his business ventures. The Van Rooyen case suggests a wide range of circumstances - from childhood poverty, personal and family networks and the local and wider business community - to the socioeconomic and political context. These are, however, secondary to the agency of the prime mover, Van Rooyen, who commands centre stage in his early entrepreneurial development and the eventual success of his business. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Esau, Cecyl

Memories of a political prisoner on Robben Island, 1987-1991 / Cecyl Esau - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 41-65 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political prisoners; personal narratives (form).

The author was arrested together with a number of comrades in April 1986, charged with committing acts of 'terrorism' against the apartheid State of South Africa. On 12 August 1987 he was sentenced to 12 years in prison, which he was to spend on Robben Island. In this paper, he writes about daily life in this prison. After President F.W. de Klerk announced the release of political prisoners in February 1990, he became a free man again on 21 February 1991. Notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

348 Etherington, Norman

Is a reorientation of South African history a lost cause? / Norman Etherington - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 323-333.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; historiography; 1900-1999.

After reflecting on the mixed reception accorded to his book, 'The Great Treks: the transformation of southern Africa, 1815-1854' (2001), the author points to the many obstacles that stand in the way of dismantling the customary perspective from which South African history has been written from the late nineteenth to the turn of the twenty-first century. A fundamental reorientation is still needed to free the next generation of scholars and students from narrative templates that have outlived their usefulness. Scientific advances make it possible to push the beginnings of human history on the subcontinent back to a previously unimagined antiquity, whose implications have still to be worked out in popular and academic texts. It is equally important to escape teleological narratives which would make 1994 the end of history. In the course of developing these arguments the author takes the opportunity to reflect on the ways that personal experiences and notable encounters during the last four decades of his career have shaped his approach to writing history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

349 First

First academic seminar of the IBSA Dialogue Forum : Brasília, setembro de 2006. - Brasília : Fundação Alexandre de Gusmão (FUNAG), 2008. - 240 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - "... papers presented at the First Academic Seminar of the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA), held in Brasília on the occasion of the first IBSA summit (September, 2006)." - p. 9. - Aan de kop van de titelpag.: First IBSA summit. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 8576311305

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Brazil; India; South-South relations; democracy; conference papers (form); 2006.

The papers in this volume were originally presented at the First Academic Seminar of the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA), held in Brasilia in September 2006. Contents: Presentation by Ambassador Celso Amorim - Technology: breaking the cycle (Prabir Purkayastha) - Status paper on public health in India (Indira Chakravarty) -

Globalization, poverty and health (Paulo Marchiori Buss) - Reflections on South Africa's democracy since 1994: public policies and social development, successes and challenges (Garth L. le Pere) - Democracy, cultural diversity and the question of hegemony: the South African dimension within the context of IBSA (Francis A. Kornegay) - Democracy and cultural diversity (Mridula Mukherjee) - Índia e Brasil: dois modelos de desenvolvimento em perspectiva comparada (Marcos Costa Lima) - Brazil: national identity and South American integration (Paulo G. Fagundes Vizontini) - Public policy and social development (Jayanti Natarajan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

350 Fullard, Madeleine

Uncertain borders: the TRC and the (un)making of public myths / Madeleine Fullard and Nicky Rousseau - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 215-239.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; truth and reconciliation commissions.

Academic criticisms of the work and report of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) emerged almost as soon as its work began. This paper argues that many critiques of the TRC are built on predetermined conceptions and a selective reading of the institution, its practice and politics. Most critiques of the TRC centre on perceptions of its nationbuilding project. The paper deals with three interlocking aspects of this criticism: the TRC was seen to be principally concerned with reconciliation; in order to effect such reconciliation, the trajectory apparently adopted by the TRC was one that silenced economic inequalities by penning a characterization of violence that ignored the everyday violence of apartheid; nationbuilding was seen to require an official consensual history, and the TRC as providing an appropriately palatable one. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

351 Giliomee, Hermann

Ethnic business and economic empowerment : the Afrikaner case, 1915-1970 / Hermann Giliomee - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 765-788 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; entrepreneurs; Afrikaners; government policy.

The struggle for racial or ethnic group worth is an important sociopolitical issue in societies where a minority ethnic group, like the English-speaking whites in South Africa or the Chinese in Malaysia, dominates the economy but not the political system. There are two routes to the empowerment of an economically backward group. In the Afrikaner case, economic mobilization formed part of a general ethnic mobilization. While the Afrikaner-controlled State after 1948 massively aided all whites, Afrikaner business increased its market share through serving a niche market. It received little ethnic patronage from the State or assistance from English corporations. A quite different form of advancement is that driven by the State, which imposes on large corporations the obligation to promote the

economic empowerment of a racial group. While the first form facilitated the rise of the ethnic group as a whole, the latter one benefited mainly a business and middle class elite that may remain dependent on continuing State support. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Glaser, Clive

Violent crime in South Africa : historical perspectives / Clive Glaser - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 334-352.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; historiography; crime; violence; socialization; youth; inequality.

This paper sets out an agenda for historical research into the origins of unusually high violent crime levels in South Africa. It argues that there have been few attempts to link historical research on crime explicitly to the contemporary crisis. The paper reviews some of the more recent attempts at an explanation for the levels of violent crime in the country but finds them generally lacking in historical depth. The apartheid legacy paradigm, while essential to the discussion, is inadequate for a number of reasons. Specific indigenous cultural and social practices need to be incorporated more systematically into future research. The paper argues that two areas of the discussion on crime need urgent historical attention: inequality and youth socialisation. It also suggests that historians need to do much more comparative work with countries that have experienced similar political and economic trajectories in order to understand which dimensions of South Africa's criminal legacy are specific to the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Habib, Adam

Racial redress & citizenship in South Africa / ed. by Adam Habib & Kristina Bentley. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2008. - XIII, 369 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9780796921895

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; affirmative action; race relations; national identity; citizenship.

South Africa's democratic experiment is confronted by a central political dilemma: how to advance redress and address historical injustices while building a single national identity? A descriptive overview of the actual implementation of redress suggests that an ethnic nationality has been playing itself out with potentially very negative results for the development of a coherent nationhood. How successful has redress been? Who are its primary beneficiaries and victims? What are its unintended consequences? Could it be organized on alternative foundations? These questions guided the empirical case studies which form the core of the present collective volume. The case studies were carried out in four domains: the public service, the economy, education, and sport. They are preceded by an introductory section comprising two chapters: Racial redress, national identity and citizenship in post-apartheid South Africa (Kristina Bentley and Adam Habib) - Counting on

"race": what the surveys say (and do not say) about "race" and redress (Steven Friedman and Zimitri Erasmus). The conclusion suggests an alternative framework for redress and citizenship based on a vision of cosmopolitan nationalism (Kristina Bentley and Adam Habib). Authors of case studies: Andries Bezuidenhout, Ivor Chipkin, Linda Chisholm, Ashwin Desai, Geoffrey Modisha, Seán Morrow, Vinothan Naidoo, Mcebisi Ndletyana, Dhevarsha Ramjettan, Diana Sanchez. [ASC Leiden abstract]

354 Hall, Stephen G.

Where has all the money gone? : wealth and the demand for money in South Africa / Stephen G. Hall ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 84-112 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; money demand; wealth.

After an upward trend for about 25 years, the income velocity of money in South Africa reversed its course in 1994 and began a steep decline that continues to the present day. Some writers have argued that the change in income velocity is symptomatic of an unstable demand for money. The implication of this argument being that movements in the money supply provide little useful information about medium-to-long-term inflationary developments. The present authors argue otherwise. Their basic premise is that there is a stable demand-for-money function but that the models that have been used to estimate South African money demand are not well specified because they do not include a measure of wealth. Using two empirical methodologies - a co-integrated vector equilibrium correction approach and a time-varying coefficient approach - they find that a demand-for-money function that includes wealth is stable. Consequently, their results suggest that the present practice of the South African Reserve Bank whereby M3 (the monetary aggregate targeted by the South African Reserve Bank from 1985-1999 and its determinants) is used as an information variable in the Bank's inflation-targeting framework is well placed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

355 Hayes, Patricia

Power, secrecy, proximity: a short history of South African photography / Patricia Hayes - In: *Kronos*: (2007), no. 33, p. 139-162 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; photography; art history; 1850-1899; 1900-1999.

Photography came to South Africa in the wake of 19th-century merchant and colonial empires. The adoption of the wet plate ensured that photography expanded in South Africa in the 1850s. Photography in southern Africa in the late 19th century is related to the history of exploration, colonization, knowledge production and captivity. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the white elite as well as black families sought their portraits. In the 1950s, a platform emerged which allowed for the new and dynamic expression of a cohort of black

photographers. A key figure in the overtly politicised generation of the 1980s, Omar Badsha, cofounded the progressive photographic collective and agency Afrapix. The predominant photographic themes were forced removals, marches, meetings, rallies, and later, funerals, one of the priorities for photographers being exposure. As South Africa became 'big news' from the mid-1980s onwards, market forces through the press, and outside interests, had started to dictate the kinds of photographs that 'sold' and professionalization became one of the key debates within Afrapix. With Nelson Mandela's release from prison in 1990, the photographic economy shifted, with international competition putting pressure on the culture of solidarity, but the need to mark the social in some way persists among a number of contemporary South African photographers. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

356 Hendricks, Fred

The Mafeje Affair: the University of Cape Town and apartheid / Fred Hendricks - In: *African Studies*: (2008), vol. 67, no. 3, p. 423-451.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; apartheid; educational management; academics; academic freedom; universities.

South Africa's apartheid government interfered and intervened directly in the internal functioning of universities and institutionalized racism was decreed in the higher education sector by the Extension of University Education Act of 1959, which provided for the establishment of separate university colleges for blacks. This paper tries to understand the current university stance in a broader historical perspective on the questions of academic freedom and institutional autonomy by providing a detailed examination of the events of 1968, which have come to be known as the Mafeje Affair. The paper provides some context to the limits of the liberal critique of apartheid by showing just how close some of the liberal universities were to the apartheid regime, both in their thinking about race and in their policies and practices. In particular, the paper provides a narrative account of the decisionmaking processes at the University of Cape Town (UCT) especially around the appointment, in 1968, of Archie Mafeje to the position of senior lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology, and the Council's subsequent decision, following a threat from the Minister of Education, to rescind the offer of appointment merely a month later. In sum, the paper examines the intersection between compulsion and collusion involving the apartheid State and UCT and reveals the role that UCT played in ensuring racial exclusion beneath the veneer of opposition to apartheid. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

357 Jannecke, Crystal

Strategies of representation in Tsitsikamma Fingo/Mfengu land restitution claims / Crystal Jannecke - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 452-476.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; communities; Fingo; land rights; group identity; social relations; resettlement.

This article provides a perspective on contemporary community formations of the Tsitsikamma Fingo/Mfengu peoples around their claims of entitlement to land made during the 1990s. The State dispossessed four Fingo/Mfengu communities of land in the Tsitsikamma district of the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa during 1977. It forcefully resettled them at Elukhanyweni in the Keiskammahoek district of the Ciskei. After years of relocation, the dispossessed Tsitsikamma peoples had formed new connections and associations. This article shows how the formation of a unified contemporary Tsitsikamma Fingo/Mfengu ethnic community mobilized around the demand for land restitution during the 1990s. The article discusses some of the representational strategies used that gave meaning to the belonging to and membership of community. It examines created narratives of origin, foundational myths, and invented traditions around grave-cleaning rituals that contributed to the construction of a contemporary community. Representations of identity typically ignore and repress internal differences within community. The article shows that after the restoration of rights in land, dissonance within the reconstituted contemporary Fingo/Mfengu community became more visible, destabilizing its constructed unity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Jenkinson, A.G.

Die rol van taal by sakeondernemings in Suid-Afrika met spesifieke verwysing na die Vrystaat en die Noord-Kaap = The role of language regarding the world of business in South Africa / A.G. Jenkinson, M. De Beer, Gino Alberts - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 3, p. 314-325 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; language usage; Afrikaans language; English language; business; attitudes.

This article reports on a research project regarding the language needs and the language of preference of customers in the business world in the Free State and the Northern Cape Provinces of South Africa. The two provinces are characterized by their large Afrikaans-speaking population. Previous studies showed that Afrikaans-speaking communities represent the strongest buying power in South Africa and that they are inclined to 'open their pockets' to businesses that speak their language. This empirical study, however, brought new findings to the fore. Thus Tswana speakers have become more inclined to being served in Afrikaans, while Afrikaans speakers seem to feel more comfortable being served in English than a few years ago. Although English dominates the business world, respondents showed that they prefer to be entertained in their home language when educated by means of radio and television, and when making use of taxis. Overall, English proved to have a slight advantage over Afrikaans in being the language of preference in the

business environment in the Free State and the Northern Cape. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

359 Julius, Chrischené

'Digging [d]eeper than the eye approves' : oral histories and their use in the 'Digging Deeper' exhibition of the District Six Museum / Chrischené Julius - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 106-138.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; oral history; exhibitions; segregation; apartheid.

The District Six Museum works with the memories of the former residents of an area situated in the heart of Cape Town (South Africa) that was destroyed by the Group Areas Act. The main focus of this paper is the Museum's exhibition 'Digging Deeper', which opened in 2000. The Museum's research strategy for this exhibition included a large number of oral history interviews with former residents, of which only 25 were used. Within the exhibition itself, life history interviews are the greatest source of extracts and text found on display. In discussing the ways that oral history extracts have been modified in the exhibition-making process, the present paper not only identifies how the Museum recognizes and uses the oral source and its transcript, but also considers the implications of using oral history extracts as a visual form in the making of meaning. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

360 Kenny, Bridget

Servicing modernity: white women shop workers on the Rand and changing gendered respectabilities, 1940s-1970s / Bridget Kenny - In: *African Studies*: (2008), vol. 67, no. 3, p. 365-396 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; women workers; white women; retail trade; social status; racism; labour history.

After 1948, 'white labour' became incorporated into a racialized hegemonic order in South Africa. There has been limited analysis of the role of white working women in constituting an apartheid order in South Africa, however, and even less discussion of shop workers. Through decades of employment in the sector, working white women have defended the legitimacy and respectability of white women service workers. White women shop workers contributed to the emergence of South African consumer modernity, both by reconstructing notions of femininity and by buttressing racialized understandings of 'service'. For South African white women shop workers, the meanings of respectability shifted over time. From working-class militancy to occupational integrity to maternal responsibility to racial solidarity, respectability uncoiled through relations of service with a white public. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

361 Klasen, Stephan

Surviving unemployment without State support : unemployment and household formation in South Africa / Stephan Klasen and Ingrid Woolard - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2009), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 1-51 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; unemployment; economic behaviour; income; household composition.

While in many African countries open unemployment is largely confined to urban areas and thus overall rates are quite low, in South Africa open unemployment rates hover around 30 percent, with rural unemployment rates being even higher than that. This is despite the near complete absence of an unemployment insurance system and little labour market regulation that applies to rural labour markets. This paper examines how unemployment can persist without access to unemployment compensation. Analysing household surveys from 1993, 1995, 1998, 2004 and 2006, the paper finds that the household formation response of the unemployed is the critical way in which the unemployed assure access to resources. In particular, unemployment delays the setting up of an individual household by young persons, in some cases by decades. It also sometimes leads to the dissolution of existing households and a return of constituent members to parents and other relatives and friends. Access to State transfers (in particular, non-contributory old age pensions) plays an important role in this private safety net. Some unemployed do not benefit from this safety net, and the presence of unemployed members pulls many households supporting them into poverty. The paper also shows that the household formation response draws some of the unemployed away from employment opportunities, and thus lowers their employment prospects. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Koopman, Margaret Sandwith

Open source software and libraries / Margaret Sandwith Koopman (ed.). - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal, 2008. - 77 p. ; 21 cm. - (Innovation, ISSN 1025-8892 ; no. 36) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; software; library automation.

In 2003 the South African Cabinet approved an Open Source Software (OSS) strategy that encouraged government departments to implement open source solutions. Official support for such an initiative has provided opportunities for some to improve their computer literacy skills and has enabled information technology gurus to move away from the stranglehold of proprietary software with the associated viruses and limited flexibility. It appears, however, that Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) Integrated Library System (ILS) solutions have been poorly applied and supported in southern African libraries. Derek Keats provides an overview of some of the FOSS tools that are available to libraries. Isaac Abboy and Ruth Hoskins survey the use of CDS/ISIS by library institutions and organizations in Africa, the

functional use of the software and its advantages and disadvantages. Egbert de Smet discusses (CDS/)ISIS software as a "predecessor" to the FOSS development movement. He describes current "FOSS" ISIS projects and calls to the wider community to contribute in order to make ISIS a real FOSS project. Angela Spencer presents a case study of the use of open source software applications on the web sites of the large e-Thekwini municipality in Durban. Geoff Hoy and Margaret Sandwith Koopman examine the constraints on using FOSS in academic libraries in South Africa, such as limited appropriate technical skills, limited budgets, lack of consensus about and support for FOSS within and between libraries and institutions and constraints on bandwidth. These all contribute to a conservative approach to library solutions. Scott Timcke outlines how digital technology, by facilitating collaboration, presents an opportunity for the second-generation digital archive to leverage the network effect and become an open archive. Critical to the success of the open archive will be its flexibility and modularity. [ASC Leiden abstract]

363 Korf, Lindie

Behind every man: D.F. Malan and the women in his life, 1874-1959 / Lindie Korf - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 397-421.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; interpersonal relations; women; politicians; Afrikaners; biographies (form).

Little has been written about the personal life of D.F. Malan (1874-1959), South Africa's first apartheid prime minister. He has been stereotyped as the grim ex-dominee who guided his flock with a rigid hand - the archetypical Afrikaner alphas. However, a scrutiny of his private documents reveals a rich tapestry of independent-minded women who dominated his personal life. They include his gifted sister Cinie who became a missionary in the erstwhile Rhodesia; his long-time friend Nettie, who raised his children for him after he was widowed; his step-mother who played the role of pastoriemoeder for the unmarried young Dutch Reformed minister; his young wife who died when pregnant with their third child and his second wife who did not hesitate to tease Churchill about his claims to have swum across the 'mighty Apies river'. The article dismantles the stereotype by offering an enriching glimpse of D.F. Malan the private man, from the shy youth to the scatter-brained politician who needed women to ensure that he was properly dressed. His views on women are examined: they baffled him on the one hand, but he supported their enfranchisement on the other. Thus, another facet will be added to a man who has been portrayed as intensely one-dimensional. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

364 Kornegay, Francis

A África do Sul e o IBAS : desafios da segurança humana / organizadores: Francis Kornegay, Jabulani Dada. - Porto Alegre : Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

(UFRGS) [etc.], cop. 2007. - 363 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Série Sul-Africana) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9788570259585

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Brazil; India; human security; South-South relations; conference papers (form); 2006.

Este livro reúne os materiais dos textos do seminário 'Índia, Brasil e África do Sul e os desafios da segurança humana', realizado em junho de 2006 em Joanesburgo sob os auspícios do Centre for Policy Studies. Sumário: Apresentação (José Carlos Ferraz Hennemann) - Prefácio (Paulo Fagundes Visentini) - Introdução (Chris Landsberg, Francis Kornegay e Shadrack Gutto) - Parte I, Desafios tradicionais e não-tradicionais numa ordem global em transformação: A África do Sul e as ameaças tradicionais e não-tradicionais à segurança regional (Mills Soko) - Política externa da África do Sul (Chris Landsberg) - A Índia e as ameaças tradicionais e não tradicionais em uma ordem global em transição (Ruchita Beri) - Brasil: a dialética segurança/integração sul-americana (Paulo Fagundes Visentini); Parte II, Perspectivas do IBAS [Fórum de Diálogo Índia, Brasil e África do Sul] sobre segurança humana: A África do Sul e Austral: perspectivas na segurança humana (Sue Mbaya) - Segurança humana na Índia: um modelo híbrido (Ash Narain Roy) - Perspectivas do Brasil em segurança humana (Ilona Szabá de Carvalho e Rafael M.C. Corrêa). Conclusão: recomendações para os governos do IBAS (Adekaye Adebajo). [Resumo ASC Leiden]

365 Kros, Cynthia

Prompting reflections: an account of the 'Sunday Times' Heritage Project from the perspective of an insider historian / Cynthia Kros - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 159-180 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; monuments; cultural heritage; historiography; newspapers.

On the occasion of the newspaper's centenary in 2006, the 'Sunday Times' (South Africa) introduced the idea of sponsoring a series of "public story memorials to some of the remarkable people and events that made our news century", the 'Sunday Times' Heritage Project. The present author reflects on this memorial project, where she worked as one of the historians. Attempting to resist the adversarial positioning of academic history and heritage, she suggests that, although it is easy to fall back on the axiomatic authority of the academic historian, there is everything to be gained for historians from working with other kinds of intellectuals, writers and artists - and with local communities. The author focuses on two of the ten monuments, viz. the memorial of the singer Brenda Fassie in Johannesburg and the memorial of the poet Ingrid Jonker at Gordon's Bay in the Western Cape. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

366 Lalu, Premesh

When was South African history ever postcolonial / Premesh Lalu - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 267-281.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; historiography; social history; apartheid.

There is a belief among some historians that South African history is already postcolonial because it has been analytically decolonized. The claim, it seems, is made in relation to the rise of social history in analyses of the South African social formation, especially the way in which it supposedly exceeded the constraints of colonialism, segregation and apartheid on questions of subjectivity. By focusing on social forces and class consciousness this 1980s critique redirected the liberal/Marxist preoccupations with subjective interpellation towards a less determinate narrative of historical change. The present author argues that what enabled affiliation to the larger political project against apartheid was precisely the production of a subject that was always threaded through a structure of racial capitalism. This hinders the emergence of a history of colonialism and nationalism that theorizes and historicizes the relations of knowledge and power. In a 'postcolonial critique of apartheid', the author makes explicit the way the question of knowledge and power was often exchanged for historicist constructions of historical change, especially in relation to the transition from the apartheid to the postapartheid. Tangential to his argument is a reminder of the way the native question in the first half of the 20th century produced a disciplinary upheaval in South African knowledge projects by combining the impulses drawn from colonial discourse and nationalist anticolonial narration. Herein the problem of South African radical historiography may be encountered, and its concomitant constructions of the postapartheid. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

367 Legassick, Martin

Debating the revival of the workers' movement in the 1970s : the South African Democracy Education Trust and post-apartheid patriotic history / Martin Legassick - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 240-266.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; trade unions; anti-apartheid resistance; historiography; 1970-1979.

The South African Democracy Education Trust (SADET) was established to undertake research on the history of South Africa's liberation struggle between 1960 and 1994. The present author, together with Dave Hemson and Nicole Ulrich, contributed a chapter to a volume on the Durban strikes and the revival of the workers' movement in the 1970s, which was to be published by SADET in 2006. When the three authors submitted the draft chapter, however, it came under severe criticism from the director of the project, Ben Magubane, who also unilaterally decided to retitle the chapter. A chapter in the same volume by Sifiso Ndlovu and Jabulani Sithole was also retitled and was, although originally

intended to follow, placed before the chapter by Hemson, Ulrich and Legassick. The present author evaluates Magubane's criticisms and reviews the chapter by Ndlovu and Sithole. He argues that their approach attempts to repress uncomfortable truths in order to present a seamless picture favourable to the ANC and SACTU (South African Congress of Trade Unions). The essential reason why Magubane et al., on behalf of the presidential project, found it necessary to contest the Hemson et al. chapter was because this chapter raised the issue of the political independence of the working class from nationalist orthodoxy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

368 Levine, Roger S.

Savage-born but new-created : Jan Tzatzoe, Xhosa chief and missionary in Britain, 1836-1838 / Roger S. Levine - In: *Kronos*: (2007), no. 33, p. 112-138.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; traditional rulers; culture contact; negotiation; colonial period; 1800-1849; biographies (form).

Using a 'new narrative history' approach, the author examines the life of Jan Tzatzoe (c. 1790-1868) - an African Xhosa chief who lived and worked on the eastern frontier of South Africa's Cape Colony in the early to mid-19th century - on the African, colonial and metropolitan stage. Tzatzoe flourished in both the European colonial world of the missionary, Reverend Read, who raised him, and the African world of his father, Kote Tzatzoe, to whose people he eventually returned. He made crucial contributions to both worlds as an evangelist, translator, intellectual, missionary, frontier diplomat, politician, international traveller, humanitarian fundraiser, and chief. He also witnessed, and participated in, the creation of a new South Africa, one in which the African and European worlds met to create a hybrid colonial reality. The author pays particular attention to Tzatzoe's 'missionary' journey - accompanying a London Missionary Society delegation - to and through Great Britain, in the years 1836-1838, extensively quoting from his and other speeches. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

369 Lotter, Stefanie

Gopal Naransamy: a photographer without photographs / Stefanie Lotter - In: *Kronos*: (2007), no. 33, p. 163-180 : ill., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; photography.

This paper is based on interviews held in 2007 with photographer Gopal Naransamy, then 80 years of age. The author used a method known as photo-elicitation, which is used in the social sciences to establish contextual information and to gain further understanding of visual material. In his early twenties, Naransamy, although trained as an accountant, became a professional photographer with a lifelong interest in sports photography. He worked for the monthly magazine 'Drum' and for the 'Golden City Post'. The author

discovered that, in spite of having made thousands of photographs, Naransamy is, at present, a photographer without photographs: he has no rights over the work he did for 'Drum' and 'Golden City Post', and he lost his personal negatives in a fire. The author describes how she and Naransamy try to reconstruct his lost archive by drawing 'mental images' in notebooks. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

370 Maaba, Brown Bavusile

Challenges to repatriation and preservation of tangible heritage in South Africa : Black art and the experiences of the Ifa Lethu Foundation / Brown Bavusile Maaba - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 500-513.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; conservation of cultural heritage; arts; archives; foundations; African National Congress.

This article argues that there are serious challenges to be faced in the repatriation and preservation of tangible heritage-township art, a form of heritage removed from South Africa during the apartheid era. (Potential) problems faced by Ifa Lethu Foundation in the collection and preservation of artworks are sketched, and the Fort Hare experience in the repatriation of the African National Congress (ANC) archival material is examined as a case study. Although the repatriation of ANC material was a relatively successful initiative, the repatriation of Black artwork presents greater challenges. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Malan, Antonia

Building lives at the Cape in the early VOC period / Antonia Malan - In: *Kronos*: (2007), no. 33, p. 45-71 : ill., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; dwellings; households; architectural history; social life; 1600-1699; 1700-1799.

Based on contemporary descriptions, images, archaeological and architectural research, and the written record, in particular room-by-room inventories of deceased estates, this paper examines the architectural framework for the years 1660 to 1740 at the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa), focusing on households within the original streets of Cape Town, in an attempt to link architecture to social life. The first sections discuss the architectural context of Cape Dutch buildings and other forms to be found at the Cape, with an evaluation of inventories and images as sources of information. The middle sections analyse the external appearance and internal house layouts that are associated with the different building forms, particularly those that imply an earlier style of living in contrast to the later 'Cape Dutch' style. The final sections introduce some families who built their modest lives at the Cape, and provide glimpses into how their material world was

constructed as well as the texture of individual experiences. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

372 Medrano, Patricia

Does mother's education matter in child's health? : evidence from South Africa / Patricia Medrano, Catherine Rodríguez and Edgar Villa - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 612-627 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; child health; women's education.

Using the 1993 South Africa Integrated Household Survey, the authors study the effect that mother's education through the knowledge channel has on children's health using height for age Z-scores as health measure. Under a two-stage least square methodology they find that an increase in 4 years on mother's education (approximately 1 standard deviation) will lead to an increase of 0.6 standard deviations on her child's height for age Z-score. They also find, as the medical literature suggests, support for the hypothesis that mother's education is more important for children older than 24 months of age. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

373 Meyer, N.G.

An economic appraisal of the impact of traffic diversion : the N1 toll road and its alternative / N.G. Meyer, M. Breitenbach and R.D. Kekana - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 652-666 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; roads; cost-benefit analysis.

This paper investigates two alternative roads in South Africa running parallel to one another; one being a double-carriageway national road that was tolled 4 years ago and the other being an inter-city single-carriageway road. The purpose of the paper is to test the application of the World Bank-developed Road Economic Decision (RED) model for assessing the economic impact of traffic diversion between two existing alternative roads. In order to do so, the RED model is first used to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of each road in isolation. Thereafter, the model is used to do a scenario analysis, followed by a sensitivity analysis. The results show that the RED model is a useful tool for evaluating the impact on society of diverted traffic between alternative roads elsewhere in South Africa. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

374 Minkley, Gary

'A fragile inheritor': the post-apartheid memorial complex, A.C. Jordan and the re-imagining of cultural heritage in the Eastern Cape / Gary Minkley - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 16-40.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; cultural heritage; historiography; anti-apartheid resistance.

The work of A.C. Jordan offers the present author a basis for an origin and foundation-worrying mode of critique in his exploration of how a particular combination of tradition and resistance becomes a 'real heritage' in South Africa's Eastern Cape and how, centrally, it can and must be seen to be a significant component in the 'heritage complex', which has particular implications of constraint for the making of public histories in South Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

375 Moran, Shane

South Africa and the colonial intellectual / Shane Moran - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 109-124.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; colonialism; philosophy; ethics; truth and reconciliation commissions.

What are the characteristic features of the colonial intellectual? This essay approaches this question via two paths, historical and contemporary, in order to show the persistence of a legacy that shapes present-day work and discourse. Postapartheid South Africa and the debate around justice and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission are set in the broader context of nineteenth-century colonial language studies. With the benefit of hindsight, the animating aspects of the colonial context are traced to a formative ambivalence regarding property and possession. This reading is extended to recent work on ethics and South African restitution and testimony. Hegel's treatment of Africa and his reading of 'Antigone' form a thread linking past and present. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Murray, Bruce

Abe Bailey and the foundation of the Imperial Cricket Conference / Bruce Murray - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 375-396.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; cricket; sport policy; biographies (form).

This article seeks to fill two major historiographical gaps, those on the career and achievements of Sir Abe Bailey (1864-1940) and on the foundation of the Imperial Cricket Conference in 1909. Bailey was a Randlord, press baron, and politician; he was a substantial landowner in both South Africa and Rhodesia; he was a soldier who served with distinction in both the South African War and the South West Africa campaign in World War I; he was a noted breeder and racer of thoroughbred horses in both South Africa and Britain; and he was an ardent sportsman and great benefactor of South African cricket. He was also deeply committed to Britain and her empire, and saw regular cricket tours between South Africa and the 'mother country' as an important mechanism for helping integrate South Africa in the British Empire. Among his chief legacies was the Imperial

Cricket Conference, now the International Cricket Council, founded as the outcome of his initiative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

377 Nahman, Anton

Valuing Blue Flag status and estuarine water quality in Margate, South Africa / Anton Nahman and Dan Rigby - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 721-737 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; water management; cost-benefit analysis; economic behaviour; leisure.

This study estimates the costs associated with reduced water quality and a hypothetical withdrawal of Blue Flag status in Margate, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa, based on the travel cost method to estimate the current recreational value of the estuary - in terms of consumer surplus - and the contingent behaviour method. The significance of this research increased dramatically when, soon after the survey was conducted, Margate actually did lose its Blue Flag status, after tests revealed contaminated samples from nearby stormwater and sewage systems. This prompted the local authority to promise "drastic measures" to restore Blue Flag status. The analysis presented here contributes to an assessment of the costs of losing Blue Flag status, and hence of the benefits of measures to restore Blue Flag status, which gives an indication as to how much should be spent on such measures. Costs associated with hypothetical loss of Blue Flag status (based on reduced visits) range between R17 and R25 million per annum. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

378 Newton-King, Susan

Sodomy, race and respectability in Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, 1689-1762 : the story of a family, loosely defined / Susan Newton-King - In: *Kronos*: (2007), no. 33, p. 6-44 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; trials; race relations; interpersonal relations; sexual offences; rural society; 1700-1799.

This paper explores the interacting dynamics of race, class, status and respectability in the emerging colonial society at the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. It is a case study which examines the background to the trial and execution of Gerrit Coetzee, a person of mixed descent and the first freeburgher at the Cape to be accused of sodomy, allegedly having 'used a mare against nature'. By implication, the study raises a number of questions about the rural community in which Gerrit was raised, and it reopens old debates about the role of race and the determinants of status in early colonial South Africa. As one probes Gerrit's background and investigates the social networks within which he and his family lived, one comes to wonder about the meaning of his arrest and conviction and the motives behind his allegedly transgressive

behaviour. Was he a victim of social or racial prejudice? Was he excluded, cold-shouldered or otherwise subtly marginalized by his young male peers in Daljosafat, where he lived? Was he driven by prejudice to seek the company of other marginalized individuals and ultimately to engage in suicidally transgressive behaviour? Or was he simply a young man who wrecked his chances by going too far? Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

379 Nkondo, Gessler Muxe

Ubuntu as public policy in South Africa : a conceptual framework / Gessler Muxe Nkondo - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 88-100 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; philosophy; government policy.

This article is a response to President Thabo Mbeki's call to bring 'ubuntu' principles into the soul of national reconstruction and development policies in South Africa. It is about connecting 'ubuntu' with the imperatives of political power and democracy. Beginning with an overview of the origin and core elements of 'ubuntu' as a philosophy and a way of life, the article focuses on the idea that the analytic process required to illustrate how a social theory and a political ideal can be extracted and developed out of their constitutive elements has not been given the rigorous attention it deserves. It analyses South African social attitudes since 1994, arguing that they provide a good basis for the translation of 'ubuntu' into a national culture. It briefly reflects on the potential danger of ethnicity in South Africa, and examines the implications of 'ubuntu' for the role of the State and the sphere of work. It concludes with an examination of the transformation of South Africa's political culture to meet the principles of 'ubuntu'. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

380 Nkosi, Gugulethu

Indigenous African marriage and same-sex partnerships : conflicts and controversies / Gugulethu Nkosi - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 200-216.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; marriage law; customary law; homosexuality.

In 2006 the Constitutional Court of South Africa ruled the common law definition of marriage to be unconstitutional because it did not accord same-sex couples the same benefits and responsibilities as heterosexual couples. This defect was corrected by the legislature with the enactment of the Civil Unions Act (Act 17 of 2006). The recognition of same-sex partnerships or marriages by the Act reflects and acknowledges the diverse nature of a changing South African society. A question triggered by this legal development is the impact that same-sex partnerships will have on the country's customary law on marriage. This article presents a critical analysis of a possible co-existence between same-sex partnerships and customary laws on marriage. The author explores the customs upon

which customary laws of marriage are founded, and assesses their flexibility in accommodating same-sex partnerships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

381 Ojong, Vivian Besem

Religion and Ghanaian women entrepreneurship in South Africa / Vivian Besem Ojong - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 63-84.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; women entrepreneurs; women migrants; Pentecostalism; Ghanaians.

This paper demonstrates that migration is not just a physical event in the life of migrants but that it impacts enormously on ways in which migrants renegotiate their beliefs, practices, attitudes and personal and social identities in the country of destination. It looks at the effect of the religious beliefs, practices and customs of migrant women from Ghana on their personal lives, attitudes, expectations, hopes and their business practices. The paper describes the intensive involvement of these women in Ghanaian Pentecostal-type churches in Durban (South Africa) and how their payment of tithes and personal donations to their churches is understood by these women to be the pivotal reason for their success in business and in their private lives. There is a general consensus among these women that, unless they create a vital connection between their entrepreneurial activities and their religious lives, they will fail to receive God's blessing and will therefore fail to prosper in business. These women also generally dedicate their businesses to the service of God by making their business premises a locus for religious proselytizing, which, in their terms, means being able to "reach people with the gospel of Jesus Christ". Some migrants strongly regard their evangelical activities as a means of fulfilling God's will in their lives. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

382 Palamuleni, Martin E.

Working life tables for South Africa, 1996-2001 / Martin E. Palamuleni - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 223-246 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; labour force; employment; mortality; gender inequality.

This paper presents the results of the construction of working life tables for males and females in South Africa using the 1996 and 2001 population censuses. The main objective of the paper is to illustrate the use of life table analysis in the examination of the labour force using South African data. The study indicates that based on the 1996 census a South African male who survives to age 15 is expected to live 40.9 years, of which 35.3 years are expected to be spent in active status and the remaining 5.3 years in inactive status. Similar values for South African females are 49.9 years, 37.9 years and 12 years, respectively. Using the 2001 census, the study indicates that a South African male who survives to age 15 is expected to live 43.9 years, of which 36 years will be active and 8 years will be

inactive, whereas a South African female is expected to live 50 years, of which 34 years will be active and 16 years will be inactive. It was estimated that out of the total number of males who left the working population in 1996, 50 percent left because of death and another 50 percent left for other reasons. The corresponding figures for females are 28 percent and 62 percent respectively. In 2001, 64 percent of the males left the labour force due to death whereas 36 percent left due to other causes. Similar figures for females are 45 percent and 55 percent respectively. These figures suggest an increased proportion of men and women are leaving the labour force due to death. This means that mortality takes a heavy toll of the seemingly short economically active life. Probably, this is a reflection of the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS on the working population. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

383 Pattman, Rob

Undressing Durban / ed. by Rob Pattman and Sultan Khan ; forew. by Mary Evans. - Durban : Madiba Publishers, 2007. - 499 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm.

ISBN 0947445684

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban society; social conditions; identity.

'Undressing Durban' was originally conceived as a guide, with accessible and engaging papers, for international delegates at the 2006 International Sociological Association meeting in Durban, South Africa. It was a short collection of papers about Durban which aimed at revealing aspects of the city normally hidden by popular tourist images. Rather than 'dressing up' Durban and presenting it as Other and exotic, the emphasis was on how cultural diversity was lived. The present extended version aims at a wider audience. Some articles are more conventionally academic, some impassioned and rhetorical, some are autobiographical, some focus on the 'voices' of 'minorities' and one deals with 'racial', gender and global inequalities in the form of a play set in Durban. The articles were not written in relation to prescribed themes, but the themes emerged from the writing: Introducing Durban; Outsiders in Durban (and Durbanites as outsiders); Mixed 'race' heterosexual partners in Durban; Sport, entertainment and relaxation; Transport and residential spaces in Durban; Shack dwellers; Living on the streets and in shelters in Durban; Fear of crime and moral panics; Gangsters; Punishments; Indian identities and culture; Black African identities and culture; HIV and AIDS; University of KwaZulu-Natal; Women sex workers in Durban; and Challenging local and global inequalities. [ASC Leiden abstract]

384 Rassool, Ciraj

Writing, authorship and I.B. Tabata's biography : from collective leadership to presidentialism / Ciraj Rassool - In: *Kronos*: (2008), no. 34, p. 181-214.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; anti-apartheid resistance; biography; leadership; Unity Movement of South Africa; political history.

This paper examines the cultural history of Unity Movement resistance leader Isaac Bangani Tabata's biography. It focuses on writing and authorship as one of the circumstances out of which the idea emerged that Tabata had a biography: that of a great leader of a South African liberation movement. The rendition of Tabata's life underwent a transition from biographic denial and a stress on collective leadership, to biographic narration under conditions of repression. This process culminated in the embrace of biography as an element of a politics of presidentialism, in which Tabata's biography became a means of projecting the Unity Movement in exile. The paper examines the production of pamphlets, articles and books by Tabata, and shows that his work of writing and authorship, characterized by a process of individuation, constituted a biographic threshold. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

385 Rodgers, Graeme

Everyday life and the political economy of displacement on the Mozambique-South Africa borderland / Graeme Rodgers - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 385-399.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; South Africa; refugees; Mozambicans; economic conditions; social networks.

This article examines how struggles to re-establish the familiarities and regularities of everyday life in the aftermath of war and displacement had the important effect of promoting and sustaining transnational social and economic ties between refugee settlements in South Africa and home villages in Mozambique. Focusing on the postwar postapartheid period, the article demonstrates how diverse practices related to cattle ownership, access to land, struggles over employment, ancestor worship and fear of the occult compelled transnational forms of exchange and interaction that shaped economic life in significant ways across this border region. But these crossborder practices were not necessarily experienced as desirable, convenient or profitable. In most instances they did not deliver the tangible benefits of mobility or 'flexibility' of citizenship (A. Ong 1998) so often assumed in a globalized economy. Rather, the author argues that they engaged a more long-standing struggle to define place and belonging in this border region, highlighting a historically familiar politics of race, ethnicity, gender and modernization. Focusing on the social, cultural and economic intimacies of everyday life, reconstituted in a refugee setting, the analysis cautions against the interpretation of transnational movement and exchange in the wake of displacement as bold assertions of entrepreneurship or claims to membership of a globalized community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

386 Rutherford, Blair

An unsettled belonging: Zimbabwean farm workers in Limpopo Province, South Africa / Blair Rutherford - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 401-415.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabweans; migrant workers; agricultural workers; citizenship.

The emplacement of displaced Zimbabweans depends on the particular political economies and the modes of belonging operating at the sites at which they find themselves. This is shown by examining the situation of Zimbabweans working or seeking work on commercial farms in northern Limpopo Province, South Africa, in the border zone with Zimbabwe. As Zimbabweans flee their country in part to find a cash currency that has more value than the Zimbabwean dollar, their Zimbabwean citizenship gives them a particular symbolic currency in these jobs. Many of the border zone farmers are keen to employ them as their desperation for work typically predisposes them to work harder and often for lower wages than South Africans. Yet this latter currency is also shaped by public debates and institutional practices regarding 'Zimbabweans' in the wider political economy of South Africa, which in turn inform the circulation, conditions, and vulnerabilities of these Zimbabweans on the farms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

387 Scholtz, Leopold

Die debat oor die posisie van Afrikaans aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch: 'n ontleding = The debate about the position of Afrikaans at the University of Stellenbosch / Leopold Scholtz, Ingrid Scholtz - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 3, p. 292-313.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; languages of instruction; Afrikaans language; English language; universities.

The debate about the place of Afrikaans and English as mediums of instruction at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, has been generating more heat than light since its beginnings in 2002. This article analyses the debate and establishes where and why the protagonists differ. Three representatives of both sides - those who fight for Afrikaans as the sole pregraduate medium of instruction and those who are in favour of bilingual instruction in Afrikaans and English - are compared. They are, on the one hand, Hermann Giliomee, Pieter Kapp and Christo van der Rhee, and on the other Chris Brink, Fanie Cloete and Edwin Hertzog. The first group maintains that double medium instruction necessarily leads to the demise of the weaker language, in this case Afrikaans; that the university does not even practise the minimum conditions for bilingualism in the class room; that the bilingual project is ideologically driven; and that it neglects the interests of the poor (coloured) Afrikaans-speaking students. The second group is of the opinion that the

university's task is not to protect a language, but to foster academic excellence; that unilingual Afrikaans instruction places the university on a slippery slope towards parochialism and isolation; that a multicultural approach is better than cultural apartheid; and that the move towards English is necessary for racial transformation, given South Africa's apartheid past. The article argues that the 'unilingualists' appear to be academically on more solid ground than the 'multiculturalists'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

388 Snowball, J.D.

Willingness to pay for water service improvements in middle-income urban households in South Africa : a stated choice analysis / J.D. Snowball, K.G. Willis and C. Jeurissen - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 705-720 : ill., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; water supply; economic behaviour; urban households.

Water provision is not only an economic issue in South Africa, but also of social and political significance. One of the important reasons for increasing the brief of local government is so that services can be provided taking into account heterogeneous community preferences. However, measuring such preferences for water, which has some public good characteristics, is a challenge. This study elicits household willingness to pay for improvements in water attributes in Grahamstown West in the Eastern Cape, using conjoint analysis. Results show, amongst others, that bacteria count, discolouration, interruptions to supply and price are statistically significant determinants of choice. The paper also suggests ways in which the model could be adapted for use in lower-income households. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

389 Strydom, Bronwyn

Belonging to fiction? : a reconsideration of H.A. Junod in the light of his novel 'Zidji' / Bronwyn Strydom - In: *African Historical Review*: (2008), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 101-120.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; missions; African culture; novels.

Swiss missionary Henri Alexandre Junod has been widely recognized for his extensive entomological, botanical, linguistic and anthropological contributions regarding southern Africa. However, at the time when his most acclaimed work, 'The life of a South African tribe' (1912), was published Junod also wrote a little-studied novel, 'Zidji: étude de mœurs sud-africaines' (1911), in which he endeavoured to give a detailed portrayal of South African society. Interestingly, he chose fiction as the best vehicle for conveying what he saw as the 'truth' of the situation. As the only novel written by Junod this is a unique piece of writing in relation to his other work and its study shows that it is essential to an understanding of Junod. In 'Zidji' he attempts to give a complete picture of South African society at the beginning of the twentieth century by recounting a black convert's

experiences of what Junod considered to be the three main influences acting upon black society of the time, that is, tribal life (paganism), the mission station (Christianity) and white society (civilization). By considering his depiction of South Africa, in particular his presentation of 'civilization', further light is shed on his sentiments and perspective of the missionary encounter, social change and race relations in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

390 Thornton, Robert

The transmission of knowledge in South African traditional healing / Robert Thornton - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 1, p. 17-34.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; healers; indigenous knowledge; folk medicine.

"Traditional healers" ('sangomas') in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa, are organized in "schools" around a senior teacher ('gobela'). Healing is understood by its practitioners to be a profession, not a religion or even a spiritual exercise. Healers actively assess the effectiveness of their healing methods, transmit their knowledge to each other, and evaluate each others' performances in ways that stray far from the mere transmission of "tradition". Clients are likely to pay 'sangomas' as much as they would medical doctors for their services, which are not limited to the medical. Their practices can be divided into roughly six "disciplines": divination, herbs, control of ancestral spirits, the cult of foreign 'ndzawe' spirits, drumming and dancing, and training of new 'sangomas'. The status of 'sangoma' is achieved through an arduous process of teaching and learning through which the student or initiate is simultaneously "healed" and educated to become a member of the profession that coheres around these knowledge practices. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

391 Tsampiras, Carla

Not so 'gay' after all : constructing (homo)sexuality in AIDS research in the South African Medical Journal, 1980-1990 / Carla Tsampiras - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 477-499.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; homosexuality; stereotypes; medical research; AIDS.

Throughout the 1980s, the medical narrative of AIDS was linked to sexuality - specifically homosexuality. The first article in the South African Medical Journal (SAMJ) to report on a rise in immune deficiency related deaths was titled 'Immunitiestekort en homoseksualiteit' (Immune deficiency and homosexuality). The sexuality represented in the 'objective' scientific/medical journal that the SAMJ claimed to be, referred to a constructed white, male homosexuality that was commonly contrasted to a constructed white, male heterosexuality (an absent referent) imbued and influenced by the conservative racial, moral, and gendered discourses of apartheid South Africa. In the 'public' forum of the SAMJ, some medical

practitioners created a stereotype of 'male homosexuality', represented it as 'abnormal' and 'promiscuous', and constructed 'the homosexual' as an (unscientific) research category. The resultant discourse around AIDS categorized it primarily as a syndrome of the 'deviant few', rather than a shared public health problem. Examining the discourse around homosexuality allows a glimpse into the inherently subjective nature of scientific research. It also reveals the concerns, interests and beliefs of a specific group of medical professionals creating 'scientific facts', and divulges as much about constructions of 'white', male 'heterosexuality' as it does about 'white' male 'homosexuality'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

392 Van der Merwe, J.P.

Waardes as kultuuraspek van die Afrikaner = Values as a cultural aspect of the Afrikaner / J.P. Van der Merwe - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 3, p. 357-373. ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Afrikaners; values; identity.

Values are used in this article as a point of departure in an attempt to shed light on the culture and identity of Afrikaners in South Africa in the pre-1994 context, as well as in the post-1994 context. The article first discusses the concept of 'values' and the way in which this concept links up with culture and identity. Then it examines how the transformation of South African society and the effects of globalization and postmodernism have heralded the advent of the era of nihilism for the Afrikaners and placed their dominant (Christian) values under pressure. The article verifies W.A. De Klerk's (1979) remark that if everything associated with Christianity is rejected, watered down, or pushed aside, the core of the Afrikaner outlook on life will be endangered. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

393 Viljoen, Louise

Digterlike gesprekke met Van Wyk Louw = Poetic dialogues with Van Wyk Louw / Louise Viljoen - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 3, p. 267-291. ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; poetry; literary criticism.

This article explores the status of South African poet N.P. van Wyk Louw with reference to the way in which his work is a continued presence in the work of Afrikaans poets through intertextuality and citation. The article makes use of a specific definition of intertextuality, but also adapts A. Lefevere's concept of re-writing to refer to poets' rewriting of the texts by a predecessor like Louw as a form of literary criticism. The reason for this is the somewhat provocative view proposed by Louw himself that a poet carries out a form of literary criticism in producing his own work. More than a hundred poems were discovered which conduct intertextual dialogues with poems by Louw. The article identifies a wide range of rewritings: critical rewritings, citations, parodies, stimuli, evaluations, commentaries and

poetic biographies. Louw's poetry elicited reactions from both the most important poets in Afrikaans, such as Breytenbach, Stockenström and Krog, and writers who operate in the domain of popular culture, like Koos Kombuis and rock-singers like the band Fokofpolisiekar. The article concludes that Louw is still a very strong presence in that part of the Afrikaans literary field represented by poets-rewriters. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

394 Volz, Stephen

Words of Batswana: letters to the editor of 'Mahoko a Becwana', 1883-1896 / Stephen Volz - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 349-366.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; Tswana; letters; newspapers; social change; 1880-1889; 1890-1899.

In order to contribute to the store of African 19th-century writings available for research, the Van Riebeeck Society of Cape Town in 2006 published an assortment of letters by Batswana (Tswana people) that appeared in the Setswana newspaper 'Mahoko a Becwana'. The title for the book and the present article, which is a modified version of the editorial introduction to the book, is taken from the title of the newspaper, which can be translated as 'words' or 'news' of the Batswana. The newspaper was edited by missionaries of the London Missionary Society (LMS) and printed monthly between 1883 and 1896. Much of the newspaper is devoted to missionary articles and news stories whose viewpoints and information can be found elsewhere, but the letters and articles by Batswana offer a rare glimpse of conversations that took place among literate Africans during a crucial period in the formation of modern South Africa and Botswana. The writings reveal an accelerated development not just of African-European rivalry but also of new identities such as 'Tswana', 'Christian', and 'South African' amid older communities and affiliations that did not correspond with such categories. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

395 Wessels, Michael

Reading the hartebeest : a critical appraisal of Roger Hewitt's interpretation of the /Xam narratives / Michael Wessels - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 82-108.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; San; folk tales; oral literature.

The Bleek and Lloyd collection of /Xam materials (South Africa) continues to elicit growing attention from both the wider public and academics such as historians, linguists, literary critics, folklorists, art historians, and ethnologists. Despite this interest, the actual body of writing that engages in close analysis of the texts themselves is surprisingly limited. This small but influential literature has itself not been subjected to a systematic critique. Many of the assertions contained within it have been reproduced in the wider field of Bushman

studies as though they were facts rather than opinions. This paper attempts to begin to redress this situation by engaging in a close examination of the some of the writing that has been produced by Roger Hewitt in relation to the narratives in the /Xam archive. Hewitt's work comprises the most detailed and most widely cited analysis of the texts to date. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

396 Wessels, Michael

The /Xam narratives: whose myths? / Michael Wessels - In: *African Studies*: (2008), vol. 67, no. 3, p. 339-364.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; oral literature; San; myths.

The /Xam stories from South Africa that are contained in the extensive 19th-century archive of /Xam materials known as the Bleek and Lloyd collection have frequently been characterized as myths. The present author, however, questions the application of the term 'myth' to /Xam narratives. Although he does not want to propose that its use is always inappropriate, he argues that it ought to be used with a greater degree of circumspection than is presently the case. He indicates some of the theoretical and ideological implications of the use of the term in order to initiate a debate about its deployment in the study of /Xam narratives. He examines the way in which the term 'myth' has generally been used in ethnographic studies and considers its applicability to the /Xam materials in the light of some of the work that has been produced in relation to them in the last forty years. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

397 Wolhuter, C.C.

Bestaan daar 'n dissiplinekrisis binne Suid-Afrikaanse skole? : belewenis van opvoeders = Does a discipline crisis exist in South African schools? / C.C. Wolhuter, J.G. Van Staden - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 3, p. 389-398 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; discipline; secondary education.

From recently published research it appears as if learner discipline at schools in South Africa is a problem. The aim of the research reported here was to construct an educator perspective in order to determine whether or not such a discipline crisis exists. A sample of educators at secondary schools in the Vaal Triangle (Gauteng) region, North-West Province and Free State Province completed a questionnaire which surveyed the following aspects of learner discipline: state of learner discipline, nature and frequency of discipline problems, methods used to maintain discipline and their effectiveness, and the effect of learner discipline problems on the lives of educators. The results indicated that it is the relatively minor forms of discipline problems, such as disruptive behaviour, rudeness, obscene language, and telling lies, that dominate and occur on a daily or weekly basis. More serious discipline problems, such as vandalism, theft, and violence, occur on a

monthly basis. Preventive methods appear to be lacking and the reactive methods used to maintain discipline do not seem to be very effective. The authors recommend that research be conducted on preventive and effective methods to maintain discipline. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

398 Worden, Nigel

Strangers ashore: sailor identity and social conflict in mid-18th century Cape Town / Nigel Worden - In: *Kronos*: (2007), no. 33, p. 72-83.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; seamen; urban society; military personnel; group identity; trading companies; 1700-1799.

The 1730s saw the highest number of voyagers on VOC vessels travelling between Europe and Asia and coming ashore in the harbour of South Africa's Cape Town. Such temporary sojourners make their presence felt in the documentation of the Council of Justice, usually when they were involved in fights in the taverns and streets of the settlement. This paper argues that petty criminal cases point to a distinctive identity among sailors, who were the deadly enemies of the soldiers who were also aboard the VOC vessels. Their rivalries were transplanted on to land once the ships arrived in Cape Town. The paper pays attention to the solidarity among these sailors; the pejorative way in which they were viewed by other Company employees; fights between sailors and soldiers of the Cape Town garrison; sailors' interactions with other similar outcasts, the slaves; and 'drosters' (runaways). Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

399 Ziramba, Emmanuel

Wagner's law: an econometric test for South Africa, 1960-2006 / Emmanuel Ziramba - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 596-606 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; public expenditure; national income; 1950-1999.

A classic approach to explaining the growth of public spending is Wagner's law, which states that, in the process of economic development, government economic activity increases relative to private economic activity. The main objective for this paper is to test Wagner's law by analysing the causal relationships between real government expenditure and real national income for South Africa for the period 1960-2006. The paper tests the long-run relationship between the two variables using the autoregressive distributive lag approach to cointegration suggested by M.H. Pesaran et al (2001). It uses the Granger non-causality test procedure developed by H.Y. Toda and T. Yamamoto, which uses a vector autoregression model to test for the causal link between the two. Evidence of cointegration is sufficient to establish a long-run relationship between government expenditure and income. However, support for Wagner's law would require unidirectional causality from income to government expenditure. Therefore, cointegration should be seen

as a necessary condition for Wagner's law, but not sufficient. The present paper does find a long-run relationship between real per capita government expenditure and real per capita income. Results for the short-run causality find bidirectional causality. On the basis of the paper's empirical results, one may tentatively conclude that Wagner's law finds no support in South Africa. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ISLANDS

MADAGASCAR

400 Alexander, Andrew

Shipboard slave uprisings on the Malagasy coast : the 'Meermin' (1766) and 'De Zon' (1775) / Andrew Alexander - In: *Kronos*: (2007), no. 33, p. 84-111.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; slave rebellions; slave trade; trading companies; maritime transport.

This article challenges the notion that slaves purchased and transported on slaving vessels were a quiet and subservient lot, fatalistically accepting their destiny and docile in the face of the constant brutality they were forced to endure. The article compares the slave uprisings on two VOC merchant ships trading for slaves in Madagascar, viz. 'De Meermin' in February and March 1766 and 'De Zon' in August 1775. It argues that, although the circumstances that gave rise to these respective rebellions are in many ways dissimilar, the articulated intentions of the mutineers bear so much in common as to be almost identical. There is a similarity between the mutinies both in purpose and intent, as well as organization, strategy and means. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

401 Ballarin, Marie Pierre

Le "roi est nu" : les imaginaires du sacré dans la tourmente judiciaire : procès autour des 'regalia' de la royauté sakalava du Boina, nord-ouest de Madagascar, 1957-2006 / Marie Pierre Ballarin - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 192, p. 665-685.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; Sakalava polity; royal insignia; symbols of power; conflict of laws.

Dans les royaumes du Menabe et du Boina de l'ouest malgache, la confection des reliques issues des corps des rois, le culte qui leur est rendu à travers la cérémonie du bain, le fait que leur détention soit la condition primordiale du pouvoir contribuent à singulariser la dynastie et le roi, porteur du 'hasina', force d'origine sacrée bénéfique, mais potentiellement dangereuse. La fabrication de reliques à partir des corps des souverains est commune en Afrique, mais est devenue la règle au moment de la formation des grandes monarchies au XVIIIe siècle qui y ont trouvé leur fondement idéologique. Dans la ville de Majunga (région

du Boina), les reliquaires royaux sakalava sont connus sous le nom "andriamisara efa dahy". Ils ont représenté un enjeu de taille pour tous les régimes qui se sont succédés à la tête de l'île dans la mesure où l'obtention du pouvoir dépend de leur possession et de la garde des clés du 'doany', lieu dans lequel ils sont conservés. Avec l'Indépendance, les reliques cristallisent les turbulences de la nouvelle donne politique malgache, au moins du point de vue local, au travers d'un conflit dont l'enjeu est leur possession. Le contrôle du 'doany' et des restes royaux entre dans le domaine du juridique et prendra figure publique, théâtrale, lors d'un interminable procès qui débute en 1957, qui s'est poursuivi sous différentes formes et au travers de plusieurs procédures, jusqu'à nos jours sans que jamais une solution ne soit trouvée. Mais le débat réel se situe en deçà du discours formel juridique et, de façon logique, on change de registre. Cet article explore, en trois temps, l'idée d'un déboîtement entre le droit et la réalité au travers des différentes procédures qui se sont suivies depuis la première plainte en justice en 1957. Car, si le roi paraît nu, le culte atteint dans sa crédibilité, il n'en est sans doute rien au vu des derniers rebondissements de l'affaire et du énième refus d'admettre la décision juridique lors de la célébration du grand rituel royal de 2004. On peut ainsi se demander sous quelle forme à l'heure actuelle se sont maintenues ces logiques profondes liées aux imaginaires du sacré. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

402 Bialuschewski, Arne

Thomas Bowrey's Madagascar manuscript of 1708 / Arne Bialuschewski - In: *History in Africa*: (2007), vol. 34, p. 31-42 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; mercantile history; manuscripts.

In 1913 an old chest was found in England which contained documents belonging to Thomas Bowrey, an English overseas merchant (1662-1713). The documents include an incomplete manuscript entitled 'Discription of the Coast of Affrica from the Cape of Good Hope, to the Red Sea', dated 1708. Only fragments of the draft survive, including a portion about places of trade on Madagascar. This paper describes the document, Thomas Bowrey's career as an independent trader in the East Indies, the sources of his information, and some of the topics discussed in the manuscript, such as piracy, the demand for slave labour, the banning of all legal shipping to Madagascar in the early 18th century and the subsequent private schemes set up to dispatch expeditions to the island. The paper also discusses other (English) documents on Madagascar from this period. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

403 Cipollone, Giulio

Christianisme et droits de l'homme à Madagascar : un siècle d'évangélisation dans la région Alaotra-Mangoro / sous la dir. de Giulio Cipollone. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 346 p.,

[24] p. foto's. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., gloss., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9782811100414

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; Christianity; culture contact; missions; missionary history; national identity.

Le présent ouvrage commémore le centenaire du premier baptême et de l'évangélisation dans la région d'Alaotra-Mangoro à Madagascar. Les contributions sont regroupées en trois parties: 1) Cultures et droits de l'homme; 2) Cultures et christianisme en Alaotra-Mangoro; 3) Changement et persistance: le défi culturel. Titres des contributions: 1) Madagascar, carrefour des civilisations: des origines du peuplement à la fin du XVIIIe siècle (Rafolo Andrianaivoarivony) - Esclavage, castes et ethnies chez les Malgaches (Rémy Ralibera) - Anthropologie malgache et perception des droits humains (Sylvain Urfer) - Christianisme et construction de l'identité malgache (Faranirina V. Rajaonah). 2) "Fady" et évangélisation chez les Sihanaka (José Lala Alphonse Ratovomaminirina) - L'implantation des missions protestantes dans l'Alaotra au XIXe siècle: la LMS à Imerimandroso (Néhémie Rasolomanana) - Histoire de l'implantation du christianisme dans l'Alaotra (Charles-Raymond Ratongavao) - L'apport des laïcs de l'Imerina dans l'évangélisation de l'Alaotra (Joseph Martial Rasolonjatovo). 3) Synchrétisme sur les Hautes Terres: un défi pour l'Église (Joseph Martial Rasolonjatovo) - Religiosité et laïcité dans l'affichage des citations bibliques: images et langage: l'influence biblique (Solo Raharinjanahary) - Œcuménisme et dialogue interreligieux (Charles-Raymond Ratongavao) - Vers une maîtrise malgache des défis de la modernité (Sylvain Urfer) - L'apport du christianisme à la société de demain (Harvel Bienvenue Randrenjatovo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

404 Fee, Sarah

Handicapped heroes, Sambilo the bull, and the treacherous terrain of polygynous relations in southern Madagascar / Sarah Fee - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2008), no. 40/41, p. 23-45 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; folk tales; Bara; Sakalava; Antandroy.

Lee Haring's 'Malagasy Tale Index' (1982) assigns a narrative to one of seven categories based on its plot 'structure' rather than its surface 'theme', and identifies tale types and motifs with international equivalents. While Haring suggested that anthropologists apply their analysis of the social/historic context of a tale only after an internal analysis of the tale is established, a number of these scholars have since revealed that ethnographic knowledge is vital to that very process. This is demonstrated here through a reconsideration of three Bara and Sakalava narratives which the Index assigns to two separate types and structures (ascending and spiral). It shows that they are in fact variations of a single tale type, which might be named 'Handicapped hero victorious over

treacherous brothers in forest quest'. The key to perceiving the similarities in motifs and plot resides in appreciating southern Malagasy institutions of polygyny and father respect, and their associated practices and concepts. The affinities between the three tales become even clearer when several Tandroy versions are taken into account which postdate the Index, two of which are presented and translated at the end of the article. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

405 Galibert, Didier

Mobilisation populaire et répression à Madagascar : les transgressions de la cité cultuelle / Didier Galibert - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 139-151.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; political conflicts; violence; Church and State.

À Madagascar, les premiers développements de l'affrontement entre le président Marc Ravalomanana et Andry Rajoelina, le maire de la capitale Antananarivo, se distinguent des crises politiques de 1991 et de 2002 par le caractère massif des pillages, l'usage des armes par les forces de l'ordre au coeur de la capitale, un certain recul de la ritualisation religieuse de la mobilisation politique. Ces faits constituent-ils un défi à la refondation des relations de pouvoir sur la capacité d'intervention unitaire des Églises et sur l'imagination d'une tradition chrétienne autochtone légitimant l'État de droit? Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 240). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

406 Live, Y.-S.

Interethnicité et interculturalité à l'île Maurice / ed. by: Y.-S. Live et J.-F. Hamon. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - 176 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Kabaro ; vol. 4, no. 4/5) - Bibliogr., notes, samenvattingen in Frans en Engels.

ISBN 9782296067448

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; Mauritius; ethnic relations; culture contact; identity; rice; language policy.

Ce numéro spécial est consacré pour la plus grande partie à la problématique des relations interethniques et interculturelles et de l'identité à l'île Maurice dans une optique interdisciplinaire; il comprend une partie moindre sur Madagascar, avec trois contributions.

1) Titres des contributions traitant de Maurice: Une perspective historique du processus de construction identitaire à l'île Maurice (L. Jocelyn Chan Low) - L'ethnicité à Maurice: le dit, le non-dit et l'inter(-)dit (Arnaud Carpooran) - Presse, ethnicité et inter-ethnicité dans l'île Maurice coloniale: l'épisode de la feuille commune 'Cernéen-Mauricien-Advance' (Mayila Paroomal) - Should interethnic encounters be based on culture or citizenship? Implications for the politics of language (Satish Kumar Mahadeo) - Tamil Hindus and Northern Hindus: the erosion of a relationship? (Sadasivam J. Reddi) - Désir et ethnicité ou la littérature comme exutoire (Bruno Cunnieah) - Les complexes communautaires dans l'infra-histoire:

une étude du paysage mauricien (Shakuntala Boolell) - Ethnicity and social policy in multiracial Mauritius (Esther Hanoomanjee). 2) Titres des contributions concernant Madagascar: Persistance des liens 'ziva' à Madagascar (Claude Engel) - Diffusion du système de riziculture intensive par les écoles vertes en Isandra (Hautes Terres, Madagascar) (Fulgence Rasolonjatovo) - Les problèmes de la langue d'enseignement à Madagascar: les dysfonctionnements de la loi 94-033 (Bruno Allain Solofomiarana Rapanoel). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

407 Nativel, Didier

Madagascar revisitée : en voyage avec Françoise Raison-Jourde / sous la dir. de Didier Nativel et Faranirina V. Rajaonah. - Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 623 p., [16] p. foto's. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811101749

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; colonial period; religion; legitimacy; gender roles; festschrifts (form).

Cet ouvrage dédié à l'historienne de Madagascar Françoise Raison-Jourde réunit des contributions en français (majoritairement) et en anglais selon quatre parties centrées autour de l'histoire, la religion, le politique, le "genre": La première est consacrée à différentes figures d'Européens et leurs relations complexes avec des Malgaches; la deuxième partie traite de médiateurs du religieux en contexte de mutations; dans la troisième partie, il est question de sources de légitimité et mises à l'épreuve du pouvoir; la quatrième partie présente des discours sur le genre et des itinéraires de femmes. Auteurs : 1) Soline Astier, Claude Bavoux, Dominique Bois, Didier Nativel, Jean-Claude Rabeherifara, Malanjaona Rakotomalala, Gérard Roy, 2) Marie-Pierre Ballarin, Philippe Beaujard, Sophie Blanchy, Noël J. Gueunier, Lucile Jacquier-Dubourdieu, Thomas Mouzard, Gabriel A. Rantoandro. 3) Suzanne Chazan-Gillig, Stephen Ellis, Dera Haidaraly, Claude-Hélène Perrot (sur les rumeurs à Kumasi, Ghana, 1871-1873), Jean-Roland Randriamaro, Solofo Randrianja. 4) Jennifer Cole, Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, Marie-Christine Deleigne, Odile Goerg (sur les métiers de femme et d'homme des Sierra Léonais(es) à Conakry dans l'entre-deux-guerres), Gabrielle Houbre, Faranirina V. Rajaonah. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

408 Nicita, Alessandro

Who benefits from export-led growth? : evidence from Madagascar's textile and apparel industry / Alessandro Nicita - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 465-489 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; exports; textile industry; clothing industry; wage differentials.

Fuelled by low labour costs and preferential trade agreements, exports of textile products originating from sub-Saharan countries have grown dramatically in the last decades. This paper analyses some of the implications that export growth in the textile and apparel sector have for social welfare and poverty reduction in Madagascar. The paper proposes a simulation exercise utilizing household level data and a methodology that combines the wage premium literature with matching methods. The results point to a large variation in the distribution of the benefits from export growth, with skilled workers and urban areas benefiting most. From a gender perspective, women are found to benefit substantially less than men. Although total welfare effects are significant, the benefits are largely reaped by non-poor households. From a poverty perspective, export-led growth in the textile and apparel sector is expected to have only a small effect on overall poverty. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

409 Pellerin, Mathieu

Madagascar: un conflit d'entrepreneurs? : figures de la réussite économique et rivalités politiques / Mathieu Pellerin - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 113, p. 152-165.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; political conflicts; politicians; entrepreneurs.

La légitimité dont jouissait Marc Ravalomanana lors de sa prise de pouvoir à Madagascar en 2002 semble en janvier 2009 érodée. Événements majeurs survenus fin 2008, les affaires Daewoo (avec 1,3 million d'hectares de terres cédées à l'entreprise coréenne), Boeing et Viva ont été les éléments déclencheurs de la crise. Les polémiques sur la gestion patrimoniale de l'État que ces affaires ont suscitées ont fini de mettre à mal l'image déjà très ternie du président malgache. Toutefois, la portée de ces événements ne peut s'apprécier qu'au regard du message qu'ils véhiculent: la remise en cause de la figure de la réussite économique, bâtie à partir de l'entreprise Tiko devenue empire, incarnée par le président Ravalomanana. Celle-ci a été habilement récupérée par Andry Rajoelina, érigé de facto en opposant "naturel" depuis son élection à la mairie d'Antananarivo, de telle sorte que le caractère entrepreneurial de son engagement a été minimisé. Il n'est pourtant pas négligeable et rappelle à certains égards l'engagement de Marc Ravalomanana en 2002. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 240). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITIUS

410 Live, Y.-S.

Interethnicité et interculturalité à l'île Maurice / ed. by: Y.-S. Live et J.-F. Hamon. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - 176 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Kabaro ; vol. 4, no. 4/5) - Bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Frans en Engels.

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SEYCHELLES

411 Baker, Bruce

Seychelles: democratizing in the shadows of the past / Bruce Baker - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 279-293 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Seychelles; governance; democracy.

This article, which is the result of research conducted in Seychelles in November 2006, assesses the country's governance and the likelihood that it can break free from the shadow of former President René and his one-party State. The article examines eight key areas of democratic governance: the constitution and rule of law; the judiciary; the National Assembly; elections; civil society; the internal security forces; economic life; and the executive. Although it finds some changes for the better over the last few years, old habits remain of a politicized judiciary, a blurring of the boundaries between party and State, regime policing, partisan distribution of State benefits and a constrained National Assembly. The article concludes with a discussion of the likely role of the former incumbent, given that he still retains the chair of the ruling party and shows little sign of allowing the new President to be his own man. The likelihood of further governance progress for Seychelles

depends on the political courage of President Michel. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]