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African Studies Abstracts Online: number 41, 2013

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Citation

Boin, M., Polman, K., Sommeling, C. M., & Doorn, M. C. A. van. (2013). *African Studies Abstracts Online: number 41, 2013*. Leiden: African Studies Centre. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/20365>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

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

African Studies Abstracts Online

Number 41, 2013

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



Leiden: African Studies Centre

ISSN 1570-937X

AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

Number 41, 2013

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Abstracts produced by
Michèle Boin, Katrien Polman,
Tineke Sommeling, Marlene C.A. Van Doorn

EDITORIAL POLICY

African Studies Abstracts Online provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on 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://opc-ascl.oclc.org/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

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- African Studies quarterly* = ISSN 1093-2658. - Gainesville, FL
Vol. 12, no. 4 (2010/11)
- African studies review* = ISSN 0002-0206. - New Brunswick, N.J
Vol. 54, no. 3 (2011)
- Afrique contemporaine* = ISSN 0002-0478. - Bruxelles
No. 239 (2011); no. 240 (2011); no. 241 (2012)
- Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines / Université de Yaoundé I,
Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines.* - Yaoundé
Vol. 1, no. 12 (2011)
- Cahiers d'études africaines* = ISSN 0008-0055. - Paris
Vol. 52, cah. 205 (2012); vol. 52, no. 206/207 (2012); vol. 52, no. 208 (2012)
- Cahiers d'Outre-Mer* = ISSN 0373-5834. - Bordeaux
Vol. 64, no. 255 (2011); vol. 64, no. 256 (2011); vol. 65, no. 257 (2012)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Comparative and international law journal of Southern Africa = ISSN 0010-4051. - Pretoria
Vol. 44, no. 1 (2011); vol. 44, no. 2 (2011); vol. 44, no. 3 (2011)

Eastern Africa social science research review = ISSN 1027-1775. - Addis Ababa
Vol. 28, no. 2 (2012)

Ghana studies. - Madison, Wisc
Vol. 12/13 (2009/10)

Ibadan journal of the social sciences = ISSN 1597-5207. - Ibadan
Vol. 7, no. 1 (2009)

Indilinga = ISSN 1683-0296. - Pietermaritzburg
Vol. 9, no. 2 (2010)

Islamic Africa = ISSN 2154-0993. - Chicago, Ill
Vol. 1, no. 2 (2010); vol. 2, no. 1 (2011); vol. 2, no. 2 (2011)

Journal des africanistes = ISSN 0399-0346. - Paris
T. 81, fasc. 1 (2011)

Journal for the study of religion = ISSN 1011-7601. - Cape Town
Vol. 24, no. 1 (2011)

Journal of African cinemas = ISSN 1754-9221. - Bristol
Vol. 3, no. 2 (2011)

Journal of African law = ISSN 0021-8553. - Cambridge
Vol. 55, no. 1 (2011); vol. 55, no. 2 (2011)

Journal of contemporary African studies = ISSN 0258-9001. - Abingdon
Vol. 30, no. 1 (2012); vol. 30, no. 2 (2012)

Journal of environment and culture = ISSN 1597-2755. - Ibadan
Vol. 7, no. 2 (2010)

Journal of modern African studies = ISSN 0022-278X. - Cambridge
Vol. 49, no. 3 (2011); vol. 49, no. 4 (2011)

Journal of religion in Africa = ISSN 0022-4200. - Leiden
Vol. 42, no. 1 (2012); vol. 42, no. 2 (2012)

Liberian studies journal = ISSN 0024-1989. - Durham, NC
Vol. 35, no. 1 (2010)

Nordic journal of African studies. - Uppsala
Vol. 19, no. 4 (2010); vol. 20, no. 1 (2011)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Politeia = ISSN 0256-8845. - Pretoria

Vol. 29, no. 1 (2010)

Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris

No. 124 (2011); no. 125 (2012)

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

Vol. 43, no. 1 (2012)

Research review / Institute of African Studies. - Legon

Vol. 25, no. 2 (2009)

Review of African political economy = ISSN 0305-6244. - Abingdon

Vol. 39, no. 132 (2012)

Revue gabonaise de sociologie. - Paris

No. 5 (2011)

Society of Malawi journal. - Blantyre

Vol. 64, no. 2 (2011); vol. 64, no. 3 (2011)

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

Vol. 63, no. 4 (2011)

South African journal on human rights = ISSN 0258-7203. - Lansdowne

Vol. 27, pt. 1 (2011)

Stichproben. Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien. - Wien

Jg. 11, Nr. 20 (2011); Jg. 11, Nr. 21 (2011)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - Dordrecht

Vol. 23, no. 2 (2012); vol. 23, no. 3 (2012)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Hautaniemi, Petri

Transnational life course, human development and diverse landscapes of opportunities among young Somali men / Petri Hautaniemi - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 11-27.

ASC Subject Headings: Finland; Somali; refugees; youth; socialization.

It has been argued that being raised in a transnational social environment, second-generation migrants are not only socialized into the local practices of their country of settlement but also into the rules and institutions that characterize their country of origin or the birthplace of their parents. Going beyond this, the author argues that there is a need to explore to what extent this socialization process creates opportunities, and what prospects there are for individuals to make use of them. This article deals with young Somalis who were born in Somalia, but who left the country at an early age and grew up in exile in Finland. More specifically, the article deals with these Somalis' aspirations and opportunities and with the available possibilities to engage with their Somali past within a transnational space of national ties and familial connections. Given that human development and mobility are intrinsically relational in nature, an agency-oriented ethnographic approach is adopted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

2 Perrot, Sandrine

Le phénomène viral "Kony 2012" et l'activisme numérique: un cas d'école pour l'industrie caritative / Sandrine Perrot - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 125, p. 209-214.

ASC Subject Headings: United States; Uganda; Lord's Resistance Army; films; Internet; NGO.

Ce texte analyse l'écho et les suites du phénomène de la diffusion sur YouTube de la vidéo intitulée "Kony 2012" qui a été placée sur Internet par l'ONG américaine 'Invisible Children'. Le film de trente minutes a recueilli cent millions de visites six jours à peine après sa mise en ligne et a levé des fonds de 3,7 millions d'euros en 48 heures. Ce fait place cette campagne de levée de fonds, non par le montant mais par le temps voué à collecter, parmi les plus rapide de l'histoire de l'humanitaire. Au final, la nature inédite du phénomène ne tient pas à ce qu'elle dit du chef de guerre ougandais Joseph Kony, de la LRA (Lord's Resistance Army) ou des modes de résolution du conflit. Ce qui frappe est la manière dont elle redéfinit - via les nouveaux médias sociaux - son rapport avec l'Autre et la transformation subséquente de l'industrie de l'humanitaire et de la levée de fonds. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

AFRICA

GENERAL

3 Abioye, F.T.

Constitution-making, legitimacy and rule of law : a comparative analysis / F.T. Abioye - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 59-79.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; South Africa; rule of law; constitutions; popular participation.

The African continent has been besieged by a vast range of problems in modern times. These include abnormally high levels of poverty, incessant outbreaks of war, ineptitude of its leaders and their reluctance to relinquish power, corruption, and persistent underdevelopment. These problems stem principally from the failure of good governance on the continent. This is further exacerbated by the inability of the law to rule, and to provide a conducive environment for growth and nation building. This article traces one of the reasons for the continued failure of the rule of law in Africa to the foundational law in most African countries, the constitution, and in particular, the way in which the constitution is made. As case in point, the participation of the people in the constitution-making processes in Nigeria and South Africa is examined, together with the effect this has on the way the people relate to such constitutions, and inadvertently, the impact on the legitimacy of such constitutions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

4 Anyidoho, Kofi

Reclaiming the human sciences and humanities through African perspectives / ed. Helen Lauer and Kofi Anyidoho. - Accra : Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2012. - 1608 p (2 vol.). : tab. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 1536-1578. - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 9789988647339

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; African studies; readers (form).

This compilation was inspired by an international symposium at the University of Legon in Accra, Ghana, in December 2003, which discussed the broad theme of "Canonical works and continuing innovation in African arts and humanities". The collection contains reprinted classics and papers that have generated significant discourse, but also works by relatively unknown theorists. Sections in volume I: 1. Examining knowledge production as a social institution; 2. Explaining actions and beliefs (papers about political violence, colonialism, corruption, the land question, gender, religion and health); 3. Reappraising 'development' (papers on such issues as poverty, the Millennium Development Goals, participatory development, environmental degradation, industrialization and higher education, ICT in rural Uganda, from mass mobilization to technocratic elitism in Senegal); 4. Measuring the

human condition (papers on, amongst others, professional responsibility in the research community, 'race' and 'IQ', conditions of free basic education, the fight against AIDS, childbearing); 5. Recalling history (papers on chieftaincy and traditional policies in Ghana, women in history, the Islamic Western Sudan, scholarship in the Maghrib, slavery in Ghana, black organizations in the UK). Sections in volume II: 6. 'Africa' as a subject of academic discourse; 7. Debating democracy, community, and the law; 8. Revisiting artistic expression (oral literature, Akan poetry, literary pan-Africanism, gender in the arts, Wole Soyinka, theatre, popular music studies, African music); 9. Regaining the voice of authority (Ga proverbs, non-native lingua francas in Ghana, language teaching, first language in education, memory and remembering Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

5 Bankole, Abiodun S.

Removing obstacles to intra-African trade / Abiodun S. Bankole, E. Olawale Ogunkola - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2009), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 17-32 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international trade; exports; supply and demand; trade policy.

This paper addresses issues related to the elimination of obstacles which hinder the growth of intra-African trade, focusing on supply-side factors. It argues that the poor performance of African trade in general can be traced to, amongst others, poor growth, inadequate institutions, a poor customs environment, and lack of infrastructure. The article first discusses patterns of intra-African trade and gives an overview of the literature on the subject. Next, it presents a model of the relationship between intra-African exports and domestic supply capacity and foreign market access constraints. A number of key drivers of intra-African trade are identified, including factor endowments and non-trade barriers such as transport costs. Because Africa's output has not been growing over the last three decades as a result of domestic supply response constraints, Africa's exports have been limited. This link from output growth to trade expansion constitutes the key to increasing intra-African trade. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Bisanswa, Justin K.

Vers quelle histoire africaine? : l'éblouissement de la mémoire africaine au prisme du roman africain / Justin K. Bisanswa - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 241, p. 73-91.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; novels; history; memory; conflict; social conditions.

À partir de l'analyse des romans africains depuis les années 1930, et en prenant en compte divers points de vue de la critique littéraire, le présent article examine les rapports entre histoire et fiction, c'est à dire, ici, le vertige de l'histoire africaine dans ses balbutiements et ses convulsions: conflits sur fond de race, tensions, classements sociaux, rivalités et rébellions pour la domination et le pouvoir. Mais cette histoire, fruit de l'imaginaire du romancier, est fragmentaire, latérale et témoigne du point de vue de l'écrivain qui en livre

une mémoire. Cinquante ans après les Indépendances, l'État postcolonial est devenu la cible privilégiée comme l'était la colonisation. L'auteur aborde aussi la question de la modernité et de la façon dont le moderne s'exprime dans les romans africains, avec tout un éventail de conduites nouvelles qui modifient le paysage social. Les scènes des romans africains sont pleinement des formes d'interaction, lieu d'expression de conflits et de manœuvres stratégiques, théâtre des passions où l'argent est le symbole de tous les pouvoirs et la métaphore de tous les désirs. Si les romans laissent voir généralement des illusions perdues, ils montrent aussi l'espoir et la possibilité d'établir un monde plus respectueux des droits humains. Tout cela montre que l'histoire africaine a décrit une spirale et que la situation de l'Afrique est plus complexe qu'elle ne paraît. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 154). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

7 Bosch, Shannon

Africa's toy soldiers, non-State armed groups, and 'voluntary' recruitment : anything but child's play / Shannon Bosch and Juanita Easthorpe - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 4-19.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Sierra Leone; child soldiers; children's rights; military recruitment; law of war.

Armed conflict on the African continent has witnessed increasing recruitment of child soldiers, often at the hands of non-State armed groups. Unfortunately, this practice continues unabated in the face of legal obligations prohibiting the recruitment of child soldiers under international humanitarian law, and international and regional human rights law. While international condemnation of the practice has led to attempts to increase the minimum age for recruitment to 18, a disjuncture persists between the legal obligations States sign up to, and the actual enforcement of these prohibitions at a domestic level. International criminal law jurisprudence emanating from the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the International Criminal Court is being monitored closely, as these courts seek to enforce the prohibition in all armed conflicts, and against both State actors and non-State armed groups. International humanitarian law only protects child soldiers who have been unlawfully recruited. This article takes a closer look at what amounts to unlawful recruitment in light of customary international humanitarian law, since this body of law also binds non-State actors, even without further criminalizing legislation at a domestic level. Moreover, the article briefly explores whether a child can ever void this protected status by volunteering to participate directly in hostilities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

8 Bouquet, Christian

Conflits et risques de conflits liés à l'eau en Afrique / Christian Bouquet - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 255, p. 341-362 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; water resources; conflict; Niger River; Nile River; river basins; water management; water supply.

Par certains de ses aspects, l'hydro-politique peut se situer dans une géographie des conflits en Afrique, avec le croisement de la géographie physique (hydrologies marine et continentale) et de la géographie politique (les conflits de pouvoir). L'auteur se propose d'identifier, sur le continent africain, les principaux risques de conflit touchant à l'hydrologie à différentes échelles (des conflits d'usage locaux aux grands barrages). Des conflits sociaux peuvent être provoqués par les nouvelles règles d'accès à l'eau potable. Cependant, la principale cause - potentielle ou réelle - de crise interétatique provient des bassins versants frontaliers. L'article évoque les cas des fleuves du Nil et du Niger dans la première partie. Dans la deuxième partie, il rappelle que les conflits d'usage concernant les cultivateurs, les éleveurs et parfois les pêcheurs sur les terroirs déclenchent parfois de véritables guerres (Darfour); à un grade supérieur, des États mettent en péril des équilibres agro-pastoraux anciens au niveau des territoires, comme dans le cas du transfert massif d'eau entre le fleuve Congo et le lac Tchad, conduisant à des désaccords internationaux. La troisième partie montre que le fait que l'eau soit devenue un produit à valeur économique, et donc marchand, selon la Déclaration de Dublin (1992), peut avoir de graves conséquences sociales particulièrement sur le mode de vie des plus pauvres habitants de la planète, et est donc potentiellement "conflictogène". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

9 Bryceson, Deborah Fahy

Discovery and denial: social science theory and interdisciplinarity in African Studies / Deborah Fahy Bryceson - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 443, p. 281-302.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African studies.

This article discusses the ebb and flow of theoretical ideas in African Studies, specifically the interface between African Studies and Development Studies. It explores the epistemological nature of interdisciplinarity in African Studies, interrogating when and how theoretical insight may contribute to an understanding of material reality and welfare improvement in some circumstances, and miss the mark by a wide margin in other cases. The purpose of this exercise is to stimulate reflection on the contribution of African Studies to continental and global intellectual and material change, juxtaposing African Studies theory and its role as an applied field of study. This necessitates consideration of Africa's position in the interplay of world politics and the power of agenda-setting international institutions, notably the World Bank. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

10 Cáceres, Sigfrido Burgos

Towards concert in Africa: seeking progress and power through cohesion and unity / Sigfrido Burgos Cáceres - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 4, p. 59-73.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international cooperation; power; centre and periphery; African Union.

Economic development, power distribution, and security consolidation can be promoted collectively by States. Collective actions are predicated on acquiring strength through unity. A number of formal and informal institutional arrangements exist to advance broad and narrow goals. One of these is concert. The classical notion of concert is related to the balance of power that existed in Europe from the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 to the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. A more contemporary notion of concert goes beyond power balancing, as it seeks to address economic, environmental, legal, military, political, trade, and sociocultural issues. The African continent is not seeking an ideal form of multi-polar balance of power but rather is aiming to join forces to tackle the most pressing concerns of its societies: conflict, dictatorship, hunger, illiteracy, integration, poverty, public health, resource extraction, and water scarcity. The heterogeneous landscape of influence and power within the African Union creates two sets of States: core and peripheral. The most dominant States in the core advance progressive policy initiatives that uphold their national interests, while the remaining periphery follows as they stand to benefit from the spillover effects generated. Concert provides an effective platform for African States to assess, agree, and adopt coordinated positions on matters of common interest that can have national, regional, and international impact. This essay argues that cohesive agreements on adjustment, design, and implementation of tactics, plans, and strategies are strengthened by multilateral communication of opinions, proposals, and views under concert. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

11 Calas, Bernard

Introduction à une géographie des conflits... en Afrique / Bernard Calas - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 255, p. 295-320 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; conflict; space; globalization.

Des liens existent entre géographie et analyse des causes des conflits et leur prévention. Les contradictions internes à la mondialisation - notamment entre ses trois composantes principales : démocratisation politique, libéralisation économique et individuation/individualisation - déterminent dans une large mesure la conflictualité contemporaine et ses gradients locaux. Cependant, ceux-ci sont fortement influencés par les contextes locaux. Les comparaisons au niveau global restent hasardeuses et nécessitent de prendre en compte l'échelle à laquelle naissent et se déroulent les conflits ainsi que leur spécificité. En Afrique, ces contradictions qui nourrissent la conflictualité

globale sont accusées par certaines spécificités dont la forte croissance démographique, la grande mobilité des populations, le passage d'une société de communautés à une société d'individus et l'exigence croissante de démocratie participative et le renouvellement de la dépendance. L'auteur souligne le rôle d'encadrement que jouent la démocratie et les institutions pour atténuer les conflagrations attisées par des éléments qui y ont intérêt. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

12 Cassim, Fawzia

Addressing the growing spectre of cyber crime in Africa : evaluating measures adopted by South Africa and other regional role players / Fawzia Cassim - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 123-138.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Internet; crime; legislation.

Cyber crime is thriving on the African continent. The increase in broadband access has resulted in an increase in Internet users. Thus, Africa has become a 'safe haven' for online fraudsters. African countries are preoccupied with pressing issues such as poverty, the AIDS crisis, the fuel crisis, political instability, ethnic instability and traditional crimes, such as murder, rape, and theft. As a result, the fight against cyber crime is lagging behind. The lack of IT knowledge by the public and the absence of suitable legal frameworks to deal with cyber crime at national and regional levels have compounded the problem. However, attempts are being made by some African countries to address cyber crime. The South African government has taken the lead in introducing cyber legislation to address cyber crime. The ineffectiveness of the South African common law to combat cyber crime led to the promulgation of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act 25 of 2002 (ECT). Although South Africa has adopted the Council of Europe's Convention on Cyber Crime CETS no. 185 (CECC) it has not ratified the treaty. Other African countries such as Botswana, Kenya, Uganda and Cameroon have also taken steps to introduce cyber legislation and build regional partnerships to combat cyber crime. This is commendable. However, it is recommended that all African countries should adopt and ratify the CECC to avoid becoming an easy target for international cyber crime. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

13 Duclos, Jean-Yves

Special issue on the 2010 African Economic Conference on "Setting the agenda for Africa's economic recovery and long-term growth" / Jean-Yves Duclos ... [et al.]. - Oxford : Blackwell, 2011. - p. 1-262. : fig., graf., tab. ; 28 cm. - (African development review, ISSN 1017-6772 ; vol. 23, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic development; poverty; poverty datum line; industrial policy; financial policy; international trade; education; food security; remittances; conference papers (form); 2010.

AFRICA - GENERAL

This special issue contains papers presented at the African Economic Conference on "Setting the agenda for Africa's economic recovery and long-term growth" organized by the African Development Bank (Tunis, October 2010). Contents: Analyzing pro-poor growth in Southern Africa: lessons from Mauritius and South Africa (Jean-Yves Duclos and Audrey Verdier-Chouchane) - Welfare analysis using data from the International Comparison Program 2005 for Africa (Abebe Shimeles) - Industrial strategies for economic recovery and long-term growth in Africa (Arne Bigsten and Måns Söderbom) - Pro cyclicité de la politique budgétaire et surveillance multilatérale dans l'Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (S. Guillaumont Jeanneney and S.J-A. Tapsoba) - Post-crisis monetary policy frameworks in sub-Saharan Africa (Louis Kasekende and Martin Brownbridge) - Growth by destination (Where you export matters): trade with China and growth in African countries (Mina Balamoune-Lutz) - Education and economic development in Africa (Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong) - Food security and human development in Africa: strategic considerations and directions for further research (Pedro Conceição, Ricardo Fuentes-Nieva, Leo Horn-Phathanothai and Anthony Ngororano) - The impact of remittances and foreign aid on savings/investment in Sub-Saharan Africa (Yéro Baldé). [ASC Leiden abstract]

14 Durojaye, Ebenezer

Access to contraception for adolescents in Africa : a human rights challenge / Ebenezer Durojaye - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 1-29.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; contraception; adolescents; social and economic rights; access to health care.

This article examines threats to adolescents' lives and health arising as a result of the lack of access to contraceptive information and services. It then considers the health benefits of ensuring access to contraceptive information and services for adolescents in Africa. More importantly, the article discusses certain barriers to access to contraceptive information and services and the implications for the human rights of adolescents. The article concludes that in line with their obligations under international law, African governments will need to do more with regard to meeting the sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents in the region. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

15 Edoho, Felix M.

Globalization and marginalization of Africa: contextualization of China-Africa relations / Felix M. Edoho - In: *Africa Today*: (2011/12), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 103-124 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international economic relations.

This article examines China-Africa relations by contextualizing China's economic activities in Africa and interrogating the ramifications of the evolving relations for economic development in the region. China-Africa relations need to be understood as the logical outcomes of the marginalization of Africa in the age of globalization. China is filling the vacuum in Africa created by Western disengagement from the region since the end of the Cold War. That Africa is embracing China is informed by the former's appraisal of the consequences of its colonial experience and the realities of its postcolonial dependent relationships with the West. China-Africa relations embody opportunities and threats. Africa needs to utilize the new architecture of cooperation to maximize benefits and minimize threats. Africa's economic interest and quest for development could be in conflict with those of China, yet Africa must determine how to leverage the deepening relationship with China to its own advantage. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

16 Eke, Maureen N.

Memory/history, violence, and reconciliation / Maureen N. Eke, Marie Kruger, and Mildred Mortimer, guest ed - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 65-165.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; Cameroon; Liberia; Rwanda; South Africa; Tanzania; literature; cinema; conflict resolution; war; memory.

This collection of essays emerged from a panel organized at the African Studies Association Meeting in Chicago in 2008. The essays interrogate the ways in which writers, individuals and nations (real or fictitious) that have experienced genocidal violence arrive at some way of making sense of their experiences. They focus on the search for and negotiation of truth through the process of reconciliation in a variety of African nations. They include studies of prominent writers and directors such as Assia Djebar, Euphrase Kezilahabi, and Ramadan Suleman, as well as those of emerging voices: Leonora Miano, Gilbert Gatore, and Boima Fahnbulleh. Contributions: Reimagining the swallow and the toad: narrating identity and reconciliation in postgenocide Rwanda (Elizabeth Applegate); Civil war and woman's place in Léonora Miano's 'L'intérieur de la nuit' (Dark heart of the night) (Janice Spleth); Tortured bodies, resilient souls: Algeria's women combatants depicted by Danièle Djamila Amrane-Minne, Louisette Ighilahriz, and Assia Djebar (Mildred Mortimer); Remembered intimacies: tradition and gendered power in Tanzanian creative expression (Aaron L. Rosenberg); 'The only truth I know is what I felt with my entire body': traumatic memory in 'Zulu love letter' (Marie Kruger); National narratives reconciled in contemporary Liberian fiction (David Mastey). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

17 Epprecht, Marc

Sexual minorities, human rights and public health strategies in Africa / Marc Epprecht - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 443, p. 223-243.

AFRICA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; LGBT; human rights; public health; AIDS.

Remarkable progress has been made towards the recognition of sexual minority rights in Africa. At the same time, a marked increase in attacks, rhetorical abuse, and restrictive legislation against sexual minorities or homosexuality makes activism for sexual rights a risky endeavour in many African countries. Campaigns for sexual rights and 'coming out' are frequently perceived as a form of Western cultural imperialism, leading to an exportation of Western gay identities and provoking a patriotic defensiveness. Cultures of quiet acceptance of same-sex relationships or secretive bisexuality are meanwhile also problematic given the high rate of HIV prevalence on much of the continent. This article examines specific initiatives that are using subtle, somewhat covert means to negotiate a path between rights activism and secretive bisexuality. It argues that strategies primarily focused on health concerns that simultaneously yet discreetly promote sexual rights are having some success in challenging prevalent homophobic or 'silencing' cultures and discourses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

18 Ferreira-Meyers, Karen

Le polar africain : le monde tel qu'il est ou le monde tel qu'on aimerait le voir / Karen Ferreira-Meyers - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 241, p. 55-72 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; crime novels; French language; English language; Portuguese language.

Le polar africain est un phénomène nouveau. Il se divise en deux catégories: d'une part, les romans qui font une représentation de la réalité et, d'autre part, ceux qui reproduisent les aspirations du continent. Selon la critique littéraire, la littérature africaine est un miroir à travers lequel se reflète la vie en Afrique dans ses différentes composantes et sa diversité. Il ne s'agit pas uniquement de dire, mais de dire vrai, de situer dans le registre du vraisemblable une thématique qui relève de l'abject. Dans ce jeu des représentations, le roman policier affiche sa singularité au détriment des autres genres, notamment à travers un intertexte explicite avec divers discours sociaux, en jouant le rôle de conscience révélatrice des problèmes sociaux de toutes sortes. Le présent article trace l'historique de l'apparition et de la divulgation du roman policier africain de langue européenne, francophone, anglophone et lusophone, afin de pouvoir analyser la production contemporaine. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 153-154). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

19 Ferreira-Snyman, Anél

Regionalism and the restructuring of the United Nations with specific reference to the African Union / Anél Ferreira-Snyman - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 360-391.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Africa; UN; African Union; regionalism.

One of the most pressing current international issues is the restructuring of the United Nations (UN). Since its inception with an initial membership of fifty-one States, the UN has expanded dramatically and developed into a complex and fragmented global institution with a current membership of 193 States. The changing realities since 1945 have had a significant impact on the functioning and structure of the UN and reform of the international institution is therefore increasingly proposed and debated. One of these changing realities is the (renewed) process of regional integration in various parts of the world. The objectives and structures of the UN and regional organizations often display certain similarities and regional organizations often act within areas that were previously the monopoly of specifically the UN. This overlap in authority may create uncertainty as to the exact relationship between the UN and regional alignments. This article evaluates to what extent the African Union (AU) has progressed in its aim of continental regionalism and examines the impact that regionalism may have on the proposed restructuring of the UN. In view of the growing importance of regionalism it is suggested that serious consideration be given to eventually restructuring the UN as an international organization consisting of 'sovereign' regional organizations. States invested with the basic aspects of sovereignty will then enjoy representation at the regional level, as it is at this level where their interests can best be served. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

20 Franke, Benedikt

How 'African' is the African peace and security architecture? : conceptual and practical constraints of regional security cooperation in Africa / Benedikt Franke and Stefan Gänzle - In: *African Security*: (2012), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 88-104.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; regional security; peacekeeping operations; Africanization; African Union.

With the creation of the African peace and security architecture in 2004, African States were aiming to assume the primary responsibility for peace and security on the continent and establish a structure to assemble the necessary financial and military means. However, despite the constant evocation of 'African ownership', it is non-African actors that call the tune and can define and drive African security. Based on a detailed juxtaposition of rhetoric and empirical evidence, this paper argues that significant conceptual and practical problems constrain the 'Africanization' of African security and that it appears increasingly unlikely that the continent's States will be able to achieve the desired primacy in security affairs in the foreseeable future. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

21 Gagnon, Jean-Paul

Establishing indigeneity in African pluralities using PRO 169 parameters and a case study for measuring their inclusivity / Jean-Paul Gagnon - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 4, p. 323-346 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Uganda; indigenous peoples; Acholi.

The concept of the indigenous person or group in Africa is contentious. The current argument is that there exist no indigenous people in Africa because all Africans are indigenous. The counterargument considers as indigenous Africans who have a specific relationship to the land they inhabit and have a distinctive culture, often inclusive of language and art, which has not succumbed to postcolonial global consumerism. This paper argues in favour of the latter on the basis of the categorization of the PRO 169 (Convention 169) committee of the International Labour Organization. It argues that this cultural divergence between global consumerism and indigenous pre-nation-State social structures is the major identifying point to settle the indigenous/non indigenous African debate. The arguments are applied to the case of the Acholi in Uganda. Finally, the paper looks at inclusive development and provides a new political analysis model for quantifying inclusivity so as to measure the inclusivity of indigenous peoples. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

22 Grobler, Marthie

Collaboration as proactive measure against cyber warfare in South Africa / Marthie Grobler and Joey Jansen van Vuuren - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 61-73.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Internet; national security; legislation; international cooperation.

The international scope of the Internet and the wide reach of technological usage requires cyber defence systems to intersect largely with the application and implementation of international legislation. One of the problems associated with the technological revolution is that cyber space comprises complex and dynamic technological innovations to which no current legal system is well suited. A further complication is the lack of comprehensive treaties facilitating international cooperation with regard to cyber defence. The result is that many countries will not be properly prepared or adequately protected by legislation in the event of a cyber attack on a national level. The present authors investigate this problem by touching on the influence that cyber defence has on the international position of the government. They address the principles of cyber security and cyber warfare acts, and briefly touch on cyber security collaboration efforts for South Africa. They are of the opinion that Africa does not follow a coordinated approach in dealing with cyber security, and that the various structures that have been established to deal with cyber security are inadequate to deal with issues holistically. To work towards such a coordinated approach, it is

suggested that specific interventions be developed to address cyber crime. This approach should create and maintain a partnership or collaboration between business, government and civil society. The authors are of the opinion that unless these spheres of society work together, Africa's efforts to ensure a secure cyber space may be compromised. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

23 Hibou, Béatrice

La macroéconomie par le bas / [dossier] coord. par Béatrice Hibou et Boris Samuel - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 124, p. 5-154.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; Burkina Faso; Mauritania; Tunisia; economic conditions; political economy.

L'objectif de ce dossier est d'apporter un éclairage sur la macroéconomie inspirée du 'politique par le bas' en Afrique. Penser la macroéconomie par le bas, c'est réfléchir en termes d'acteurs et de stratégies, de 'manières de faire', de différents 'types d'opérations' qui font la macroéconomie 'en pratique'. Titres des contributions: Macroéconomie et politique en Afrique: introduction au thème (Béatrice Hibou et Boris Samuel); Un demi-siècle de fictions de croissance en Afrique (entretien de Béatrice Hibou et Boris Samuel avec Morten Jerven, historien de l'économie qui travaille sur la production des statistiques sur les revenus et la croissance en Afrique); 'Kò s'ówó': il n'y a pas d'argent! (Jane Guyer avec Kabiru Salami et Olusanya Akinlade, sur les termes dans lesquels les citoyens d'une petite ville de l'ouest du Nigeria comprennent la macroéconomie); L'économie africain saisi par la finance (Olivier Vallée sur la relation entre la finance de marché et les économies africaines); Les macroéconomistes africains: entre opportunisme théorique et improvisation empirique (entretien de Béatrice Hibou et Boris Samuel avec Kako Nubukpo, depuis 2010 chef du Pôle 'Analyse économique et recherche' de la Commission de l'UEMOA à Ouagadougou); Calcul macroéconomique et modes de gouvernement: les cas de la Mauritanie et du Burkina Faso (Boris Samuel); Macroéconomie et domination politique en Tunisie: du 'miracle économique' benaliste aux enjeux socio-économiques du moment révolutionnaire (Béatrice Hibou). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Hilgers, Mathieu

Contribution à une anthropologie des villes secondaires / Mathieu Hilgers - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 205, p. 29-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Ghana; Togo; middle-sized towns; small towns; urban anthropology; urban society.

Le nombre de plus en plus élevé de villes petites et moyennes en Afrique nécessite de développer une analyse du phénomène urbain qui ne soit subordonnée ni à l'étude des métropoles ni à celle des communautés. Après être revenu sur l'histoire des études

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d'anthropologie urbaine, le présent article esquisse les jalons d'une approche globale de la ville permettant d'étudier de manière comparative les centres secondaires. L'auteur s'appuie plus particulièrement sur des recherches empiriques menées dans des villes de moins de 100 000 habitants au Burkina Faso, au Ghana et au Togo. Être citoyen en Afrique aujourd'hui, c'est vivre dans un cadre en transformation. Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

25 Krech, Hans

The growing influence of Al-Qaeda on the African continent / Hans Krech - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 125-137.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; terrorism; Islamic movements.

Al-Qaeda's influence in Africa is growing. From 2009 to 2011, activity by Al-Qaeda was noted in 19 African nations and regions. Four regional Al-Qaeda organizations operate on the continent, which in turn often have several sub-organizations: the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (with its suborganizations Al-Qaeda in Mali, Al-Qaeda in Mauritania, Al-Qaeda in Morocco and Al-Qaeda in Sudan) and Al-Shabab in Somalia. Since Osama bin Laden's death on 2 May 2011, the influence of African leaders within Al-Qaeda has increased significantly. All three presumed members of the strategic command level originate from Africa. The revolutions of the Arab Spring have not harmed Al-Qaeda. This article highlights the potential for further expansion by Al-Qaeda on the African continent, and how this needs to be responded to. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

26 Mafela, Lily

Setting of new social science research agendas for Africa in the 21st century / ed. Lily Mafela and Herman Musahara. - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), cop. 2011. - IV, 205 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Papers presented at OSSREA's 9th Congress, Africa in the 21st century: setting of new social science research agendas. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9994455664

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Rwanda; Tanzania; NEPAD; governance; foreign investments; international economic relations; rural development; AIDS; sexuality; gender; higher education; conference papers (form); 2011.

New social science research agendas for Africa in the 21st century / Lily Mafela and Herman Musahara --Africa's poverty eclipse : will the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) dissipate it? / Jephias Matunhu --Attracting foreign direct investments (FDIs) into Africa : a discussion of rationales, approaches, results and impacts in Tanzanian context / Honest Prosper Ngowi --Africa and globalization : the case of

economic partnership agreements (EPAs) between EU and Africa / Donald Chimankire -- The impact of China on the economies of sub-Saharan Africa : opportunities, challenges and prospects / Humphrey P.B. Moshi -- Institutional reforms for sustainable agricultural and rural development in Africa : the case of Rwanda / A.M. Jose and M.A. Lizy -- Electoral authoritarianism and democratic governance in Ethiopia / Merera Gudina -- HIV/AIDS and agrarian processes in Kenya : a case study of the Luo of Kombewa Division, 1983-2003 / Samwel Ong'wen Okuro -- The cultural construction of sex and condom use in Eritrea / Abbebe Kifleyesus -- Cultural and gender dimensions in business negotiations / Grace M. Kibanja and John C. Munene -- Investing in Africa's high-level human resource : the challenges and paradoxes of implementing cost-sharing in higher education policy in Tanzania / Johnson M. Ishengoma.

27 Matike, D.M.E.

Indigenous knowledge applied to the use of clays for cosmetic purposes in Africa : an overview / D.M.E. Matike, G.I. Ekosse and V.M. Ngole - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 138-150 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; beauty culture industry; indigenous knowledge; body arts.

The use of clay for cosmetic purposes in Africa is an age-old long-standing practice, which has been practised through all regions of the continent. Red, white, yellow and their related shades of clays, in combination with other natural substances such as plant and animal extracts have over time been used by different indigenous African communities to meet their cosmetic needs. The purposes advanced for the cosmetic usage of these clays include cleansing the skin, protecting the skin against ultraviolet radiation, skin lightening, hiding of skin imperfections and accentuating the beauty of specific parts of the body. This paper provides an overview of the traditional usage of clays for cosmetic purposes in indigenous African communities. It identifies the types of cosmetic clays used traditionally in different African communities and the current reasons advanced for their application. It also sheds light on the historical use of cosmetic clays, thus emphasizing that knowledge about their applications is not new to the African community. Over time clays have been used to meet aesthetic demands including dermatological beautification. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

28 Matolino, Bernard

The (mal)function of "it" in Ifeanyi Menkiti's normative account of person / Bernard Matolino - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 4, p. 23-37.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy; identity; man.

The prominent African philosopher Ifeanyi Menkiti is of the view that the African conception of personhood is decidedly communitarian. He argues, however, that although there are

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various ways of conceiving the communitarian concept of personhood, some of these ways are erroneous. He claims that his conception of personhood, which privileges epistemological growth, is the most accurate account of personhood in African thinking. In his view ontological progression is marked by a successful induction into society at various stages of the individual's life. The main aim of this paper is to argue against Menkiti's articulation of the concept of personhood through epistemological growth, particularly through his use of the word "it" to denote different stages of epistemic stations. The paper seeks to show that his use of the word "it" is not helpful in his argument and that a conception of personhood that articulates itself in terms of epistemological advancement as espoused by Menkiti complicates the communitarian view of personhood. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

29 Meagher, Kate

Weber meets Godzilla: social networks and the spirit of capitalism in East Asia and Africa / Kate Meagher - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 261-278.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Asia; social networks; capitalism; labour.

This paper explores the cultural foundations of contemporary network capitalism in East Asia, and its implications for African enterprise development. It considers how neo-Weberian perspectives on the cultural determinants of East Asian network success have served to validate intensified processes of labour exploitation while glossing over the role of the State in making networks work for development. It is argued that the ideology of the Confucian ethic draws on notions of social solidarity to normalize the use of unfree labour in capitalist accumulation strategies, while concealing the critical role of the State in mobilizing society around cultural values and socializing risk to diffuse potentially disruptive social tensions. The obfuscation of these processes in cultural analyses of Asian network success has cast the poor performance of African enterprise networks as a product of cultural dysfunction, obscuring underlying processes of State withdrawal and policy failure. The problems arising from Chinese business networks in Africa bring out the contradictions of cultural interpretations of network dynamism. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

30 Msibi, Thabo

The lies we have been told: on (homo)sexuality in Africa / Thabo Msibi - In: *Africa Today*: (2011/12), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 55-77.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; homosexuality; gender discrimination.

In this paper, the author explores the waves of homophobia that seem to be sweeping the African continent. Tracing the rise of homophobia in specific African countries, including

Malawi, Uganda, Nigeria and South Africa, he presents evidence that homophobia is not only publicly approved by African leaders, but relies on unsubstantiated claims of an imposed homosexual identity, contradictory ideas on morality, and the use of outdated laws. He argues that these claims represent a façade that serves to entrench patriarchy and heteronormativity as legitimate and fixed in African societies. He further shows that the key difference between the West and Africa is not the presence or absence of same-sex desire, but its different social construction. Finally, the author argues for an intersectional approach, which recognizes the intersections between sexism and homophobia, and asserts that the situation calls for more focused organizing by Africans themselves in addressing the recent increase in expressions of homophobia. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

31 Nienaber, Annelize

Consent to and authorisation of the export and use of human biological specimens for future research : perspectives from three African countries / Annelize Nienaber - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 225-254.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; medical research; professional ethics; scientific cooperation.

In light of previous exploitation, less developed countries, understandably, are suspicious of any effort that weakens in the name of scientific progress the highly-valued notions of individual autonomy and informed consent. When researchers import human biological specimens for the purposes of research which will benefit those in developed countries, the charge of scientific imperialism is automatically levelled. Using three countries in Africa as a starting point for the study, Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa, the article examines the consent and authorization requirements for the export of human biological specimens, gathered from health research in the developing world, for subsequent research projects in the developed world. The article concludes that there is an urgent need to strengthen the ethical and legal framework in Africa which governs consent to, and authorization of the export and use of human biological specimens for future research. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Peiffer, Caryn

Extraversion, vulnerability to donors, and political liberalization in Africa / Caryn Peiffer and Pierre Englebert - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 444, p. 355-378 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; democratization; development cooperation; international relations.

In seeking to maintain their power, many African regimes rely on strategies of extraversion, converting their dependent relations with the external world into domestic resources and authority. This article assesses the relationship between extraversion and political

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liberalization, a dimension of African democratization that has been somewhat underappreciated in recent empirical studies. African countries vary in their extraversion portfolios, or the dimensions of their relations to the outside world that they can instrumentalize, and these variations correspond both to different degrees of vulnerability to the demands of foreign donors and to different preferences from the donors themselves. The article finds four quantitative measures of extraversion vulnerability to be statistically associated with the initial transitions of the 1989-1995 period and with the 'consolidations' at different levels of democracy observable between 1995 and 2011. These findings shed new light on both democratic and hybrid regime trajectories in Africa. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

33 Rossi, Pier Luigi

Electronic libraries in partnership : BEEP for Africa / by Pier Luigi Rossi - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2011), no. 115, p. 69-75 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; France; technical cooperation; Internet; electronic resources.

The BEEP (Bibliothèques électroniques en partenariat) server was installed by the IRD (Research Institute for Development), in Bondy, France, to overcome the structural difficulties that often arise in developing countries for running Internet servers (poor quality of the connection, unavailability of servers, frequent power outages, complexity of implementation of IT projects). At present BEEP hosts 9 digital collections, composed of 2651 files in pdf format. The available documents are dissertations, theses and reports produced by African institutions based in Burkina Faso and Senegal. Although the site is hosted in France, analysis shows that about 60 percent of Internet access is from Africa. BEEP can host other Greenstone (software) collections created by institutions in developing countries wishing to improve the visibility and accessibility of their scientific publications. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Ukala, Sam

Transformations of the African folktale: towards a poetics for authentic adaptation / Sam Ukala - In: *African Performance Review*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 23-40.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; folk tales; Ika language.

Transformation is a common feature of the African folktale and its performance. Two broad kinds of transformation can be distinguished: auto-transformation, or transformation from within the cultures that own the tale, and adaptation, or transformation from the standpoint of the outsider. Using examples from Ika folktales (Nigeria), this paper examines auto-transformation from the perspective of language, subject matter and form, as well as sensitive and insensitive forms of adaptation by translators and creative writers.

Adaptations are then assessed against the traditional conventions of folktale composition and performance, which Sam Ukala has crystallized into eight laws of aesthetic response. However, because of the dynamism of African folktale aesthetics, a reliable poetics for the authentic adaptation of the African folktale may derive from a creative rather than a mechanical observance of these laws. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

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35 DeJesus, Kevin M.

Political violence and armed conflict in Africa : people, places, processes, effects / Kevin M. DeJesus ... [et al.]. - [S.l.] : Association of American Geographers, African Specialty Group, 2011. - p. 5-66. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (African geographical review, ISSN 1937-6812 ; vol. 30, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; South Sudan; Uganda; political violence; conflict; civil wars; human security; natural resources; livelihoods; women refugees.

This special issue of the African Geographical Review examines the ways in which armed conflict, political violence, and its effects on people in places may be reconsidered from critical human geographic perspectives. Across the three papers included in the issue, intersecting dynamics of colonial legacy, territoriality and attachment to land and place in the constitution of identity, gender practices, the forging of everyday spaces amid sites of post-conflict survival, recovery, and refuge, are explored in detail. Contents: Introduction: political violence and armed conflict in Africa: people, places, processes, effects (by Kevin M. DeJesus); Victims of discourse: mobilizing narratives of fear and insecurity in post-conflict South Sudan - the case of Jonglei State (by Ann Laudati); The gendered politics of firewood in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Uganda (by Deborah Mulumba); State and Stateless violence in Somalia (by Andrew Linke and Clionadh Raleigh). [ASC Leiden abstract]

ERITREA

36 Makki, Fouad

Subaltern agency and nationalist commitment: the dialectic of social and national emancipation in colonial Eritrea / Fouad Makki - In: *Africa Today*: (2011/12), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 29-52 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; nationalism; anticolonialism; social structure.

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Some sixty-five years ago, in the immediate post-World War II period, Eritrea was one of the first colonies in Africa to grapple with the issue of decolonization. A self-conscious national movement first emerged in the towns from among the middle strata of teachers, clerks, translators, artisans, and merchants, who were situated in an ambivalent relationship to the colonial State. Its articulation coincided with the development of a subaltern movement of plebeian agropastoralists who had risen against their tributary overlords, and the contingent connection between them created propitious conditions for the elaboration of an anticolonial movement with deep social roots and popular vitality. This study examines the mutually constitutive dialectic between social mobilization and nationalist commitment, and the reconstitution of collective subjectivities made possible by their conjunctural intersection. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

37 Elias, Muluken

Market access and livelihood diversification in rural Ethiopia : evidence from Kewot Woreda of North Shewa / Muluken Elias and Workneh Negatu - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2012), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 27-49 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; marketplaces; livelihoods; rural areas.

This study examines the relation between market access and livelihood diversification in rural areas of Kewet district in North Shewa, Ethiopia. The data for the study were gathered using a farm household survey. A logit regression model was applied to identify the determinants of access to both rural and town markets. The findings show that households' access to markets is constrained, inter alia, by location, distance, availability of infrastructure, and cropping pattern. The logit regression analysis showed that market access is negatively and significantly affected by distance. Households residing in remote areas were found to be the least diversified in livelihood. The findings imply the importance of the development of market centres for the diversification of the rural economy. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

38 Getnet Alemu

Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on the Ethiopian Economy / edited by Getnet Alemu, Worku Gebeyehu. - [S.l. : s.n.], 2011. - 3 vol. : ill. ; 25 cm - At head of title: Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA). - The conference was held during June 24-26, 2010, at the EEA's Multi-purpose Building. - Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 9994454188

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Uganda; Zambia; economic conditions; agriculture; poverty; households; population; conference papers (form); 2010.

The proceedings of the 8th International (19th Annual) Conference of the Ethiopian Economics Association, held in June 2010, consist of three volumes. Volume I, Poverty and social sector, contains essays on household poverty in Gondar, biogas for poverty reduction, consumption-based analysis of urban poverty, implications of oil price shocks for the Ethiopian economy, remittances and poverty reduction, skills training and employment in Zambia, occupational safety at Bedele Brewery, households' willingness to pay for improved solid waste management, domestic water demand, drinking water supply in rural Ethiopia, and electricity supply strategy. Volume II, Business environment, population and urbanization, contains essays on banking reform and SMEs, business environment improvement in private higher education and private health service provision in Addis Abeba, manufacturing performance, alternatives to the Middle-East meat market for Ethiopia, population change and development efforts, urbanization, and rural-urban spatial and sectoral linkages. Volume III, Agriculture and related activities, has chapters on maize productivity in Uganda, traditional agricultural export products in Ethiopia, choice of marketing channels amongst small-scale maize farmers, supply choice selection in the downstream dairy supply chain, class bias in technology adoption, agricultural water management technologies and poverty, farmers' decisions to join cooperatives, fertilizer adoption, technology adoption and income diversification, and economic impact of irrigation expansion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

39 Sori, Assefa Tolera

The synergistic effects of socio-economic factors on the risk of HIV infection : a comparative study of two sub-cities in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia / Assefa Tolera Sori - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2012), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 73-95 : graf., tab. ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; AIDS; risk; attitudes; social conditions.

This paper explores the relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge, risk factors perception and the risk of HIV infection in Ethiopia. The study uses a comparative approach and both primary (quantitative and qualitative) and secondary data. It appears that social and economic factors (income, education, gender inequality and inadequate health infrastructures) are important variables influencing people's vulnerability to HIV infection; and poor women are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviour despite awareness of the risk of HIV infection. The poor neighbourhood provides the "path of least resistance". The paper argues that awareness alone is not sufficient in bringing about sexual behaviour change, since change/engaging in risky behaviours are essentially social behaviours occurring within specific social, cultural and economic settings. The paper contributes to the 'structural violence approach' that emphasizes broader cultural, socioeconomic and political factors in HIV/AIDS research and intervention programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOMALIA

40 Abdile, Mahdi

Homeland perception and recognition of the diaspora engagement: the case of the Somali diaspora / Mahdi Abdile and Päivi Pirkkalainen - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 48-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Finland; Great Britain; diasporas; communities; attitudes.

Scanning through the literature on diasporas one finds two opposing views. On the one hand diasporas are promoted as having the necessary education, experience and knowledge to contribute towards peace, stability and development, while on the other hand they are concurrently seen as fuelling conflicts in their countries of origin. There seems to be a gap in explaining perceptions of local communities from the country of origin of the diaspora's contributions. This article analyses the interactions between diaspora and locals in the case of Somalia. It claims that depending on the position and interests of locals and diaspora members, the diaspora's activities can be either recognized or rejected. The perceptions are examined both from the diaspora's and the local communities' points of view, and conditions under which the diaspora and locals achieve mutual recognition are analysed. The article is based on empirical data collected through 144 interviews, 7 group discussions and participant observation in different parts of Somalia, the UK and Finland. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

41 Fisher, Jonathan

Managing donor perceptions: contextualizing Uganda's 2007 intervention in Somalia / Jonathan Fisher - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 444, p. 404-423.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Somalia; foreign policy; international relations; images; development cooperation; peacekeeping operations.

This article explores Uganda's decision to send peacekeeping troops to Somalia in 2007 as part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and argues that the intervention has as much to do with Uganda's relationship with its donors as it has with maintaining regional stability - the official justification for intervention. Museveni's decision to intervene in Somalia is the most recent example of his regime's multi-pronged 'image management' strategy in which the President has involved Uganda in numerous foreign and domestic activities to ensure that donors perceive his government in a particular way vis-à-vis their interests: as an economic success story, a guarantor of regional stability, or, in relation to Somalia, an ally in the global war on terror. In so doing Museveni's strategy, conceptualized here within a constructivist framework, has been able largely to avoid censure in areas of traditional donor concern such as governance, thereby achieving a considerable degree of agency in a seemingly asymmetric relationship. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

42 Hautaniemi, Petri

Transnational life course, human development and diverse landscapes of opportunities among young Somali men / Petri Hautaniemi - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 11-27.

ASC Subject Headings: Finland; Somali; refugees; youth; socialization.

It has been argued that being raised in a transnational social environment, second-generation migrants are not only socialized into the local practices of their country of settlement but also into the rules and institutions that characterize their country of origin or the birthplace of their parents. Going beyond this, the author argues that there is a need to explore to what extent this socialization process creates opportunities, and what prospects there are for individuals to make use of them. This article deals with young Somalis who were born in Somalia, but who left the country at an early age and grew up in exile in Finland. More specifically, the article deals with these Somalis' aspirations and opportunities and with the available possibilities to engage with their Somali past within a transnational space of national ties and familial connections. Given that human development and mobility are intrinsically relational in nature, an agency-oriented ethnographic approach is adopted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

43 Ismail, Abdirashid A.

Diaspora and post-war political leadership in Somalia / Abdirashid A. Ismail - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 28-47.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; diasporas; return migration; political participation; politicians.

Violence, insecurity, and severe hunger resulting from the civil war caused hundreds of thousands of Somalis to flee the country. Now a large number of them live in the diaspora. These diaspora communities retain close ties with the homeland and engage in a wide variety of transnational activities. Some Somali prefer to return to Somalia. With regard to Somali politics, there are three main areas that diaspora returnees are involved in. Some invest in the private and social sector; others engage in the civil services; while yet others directly compete for higher political positions. This paper focuses on the participation of returned professional politicians in post-war political leadership in the Somali Republic. Based on the assumption that the Somali diaspora is increasingly dominating the political leadership of the homeland, the paper addresses two questions. Firstly, what is the role of the diaspora relative to their local counterparts in the field of political leadership? Secondly, given the leadership skills and experiences accumulated while abroad, particularly in the West, what is diaspora political leadership able to contribute towards peace and a State-building project in post-war Somalia? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Laakso, Liisa

Inside/outside Somalia / Liisa Laakso - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 1-10.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; diasporas; State collapse; Somali studies.

The role of the diaspora in transferring identities, ideas and the boundaries of nation-States is a prominent new topic in African studies. This article introduces a special issue of 'Nordic Journal of African Studies' on the role of the Somali diaspora. The contextualization of Somali diaspora studies requires an understanding of the international dynamics of the Somali conflict and its effects. For the international community trying to restrain Islamization on the one hand and warlordism on the other, it has been convenient to limit State power in Somalia. As a consequence, non-State actors and international organizations have a major role in the implementation of development and peacebuilding policies in Somalia. This situation opens up different spaces for the diaspora to play a role in Somalia. The author argues that it is useful to analyse these using an interdisciplinary approach both inside and outside Somalia. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

45 Onuoha, Freedom C.

Violence at sea: the ramifications of maritime piracy in Nigerian and Somali waters for human security in Africa / Freedom C. Onuoha - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2009), n.s., vol. 25, no. 2, p. 21-46 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Somalia; piracy; human security.

Both national and international waterways are vitally important to States because they serve as a medium of transportation, a source of economic exploitation of mineral resources such as crude oil, and a source of food in the form of fishing and shrimp fishing. Regrettably, Africa's waters now represent one of the world's high-risk waterways for vessels and crew in terms of pirate attacks. This article focuses on pirate activities in Nigerian and Somali waters, essentially because these countries have recorded the highest incidence of pirate attacks in the last few years. It examines the dimensions maritime piracy has assumed in these areas, discusses the factors behind the new wave of pirate activities, and unravels the implications of maritime piracy for human security on the continent. It concludes with recommendations for combatting piracy in Nigerian and Somali waters in particular, and Africa in general. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

46 Tiilikainen, Marja

Failed diaspora: experiences of 'Dhaqan Celis' and mentally ill returnees in Somaliland / Marja Tiilikainen - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 71-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Somaliland; diasporas; social problems; return migration.

Somali migrants do not always succeed in meeting the high expectations of their families and communities. This article focuses on this "failed diaspora", i.e. the experiences of those Somali migrants who have been deported or returned to Somaliland, either by authorities or their families, because of criminal behaviour, mental illness, drug abuse or life styles that Somali parents cannot accept. It is hoped that they will recover in Somaliland by being "returned to culture" or by receiving religious and traditional treatments. In the diaspora a Somali migrant continues to belong to an extended Somali family, its values and networks, and the family may make strategic decisions on behalf of an individual. Ultimately, the success of a transnational Somali family is dependent on the behaviour, achievements and resources of its individual members. This article is based on a total of 6 months ethnographic fieldwork that was carried out in Somaliland in 2005-2011. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH SUDAN

47 Reeves, Eric

Humanitarian obstruction as a crime against humanity : the example of Sudan / Eric Reeves - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 165-174.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; offences against human rights; political violence; civil wars.

The author briefly comments on the aftermath of the South Sudan Referendum and the creation of the new Republic of South Sudan. He describes physical attacks on southern Sudanese populations and obstructions to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in South Kordofan and Blue Nile regions by the Khartoum government, which constitute, in his terms, crimes against humanity. The author is a long-time commentator and expert on Sudanese civil conflict. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

48 Véron, Jean-Bernard

Sud-Soudan: une indépendance semée d'embûches / Jean-Bernard Véron - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2011), no. 239, p. 13-22.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; political conditions; ethnic conflicts; geopolitics.

Le 9 juillet 2011, le Sud-Soudan est devenu un État indépendant. Cette indépendance couronne la lente maturation d'un accord de paix, le Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), rendu formel en janvier 2005, qui a mis un terme à deux longues périodes de guerres civiles, respectivement de 1955 à 1972, puis de 1983 à 2005. Ces dernières présentaient la particularité d'opposer non seulement le sud du pays au nord, mais également, à plusieurs reprises, différentes factions sudistes entre elles. Elles furent riches

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en interférences extérieures, notamment de pays de la région. Le présent article examine les lignes de clivage et les facteurs qui sont susceptibles de créer des tensions à l'intérieur (conflits ethniques, manque de matières premières à l'exception des hydrocarbures) et à l'extérieur du Sud-Soudan, avec le Nord, et dans la région. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p.171). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SUDAN

49 Abdulbari, Nasredeen

Citizenship rules in Sudan and post-secession problems / Nasredeen Abdulbari - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 157-180.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; citizenship; nationality; legislation.

Affiliation with a political community or entity has throughout history been important for the purposes of protection and belonging. This article discusses the concept of citizenship in Sudan in light of the Sudanese and Southern Sudanese interim constitutions and relevant laws, taking into consideration the international norms in this regard. It also sheds light on the application of the law and possible scenarios when the South becomes an independent nation. It argues that a set of legal rules that organize nationality issues in Sudan and Southern Sudan are inconsistent with general nationality principles and that, if their provisions remain valid until the fragmentation of Sudan becomes a reality, many post-secession violations will be difficult to avoid. It suggests a series of measures that the main parties to the National Unity Government should take to avert such violations and secure peaceful and neighbourly relations in the years to come. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

50 Delgado Rosa, Frederico

Les bœufs de paix : Douglas H. Johnson et la violence nuer (Soudan) / Frederico Delgado Rosa - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 205, p. 5-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Nuer; anthropological research; violence; stereotypes.

Ce qui serait chez les Nuer un aspect culturel de la violence a suscité, à la suite des monographies qu'Evans-Pritchard leur a consacrées, des discussions théoriques successives dans l'anthropologie. Le présent article cherche à montrer comment des stéréotypes et des interprétations erronées se sont appuyés dès l'origine des observations sur des malentendus, et, en tenant compte du contexte de l'esclavage arabe et de la période coloniale, à réexaminer le statut guerrier des Nuer dans le débat anthropologique et historique. Il remet en question les conclusions négatives de Douglas H. Johnson à propos de la dimension culturelle de la combativité. En 1839, lorsque les Nuer ont sacrifié un bœuf devant une flottille venue du Nord, les Égyptiens arrivant en bateau ont tiré sur eux, croyant à un geste d'agression. Mais cette méprise a-t-elle inauguré une succession

de malentendus sur la disposition offensive de ce peuple? Si c'est ce qu'affirme Johnson, un retour aux sources permet une interprétation alternative. L'article met en symétrie cet épisode et un autre, à quatre-vingt-dix ans de distance où intervient également un "bœuf de paix". Les Britanniques ont tué cet animal en 1929, lors de la répression du mouvement prophétique nuer. Mais si Johnson cherche à contredire l'importance des prophètes en tant que meneurs de révolte, le présent article souligne que leur pacifisme était imbriqué dans l'idéologie guerrière, qui connaissait en fait plusieurs niveaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

51 Reeves, Eric

Humanitarian obstruction as a crime against humanity : the example of Sudan / Eric Reeves - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 165-174.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; offences against human rights; political violence; civil wars.

The author briefly comments on the aftermath of the South Sudan Referendum and the creation of the new Republic of South Sudan. He describes physical attacks on southern Sudanese populations and obstructions to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in South Kordofan and Blue Nile regions by the Khartoum government, which constitute, in his terms, crimes against humanity. The author is a long-time commentator and expert on Sudanese civil conflict. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

52 Seri-Hersch, Iris

La modernité dans l'historiographie du Soudan : usages convenus d'un concept nébuleux? / Iris Seri-Hersch - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 208, p. 905-935.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; historiography; Sudan studies; epistemology; modernization.

Cet article propose une réflexion critique sur les usages de la catégorie "modernité" dans l'historiographie du Soudan contemporain. Prenant en compte la distinction heuristique entre catégories analytiques et catégories normatives, l'étude revient sur des conceptualisations européennes de la modernité avant d'examiner ses usages dans la production académique sur le Soudan des cinquante dernières années. En dépit de la diversité de leurs approches et de leurs objets, la plupart des travaux analysés endossent explicitement ou implicitement l'une ou l'autre des théories de la modernisation et de la dépendance. L'argumentaire débouche sur la nécessité, pour les chercheurs en sciences sociales et en études africaines, de sortir des impasses épistémologiques de la modernité "modernisatrice" et des modernités "multiples". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NORTHEAST AFRICA - SUDAN

53 Unruh, Jon D.

Land and legality in the Darfur conflict / Jon D. Unruh - In: *African Security*: (2012), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 105-128.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; legal pluralism; land rights; Darfur conflict; land law.

Land rights in Darfur (Sudan) act as a principal protagonist in the cause and maintenance of the ongoing armed conflict. The internal functioning and interaction of statutory, customary, and Islamic legal regimes regarding land have facilitated significant aspects of the war, and their reform will be fundamental to any effective peace process. This article describes the role of these legalities in the conflict. Subsequent to a description of the legal environment, the article examines the legal crisis regarding land rights, focusing on six aspects: the repercussions of a single law, the exclusionary customary system, Islamic law, profound confusion over concepts and terms, institutional disarray, and the peace accords. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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54 Abbink, J.

Fractures and reconnections : civic action and the redefinition of African political and economic spaces : studies in honour of Piet J.J. Konings / ed. by J. Abbink. - Hamburg [etc.] : Lit Verlag [etc.], 2012. - 258 p. : fig., foto, tab. ; 24 cm. - (African Studies Centre ; 5) - Bibliogr. Piet Konings: p. 249-256. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9783643902566

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; African studies; political economy; festschrifts (form).

This collective volume pays tribute to the work of Africanist Piet Konings and his 30-year career (1978-2008) at the African Studies Centre Leiden. It focuses on key themes addressed in Konings' work such as labour relations, African development, social and political history, ethno-regionalism, and civil society and civic movements. Contributions: Introduction: Piet Konings' contributions to African Studies (J. Abbink); The political economy of autochthony: labour migration and citizenship in Southwest Cameroon (Peter Geschiere); 'Ganyu' in Malawi: transformation of local labour relations under famine and HIV/AIDS duress (Deborah Fahy Bryceson); Labour migration from the Gold Coast to the Dutch East Indies: recruiting African troops for the Dutch colonial army in the age of indentured labour (Ineke van Kessel); Economic crisis and imaginative response: the upsurge in traditional medical practices among youths in Cameroon (Robert Mbe Akoko); Taking Africaness and African law seriously in South African law schools: some conceptual

challenges (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); Football in Cameroon: its origins, politics and sorcery (Paul Nchoji Nkwi); 'Sagacity spirit' and 'ghetto ethic': 'feymania' and new African entrepreneurship (Basile Ndjio); Examining the architecture of electoral authoritarianism in Cameroon (Nantang Jua); Multipartyism and 'big man' democracy in Cameroon, 1990-2011 (Ibrahim Mouiche). [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Aidoo, Kojo Opoku

The neopatrimonial framework and military coups d'état in Africa : reflections / Kojo Opoku Aidoo and Peter DeMarco - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2009), n.s., vol. 25, no. 2, p. 47-62.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; coups d'état; political systems; patronage.

In the immediate postcolonial era, in all too many cases, changes in government in Africa took place via a military putsch. In the past, attempts to comprehend the pervasive presence of the military in politics on the continent proceeded via military explanations, class, prebendalism, ethnic and weak State institutions analysis. The present authors take as their point of departure the ingrained informal institutions of neopatrimonial rule, which are so pervasive in postcolonial Africa. The authors explore the validity of the neopatrimonial thesis as an explanation for military coups in sub-Saharan Africa. First, they examine the concept of neopatrimonialism as a description of the nature of African States. Then they outline three ways in which neopatrimonialism might contribute to political instability, focusing on the 'pure' version of the theory and its connection to theories of ethnic conflict. The paper concludes by considering the limitations of the neopatrimonial paradigm. The paper is intended to augment the understanding of the relative utility of neopatrimonialism as an elucidation of military interventions in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

56 Bach, Daniel

L'État néopatrimonial : genèse et trajectoires contemporaines / sous la direction de Daniel C. Bach et Mamoudou Gazibo. - Ottawa : Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 2011. - 377 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [323]-361. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 2760307670

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Niger; Nigeria; France; State; patronage; development economics; democratization; corruption.

Le présent ouvrage pose la question de savoir pourquoi le terme de néopatrimonialisme est si fréquemment utilisé pour caractériser les systèmes politiques africains. Les pratiques auxquelles renvoie cette notion, qu'il s'agisse du clientélisme, de la corruption ou de la privatisation de l'État, sont pourtant présentes dans la plupart des pays, qu'ils soient ou non africains. Les différentes contributions abordent le néopatrimonialisme dans ses rapports

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avec l'analyse de la démocratisation des relations internationales, de la sociologie des conflits et de l'économie du développement. Certaines contributions traitent plus particulièrement de la situation en Afrique. L'État africain est vu comme le produit d'une rencontre entre des dynamiques endogènes et exogènes, avec des élites africaines reproduisant des logiques importées (celles des institutions de l'État occidental), mais produisant aussi des stratégies propres, les unes et les autres coexistant et s'entrechoquant. Ces contributions sont, dans la première partie intitulée "Sens et pertinence des concepts": Patrimonialisme et néopatrimonialisme: lectures et interprétations comparées (Daniel C. Bach) - Le modèle de l'entrepreneur politique (Daniel Compagnon) - Le néopatrimonialisme est-il soluble dans la démocratie? (Mamoudou Gazibo) - Le néopatrimonialisme et ses réinterprétations par l'économie du développement (Alice N. Sindzingre). Deuxième partie, "Le renouvellement des problématiques en Afrique": Sortir du néopatrimonialisme: démocratie et clientélisme dans l'Afrique contemporaine (Nicolas van de Walle) - Lutttes armées, rebelles et seigneurs de la guerre: le spectre du patrimonialisme (Morten Bøås et Kathleen M. Jennings) - Origines et signification d'un phénomène nigérian: le "godfatherism" (Chris Albin-Lackey) - L'État néopatrimonial au quotidien: politiciens, douaniers et milieux marchands au Niger (Mahaman Tidjani Alou). Dans la troisième partie intitulée "La diversité des interprétations et transcriptions: comparaisons internationales": Clientélisme et patrimonialisme dans les relations internationales: le cas de la politique africaine de la France (Daniel Bourmaud). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

57 Barros, Carlos Pestana

Productivity assessment of African seaports / Carlos Pestana Barros - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 67-78 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Mozambique; Nigeria; ports; productivity.

This paper analyses the productivity of a representative sample of African seaports in Angola (Luanda, Lobito, Nasmibe, Cabinda, Soyo, Porto Amboim), Mozambique (Maputo, Beira, Chinde, Macimboa da Praia, Mozambique Island, Nacala, Pembane, Quelimane) and Nigeria (Lagos - Apapa Port, Tin Can Island, RoRo Port, Container terminal; Port Harcourt, Delta Ports-Warri, Calabar Port, Federal Lighter Terminal-Onne, Federal Ocean Terminal-Onne) from 2004 to 2010, using a data envelopment analysis (DEA) approach. The paper finds that Nigerian seaports are the most efficient, followed by those in Mozambique and Angola. A discussion of the results is provided, in addition to the related policy implications. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

58 Capitant, Sylvie

Dossier "Les Afriques médiatiques" / Sylvie Capitant, Marie-Soleil Frère [éd] - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 240, p. 27-155.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; Uganda; Zimbabwe; mass media; press; radio; Internet; journalism.

Ce dossier, qui présente la presse anglophone en Afrique, montre où elle se distingue de la presse francophone, qui ne connaît pas le même modèle économique (groupes puissants qui intègrent presse écrite, radios et stations de télévision) et est plus fragmentée. Sur le plan historique, on est passé de l'époque du parti unique qui possédait le monopole de la voix, vers la période actuelle d'ouverture démocratique et donc caractérisée par le bourgeonnement des titres et des émissions, la multiplication des supports et la diversification croissante des cibles visées. Titres des contributions au dossier: Les Afriques médiatiques: introduction thématique (Sylvie Capitant, Marie-Soleil Frère) - "Penser pour l'empire" au sein du Nigeria colonial et postcolonial: presse privée, médiatrice de la politique de l'État et de l'économie mondiale (Philippa Hall) - Enquête sur la popularité du tabloïd zimbabwéen "uMthunywa": une étude de réception des lecteurs de Bulawayo au cœur du Matabeleland (Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara, Larry Nathan Strelitz) - Gratifications et enveloppes dans le journalisme éthiopien: corruption ou formes légitimes d'encouragement professionnel? (Berhanu Lodamo, Terje S. Skjerdal) - Flux mondiaux, médias et démocraties en développement: le cas du Ghana (Seyram Avle) - Les fonctions et dysfonctions démocratiques des débats radiophoniques: le cas de l'Ouganda (Peter G. Mwesige) - Violences et discours radiophoniques de haine au Kenya: problèmes de définition et d'identification (Keith Somerville). La rubrique "Repères" donne des données quantifiées et sous forme de cartes sur la consommation des médias, les tendances, la répartition de l'implantation d'Internet, les médias en période électorale. (Jean-François Werner, Étienne L. Damome, Gérard Galtier, M.S. Frère). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

59 Carneiro, Emmanuel Moreira

África Sub-sahariana : meio século depois (1960-2010) / coord. Emmanuel Moreira Carneiro, Manuel Ennes Ferreira. - Lisboa [etc.] : Colibri [etc.], 2011. - 204 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Collected essays. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9896891753

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Angola; Togo; economic development; political economy; development cooperation; traditional rulers.

Passados cerca de 50 anos sobre o início dos processos de independência nacional da grande maioria dos países da África Sub-sahariana, importava discernir sobre os resultados alcançados. Sumário: Introdução; Apresentação (Emmanuel Moreira Carneiro e Manuel Ennes Ferreira); Crise ou renascimento em África? (Adelino Torres); Cinquenta anos de independências africanas (Alves da Rocha); A rendição rendeira da África subsariana: uma abordagem através da economia política (Emmanuel Moreira Carneiro); Os ex-impérios coloniais e os 50 anos de ajuda pública ao desenvolvimento em África

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(José Pedro Cordeiro e Manuel Ennes Ferreira); 50 anos de independências africanas: Estado e autoridades tradicionais (Eduardo Costa Dias); Por África e para os africanos (Fernando Pacheco sobre Angola); 50 anos de independência: Togo (Carlos M. Lopes). [Resumo ASC Leiden]

60 Coleman, Katharina P.

Innovations in 'African solutions to African problems': the evolving practice of regional peacekeeping in sub-Saharan Africa / Katharina P. Coleman - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 517-545 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; peacekeeping operations; regionalism; UN.

Three critical trends in the evolving practice of regional peacekeeping in sub-Saharan Africa have undermined the usefulness of the common conceptual dichotomy between regional peacekeeping and UN/global peacekeeping. First, sub-Saharan African States have distanced themselves from long-term autonomous regional peacekeeping, and currently favour explicitly interim missions that are a prelude rather than an alternative to UN peacekeeping. Second, the analytically clear line between regional peacekeeping and the separate sub-Saharan African tradition of solidarity deployments (i.e. military support of embattled governments) has in practice become blurred, and the regional vs global peacekeeping dichotomy not only fails to acknowledge this trend but helps to obscure it. Finally, sub-Saharan African States are increasingly addressing regional conflicts by participating in UN operations deployed in the region. UN peacekeeping has thus emerged as a preferred form of regional peacekeeping in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

61 Devésa, Jean-Michel

L'Afrique à l'identité sans passé d'Alain Mabanckou : d'un continent fantôme l'autre / Jean-Michel Devésa - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 241, p. 93-110 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Congo (Brazzaville); France; novels; stereotypes.

La représentation de l'Afrique chez Alain Mabanckou (Congo Brazzaville, 1966) ne résulte pas, comme chez ses aînés, des contradictions inhérentes au fait d'être entre deux mondes et deux cultures. Indépendamment des intentions affichées, l'image du continent noir renvoie, dans ses romans, à un ensemble de clichés et de stéréotypes, en partie forgés de "l'extérieur", qui dessine une Afrique d'un présent immédiat et de la prétention, parce que son image a été "retravaillée" par l'usage "à blanc" de la langue et des signes propre à la société des écrans et de l'information. Aussi, l'authenticité et l'identité africaines de ces textes ne sont-elles pas seulement un effet de l'écriture mais le produit d'un discours qui "performe" les signifiants de manière qu'ils soient d'abord reçus comme l'exacte expression des réalités politiques, sociales, culturelles et humaines évoquées et

ensuite aisément validés par les médias et le marché du livre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 154). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

62 Dordain, Dominique

Le paradigme de l'aide projet fait de la résistance : de la dépendance à la réappropriation / Dominique Dordain, Luc Mogenet - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 241, p. 13-27 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; France; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Madagascar; development projects; development cooperation.

Des accords de coopération mis en place au lendemain des indépendances en Afrique jusqu'aux relations récentes de partenariat, l'aide projet (une action précise, délimitée dans le temps et l'espace, visant un objectif concret et mesurable) occupe une part massive et persistante de l'aide publique au développement (APD) française, en dépit du délitement de l'aide et de la Déclaration de Paris recommandant le remplacement de l'aide affectée par une aide globalisée et budgétaire. Ce paradigme est analysé en le resituant dans le contexte de l'histoire économique des pays africains dans les premières décennies de l'indépendance. Au-delà de la stratégie des donateurs visant à conserver la maîtrise sur les contenus et les retours d'intérêt, la persistance de l'aide projet tiendrait-elle à son ambivalence, reposant sur un espace partagé, aux côtés de deux sous-ensembles dans lesquels chacun des deux partenaires installerait ses propres finalités? Le rôle de ces modèles institutionnels de mobilisation de l'aide en termes d'instrument d'accumulation, de redistribution ou de réappropriation est scruté plus particulièrement en Côte d'Ivoire, au Cameroun et à Madagascar. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 153). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

63 Engels, Bettina

Social movements in Africa / Bettina Engels, Nikolai Brandes (eds.). - Wien : ECCO, 2011. - 189 p. : graf., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Stichproben, Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien ; Jg. 11, Nr. 20) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Nigeria; Mali; Liberia; demobilization; civil society; State-society relationship; trade unions; women's organizations; slavery.

This special issue of *Stichproben* explores to what extent current social movements in sub-Saharan Africa are actors that take a critical stance towards social and political domination. How do social movements in Africa mobilize? What are their strategies? And in which ways do they participate in global alliances? Starting from the example of demobilized militia fighters in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Alex Veit analyses the relationship between international authorities (such as UN agencies) and individuals. In a theoretical contribution, Elísio Macamo argues that the concept of social movements 'may prove inadequate to a

study of contestation in African settings'. Two case studies deal with Nigeria: Kehinde Olusola Olayode examines ethno-nationalist movements and political mobilization in the period 1990-2003, while Danièle Obono discusses the role of trade unions in the country since the 1990s. Boniface Dulani provides a comparative analysis of democracy movements in Malawi, Namibia, Uganda and Zambia. Eric Hahonou and Lotte Pelckmans examine social movements of slave descendants in Mali. Finally, Andrea Kaufmann presents an example of women's movements in Liberia. [ASC Leiden abstract]

64 Heinecken, Lindy

'Fighting for peace': the psychological effect of peace operations on South African peacekeepers (Part III) / Lindy Heinecken and Rialize Ferreira - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 50-60.

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; South Africa; Sudan; military personnel; peacekeeping operations; mental health; South Africans.

This article focuses on the psychological dimensions of deployment in South African peace operations in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan. The first section examines whether South African military personnel find their deployments in these missions satisfying. The concomitant aim is to determine what motivated military personnel to serve in these missions where they were required to help, protect and save mostly civilians in countries to which they owe little allegiance. The focus then shifts to how peacekeepers cope with the stress associated with these missions, not only in terms of operations but also lengthy separations from family, friends and loved ones. The final section addresses issues of adaptation and reintegration upon their return to South Africa. The findings indicate that peacekeepers serve in peace operations for a number of reasons. Most find the missions satisfying, but there are many stressors that affect their well-being and willingness to redeploy. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

65 Heinecken, Lindy

'Fighting for peace': the experiences of South African military personnel in peace operations in Africa (Part II) / Lindy Heinecken and Rialize Ferreira - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 36-49 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; South Africa; Sudan; peacekeeping operations; military personnel; South Africans.

This article reports on the experiences of South African military personnel who have been deployed on peace missions in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Darfur/Sudan. These missions are extremely challenging for peacekeepers given the complex, vicious and protracted nature of the conflicts in these countries. This has placed heavy demands on individuals participating in field operations, not only because the

operations are often dangerous and unpredictable, but also because of the conditions under which they have to serve and the resources available to them. In this study, the experiences of 94 South African National Defence Force (SANDF) personnel who have been deployed primarily in Burundi, the DRC and Sudan are analysed in relation to their operational experiences; the challenges posed by the rules of engagement; shortcomings in their training; and their readiness and interaction with other role players. The findings of this empirical research provide a real sense of how peacekeepers at the tactical level experience these deployments from a uniquely South African perspective. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

66 Heinecken, Lindy

'Fighting for peace': South Africa's role in peace operations in Africa (Part I) / Lindy Heinecken and Rialize Ferreira - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 20-35 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; South Africa; Sudan; peacekeeping operations; civil wars.

In Africa, most of the present conflicts are civil, intra-State wars where belligerent groups use guerrilla tactics to achieve various political, economic or ideological objectives. The atrocities and the effect of these ongoing wars on innocent civilians, human suffering, poverty and development are beyond comprehension. Not surprisingly, the majority of current peace operations are in Africa, with more than 70 countries contributing forces to these conflict zones. On the continent, South Africa has come to assume a leading role in peace operations and is now a major troop-contributing country to UN and African Union missions. In the past 11 years, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) has taken part in no fewer than 14 peace missions. This article provides a brief background to the conflicts in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan, the different UN and AU mandates under which peacekeepers had to operate as well as their objectives, and the extent of South Africa's involvement in the various missions. In the last section, the major challenges that these operations have posed are highlighted. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

67 Jacquemot, Pierre

Cinquante ans de coopération française avec l'Afrique subsaharienne : une mise en perspective (deuxième partie) / Pierre Jacquemot - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2011), no. 239, p. 25-34 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; France; development cooperation.

La réforme du dispositif de coopération entre différents pays africains et la France engagée en 1998 a obéi à une triple logique: normalisation politique, rationalisation institutionnelle et

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européanisation. Elle a radicalement modifié la relation d'aide à l'Afrique qu'entretient la France dans ses modalités et aussi dans sa nature. Les préoccupations de développement sont devenues secondaires. Mais le capital d'expérience demeure important et pourrait être mobilisé dans une démarche de coopération renouvelée. (La première partie de cet article est parue sous un titre similaire dans le numéro 238, p. 45-57). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 171). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

68 Kesteloot, Lilyan

La littérature négro-africaine face à l'histoire de l'Afrique / Lilyan Kesteloot - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 241, p. 43-53 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; literature; French language; writers; literary history.

Le présent article retrace l'évolution et les phases par lesquelles est passée la littérature de langue française due à des auteurs africains. La littérature négro-africaine écrite naît entre 1930 et 1940, à la suite des premiers mouvements d'émancipation négro-américains et africains, avec l'écllosion de revues spécifiques. Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, avec la revue "Présence africaine", apparaît une littérature de protestation. Parallèlement, le roman africain se développe en réponse à la politique anticoloniale précédant les indépendances. Après 1960, la littérature africaine décrit les problèmes internes aux nouveaux États africains. De 1985 à 2005, un virage rend compte de la détérioration progressive des structures sociales, politiques et économiques de ces États dirigés par des dictateurs. Au XXI^e siècle émergent des auteurs soucieux de s'affranchir du chaos africain au profit d'une identité "mondiale" et purement littéraire. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 153). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

69 Klute, Georg

The problem of violence : local conflict settlement in contemporary Africa / ed. by Georg Klute & Birgit Embaló. - Köln : Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, cop. 2011. - VII, 480 p. ; 25 cm. - (Topics in interdisciplinary African studies ; 21) - Teksten in Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3896458914

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Guinea-Bissau; violence; conflict resolution; State-society relationship; legal pluralism; chieftaincy; conference papers (form); 2008.

This collective volume proposes the argument that in Africa State and non-State legal orders and institutions are entangled. This configuration enables non-State power groups to succeed with their conceptions of order against, or parallel to, the State, the result of which is called 'heterarchical figurations'. The essays, which were first presented at a conference in Guinea-Bissau in December 2008, are grouped into six parts: 1. Theoretical insights; violence, degrees of heterarchy and dimensions of local non-State order; 2. Political

violence and the process of democratisation in sub-Saharan Africa (including a chapter on Mauritania); 3. Emergence of heterarchical political figurations (case studies of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Guinea-Bissau); 4. Legal reality in heterarchical figurations: modes of conflict resolution and dimensions of legal pluralism (Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal); 5. Neo-traditional non-State order or chieftaincies (Namibia, Ghana); 6. Violent conflicts: fields and local modes of resolution (Mali, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau/Casamance border, Bijagos islands, Gambia, comparison of local conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Mali). Authors: Alice Bellagamba, Bakary Camara, Isaie Dougnon, Birgit Embaló, Idrissa Embaló, Raul Mendes Fernandes, Joshua Bernard Forrest, Cecil Magbaily Fyle, Christiane Kayser, Georg Klute, Reinhart Kössler, Fodé Abulai Mané, Paulina Mendes, Maria Paula Meneses, Dieter Neubert, Abderrahmane Ngaïde, Stephen Okhonmina, Petr Skalník, Abdoul Aziz Sow, Jordi Tomàs, Trutz von Trotha, Caterina Gomes Viegas. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 Kwatember, Shilaho Westen

Elections in Africa / [contrib. Shilaho Westen Kwatember ... et al.]. - Pretoria : UNISA, 2010. - 129 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Politeia, ISSN 0256-8845 ; vol. 29, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, sum.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Ghana; Kenya; Namibia; South Africa; elections.

This special issue of *Politeia* concentrates on elections in Africa, notably Ghana, Kenya, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, in the last few years. A tendency emerged that moved the critical period in elections from the campaign period and polling day to the period after polling day, when the results are announced. Elections today often create crises that require conflict resolution negotiations. Shilaho Westen Kwatember discusses Kenya's coalition government and the prospects for the 2012 general election. J. Shola Omotola deals with the 2008 elections in Ghana and the consolidation of democracy in the country. David Sebudubudu and Mokganedi Zara Botlhomilwe analyse the management of elections in Botswana, arguing that the country is an election success story in Africa and beyond. Cornel W. du Toit provides an overview of elections and the ethics of powersharing in Africa. Finally, Zaid Kimmie, Jan M. Greben and Susan Booyesen examine the effects in registration and turnout on the results of the 2009 elections in South Africa. The issue also includes a viewpoint paper by Gerhard Töttemeyer on the state of elections in Namibia. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Lame, Danielle de

Interfaces empiriques de la mondialisation : African junctions under the neoliberal development paradigm / Danielle de Lame & Jacinthe Mazzocchetti (dir.). - Tervuren : Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 2012. - 351 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Studies in social sciences and humanities ; vol. 173) - Met bibliogr, index, noten.

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ISBN 9789081794091

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; anthropological research; development studies; social change; social relations; conference papers (form); 2007.

Les deux dernières décennies ont été marquées par l'ancrage progressif, dans le champ des sciences sociales, d'une anthropologie du changement social et du développement, qui a proposé de nouveaux "outils". Dans une approche "par le bas", celle-ci analyse de façon empirique les rapports sociaux et leur mise en pratique dans le quotidien. Une partie des textes (en français et en anglais) qui se trouvent dans ce volume sont issus d'un colloque qui s'est tenu à Tervuren et à Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgique) en décembre 2007. Leur démarche s'inscrit dans celle de l'Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement (APAD), en montrant le rôle et la perception du local et en rétablissant la dimension historique. Ce livre promeut, en dépit de l'apparente domination des concepts par les mots d'ordres néolibéraux, l'analyse rigoureuse des réponses locales à l'injonction de mondialisation et à ses processus d'application. Il met en évidence l'ancrage historique et social de ces réponses et les réorientations concomitantes des dynamiques de pouvoir. La question est posée des rapports entre institutions internationales et autorités locales et de la place de l'État dans les processus. Auteurs: Anna Cavalli, Ricardo Ciavolella, Marie Derrider, Monique Van Dormael, Bruno Dujardin, François Enten, Sarah Fichtner, Marc-Éric Gruénais, Pierre Huygens, Bert Ingelaere, Danielle de Lame, Antonie Lysholm Kraemer, Sabine Luning, Jean Macq, Jacinthe Mazzocchetti, Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan, Cristiana Panella, Denis Pesche, Magalie Saussey, En dehors des sujets s'appliquant à l'Afrique subsaharienne en général (santé, mouvements associatifs), des cas dans certains pays sont traités plus particulièrement: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Éthiopie, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Rwanda. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

72 Lumumba-Kasongo, Tukumbi

Special issue on states and political transformations in sub-Saharan-Africa : which new regulation models? = Numéro spécial sur États et transformations de la politique en Afrique subsaharienne : quels nouveaux modes de régulations? / guest ed.: Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo & Patrice Bigome Logo. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2009. - 182 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (African journal of international affairs, ISSN 0850-7902 ; vol. 12, no. 1/2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Frans en Engels.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; Cameroon; State; political change; governance; State-society relationship.

L'État en Afrique est confronté à des changements et à des transformations: des analyses permettant de développer de nouvelles approches de l'État sont nécessaires, en essayant d'aller au-delà des représentations classiques, pour saisir les permanences et les

recompositions qui parcourent le champ étatique africain. Après des élections au suffrage universel, la disproportion entre l'espoir des sociétés et la qualité des moyens dont disposent les forces sociales pour réaliser effectivement le changement politique peut contribuer davantage à l'insatisfaction et conduire à la violence. À la suite des gouvernements de transition, quelles sont les capacités acquises des nouveaux modèles de gouvernance à gérer le nouvel espace politique? Dans la démocratie, la dialectique société-État est constamment alimentée et réglementée par les principes de la participation, de l'égalité des voix et de la protection des droits de l'individu, de genre, et ceux de la société civile. Dans ce numéro spécial centré sur le cas du Cameroun, les auteurs réfléchissent sur la nature des relations entre la bonne gouvernance et la qualité de la démocratie. Titres: États et transformations du politique en Afrique subsaharienne: quels (nouveaux) modes de régulations? (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo et Patrice Bigombe Logo) - La suppression de la limitation du nombre de mandats présidentiels au Cameroun: analyse de la bifurcation de la trajectoire d'une politique institutionnelle (André Tchoupie) - Sécurité et ordre politique au Cameroun: entre dynamiques internes et connexions internationales (Belomo Essono Pélagie Chantal) - Les gouvernements de transition comme sites d'institutionnalisation de la politique dans les ordres politiques en voie de sortie de crise en Afrique? (Yves Paul Mandjem). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

73 Meleiro, Alessandra

Luso-African cinema : nation and cinema / ed. Alessandra Meleiro. - Bristol : Intellect, 2011. - p. 133-249. : foto's, tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cinemas, ISSN 1754-9221 ; vol. 3, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Portuguese-speaking Africa; Angola; Mozambique; cinema; films; decolonization; national identity.

The six essays in this special issue present a pluralistic perspective on film-making in Portuguese-speaking African countries, notably Angola and Mozambique. The issue highlights the cultural and socioeconomic contexts of Luso-African cinema, especially from a period in African history when the issue of the intertwinement of "nation and cinema" proved crucial. Articles: Cinema on the cultural front: film-making and the Mozambican revolution (Ros Gray); 'Kuxa Kanema': the rise and fall of an experimental documentary series in Mozambique (Maria Loftus); In the name of 'cinema action' and Third World: the intervention of foreign film-makers in Mozambican cinema in the 1970s and 1980s (Mahomed Bamba); Viewing the Angolan experience of war and peace through the filmic representation of Luanda in Maria João Ganga's 'Na Cidade Vazia/Hollow City' (2004) and Zezé Gamboa's 'O Herói/The Hero' (2004) (Antônio Márcio da Silva); Rebuilding the Angolan body politic: global and local projections of identity and protest in 'O Herói/The Hero' (Zezé Gamboa, 2004) (Mark Sabine); Ambivalent transnationality: Luso-African co-

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productions after independence (1988-2010) (Carolin Overhoff Ferreira). [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Ntarangwi, Mwenda

Jesus and Ubuntu : exploring the social impact of Christianity in Africa / ed. by Mwenda Ntarangwi. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2011. - VI, 257 p. : krt. ; 22 cm - "The essays in this volume come out of a conference on the social impact of Christianity in Africa held at the campus of Calvin College, Michigan, in the Summer of 2009"--Introd. - Bibliogr.: p. [237]-248. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1592218423

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Sierra Leone; Christianity; Pentecostalism; society; conference papers (form); 2009.

Introduction : African Christianity, politics, and socioeconomic realities / Mwenda Ntarangwi -- Faith and politics in post-colonial Africa / David Hoekema -- Culture, missions, and Africa's lessons for Western Christianity / Caitlin McGill -- Charismatic renewal in the Catholic Church in Ghana / Ross Acheson -- Charismatic renewal : lessons in missions from the Kenyan church / Joshua S. Kuipers -- The Gospel for Ethiopia by Ethiopians : mapping the contested terrains between Pentecostals and Marxist Radicals / Tibebe Eshete -- From the fringes to the centre : Pentecostal Christianity in the public sphere in Kenya (1970-2009) / Damaris S. Parsitau -- The Catholic Church and civic education in the slums of Nairobi / Christine M. Bodewes -- Reflecting on Church-State relationship in Kenya / Njonjo Mue -- Literacy teaching and learning in Sierra Leone / Johanna Kuyvenhoven

75 Patrimoines

Patrimoines oubliés de l'Afrique : [actes du] séminaire du 30 novembre 2010, [Paris, Centre Wallonie-Bruxelles] / [organisé par le Département des affaires européennes et internationales de la Direction générale des patrimoines, Ministère de la culture et de la communication]. - Paris : Riveneuve, cop. 2011. - 227 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Collection patrimoines africains, ISSN 2118-5204) - Met bibliogr., noten..

ISBN 2360130455

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; cultural heritage; conservation of cultural heritage; memory; conference papers (form); 2010.

Le présent ouvrage est issu d'un séminaire (Paris, 30 novembre 2010) sur la notion de patrimoine en Afrique sub-saharienne, qui ne se limite plus aux aspects tangibles (objets, monuments et sites), mais englobe désormais les savoirs et les savoir-faire. L'objectif est d'affirmer la multiplicité typologique du patrimoine africain en menant une réflexion sur leur mode de collecte, de découverte et de conservation. Les textes sont répartis selon les thèmes suivants: 1) Les patrimoines familiaux; 2) Les archives; 3) Le patrimoine oral; 4) Le

patrimoine monétaire; 5) Le patrimoine bâti; 6) Les collections oubliées. Titres des communications: 1) Les patrimoines familiaux au Bénin: exemple de la danse Buriyan à Ouidah (Richard Jean Vidjennagni Sogan). 2) Une expérience de rapatriement d'archives sonores: du Musée de l'Homme vers le Musée de la musique du Burkina Faso (Jean-Paul Koudougou) - Les archives photographiques des ethnologues un patrimoine visuel pour l'Afrique? (Marie-Dominique Mouton). 3) Le Centre d'Études Linguistiques et Historiques par Tradition Orale (CELHTO) de Niamey, un Instrument de promotion des Traditions Orales Africaines (Benjamin Gnalega) - Les enjeux des langues en Afrique au XXI^e siècle (Pierre Janin). 4) Essai d'interprétation d'un pan du patrimoine numismatique ouest-africain: la collection du musée de la monnaie de la BCEAO (Chaibou Neino). 5) À la découverte des sites et monuments oubliés d'Afrique (Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy) - Architectures de terre de l'Afrique sub-saharienne: un hymne à la diversité culturelle (Thierry Joffroy) - L'architecture afro-brésilienne de la Côte des Esclaves, un genre imparfait, entre ignorance et oubli (Alain Sinou) - La problématique du patrimoine industriel en Afrique: le cas du Sénégal (Amadou Faye) - Le patrimoine hospitalier en Afrique de l'Ouest (Adjaratou Wakha Aïdara, Christian Mésenge, Denis Bourgeois). 6) Les collections africaines de l'Université de Liège: patrimoine et enseignement(s) sur le Congo belge (Alain Delaunois). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

76 Prain, Gordon

African urban harvest : agriculture in the cities of Cameroon, Kenya and Uganda / ed. by Gordon Prain, Diana Lee-Smith, Nancy Karanja. - Ottawa [etc.] : Springer, 2010. - XX, 322 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1441962492

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Kenya; Uganda; urban agriculture; food production.

This collective volume presents case studies on the growing role of local food production in urban livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa. Amongst other issues, the authors probe the changing role of urban agriculture, the risks and benefits of crop-livestock systems, and the opportunities for making locally produced food more easily available and more profitable. The studies show that urban agriculture is not simply a coping strategy for the poor, but is often a highly lucrative economic strategy pursued by the rich as well. The first set of chapters (3-5) deal with urban farming systems, crop-livestock integration and the institutional development of urban agriculture in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The second set of chapters (6-9) examine changing trends in urban agriculture, the role of schools in urban agriculture extension, market opportunities for (peri)urban farmers, and health impact assessment of urban agriculture in Kampala, Uganda. The chapters in the third section (10-13) focus on Kenya, notably the recycling of nutrients from organic waste in Nairobi, crop-livestock-waste interactions and health risks of urban dairy production in Nakuru, and urban agroforestry products in Kisumu. In the concluding section, chapter 14 begins by returning

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to the international institutional context of urban agriculture. Chapter 15 provides an analysis of the kinds of policy and institutional changes related to urban agriculture that have been achieved in the three countries. [ASC Leiden abstract]

77 Samson, Fabienne

Islam au-delà des catégories / [contrib. de Fabienne Samson ... et al.]. - Paris : École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 2012. - P. 329-686. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers d'études africaines, ISSN 0008-0055 ; no. 206/207) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9782713223495

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; Morocco; Islam; Islamic movements; modernization; fundamentalism; research.

L'ambition de cet ouvrage est de rappeler la pluralité et fluidité des pratiques islamiques, principalement en Afrique subsaharienne et francophone (ainsi qu'au Maroc), tout en se méfiant des définitions qui ne rendent pas compte de la complexité de ce fait social à part entière. Il s'agit de montrer les obstacles liés aux catégories employées, cherchant à décrire la complexité de penser les acteurs religieux dans une terminologie simplificatrice. Titres des contributions: Les classifications en islam (F. Samson) - La "question musulmane" en France au prisme des sciences sociales: le savant, l'expert et le politique (V. Geisser) - Trajectoires d'évolution de l'islam au Burkina Faso (M. Vitale) - Chérif Ousmane Madani Haïdara et l'association islamique Ançar Dine: un réformisme malien populaire en quête d'autonomie (G. Holder) - Heirs of the Sheikh Izala and its appropriation of Usman Dan Fodio in Niger (A. Sounaye) - Du wahhabisme aux réformismes génériques: renouveau islamique et brouillage des identités musulmanes à Ouagadougou (M. Saint-Lary) - Circulation dans les "communautés" musulmanes plurielles du Bénin: catégorisations, auto-identifications (D. Brégand) - Du militant à l'entrepreneur: les nouveaux acteurs religieux de la moralisation par le bas en Côte d'Ivoire (M. N. LeBlanc) - The Muslim minority of the Democratic Republic of Congo: from historic marginalization and internal division to collective action (A.E. Leinweber) - L'"islamisme" d'hier et d'aujourd'hui: quelques enseignements de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (O. Kane) - La diversité du fondamentalisme sénégalais: éléments pour une sociologie de la connaissance (M.-P. Ba) - Les catégories dénominatives de l'islam à l'épreuve d'un objet "mutant": le cas du Parti de la justice et du développement marocain (H. Seniguer) - Les mutations paradoxales de l'islamisme en Mauritanie (Z. Ould Ahmed Salem) - Les petites "liturgies" politiques de l'islam au Gabon: ou comment lire les liens entre le politique et l'islam minoritaire (D. Ehazouambela). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

78 Sloth-Nielsen, Julia

Does the differential criterion for vesting parental rights and responsibilities of unmarried parents violate international law? : a legislative and social study of three African countries / Julia Sloth-Nielsen, Lorenzo Wakefield and Nkatha Murungi - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 203-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Namibia; South Africa; children's rights; illegitimate children; international law; customary law.

The right to non-discrimination for all children is established in international human rights law. International children's rights law further provides for the common responsibility of parents for the maintenance of their children. African customary law and common law have always made a distinction between children born in and out of wedlock so far as the duty to maintain them is concerned. The resilience of this customary and common law approach is evident in statutory provisions of the countries discussed in this article, viz. Kenya, Namibia and South Africa. This is despite international obligations under children's rights treaties ratified by these countries. On the face of it, the distinction of responsibility based on marital status seems harmless. However, in view of gender inequities and resource distribution between men and women in society, such a distinction has serious implications for the rights of affected children. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

79 Straus, Scott

Wars do end!: changing patterns of political violence in sub-Saharan Africa / Scott Straus - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 443, p. 179-201 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; political violence; civil wars; war.

Contrary to common assumption, major forms of large-scale organized political violence in sub-Saharan Africa are declining in frequency and intensity, and the region is not uniquely prone to the onset of warfare. African civil wars in the late 2000s were about half as common compared to the mid-1990s. The character of warfare has also changed. Contemporary wars are typically small-scale, fought on State peripheries and sometimes across multiple States, and involve factionalized insurgents who typically cannot hold significant territory or capture State capitals. Episodes of large-scale mass killing of civilians are also on the decline. That said, other forms of political violence that receive less attention in the academic literature are increasing or persistent. These include electoral violence and violence over access to livelihood resources, such as land and water. While primarily descriptive, the article posits that geopolitical shifts since the end of the Cold War are a leading candidate to explain the changing frequency and character of warfare in sub-Saharan Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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80 Adom, Assandé Désiré

Sources of real exchange rate volatility in Africa : the case of ECOWAS / Assandé Désiré Adom, A.K.M. Mahbub Morshed and Subhash C. Sharma - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 79-92 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; exchange rates.

This study examines the impact of (real) demand shocks, (aggregate) supply shocks, and monetary shocks on real exchange rates in 13 of the 15 ECOWAS member countries in West Africa. The authors observe that the real demand shocks explain most of the fluctuations in real exchange rates in all these countries. Accordingly, policymakers should adopt a careful demand management strategy by controlling government expenditure and taxes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

81 Austen, Ralph A.

The medium of "tradition": Amadou Hampâté Bâ's confrontations with languages, literacy, and colonialism / Ralph A. Austen - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2010), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 217-228.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; language usage; writing systems; Fulfulde language.

In his efforts to communicate his research on "African tradition", more specifically oral texts, Hampâté Bâ was faced with a choice of languages and alphabets. Much of his work appeared only in French, the language of his main formal education and administrative training. In collaboration with several French colonial scholar-administrators (Henri Gaden, Colonel R. Figaret, and Gilbert Vieillard) Hampâté Bâ eventually developed a system for writing his native Fulfulde in Roman characters. However, for his own Fulfulde religious poetry ("mes seules oeuvres de 'création'"), Hampâté Bâ used Ajami (Arabic letters representing non-Arabic languages), a writing system that he also promoted as a medium of wider Fulbe literacy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

82 Brenner, Louis

A living library: Amadou Hampâté Bâ and the oral transmission of Islamic religious knowledge / Louis Brenner - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2010), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 167-215 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; oral traditions; Islam; historical sources.

This paper presents three previously unpublished texts that provide insight into Amadou Hampâté Bâ's personal understanding of Islam and Sufism. Two of the texts are examples of Hampâté Bâ's earliest attempts to translate the oral teachings of his spiritual teacher,

Tierno Bokar, into French; the third text consists of extracts from interviews with Hampâté Bâ in 1978 during which he reflected on themes that appear in the earlier texts, as well as more broadly on Islamic theology and Sufism. In addition to contributing to our understanding of Hampâté Bâ's own religious ideas, these texts illustrate something of both the content and the intellectual vitality that can inform the oral transmission of religious knowledge, an aspect of Islamic religious culture that has been less explored by students of Islam and Muslim history in Africa than the region's rich literary heritage. An introduction contextualizes the texts and analyses their content. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

83 Davies, Charles Nana

Optimal reserves in the franc zone : an empirical analysis / Charles Nana Davies - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 1-17 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; franc zone; foreign exchange; capital.

The franc zone is an institutional exchange rate regime under the aegis of France and includes the Comoros and two monetary unions: the Central Africa Economic Monetary Community (CAEMC) and the West Africa Monetary Union (WAEMU). The CAEMC members include Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea (joined in 1985) and Chad. The members of the WAEMU are Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau (joined in 1997), Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. The Comoros joined the franc zone in 1979. This paper assesses the optimal reserves in franc zone countries (FZC). First, an EMP crisis index of the cross exchange rate between the CFA franc and the US dollar is constructed and its frequency is computed in a sample of eleven countries over the period 1980-2003. Subsequently, the estimated crisis probability is fed into a calibrated model economy of FZC to compute the optimal reserves to output ratio. The author finds that actual reserves are mostly lower than the implied optimal reserves. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

84 Goerg, Odile

Entre infantilisation et répression coloniale : censure cinématographique en AOF, "grands enfants" et protection de la jeunesse / Odile Goerg - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 205, p. 165-198.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; French-speaking Africa; France; cinema; censorship; colonial policy; colonial period; youth policy.

Le présent article envisage le contrôle cinématographique sous l'angle de la relation à l'enfance, soit comme métaphore des Africains en situation coloniale, soit comme cible de la politique de la France des années 1950. La vision des colonisés comme des "grands enfants", dont les capacités intellectuelles seraient différentes par essence ou conjoncturellement limitées, fut une des façades idéologiques légitimant la censure en AOF

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(Afrique Occidentale Française), qui vient se surimposer au visa d'exploitation métropolitain. Dans cette optique, les autorités de tutelle s'érigent en protectrices d'individus incapables d'exercer un jugement critique et qu'il faut guider. À la même période, des élus stigmatisent les films comme agents de la dépravation d'une jeunesse vulnérable. Ceci aboutit à des négociations complexes où les acteurs africains poursuivent leurs propres objectifs mais peuvent être instrumentalisés par les autorités qui, sous couvert de moralisme, cherchent à restreindre l'accès aux images porteuses de bouleversement social et politique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

85 Hahonou, Eric

West African antislavery movements: citizenship struggles and the legacies of slavery / Eric Hahonou & Lotte Pelckmans - In: *Stichproben*: (2011), Jg. 11, Nr. 20, p. 141-162.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; civil society; slavery; protest; citizenship.

This article focuses on the recent emergence of social movements of slave descendants in Benin, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. These antislavery movements (ASM) address the legacies of slavery. Although slavery at first glance seems to be an issue related to the past, its legacies matter in contemporary West African societies because they are impeding access to citizenship. The authors develop an integrated understanding of how and why ASM are trying to change these legacies, under which circumstances they appeared, and what their claims and achievements are. They analyse eight ASM in a comparative perspective. Antislavery claims are situated at the crossroads of two conflicting ideologies: democracy vs. aristocracy. The central claims of all these movements are identity-based and deal with socioeconomic inequalities such as access to land, equal justice, inheritance, and political representation. In West African contexts of political and institutional reform, demands for recognition of new identities are a way of accessing resources. The authors argue that social movements concerning identity are not replacing struggles over material issues, as observed by social movement theorists in European contexts, but are closely interlinked. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

86 Johnson, Martha C.

Lobbying for trade barriers: a comparison of poultry producers' success in Cameroon, Senegal and Ghana / Martha C. Johnson - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 575-599 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Ghana; Senegal; trade restrictions; poultry; interest groups.

Over the last two decades, developing countries have lowered trade barriers considerably. As a result, they have experienced a surge in food commodity imports. In Ghana, Senegal and Cameroon, a flood of frozen poultry imports in the late 1990s and early 2000s

threatened domestic poultry producers. In response, they organized to demand protectionist measures. This article examines why the Cameroonian and Senegalese governments responded to these demands while the Ghanaian government did not. Employing data from interviews in Senegal, newspaper coverage in all three countries, and documentation from non-governmental organizations, it argues that Cameroonian, and to a lesser extent Senegalese, producers were able to influence government policy because they faced few barriers to collective action and built alliances with consumers before lobbying government. The findings suggest that a public choice, interest group-focused approach is still useful for explaining policy outcomes in West Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

87 Leblan, Vincent

Contribution à l'histoire des paysages en Afrique de l'Ouest : les Rivières du Sud des explorateurs et des résidents européens de la période 1830-1910 / Vincent Leblan - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 208, p. 937-973 : ill., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; landscape; expeditions; geography; ecology; 1800-1899.

La région des Rivières du Sud en Afrique de l'Ouest constitue avec le Dahomey Gap un domaine historiographique privilégié pour l'écologie historique du gradient forêt-savane en raison de son contact avec le littoral et de l'ancienneté des implantations européennes sur les côtes. L'examen du contexte politique et professionnel des écrits publiés par les explorateurs de la fin du XIXe siècle rend compte de l'orientation de leur regard sur les paysages. Contrairement aux nomenclatures scientifiques de l'écologie contemporaine, leurs descriptions recèlent des informations sur l'expérience sensorielle des milieux qui permettent d'inférer la physionomie de la végétation. Une évolution en dents de scie de l'extension du couvert arboré peut être retracée à partir des inventaires de ressources naturelles dans les espaces en cours de colonisation. Ces oscillations, dont les causes sont recherchées dans une conjonction de facteurs démographiques, économiques et politiques perceptibles dans ces textes, sont comparées avec les dynamiques anthropiques du couvert végétal dans d'autres régions occidentales du gradient forêt-savane au XXe siècle. La superposition de l'opposition entre "forêt" et "savane" à celle d'une nature à préserver et de cultures à civiliser qui détermine les politiques de conservation actuelles paraît correspondre à une sensibilité environnementale qui s'exprime déjà dans les écrits de certains explorateurs européens. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

88 Loungou, Serge

Le trafic d'enfants, un aspect de la migration ouest-africaine au Gabon / Serge Loungou - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 256, p. 485-505.

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ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Benin; Togo; children; human trafficking; child labour; crime prevention.

Depuis plusieurs décennies, le Gabon est la destination finale d'enfants originaires des pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest promis à des formes d'exploitation domestique et économique. Cet article examine quels sont les fondements de ce trafic, l'attitude des familles, le rôle de la culture traditionnelle, les raisons de son intensification récente ainsi que les réponses que tentent de lui apporter les États les plus directement concernés, à savoir le Bénin, le Togo et le Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

89 Massing, Andreas Walter

Imams of Gonja : the Kamaghate and the transmission of Islam to the Volta Basin / Andreas Walter Massing - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 51, cah. 205, p. 57-101 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Islamic history; Islamization; missions.

The present article illustrates the expansion of a network of Muslim lineages which has played a prominent role in the peaceful spread of Islam in West Africa and forms part of the Diakhanke tradition of al-Haji Salim Suware from Dia. The Kamaghate lineage which claims to belong to the Diakhanke tradition of Haji Salim Souaré and the Soninke clerical lineage of Diaby-Gassama has held the imamate in Begho and expanded with the Gonja into the Western Volta basin. Its roots can be followed to centres of Islamic diaspora such as Djenne, Odiene, Samatiguila, Tiémé, Kong, Bouna and Bondoukou. It forms part of an Eastern Diakhanke branch which has introduced Islam into the Volta Basin, the Kamaghate being the principal actors in the western half, while the Baghayogho have established themselves more in the eastern half, among the Mole-Dagbane speakers. Islamic missionary efforts can thus be shown to be well organized by African Muslims, in establishing specialist "maraboutic" lineages and attributing them exclusive spheres for the purpose of converting the non-Muslim populations of the Sahel and savannah regions, and even gaining influence as court advisors in the kingdoms of the forest zone. Thus the Kamaghate also hold the imamate for all Muslims at the Ashanti capital, while a special 'karamoko' serves the court alone. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

90 Ndong, Benjamin

Réactions du marché d'actions aux chocs sur les taux d'intérêt de court terme, le cas d'un marché émergent: la Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières (BRVM) / Benjamin Ndong - In: *African Development Review*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 313-334 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; interest rates; financial market.

La macroéconomie de façon générale et la politique du taux d'intérêt en particulier sont censées, du point de vue de la théorie, influencer les mouvements des cours sur le marché boursier. Cet article aborde cette problématique dans le cas du marché boursier ouest africain, en analysant les réactions du marché d'actions de la BRVM (Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières) à des chocs sur le taux d'intérêt. Les résultats de l'analyse montrent que le marché d'actions de la BRVM ne réagit pas instantanément aux chocs sur les taux d'intérêt de court terme. Cependant, les réactions décalées les plus importantes du marché boursier interviennent dans des délais très proches: au plus tôt à la 2^{ème} période et au plus tard à la 6^{ème} période suivant les modèles utilisés. Les effets de long terme sur les rendements boursiers consécutifs aux chocs sur les taux d'intérêt de court terme varient aussi suivant les modèles, le type de taux d'intérêt et la fréquence d'observation des données. L'effet de long terme sur le rendement boursier du choc sur le taux de pension est donc relativement plus important que celui consécutif au choc sur le taux interbancaire. Par contre, son effet retardé intervient plus tard que celui du taux interbancaire. La situation précédente du marché est cependant la déterminante principale de la variation des cours boursiers devant les autres variables. Par ailleurs, les résultats montrent que les cours boursiers et les taux d'intérêt de court terme ont une réaction similaire à des chocs sur le taux de change et le taux d'inflation. Ann., bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

91 Nobili, Mauro

Arabic scripts in West African manuscripts: a tentative classification from the de Gironcourt collection / Mauro Nobili - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2011), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 105-133 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; manuscripts; writing systems; Arabic language.

Arabic scripts employed in West African manuscripts have not been fully explored in scholarly literature. This paper first discusses the literature - published and unpublished - available on this subject. The overview reveals a need to engage in further analysis of the Arabic writing styles found in West African manuscripts. The paper then proposes a classification of West African writing styles, based on an analysis of the "de Gironcourt" collection of Arabic manuscripts, gathered by the French 'ingénieur-agronome' Georges de Gironcourt (1878- 1960) in Mali, Niger, and Nigeria at the beginning of the twentieth century. The collection is hosted today at the Bibliothèque de l'Institut de France (Paris). The paper identifies five categories of scripts employed in the manuscripts of the de Gironcourt collection: sahwari, maghribi, suqi, Central Sudanic cursive hands, and Masina hands. This suggests the existence of regional variations of writing styles instead of ethnic ones, as usually advanced in the literature. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

92 Nwauche, E.S.

Enforcing ECOWAS law in West African national courts / 43000 - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 181-202.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; ECOWAS; OHADA; international law; economic integration.

One of the constitutional challenges of regional integration is how to manage the limitation of national judicial sovereignty of member States to ensure that community law is recognized as superior to national law and is accordingly applied and interpreted by national courts at the instance of community citizens. This challenge arises from the national ordering of legal systems and the fact that States are the primary parties to agreements in which they limit their sovereignty in favour of the success of the community. This article examines the enforceability of the law of the Economic Community of West African States in the national courts of the West African States which comprise ECOWAS, with the aim of determining how this affects the integration goals of ECOWAS. It discusses the OHADA system as an example of the application of a community law in West African courts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

93 Panella, Cristiana

Special issue: Central peripheries and sliding contexts: absence and marginality as spaces of emergence / guest ed.: Cristiana Panella. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2011/12. - XVI, 115 p. : foto's, tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 58, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Mali; Mauritania; centre and periphery; State-society relationship.

This special issue offers views on the 'limes' (Latin for border) through centre-and-periphery dynamics first approached by panels at the MANSAs (Mande Studies Association) conference and the third European Conference on African Studies. The aim was to qualify the vision of a structural urban-rural split by showing that the social dynamics of marginal contexts are not refracted reverberations of national policies, but rather, centres of change in their own right. A second aim is to show the exclusionary effects of national and international governance policies, as well as the new arenas of social production in marginal contexts and groups, along with the ensuing dynamics of belonging. Riccardo Ciavolella suggests his own reading of Gramsci on the "Southern question" in Italy, with an analysis of the stakes of political visibility in the conflict between the Mauritanian State and Fulani nomads. According to him, the representation of FulaaBe reveals an essentialization of nomadic people, stereotyped as antimodern and therefore antistate. Sabine Luning depicts the interaction between local groups and the staff of a goldmining corporation in Burkina Faso as based on the dynamics of cohabitation between heterogeneous actors in a context of legal pluralism and analyses aspects of power relations in the dynamics of

indigenusness. Cristiana Panella analyses the confrontation between the Malian State's patrimonialization criteria and the survival strategies of tourist-art woodcarvers at Bamako's Maison des Artisans, viewing those strategies as tools for iconographic innovation and markers of social change. Jean-Pierre Warnier outlines a new reading of his 'Échanges, développement et hiérarchies dans le Bamenda précolonial' (1985), in which he showed the existence of two centre-versus-periphery systems, one regional, the other subcontinental, revolving around Atlantic coastal trade. His paper questions the conception of a Grassfields region on the periphery of Wallerstein's world system. In separate comments, Ralph Austen, Joseph Inikori and John Thornton agree with Warnier's hypothesis on the existence of an intraregional economic system in the Niger Bend area before the beginning of the slave trade, but they also stress the lack of ample documentation to highlight a convincing analysis of the complexity of social and economic processes in the Grassfields and surrounding regions in a "world system" (Atlantic and the Indian Ocean), as Warnier seems to assert. [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Pondopoulo, Anna

Amadou Hampâté Bâ and the writer Robert Arnaud (Randau): African colonial service and literature / Anna Pondopoulo - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2010), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 229-247.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; colonial administrators; literature.

This article explores the possible links between the literary works of the writer and colonial administrator, Robert Arnaud (1873-1950; better known by his literary pseudonym Robert Randau) and Amadou Hampâté Bâ. The author of 'Wangrin' and 'Oui, mon commandant!' was well acquainted with Arnaud who, following a career devoted largely to Islamic issues, became in 1924 an inspector of administrative affairs in Upper Volta (present-day Burkina Faso) and, in 1927-1928, served as acting governor of this territory. The personal papers of Arnaud both shed new light on certain administrative incidents that are also described in the works of Hampâté Bâ and allow us to think in new ways about the role played by Africans in French colonial rule. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BENIN

95 Agossou, Noukpo

Paradoxes de l'étalement urbain à Porto-Novo: dynamique démographique et économique vs dynamique foncière / Noukpo Agossou - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 256, p. 467-484 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; capitals; settlement patterns; urban economy; urban population; land use; space.

Le présent article analyse le paradoxe de la très forte croissance spatiale de la ville de Porto-Novo (Bénin), qui est en rupture avec ses taux de croissance démographique et économique extrêmement faibles. Les raisons du déclin relatif de cette capitale (et donc de sa croissance démographique et économique molle, cette dernière étant dominée par les activités informelles) sont présentées: transfert de toutes les institutions politiques, construction des grandes infrastructures économiques (port, aéroport, banques, assurances, marché Dantokpa, etc.), déménagement des maisons de commerce avec leurs sièges sociaux, à Cotonou. Au titre des facteurs de l'étalement urbain, l'auteur mentionne le niveau de vie relativement élevé de certaines catégories sociales de la population (commerçants yoruba et hommes d'affaires), la faim du foncier considéré comme un placement sûr, ce qui engendre la spéculation foncière, le dépeuplement de l'ancien noyau urbain au profit des nouveaux quartiers. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

96 Feliho, Albin

Un élan de solidarité pour une créativité entrepreneuriale / Albin Feliho ... [et al.]. - Cotonou : ECO, Les Éditions du Chant d'Oiseau, 2011. - 220 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Collection Xwefa ; 23) - Met noten.

ISBN 9991964150

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; entrepreneurs; small enterprises; conference papers (form); 2007.

Le présent ouvrage présente les résultats de réflexions, confrontées aux valeurs de l'Évangile, qui ont orienté le symposium de l'Institut des artisans de justice et de paix (IAJP) tenu en 2007 à Cotonou (Bénin). Les textes des communications sur l'entrepreneuriat et son contexte social au Bénin sont rassemblés dans ce volume. Titres: L'entrepreneuriat au Bénin: état des lieux: une équation à plusieurs variables (Albin Feliho) - Problématique de la création d'une entreprise au Bénin (Charlemagne d'Almeida) - Quelle politique entrepreneuriale pour la promotion de l'emploi au Bénin? (Liamidi Yessoufou) - La recherche du bien commun comme finalité de l'élan entrepreneurial: mythe ou réalité (Raymond Bernard Goudjo). Suit un texte rendant compte du panel sur le thème de formation et créativité entrepreneuriale au Bénin (Nicaise Sangronio et Alfred Akpom, Zinsou Zinsou Cosme, Bruno Gnidéhoué, Marie-Marguerite Tchimbakala). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

97 Le Meur, Pierre-Yves

Grandeurs villageoises : la politique des ressources et des appartenances au centre du Bénin / Pierre-Yves Le Meur - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 208, p. 877-903.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; migrants; land use; taxation; villages; social relations.

La longue histoire de mobilité des populations du centre du Bénin a produit une société de frontière fonctionnant comme une sorte de "laboratoire sociétal" en matière de formes de la citoyenneté, de contrôle des ressources et de politique des appartenances. À partir du récit et de l'analyse de moments-clés des relations entre "autochtones" et "étrangers" dans la mobilisation de ressources locales à des fins publiques, l'organisation socio-spatiale du peuplement et les débats et les évolutions relatifs à la nature des prélèvements (rente, contribution, quasi-impôt) sur les "étrangers", ce texte propose un cadre interprétatif permettant de situer la notion de grandeur villageoise comme un élément structurant de la gouvernamentalité de frontière qui caractérise la zone étudiée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais.[Résumé extrait de la revue]

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98 Bado, Niamboue

Community-driven development : a viable approach to poverty reduction in rural Burkina Faso / Niamboue Bado - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 34-40.
ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; poverty reduction; community participation; rural areas.

Various efforts by national governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international donors have shown limited success in reducing poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. As a result, poverty is still persistent in most households, especially in rural areas. The persistence of poverty on the continent can be in part attributed to the top-down approach to development adopted by various poverty alleviation programmes. This paper focuses on poverty reduction programmes in Burkina Faso. It finds that local communities in Burkina Faso are not provided with the resources and authority to take ownership of their development. The five principles of community-driven development (empower communities, empower local government, realign the centre, improve accountability, and build capacity) are not fully addressed in the country's poverty reduction programmes, despite the fact that a community-driven approach to development and poverty reduction has the potential of lifting rural populations out of the poverty trap. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

99 Mbah, Jean Ferdinand

L'éducation en friche : surinvestissement politique et vacance du discours scientifique / Jean Ferdinand Mbah ... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. - 181 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Revue gabonaise de sociologie ; no. 5) - Met bibliogr., notes, samenvattingen.
ISBN 9782296566187

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Burkina Faso; educational systems; educational policy; universities; women students.

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Les études qui composent ce numéro spécial s'interrogent sur l'efficacité des systèmes éducatifs et des politiques éducatives africaines et, dans un dossier, en particulier au Gabon. En rappelant le lien entre la classe sociale, le type d'éducation familiale et l'efficacité scolaire, les différents articles soulignent à la fois l'hégémonie de la culture occidentale, l'agencement d'un ordre du désordre de l'appareil idéologique scolaire et surtout la nature inégalitaire du système éducatif. Titres des contributions: L'éducation en friche: surinvestissement politique et vacance du discours scientifique (Jean Ferdinand Mbah) - De l'éducation lignagère à l'instruction nationale: pour une production de l'homme en miettes au Gabon (Claudine-Augée Angoué) - L'ordre du désordre scolaire au Gabon (Placide Ondo) - La question éducative: moment présent et perspective historique (Jean Ferdinand Mbah) - De la pratique de l'épistémologie de la sociologie à son enseignement (Edgar Mervin Martial Mba) - La situation des femmes dans les universités du Burkina Faso: Koudougou et Ouagadougou: esquisse d'une approche genre (Alkassoum Maiga) - Problèmes liés au cheminement du diplôme au grade à la faculté des Lettres et Sciences humaines (Jean-Ferdinand Mbah). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

100 Pecquet, Luc

La parole visible du renard : pays lyela; Burkina Faso / Luc Pecquet - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2011), t. 81, fasc. 1, p. 61-96 : foto's.

Parmi les divinations où la parole oraculaire est corrélée aux traces laissées par un animal sur un dispositif préalablement apprêté, celle par le renard pratiquée en pays lyela (Burkina Faso) a pour principe: le tracé des tables divinatoires par les devins avec un petit outil dénommé "morceau dealebasse"; le passage de l'animal sur ce(s) tapis de signes de sable; l'observation par le(s) devin(s) des empreintes laissées par le renard, évoquées comme étant "sa parole", laquelle donne lieu à l'énoncé oraculaire. Toutes ces étapes sont soumises à conditions, l'entreprise échoue si tel ou tel des préceptes n'est pas respecté. Comment la parole oraculaire advient-elle? Par où chemine-t-elle? Qu'est-ce qui préside à son apparition? L'auteur apporte quelques éléments de réponse en focalisant d'abord l'attention sur le tracé des tables divinatoires et sur le vocabulaire et l'outil utilisé. Deux autres objets sont ensuite évoqués: une poterie neuve coupée en deux et une meule brisée. Après les questions inhérentes au tracé, mettant en jeu des liens entre mondes distincts - le nôtre, celui d'où l'on vient - , on se tourne vers la "Parole" du renard et celle du devin, paroles dont la mise en espace fait écho aux relations entre mondes distincts évoqués plus haut. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

101 Riester, Andrea

Failure of a national construction of belonging : social integration of Burkinabe migrants displaced from Côte d'Ivoire / Andrea Riester - In: *African Diaspora*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 185-206.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; migrants; Burkinabe; return migration; social integration; migration policy.

This case study analyses how the government of Burkina Faso tried to rhetorically and practically integrate migrants who returned to the country in the wake of the Ivoirian civil war in 2002. Their experience of migration and displacement has shaped these migrants' political subjectivity but not led to the creation of a separate group identity. In Burkina Faso, however, these so-called 'rapatriés' were seen as a homogeneous group and either treated as needy victims of persecution, or, following the current international discourse on migration and development, as particularly enterprising individuals. In describing different political subjectivities amongst the displaced in their interaction with local authorities in the town of Batié, in combination with efforts of the administration to implement particular development goals, the article also reflects on Peter Geschiere's argument, that decentralization and the resulting decline in State power fuels autochthony claims. In the Burkinabe case it is not the absence of the State, but rather its entanglement with local actors, that heightens ethnic tensions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

102 Werthmann, Katja

Transformations d'une élite musulmane en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas des Dioula de Darsalamy (Burkina Faso) / Katja Werthmann - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 208, p. 845-876.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Islam; Dyula; urban history; social change.

Darsalamy est l'une des rares localités du Burkina Faso fondées uniquement par et pour des musulmans dans l'intention de maintenir à distance les non-musulmans et les pratiques considérées comme païennes. Les musulmans dioula qui quittèrent Bobo-Dioulasso vers la fin du XIXe siècle pour fonder Darsalamy aspiraient à habiter un lieu non "contaminé" par des modes de vie non musulmans comme les danses des masques. Cette émigration coïncida avec des événements qui bouleversèrent toute la région: le djihad de Oumar Tall, les guerres de Samori Touré et l'arrivée des Européens. Ces événements transformèrent les relations entre les érudits musulmans, leurs alliés et protecteurs et les élites locales de Bobo-Dioulasso. Le présent article souligne l'importance du contexte historique pour expliquer les changements sociaux en évoquant la hiérarchie des lignages et des maisons, la concurrence et les transformations dans le pouvoir politique entraînées par la colonisation, la perte de statut social des lettrés et des anciens guerriers aujourd'hui,

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l'ethnisation. Les pratiques rituelles controversées comme les danses parviennent à subsister car elles sont devenues des emblèmes du patrimoine culturel. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

103 Yrjö-Koskinen, Jaakko

The influence of organizational culture on information use in decision making within government health services in rural Burkina Faso / Jaakko Yrjö-Koskinen ... [et al.] - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 250-273 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; information behaviour; health personnel; values.

Efforts to build statistical capacity in the developing world have often failed to produce the expected increases in information use in management and planning. The ways in which culture influences evidence-informed and results-oriented decisionmaking in organizations in low and middle-income countries are not well understood. In this explorative study, a sample of health managers working in the public sector in a rural district in Burkina Faso was interviewed to elucidate the relationships between cultural dimensions at the organizational level, organizational practices, and the use of routine health information in decisionmaking. Based on the results, a conceptual framework for these relationships is proposed, and strategies are suggested for overcoming cultural constraints to information use. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

THE GAMBIA

104 Saho, Bala S.K.

The appropriation of Islam in a Gambian village: life and times of Shaykh Mass Kah, 1827-1936 / Bala S.K. Saho - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 4, p. 1-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; Islam; ulema; miracles; biographies (form).

This paper explores the role played by an Islamic cleric, Shaykh Mass Kah, in the dissemination of Islamic teaching and its practice in the Senegambia. It analyses the role religious leaders played in the Senegambia after the demise of Islamic kingdoms that militant Islamic leaders attempted to build during the second half of the nineteenth century. Examining the life history of Mass Kah within this time period shows how religious leaders like him remained central in the everyday lives of local communities, their followers, and those who sought their blessings. Given the pivotal role of Islam in the Senegambia during the militant revolutions between Muslims and non-Muslims or nominal Muslims (those who practise the religion in name only) of the nineteenth century, the clerics emerged as new leaders in positions of social and political authority. Islam offered the people a social, cultural, and political opportunity to replace their autocratic overlords. By foregrounding the meaningfulness of the change that was brought by the peaceful transition to Islam during

the colonial period, the paper examines how the "new" faith was widely internalized by the peasantry, who were impressed with the numerous demonstrations of miracles by Muslim clerics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

105 Agyekum, Kofi

Akan verbal taboos: traditional and contemporary issues / Kofi Agyekum - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2009), n.s., vol. 25, no. 2, p. 1-20.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; popular beliefs; sociolinguistics; Akan languages; Akan.

This paper looks at the status of verbal taboos in Akan (Ghana) traditional as well as contemporary society, and the changes that have taken place. The paper shows that language and culture changes have some bearing on verbal taboos. It discusses the functions of verbal taboos in Akan society; use of taboos in various social classes; the influence of taboo expressions on other, non-taboo, expressions, intra as well as interlingually; sociolinguistics of verbal taboos; sanctions on free speech; the current state of verbal taboos especially against the background of the advent of Western education, globalization, Christianity and Islam, and urbanization; the prospects for Akan verbal taboos; and the problems encountered when researching Akan verbal taboos. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract, edited]

106 Aidoo, Ama Ata

Essays in honour of Ama Ata Aidoo at 70 : a reader in African cultural studies / ed. by Anne V. Adams. - Banbury : Ayebia, 2012. - XII, 530 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 482-525. - Bibliogr. of writing by and on Ama Ata Aidoo: p. 430-470. - Met index.

ISBN 0956930700

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; women writers; literature; literary criticism; festschrifts (form); author bibliographies (form).

This volume in honour of Ghanaian writer Ama Ada Aitoo approaches Aidoo's work from a cultural studies approach to literature. The literary-criticism core of the book is complemented by papers on such issues as African orature, new media, popular culture texts, African identity, race construction and gendered image. The heading for each of the five sections is an epigraph from Aidoo's work. The collection draws on different sources, though the majority of the essays were specifically written for the festschrift. The volume includes a bibliography of writing by and on Ama Ata Aidoo by James Gibbs, as well as a chronology of the first seventy years of Aidoo's life by Kinna Likimani. [ASC Leiden abstract]

107 Bloom, Peter J.

Modernity and danger: 'The Boy Kumasenu' and the work of the Gold Coast Film Unit / Peter J. Bloom & Kate Skinner - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2009/10), vol. 12/13, p. 121-153.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; films; modernization; colonial period.

The authors address the role of modernity through a close contextual analysis of a popular feature length film produced by the Gold Coast Film Unit, 'The Boy Kumasenu' (1952). They argue that the film reveals a complex and contradictory context for filmmaking during a period of political transition. They focus on the notion of 'loose scripting' as a means by which to understand the relationships that were established between the British expatriate Sean Graham, the director of the film unit, and his Ghanaian counterparts. On the basis of interviews conducted with Graham in London and with Chriss Hesse - who later became head of the Ghana Broadcasting Company - in Accra, the authors assert that the film revealed aspirations that went far beyond the limited context for adaptive education and the developmentalist ethos associated with the British colonial administration. In spite of its colonial pedigree, the film may be understood as a Ghanaian morality tale about the dangers of modernity with particular reference to the concert party theatrical form. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

108 Boachie-Ansah, J.

Preliminary report on excavations at Fort Amsterdam, Abandze, Central Region, Ghana / J. Boachie-Ansah - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2010), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 14-49 : ill., fig., foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; archaeological artefacts; fortifications; slavery; 1700-1799.

The rescue excavation reported in this paper was conducted in Abandze, Central Region of Ghana, in 2006. It aimed at retrieving data likely to be destroyed by the proposed restoration of Fort Amsterdam. The Fort was constructed in 1682 to serve as a slave prison, storerooms for trade goods and living quarters for European permanent commercial and military staff. Among the finds were locally manufactured pottery, European and Chinese glazed pottery, locally manufactured clay smoking pipes, pieces of asbestos, roofing tiles, glass beads, shells and bones. Most of the finds are dated to the 18th century. Broken bottles seem to be accumulated refuse produced from the consumptions from the inmates in the Fort. This suggests that enslaved Africans in the Fort were also given alcohol to 'lift up their spirits'. In general, the finds from Fort Amsterdam explain the nature of relationships between European slave dealers in Africa and African inmates in many of the slave forts on Africa's west coast. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

109 Carbone, Giovanni

Democratic demands and social policies: the politics of health reform in Ghana / Giovanni Carbone - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 381-408 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; democratization; health policy; health insurance.

It is commonly assumed that the advent of democracy tends to bring about social welfare improvements. Few studies, however, have examined empirically the impact of third-wave democratization processes on social policies in developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Through a diachronic comparison, this paper examines the effects of Ghana's democratization process on the evolution of its health policy. It shows that the emergence of democratic competition played an important role in the recent adoption of a crucial health reform. A policy feedback effect on politics and a process of international policy diffusion were additional but secondary factors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

110 Clark, Gracia

Consulting elderly Kumasi market women about modernization / Gracia Clark - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2009/10), vol. 12/13, p. 97-119.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; market women; urban economy; Ashanti; modernization; oral history.

The author discusses conversations in 1994-1995 about modernization with older female traders, who have been active in the Kumasi Central Market in Ghana since the 1930s. While both colonial and national governments promoted trade in the name of modernization and development, Asante market women often found government policies directed against them. In an analysis of the traders' narratives, the author unpacks the semantic field of 'anibue', which literally means 'eye-opening' with deep roots in Asante ideas of social process and individual growth, but has come to stand for the concepts of 'modernity' and 'modernization'. The women traders' assessment of the impact of modernization focuses on the shrinking economic opportunities for their children. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

111 Delpino, Gaia

Building up belonging : diasporic "homecomers", the Ghanaian government and traditional rulers: a case of return / Gaia Delpino - In: *African Diaspora*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 163-184.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; African Americans; traditional rulers; local politics.

This essay analyses the political dynamics involved in the construction of belonging in the case of African Americans' "return" from the diaspora generated by the Atlantic slave trade to a town in Southern Ghana. Given the articulated belief of common ancestral origins, such arrival was initially welcomed by all the three groups of actors involved: the returnees, the local authorities, divided by a chieftaincy dispute, and the Ghanaian government that was supporting homecoming policies. The concepts of origins and kinship and the way to validate them, though, were differently conceived by the various political actors; furthermore each of them held dissimilar reasons and had different expectations behind this return. All these differences created a mutual, mutable and dynamic relation between the actors who were involved in the arrival and aimed to assert their authority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

112 Diao, Xinshen

Poverty implications of agricultural land degradation in Ghana: an economy-wide, multimarket model assessment / Xinshen Diao and Daniel B. Sarpong - In: *African Development Review*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 263-275 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; erosion; agricultural land; poverty; soil management.

An economy-wide, multimarket model is applied for Ghana and is used to assess the aggregate economic cost of agricultural soil erosion. To fill a gap in the literature regarding economic cost analysis of soil erosion, this paper also analyses the poverty implications of land degradation. The model predicts that land degradation will reduce agricultural income in Ghana by a total of 4.2 billion US dollars over the period 2006-2015 and that the national poverty rate will increase in 2015 by 5.4 percentage points. Moreover, soil loss causes a slowing of poverty reduction over time in the three northern regions, which currently have the highest poverty rates in the country. Sustainable land management (SLM) is the key to reducing agricultural soil loss. The present findings indicate that through the adoption of conventional SLM practices, the declining trend in land productivity can be reversed, and that use of a combination of conventional and modern SLM practices would generate an aggregate economic benefit of 6.4 billion US dollars over the period 2006-2015. SLM practices would therefore substantially reduce poverty in Ghana, particularly in the three northern regions. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

113 Donkor, David Afriyie

'Gyamfi's Golden Soap': commodity marketing, reform legitimization, and the performance of cultural authenticity in Ghana's popular theatre / David Afriyie Donkor - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2009/10), vol. 12/13, p. 189-216.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; marketing; beauty culture industry; multinational enterprises; community theatre; African culture.

In June 1997, the multinational company Unilever relaunched its Keysoap, a well-known soap product in Ghana, at the National Theatre of Ghana in a 'concert party' play entitled 'Gyamfi's Golden Soap', a theatrical reworking of an Asante legend. In the play, a royal chief offers his daughter to whoever can perform her marriage rites 'in the traditional way'. The winning candidate conjures a giant bar of Keysoap, which descends from above on to the stage. He presents the giant soap to the princess and assures her 'of a cleaner, healthier and better life'. This paper explores how popular theatre and multinational commodity marketing intersected with authenticity, as a national-cultural style, in Ghana during the 1990s. It argues that the interrelationship of popular theatre and commodity marketing is no coincidence, but discloses a process of legitimation. Further, this process reveals the doctrine of neoliberalism that is operating in the socioeconomic, cultural and political context of late 20th-century Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

114 Dumbe, Yunus

The Salafi praxis of constructing religious identity in Africa: a comparative perspective of the growth of the movements in Accra and Cape Town / Yunus Dumbe - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2011), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 87-116.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; South Africa; Islamic movements; Sufism; identity.

This paper examines Salafism as a public discourse and the conditions pertaining to the success of the movement in both Cape Town, South Africa, and Accra, Ghana. Though the Salafis in both countries emerged from different historical and political circumstances, their successes were determined by the novelty people associated with their discourse and other incentives they provided. The study shows disparities in the growth of Salafism in both countries, partly a result of the nature of rapport existing among the various Sufi groups and the extent to which their religious values conform to the Shari'a. The Salafi success in Accra was due to the fact that the debates generated by the 'tarbiya' ideas popularized by Ibrahim Nyass in Ghana created fragmentations within the Tijaniyya and to the fact that ideas stimulated by the leading Tijaniyya have the potential to pull Muslims away from Shari'a values. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

115 Dumouchelle, Kevin D.

Traditions of modernity: currents in architectural expression in Kumasi / Kevin D. Dumouchelle - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2009/10), vol. 12/13, p. 155-188 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; architectural history; buildings; modernization; towns.

An interpretative gap persists between the art-historical study of the African past and the present - between disciplines classically labelled 'traditional' and 'contemporary' African art. Early 20th-century African cities lay in the blind spots of both, given the largely rural and precolonial focus of the former, and the new, often diasporic, orientation of the latter. Yet,

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as the case of Kumasi (Ghana) demonstrates, there is a case to be made for continuities between the two discursive positions as well. This paper presents a number of snapshots over time of Asante architectural self-representations - limited to museums and educational institutions in Kumasi - which suggest that architectural history in this city remains an ongoing conversation about the discursive bounds and uses of history and identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

116 Hanson, John H.

Modernity, religion and development in Ghana : the example of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community / John H. Hanson - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2009/10), vol. 12/13, p. 55-75.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Islamic movements; development.

This paper illustrates the connection between religion, modernity and development in Ghana. From its inception in coastal Ghana during the early 1920s, the Ahmadi Muslim community has existed as part of the transnational community of Ahmadis that was formed in Pakistan by Ghulam Ahmad. The Ahmadiyya community drew on the ideas of Sufi, Muslim reformers and Muslim modernists. In Ghana, Ahmadi Muslims have combined local financial contributions with external funds to support various development projects. They have run several English-language schools, hospitals, social services and agricultural projects. These projects not only confirm the Ahmadiyya embrace of scientific knowledge, new technologies and an active social agenda, but also reveal a theological stance that leads them to share what they see as God's bounty with others through their good works. The modernity of the Ghanaian Ahmadi Muslim community stems from their history of religious tolerance, in which local ideas and traditions became coupled with a distinctive outlook. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

117 Hugon, Anne

Maternity and modernity in the Gold Coast, 1920s-1950s / Anne Hugon - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2009/10), vol. 12/13, p. 77-95.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; maternal and child health care; health education; midwives; health policy; modernization; colonial period.

This paper analyses the various meanings of the term 'modernization' through its context, content, and aims as applied to the history of maternity in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) by asking a series of questions. Was 'modernization' just an element of colonial rhetoric? Did it reflect African aspirations, or was it integral to the agenda of African political activists? Was it considered to be a desirable process and if so, by whom? Biomedicine, as a branch of science, was identified, at the time, as the modern field 'par excellence'. Therefore, qualified African midwives, who had received hospital training for three years, became agents of modernization in the eyes of the colonial authorities. Young African women were

trained not only to reduce the high infant and mortality rates but also to introduce African women to new habits in childcare and housekeeping. As principles of hygiene were seen as the sign of domestic modernity, midwives were to take advantage of their closeness to African women in order to teach them how to take care of their house and household. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 McDonnell, Erin Metz

Pride and shame in Ghana : collective memory and nationalism among elite students / Erin Metz McDonnell and Gary Alan Fine - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 121-142: tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; nationalism; memory; attitudes; students; history.

Based on an original dataset of university students, this article investigates Ghanaian collective memories of past events that are sources of national pride or shame. On average, young elite Ghanaians express more pride than shame in their national history, and they report shame mostly over actions that caused some physical, material, or symbolic harm. Such actions include not only historic events and the actions of national leaders, but also mundane social practices of average Ghanaians. Respondents also report more "active" than "receptive" shame; that is, they are more ashamed of events or practices that caused harm to others and less ashamed about events in which they were the "victims." The authors advance the idea of a standard of "reasonableness" that Ghanaians apply in their evaluation of events, behaviours, or circumstances: they apply contemporary standards of morality to past events, but they temper their judgment based on considerations of whether past actions were "reasonable" given the power and material imbalances at that time. Ghanaian students identify strongly with both national and pan-African identities, and they frequently evoke their international image to judge a national event as either honourable or shameful. Ethnicity can be one factor in an individual's judgment of precolonial events, whereas political party affiliation is the stronger predictor of attitudes toward postindependence events. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

119 Miescher, Stephan F.

Hydro-power and the promise of modernity and development in Ghana : comparing the Akosombo and Bui Dam projects / Stephan F. Miescher & Dzodzi Tsikata - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2009/10), vol. 12/13, p. 15-53 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; dams; hydroelectricity; modernization; development projects; 1950-1999.

In the early 1960s, when President Kwame Nkrumah began to implement the Volta River Project by building the Akosombo Dam, Bui was supposed to follow as part of a grand plan

for the industrialization and modernization of Ghana and Africa. Although there is now more than a forty-year gap between the commissioning of Akosombo in 1966 and the beginning of work on the Bui Dam in 2007, the two projects have striking similarities in the discourse of modernization and development they have generated among government officials and in local communities. This article explores the historical linkages between the dams at Akosombo and Bui. It compares their place in Ghana's development aspirations, paying attention to the similarities and differences in context, size and technologies; their contribution to the power situation in Ghana, and their financing and institutional arrangements. The article also examines the particularities of the modernization and development discourses of the two projects, the environmental concerns raised about them, and their provisions for the treatment of dam-affected communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

120 Nyametso, Johnie Kodjo

Resettlement of slum dwellers, land tenure security and improved housing, living and environmental conditions at Madina Estate, Accra, Ghana / Johnie Kodjo Nyametso - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 343-365 : foto's, graf., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; informal settlements; urban housing; housing policy; land tenure; living conditions.

This paper illustrates and analyses the effects of land tenure security on two groups of low-income slum dwellers of Accra (capital of Ghana), who were resettled in 1975 and 1993. The problem of squatting in Accra has been attributed to deficits in housing supply and the high rents of decent accommodation which have left some of the poor with little or no choice but to squat illegally on private or public property. Due to the failure of previous policies to solve the housing problems of the squatters in the capital, the research for the paper was conceived to verify the effects of land tenure security and assess the merits of tenure security as an alternative approach to enable low-income residents of the city to improve their housing. Even though tenure security may not be the only condition needed to improve the housing situation of the low-income people of Accra, it can nevertheless be argued that observable improvements and transformations in living conditions have occurred among low-income urbanites who have some sort of tenure security. The research was therefore driven by the central question: to what extent is there a relationship between tenure security and access to housing, and improved living and environmental conditions? A mixed method research design was adopted to draw on relevant information for the research. The paper reveals that adequate resettlement of slum dwellers and granting them land tenure security indeed enhances their access to housing, and improves their living and environmental conditions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

121 Salifu, Nantogma Alhassan

Signaling politeness, power and solidarity through terms of address in Dagbanli / Nantogma Alhassan Salifu - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 274-292 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Dagomba; personal names; titles; greeting; social stratification.

It has been suggested that the linguistic forms used by speakers to address or refer to each other also embody different social and cultural meanings such as the type of relationships between speaker and addressee, or the attitude of speaker towards addressee. In this paper the author identifies the key linguistic components in Dagbanli address forms - kinship terms, names, and titles - and discusses the social and cultural values attached to each. The author outlines the different ways in which these elements are combined not only for the purpose of identifying the addressee or referent, but also for communicating other social meanings and attitudes like politeness, power and solidarity. The data for the paper are drawn largely from the author's personal knowledge of the Dagomba kin system of northern Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

122 Sutherland-Addy, Esi

The funeral as a site for choreographing modern identities in contemporary Ghana / Esi Sutherland-Addy - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2009/10), vol. 12/13, p. 217-248 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; funerals; traditional rulers; identity.

This paper explores the conjuncture between the institution of chieftaincy as custodian of the traditions and culture of the peoples of Ghana, and the intense funeral ceremonies through which many of these traditions are performed. It is based on a multidisciplinary study conducted by the Institute of African Studies (IAS) of the University of Ghana on the funeral celebration of Nana Wereko Ampem II, chief of Amanokrom in the Akwapim area of the Eastern Region, and former Chancellor of the University of Ghana. This celebration took place from 28 Januari to 5 February 2006. The paper reflects on the funeral as a performance, and observes, in the same space, evolving facets of this important ceremony in the lives of Ghanaian citizens, both at the State and community level. One of the research objectives was to examine the general lexicon of codes in operation at the funeral with a view to demonstrating how these have been adapted to meet contemporary needs of the people who use them. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

123 Wuaku, Albert Kafui

Selling Krishna in Ghana's religious market: proselytising strategies of the Sri Radha Govinda Temple community of Ghana / Albert Kafui Wuaku - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2012), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 335-357.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Hinduism; religious conversion.

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Drawing upon the metaphor of the religious market, this article presents an analysis of the proselytizing strategies the Hare Krishna, a new Hindu worshipping community in Ghana, has developed in order to survive in Ghana's competitive religious economy. It demonstrates the creative ways in which the group negotiates the contours of this market, incorporating Pentecostal methods into its preaching culture, exploiting an ongoing debate between agents of African religions and Pentecostals on the appropriate place of tradition in Ghana, and establishing its credentials as a religion whose culture is compatible with both African religions and Christianity, yet with deeper insights into the mysteries of life. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

124 Yankson, Solace A.

Sociolinguistic aspects of Akan in Accra / Solace A. Yankson - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2009), n.s., vol. 25, no. 2, p. 83-101 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; sociolinguistics; Akan languages.

This paper examines the question as to whether, due to the multilingualism as well as the urbanization of Ghana's capital city, Accra, the Akan language which is spoken as a first language in the city has been affected. It attempts to find out whether the Akan repertoire and usage in the city differs from Akan usage in the indigenous areas, also paying attention to areas where differences can be noticed. The paper is based on recordings of conversations with respondents from both Accra and the indigenous areas where Akan is spoken. The key topics discussed include the mixture of Akan dialects in Accra, nasal assimilation, code switching, code mixing and lexical borrowing, and the differences in Akan usage between speakers in Accra who have had sustained contacts with their homeland and those who have not. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

GUINEA

125 Courtin, F.

Peuplements, mobilités et paysages en zone de mangrove guinéenne: le cas de la baie de Sangaréah (Guinée) / F. Courtin ... [et al.] - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 256, p. 453-466 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; wetlands; islands; population growth; mobility; landscape; natural resource management; environmental degradation.

L'Afrique de l'Ouest connaît depuis le début du vingtième siècle des évolutions démographiques considérables qui s'effectuent dans un contexte de forte variabilité climatique. Ces changements ont des conséquences sur le peuplement et le paysage. La

Guinée, notamment maritime, n'échappe pas à ces évolutions. Le présent article décrit le peuplement, la mobilité humaine et le paysage dans la baie de Sangaréah en Guinée maritime. Son but est d'élaborer un état des lieux de la géographie de cette baie, et de mettre en évidence les dynamiques qui s'inscrivent dans ce territoire. Un recensement de la population et des enquêtes géographiques ont été organisés afin de définir le peuplement et la mobilité. Le paysage a été caractérisé à partir d'observations de terrain et du traitement d'une image satellite Landsat de 2006. Les résultats montrent une présence humaine importante en mangrove, pas seulement en terme de fréquentation, mais aussi en terme d'implantation. Les nombreux villages, hameaux et campements recensés sur ces îles en attestent. Le paysage végétal de la mangrove s'en trouve directement modifié. Pour les auteurs, leurs résultats doivent pouvoir servir de base pour des études diachroniques sur le peuplement, la mobilité et le paysage en mangrove. Ces éléments géographiques évolueront rapidement dans les années à venir, au vu des orientations démographiques et climatiques annoncées. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

126 Gabail, Laurent

Comment dansent les institutions: classes d'âge et rapports de sexe chez les Bassari de Guinée / Laurent Gabail - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2011), t. 81, fasc. 1, p. 9-33 : fig., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; Bassari (Guinea, Senegal); dance; age grade systems; gender relations.

Les Bassari de Guinée organisent périodiquement des danses collectives à l'occasion desquelles les classes d'âge masculines et féminines se rassemblent pour exhiber leurs ornements. Le présent article cherche à rendre compte des raisons pour lesquelles l'esthétique de la danse semble davantage appréciée en fonction du mouvement des ornements qu'en fonction de celui du corps des danseurs. En sous-évaluant certaines distinctions conventionnelles telles que celles entre ornements et instruments ou entre corps et artefacts, la danse offre aux participants l'expérience simultanée de deux modes d'identification radicalement différents: le premier relève de l'indifférenciation collective des groupes d'âge initiatiques; le second de la place stratégiquement négociée au sein de réseaux relationnels égocentrés. Les Bassari sont tous en relation les uns avec les autres. L'organisation collective de la danse ne traduit qu'une image stéréotypée des relations entre les sexes et les âges. Par ses dispositifs chorégraphiques, la danse donne à voir le système d'âge ainsi qu'une version stylisée du mariage, les femmes étant des partenaires d'échange. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

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127 Klute, Georg

The problem of violence : local conflict settlement in contemporary Africa / ed. by Georg Klute & Birgit Embaló. - Köln : Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, cop. 2011. - VII, 480 p. ; 25 cm. - (Topics in interdisciplinary African studies ; 21) - Teksten in Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3896458914

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Guinea-Bissau; violence; conflict resolution; State-society relationship; legal pluralism; chieftaincy; conference papers (form); 2008.

This collective volume proposes the argument that in Africa State and non-State legal orders and institutions are entangled. This configuration enables non-State power groups to succeed with their conceptions of order against, or parallel to, the State, the result of which is called 'heterarchical figurations'. The essays, which were first presented at a conference in Guinea-Bissau in December 2008, are grouped into six parts: 1. Theoretical insights; violence, degrees of heterarchy and dimensions of local non-State order; 2. Political violence and the process of democratisation in sub-Saharan Africa (including a chapter on Mauritania); 3. Emergence of heterarchical political figurations (case studies of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Guinea-Bissau); 4. Legal reality in heterarchical figurations: modes of conflict resolution and dimensions of legal pluralism (Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal); 5. Neo-traditional non-State order or chieftaincies (Namibia, Ghana); 6. Violent conflicts: fields and local modes of resolution (Mali, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau/Casamance border, Bijagos islands, Gambia, comparison of local conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Mali). Authors: Alice Bellagamba, Bakary Camara, Isaie Dougnon, Birgit Embaló, Idrissa Embaló, Raul Mendes Fernandes, Joshua Bernard Forrest, Cecil Magbaily Fyle, Christiane Kayser, Georg Klute, Reinhart Kössler, Fodé Abulai Mané, Paulina Mendes, Maria Paula Meneses, Dieter Neubert, Abderrahmane Ngaïde, Stephen Okhonmina, Petr Skalník, Abdoul Aziz Sow, Jordi Tomàs, Trutz von Trotha, Caterina Gomes Viegas. [ASC Leiden abstract]

IVORY COAST

128 Kipré, Pierre

Agriculture et sécurité alimentaire en Afrique de l'Ouest : bilan et perspectives / sous la dir. de Pierre Kipré et G.-M. Aké Ngbo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2012. - 301 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296967485

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Niger; agriculture; food security; agricultural products; food policy; land use; conference papers (form); 2010.

L'Afrique de l'Ouest a connu, depuis les années 1960, des crises alimentaires accompagnées de conséquences géopolitiques sur le continent, Le colloque de Gagnoa en Côte d'Ivoire (2010) a permis aux participants de s'interroger sur les raisons de l'état endémique de famine et de malnutrition en Afrique de l'Ouest, sur les politiques publiques et les conditions de l'indépendance alimentaire. L'enjeu principal est celui du choix stratégique de nourrir d'abord les populations en tenant compte des opportunités offertes par les produits vivriers, grâce à une agriculture compétitive et à forte productivité. Les textes des contributions, en français et en anglais, qui s'intéressent plus particulièrement à la Côte d'Ivoire et au Niger, sont rassemblés en trois parties: 1) La production agricole et les défis de la sécurité alimentaire (Nom des auteurs dans l'ordre de l'ouvrage: Bouraïma Alpha Gado, Tite Ehuitché Béké, Edith Léadaut Togba, Malam Maman Nafiou, Soumana Boubacar, Jean Bidi, Fatoumata Koné, Gbizié Michel Droubly, Wadjamsse Djezou, Alain Toh); 2) La commercialisation et le financement de la production agricole (Ousmane Amadou, Bernadette Dia Kamgnia, Adèle Gboyéré Koré, Benoît B. Malan); 3) Monde paysan et modernisation de la société (Souleymane Coulibaly, N'Goran Kouakou, Yaya Ouattara, Kouadio Koffi Éric, Kouadio Akou Aka, Michel Galy). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

129 Miran-Guyon, Marie

'Native' conversion to Islam in southern Côte d'Ivoire : the perils of double identity / Marie Miran-Guyon - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 95-117.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Islam; religious conversion; minority groups; communities; Dyula.

This article explores the versatile interface between Islam, ethnic geography, and nationalism in colonial and postcolonial Côte d'Ivoire through the lens of men and women who are at one and the same time self-fashioned (southern) 'natives' and Muslim adepts, or 'native' Muslims. It focuses on what is effectively an invisible and silent minority within southern native groups and the northern Dioula Muslim society alike: a community that has barely received any attention from social scientists despite the transformative impact of its slow but steady Islamization. The article first sheds light on the colonial emergence of Muslim 'autochtones' and the socioreligious and political aspects of this group's development. Given that the group is situated at the crossroads of various ethnic, national, and religious controversies, having enflamed Côte d'Ivoire in olden days as much as in recent years, the article uses its distinct prism to question the contested Ivoirian interface between Islam, ethnic geography, and nationalism at large. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

130 Mitchell, Matthew I.

Migration, citizenship and autochthony : strategies and challenges for State-building in Côte d'Ivoire / Matthew I. Mitchell - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2012), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 267-287.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; migration; nation building; national identity; citizenship.

Although migration has for some time been an important topic in African studies, the 'politics of migration' remain relatively underexamined. While there is a substantial body of literature on migration and economic development, much less is known about the impact of migration on other State-building processes. The upsurge of autochthony discourses throughout much of Africa is a recent phenomenon and an alarming trend that reveals the increased politicization of migration and the challenge these discourses pose to State-building. This article uses Côte d'Ivoire as a case study to shed light on the complex relationship between migration and State-building. The observations from this country provide unique insights into the markedly different ways in which migration can impact State-building processes. While the role of autochthony discourses in the Ivoirian conflict has been documented, the article provides a fresh look at a new chapter in the protracted crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, as it examines the continued role of these discourses in fuelling political violence, most recently following the 2010 elections. In so doing, it provides new insights into the enduring nature of autochthony, highlighting the contemporary challenges that these discourses pose for both migrants and State-building. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

131 Perrot, Claude-Hélène

Témoignage de Marcel Koidio : fils d'un prince anyi-ndenye et petit-fils d'esclaves par sa mère / Claude-Hélène Perrot - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2011), t. 81, fasc. 1, p. 139-146 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; slaves; family; Anyi polity; oral history; 1900-1949.

Marcel Koidio (né en Côte d'Ivoire), qui était à la fois chimiste de profession et planteur, a raconté l'histoire de sa famille maternelle à plusieurs reprises à l'africaniste Claude-Hélène Perrot. Il l'a fait notamment en 2002, en 2004, en 2008 et finalement en 2009, trois mois avant sa mort qui survint le 24 juillet 2009. Marcel Koidio est né en 1940 à Abengourou d'un père qui, pas sa position généalogique, était en mesure d'hériter du siège royal des Ndényé, et d'une mère, Kasar Ama, fille de deux esclaves achetés au tout début du XXe siècle par le roi Ndényé Amoakon Dihue II. Ce récit apporte un éclairage sur la pratique de l'esclavage domestique tel qu'il existait encore en Côte d'Ivoire au début du XXe siècle et sur le statut et les rapports interpersonnels dans les lignages royaux. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

132 Piccolino, Giulia

David against Goliath in Côte d'Ivoire? : Laurent Gbagbo's war against global governance / Giulia Piccolino - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 442, p. 1-23.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; political conflicts; nationalism; foreign intervention; 2000-2009.

While a doctrine of liberal interventionism seems to be gaining acceptance, it remains constrained by the resilience of State sovereignty and by the resistance of internal elites to externally driven prescriptions. This article looks at Côte d'Ivoire's tortuous peace process and at the recent post-electoral crisis, exploring how former Ivoirian President Laurent Gbagbo developed strategies for neutralizing the threat that international peacemaking and peacekeeping intervention posed to his rule. It is argued that a particular ideological discourse played a crucial role in Gbagbo's struggle against 'global governance'. Such a discourse combined the legalistic exaltation of State sovereignty, a fierce anticolonial nationalism, and religious overtones in portraying the Ivoirian crisis as a 'war of second independence' against a wide range of international enemies. While nationalist rhetoric had been toned down after the conclusion of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement in 2007, the confrontation between Gbagbo and the international community reignited during the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis. A series of new developments - in particular the UN's certification mandate - rendered Gbagbo's political tactics and the recourse to nationalism ineffective and contributed to his fall. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

LIBERIA

133 Antwi-Boateng, Osman

The political participation of the U.S.-based Liberian diaspora and its implication for peace building / Osman Antwi-Boateng - In: *Africa Today*: (2011/12), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 3-26.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; United States; diasporas; Liberians; peacebuilding; political participation.

The political participation of the U.S.-based Liberian diaspora represents an archetypical case in the debate about the role of the diaspora as conflict drivers and peacemakers. This is because the U.S.-based diaspora supported armed rebellion against the Doe and Taylor regimes. However, the postwar democratic transition in Liberia has offered the U.S.-based Liberian diaspora the space to be active political participants which has serious implications for peacebuilding. The political participation of the U.S.-based diaspora does not guarantee a benign outcome; nevertheless, noncontentious political activities aimed at lobbying host-country support for peacebuilding, building rational legal institutions, and financially supporting moderate political parties instead of belligerent homeland forces bode well for peacebuilding. In contrast, contentious politics that pitch diaspora Liberians against home-based Liberians over the issue of dual nationality, perceived diaspora dominance in public

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office, and diaspora corruption are counterproductive to peacebuilding. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

134 Kieh, George Klay

"Post-conflict peacebuilding in Liberia" / guest ed. George Klay Kieh, Jr. - Durham, NC : Liberian Studies Association, 2010. - V, 149 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Liberian studies journal, ISSN 0024-1989 ; vol. 35, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; peacebuilding; government policy; State collapse; political conditions; social conditions; constitutionalism; governance; refugees; civil society; nonformal education.

With Liberia's new president, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, who was inaugurated on January 16, 2006, the country's second post-conflict peacebuilding project - following two civil wars - began in earnest. This special issue of *Liberian Studies Journal* examines post-conflict peacebuilding in Liberia. George Klay Kieh, Jr. assesses the liberal model of post-conflict peacebuilding in Liberia. E. Ike Udogu examines the causes of the failure of the nation-State and presents suggestions for improvement of the situation. John Mukum Mbaku probes the issue of constitutionalism and governance in Liberia. Veronica P. Fynn interrogates two of the major challenges - access to health and education - that confront Liberian refugees in their host countries. Samuel N. Duo, Tracy S. Hoover and Constance Flanagan examine the issue of nonformal education and training as important vehicles for building the capacity of civil society organizations in Liberia. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

135 Austen, Ralph A.

Amadou Hampâté Bâ's life and work reconsidered: critical and historical perspectives / Ralph A. Austen, Benjamin F. Soares - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2010), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 133-142.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; writers; intellectuals; conferences; 2007; biographies (form).

Amadou Hampâté Bâ (1900-1991) was one of the major intellectual and literary figures of twentieth-century Africa, but his work is not well known to the English-language reading public. Although earlier studies explain the importance of Hampâté Bâ's work, they tend to accept it and the context within which it was produced in the author's own terms. The present set of essays, originally presented at a conference held in 2007 at the Afrika-Studiecentrum in Leiden, attempts, along with this introductory essay, to place Hampâté Bâ's life and work within a larger framework of African, colonial, postcolonial, and Islamic history and intellectual life. Although the four contributors - Bintou Sanankoua, Louis Brenner, Ralph A. Austen, and Anna Pondopoulo - are all historians by training, their

articles are informed by a mix of interdisciplinary concerns in anthropology, history, Islamic studies, and literary studies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

136 Delavigne, Anne-Hélène

La 'bonne' viande aujourd'hui à Bamako : le marché de la viande entre deux conceptions de la qualité / Anne-Hélène Delavigne - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2011), t. 81, fasc. 1, p. 97-117 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; meat; food market; food controls.

Le présent article rend compte d'un travail de terrain mené depuis 2008 sur l'organisation du marché de la viande à Bamako, la capitale du Mali. Quinze ans après la privatisation des services publics qui entraîne, dès 1991, le démantèlement des organismes de régulation et d'encadrement de la production bouchère, la viande est soumise à des tensions à propos de sa qualité. La conception de la "qualité" que portent bouchers et chevillards dans leurs revendications médiatisées en février 2009 entre en contradiction avec celle des pouvoirs publics, tournés vers le projet d'exportation de viande ou celle, émergente, des classes moyennes aisées qui aspirent à consommer plus de viande, produite dans des conditions sanitaires comparables à celles des pays occidentaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

137 Holder, Gilles

Djenné, la "ville aux 313 saints" : convocation des savoirs, "lutte des classements" et production d'une ville sainte au Mali / Gilles Holder - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 208, p. 741-765.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; towns; memory; Islam.

Ce texte analyse les conditions de production de la "ville sainte" de Djenné, au Mali, à travers un processus d'institutionnalisation de la mémoire qui s'engage au début des années 1980, de concert avec la politique de valorisation économique du patrimoine culturel. On observe un véritable travail sémantique autour des notions de "ville bénie" et de "ville sacrée" qui se fonde sur la concrétion de mises en récits effectuées aux XVIIe, XIXe et XXe siècles par des érudits locaux, passés et présents, des agents de l'administration coloniale, des fonctionnaires maliens, des ethnographes, des journalistes, et jusqu'à l'UNESCO qui classe la vieille ville de Djenné "Patrimoine mondial" en 1988. La civilisation urbaine exemplaire de la ville, sa permanence historique, ses effets de mémoire, ses chroniques, sa baraka, ses listes de saints, ses personnages tutélaires intimes du prophète Muhammad et son postulat paradisiaque sont autant de ressources que les gens de Djenné mobilisent dans les savoirs islamiques - mais aussi profanes - pour faire de Djenné une "ville sainte". Dans ce processus d'institutionnalisation de la mémoire, l'auteur mentionne en particulier le rôle, à partir des années 1970-1980, du marabout El Hadj

Mamadou Traoré, dit Bia-Bia, dont le récit est paru dans les actes du "Premier séminaire culturel de Djenné du 17 décembre 1980" en 1984, et sous l'égide du ministère de la Culture. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

138 Koissy-Kpein, Sandrine

Gender and competition between economic or non-economic labor and schooling : evidence from EPAM Mali / Sandrine Koissy-Kpein - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 107-123 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; gender; child labour; schooling.

Using the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project definition of child labour and data from the Mali Permanent Household Survey (EPAM, Enquête permanente auprès des ménages), the author highlights the gender difference in the competition between economic or non-economic labour and schooling. A quadri-variate Probit estimation enables an assessment of the interdependency between school and various kinds of labour: household chores (HHC), market-oriented (MO) activities and non-market-oriented (NMO) activities. Empirical results indicate differential gender socialization according to the gender of the offspring, gender bias in the division of tasks and time, and competition between labour activities and schooling. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

139 Sanankoua, Bintou

Amadou Hampâté Ba: a testimony / Bintou Sanankoua - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2010), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 143-166.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; writers; intellectuals; oral traditions; biographies (form).

Amadou Hampâté Bâ was a major African traditionalist and humanist figure of the twentieth century. This article, essentially written from personal memories and direct conversations with him and certain people from his family environment, tells of the unusual journey and secret struggles of an unusual man in search of his roots. Writer, politician, and diplomat, spiritual and religious leader, philosopher, traditionalist; this text shows how Amadou Hampâté Bâ became all of these at once, how he lived through the violence and injustice of French colonialism and how he rediscovered his roots thanks to oral tradition. It was oral tradition that reconciled him with himself and allowed him to reenter Fulani society, from which the violence of colonial wars had expelled him. This article shows how his journey made him into a passionate defender of African cultures, traditions, and languages and someone who admirably knew how to make use of UNESCO as a platform for these causes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

140 Takezawa, Shoichiro

Discovery of the earliest royal palace in Gao and its implications for the history of West Africa / Shoichiro Takezawa & Mamadou Cisse - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 208, p. 813-844 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; archaeology; buildings; urban history.

The history of Gao, located at the confluence of the Niger River and the Tilemsi Valley (Mali), has been reconstructed mainly on the basis of the two Tarikhs of Timbuktu. The early days of Gao, however, which were not described conscientiously in these Tarikhs, have been subjected to polemics in many respects. The authors' excavations at the archaeological sites of Gao Saney and Gao city since 2001 have provided new data that offer an original approach for rewriting the early history of Gao. According to these data, the archaeological site of Gao Saney was occupied by a population including merchants and manufacturers from North Africa from the eighth to the tenth centuries, rather than the commonly accepted date of the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries, inferred from the epitaphs of the neighbouring cemetery. The excavations have also uncovered large buildings made completely of stone in Gao city, known as Gao-Ancient. The authors consider these as constituting a royal residence protected by a big castle, constructed at the beginning of the tenth century only to be abandoned toward the end of the same century. The excavations have thus confirmed, for the first time, the very existence of the twin cities of Gao, mentioned by Arabic writers of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

141 Thibaud, Bénédicte

Enjeux conflictuels autour de la ressource : le cas de la réserve des éléphants du Gourma (Sahel malien) / Bénédicte Thibaud - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 255, p. 399-411 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; elephants; natural resources; nature conservation; conflict.

Dans un contexte d'amplification des problèmes causés par les conditions climatiques au Sahel, il semble difficile de concilier les impératifs de la protection environnementale et les besoins des communautés locales d'éleveurs traditionnels et de cultivateurs quand les ressources naturelles se raréfient. Au Mali, alors que sont mises en place des aires de conservation, les tensions s'accroissent entre les hommes en rivalité pour les ressources inégalement réparties et l'un des derniers grands troupeaux d'éléphants d'Afrique occidentale. L'extension des surfaces cultivées, au détriment des parcours de migration des pachydermes, se traduit par la disparition des espaces tampons entre les deux groupes et, au fur et à mesure que les espaces d'occupation, autrefois bien différenciés, tendent à se rejoindre, les conflits se multiplient. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITANIA

142 Freire, Francisco

The "Narziguas", forgotten protagonists of Saharan history / Francisco Freire - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2011), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 35-65 : ill., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; Western Sahara; indigenous peoples; historical sources; 1500-1599.

This article discusses the processes leading to an almost complete exclusion of some populations native to the western Sahara from oral tradition and historical writing. The author considers the Arabization of this context and its implications in the formation of contemporary identities, when evidence suggests precisely their complexity and non-linearity. In order to assess this argument he looks at a mid-sixteenth-century letter sent to Lisbon from the Arguin castle, off the Saharan coast. This document should prove particularly important as the population depicted there as the main interlocutors of the Portuguese in the region - the "Narziguas" - is nowadays excluded from most historical accounts. The reading proposed of this letter explores the possibility of a Narziguas leadership in the coastal western Sahara prior to the seventeenth century; in this manner, questioning some of the well-established Arab-centred historiography and oral tradition. It is also argued that Islam has been ideologically and genealogically used as a privileged instrument in the reconfiguration of the region's social landscape. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

143 Ngaide, Abderrahmane

Les territoires de l'exil : entre tactiques et dilemme / Abderrahmane Ngaide - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 211-220.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; diasporas; civil society; Internet; identity.

Pour les exilés mauritaniens, le support territorial permet l'intériorisation d'une situation inédite, celle de l'être ici et là-bas, comme si la mémoire liait le territoire au temps. Ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler l'espace public, en Mauritanie, est très souvent occupé par la police et les militaires. Les organisations de la société civile sont interdites, ou leurs actions limitées. Le présent texte explore la façon dont le fait de vivre en exil crée une "aventure identitaire". Il faut tenter de reconstruire une communauté réelle ou imaginaire, mais le dilemme est aussi que les identités s'enchevêtrent. Il apparaît que, depuis 2000, naissance des forums de discussion sur l'Internet, les Mauritaniens communiquent, échangent, se livrent à des joutes verbales, mais sans qu'aucun d'entre eux ne puisse atteindre le corps de l'autre sur l'espace public virtuel. La discussion, la prise de parole, l'écriture, tous ces éléments s'installent comme des moyens incontournables dans les échanges et deviennent

les piliers d'un désir de visibilité et d'affirmation de soi en situation de diaspora. L'Internet tend à remplacer le manque d'espaces de sociabilité en Mauritanie, à se constituer en "communauté imaginaire" sur un territoire virtuel mais commun à tous. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

144 Kipre, Pierre

Agriculture et sécurité alimentaire en Afrique de l'Ouest : bilan et perspectives / sous la dir. de Pierre Kipré et G.-M. Aké Ngbo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2012. - 301 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296967485

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Niger; agriculture; food security; agricultural products; food policy; land use; conference papers (form); 2010.

L'Afrique de l'Ouest a connu, depuis les années 1960, des crises alimentaires accompagnées de conséquences géopolitiques sur le continent, Le colloque de Gagnoa en Côte d'Ivoire (2010) a permis aux participants de s'interroger sur les raisons de l'état endémique de famine et de malnutrition en Afrique de l'Ouest, sur les politiques publiques et les conditions de l'indépendance alimentaire. L'enjeu principal est celui du choix stratégique de nourrir d'abord les populations en tenant compte des opportunités offertes par les produits vivriers, grâce à une agriculture compétitive et à forte productivité. Les textes des contributions, en français et en anglais, qui s'intéressent plus particulièrement à la Côte d'Ivoire et au Niger, sont rassemblés en trois parties: 1) La production agricole et les défis de la sécurité alimentaire (Nom des auteurs dans l'ordre de l'ouvrage: Bouraïma Alpha Gado, Tite Ehuitché Béké, Edith Léadaut Togba, Malam Maman Nafiou, Soumana Boubacar, Jean Bidi, Fatoumata Koné, Gbizié Michel Droubly, Wadjamsse Djezou, Alain Toh); 2) La commercialisation et le financement de la production agricole (Ousmane Amadou, Bernadette Dia Kamgnia, Adèle Gboyéré Koré, Benoît B. Malan); 3) Monde paysan et modernisation de la société (Souleymane Coulibaly, N'Goran Kouakou, Yaya Ouattara, Kouadio Koffi Éric, Kouadio Akou Aka, Michel Galy). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

145 Pedrosa, Jose

Geographic distance and credit market access in Niger / Jose Pedrosa and Quy-Toan Do - In: African Development Review: (2011), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 289-299 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; microfinance; population density; economic models.

Distances involved in accessing basic services can constitute a major barrier to development. This paper analyses the relationship between the distance separating households from microfinance institutions' offices in Niger, and the low levels of

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development and performance of the microfinance sector in the country. To cope with the effects of geographical distance, microfinance institutions adapt their policies through more restrictive loan conditions, higher interest rates and more intensive screening. This then leads the authors to discuss the tension between access and sustainability in the context of financial services for the poor. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

146 Adebani, Wale

The radical press and security agencies in Nigeria : beyond hegemonic polarities / Wale Adebani - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 45-69.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; State-society relationship; press; intelligence services.

The dominant trend in the literature on civil society in Africa, particularly in the context of undemocratic regimes, assumes that civil society activists (including progressive, radical, or guerrilla journalists) are committed only to counteracting the preeminence of a repressive State. Within such a paradigm, evidence of collaborations between agents of the State and elements within civil society particularly in the interest of advancing political liberation, democracy, justice, and equity tend to be understated, if not erased altogether. Based on ethnographic details of secret collaborations between the Nigerian security agencies and radical journalists in the fight against military fascism, this article argues that the commonly assumed division between the State and the media is in fact breached regularly in practice. Such evidence should draw scholarly attention to a largely neglected area of research on State-media relations in Africa: the penetration of the apparatuses of power and repression by their targets and victims. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

147 Adeboye, Olufunke

'A church in a cinema hall?' : Pentecostal appropriation of public space in Nigeria / Olufunke Adeboye - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 145-171.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Pentecostalism; churches.

Over the past two decades Nigeria has become a hotbed of Pentecostal activity. It is the view of this study that Pentecostal visibility in Nigeria has been enhanced not just by Pentecostals' aggressive utilization of media technology for proselytization as claimed by previous scholars, but also by their appropriation of public spaces for worship. The study not only focuses on the church in the cinema hall, but also on churches in nightclubs, hotels, and other such places previously demonized as 'abode[s] of sin' by classical Pentecostals. It argues that users' perception of public spaces having rigid meanings and unchanging usage was responsible for much of the tensions experienced. It would be more

useful for academic analysts and various 'publics' to construe such spaces as dynamic sites, at once reflecting mutations in the public sphere, responsive to local and global socioeconomic processes, and amenable to periodic reinventions and negotiations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

148 Aderinto, Adeyinka A.

Impact assessment of HIV/AIDS knowledge and prevention among patrons of bars and hotels in Abuja, Nigeria / Adeyinka A. Aderinto ... [et al.] - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2009), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 45-54 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; AIDS; health education; evaluation.

This study examines the impact of AIDS-education programmes among patrons of bars and hotels in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja, Nigeria. Its aim is to measure the extent to which respondents' HIV/AIDS knowledge in terms of transmission and prevention improved in the period following intervention. Specifically, the study focuses on the promotion of various preventive methods, such as condom use. Data for the study were collected at two levels: 1) a pre-intervention baseline survey; 2) post-intervention questionnaires. The findings show that multiple socioeconomic and cultural factors influence patronage of bars and hotels in Abuja, and HIV/AIDS programme interventions had a positive impact on respondents' knowledge of HIV/AIDS, as well as their adoption of preventive measures. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

149 Adunbi, Omolade

Oil and the production of competing subjectivities in Nigeria : 'platforms of possibilities' and 'pipelines of conflict' / Omolade Adunbi - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 101-120.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; petroleum; power; multinational enterprises; community participation; State-society relationship; governance; conflict; NGO.

This article examines how multinational corporations, recognizing the symbolic value of oil pipelines, flow stations, and platforms as ancestral promises of wealth to subject populations, work with NGOs and communities (sometimes in collaboration with the latter, but sometimes in a more adversarial manner) in setting up governance structures that often compete with, and sometimes oppose, the State in struggles over territorial control and resource extraction. These forms of contestations, it argues, create new sites of power in which NGOs aid multinational oil corporations in negotiating new sites of governance that in themselves create new structures of power. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

150 Akinwale, Akeem Ayofe

Curtailling conflicts in the resource-endowed Niger Delta communities of Nigeria / Akeem Ayofe Akinwale - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2009), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-16 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Niger Delta conflict; conflict resolution; attitudes.

Violent conflicts remain unabated in the Niger Delta communities of Nigeria, despite the efforts of successive governments and international organizations to broker peace in the area. How have the Niger Delta communities, the Nigerian State, and multinational oil corporations managed the crisis? What are the forces fuelling the crisis and what may be a lasting solution? This article addresses these questions on the basis of an analysis of earlier studies of the conflict and interviews conducted with stakeholders in four oil-producing Niger Delta communities. The findings reveal that opinions about conflict resolution mechanisms differ among the various groups. While government officials and oil companies were optimistic about mechanisms for conflict control, youth activists and religious leaders identified structural barriers to conflict resolution such as failing intervention efforts, increasing hostage taking by militants, and inadequate infrastructure. The article concludes with policy recommendations. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Aleru, J.O.

Exploring frontiers of archaeology and cultural resource management : untold stories of the Esie stone figurines / J.O. Aleru and K. Adekola - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2010), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 50-64 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; archaeological artefacts; sculpture; cultural heritage; Yoruba.

The north central Yorubaland homeland of the Igbomina Yoruba, in the modern Kwara State of Nigeria, is endowed with abundant natural and cultural resources. However, the vast majority of these significant elements of cultural heritage remain unexamined. The present authors report on the potential elements of natural and cultural heritage in the homeland of the Igbomina people, and of recent archaeological work undertaken by themselves in the region. The article's principal focus, however, is on the Esie stone figurines, 800 representational statues carved in steatite (or 'soapstone') and ranging in size from 14 centimetres to over one meter in height, which are among the most prominent known elements of cultural heritage in the Igbomina homeland. Thus far, researchers have only determined that these figurines predate the 19th century. The authors advocate more research into the civilization which produced the Esie figurines. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Aniago, Peter Emeka

Contextual elements of vicious performance: focus on a category of audience-orientated physical contest / Peter Emeka Aniago - In: *African Performance Review*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 81-91.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Fulani; rites of passage; violence.

This paper analyses the Fulani 'soro', a male youth flogging contest in Nigeria, drawing on the concept of 'vicious performance', an analytical framework which classifies a category of participatory performance characterized by the inflicting of pain and contestants' responses to it. 'Soro' is engaged in voluntarily to prove contestants' courage and their ability to endure pain. It is audience-oriented and takes place within clearly defined performative boundaries. The concept of 'vicious performance' is used to examine why anyone would want to go through such an ordeal. It shows that 'soro' is a means of psychologically training young Fulbe boys for life as a nomad and survival in a wild environment. Consequently, a successful show of courage and pain endurance in a 'soro' performance marks the transition from boyhood to manhood. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Azubuike, Lawrence

Acomparison of the rationales for the prohibition against hearsay evidence in the USA and Nigeria / Lawrence Azubuike - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 230-260.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; United States; legal procedure; evidence.

The influence of the USA in the world is reflected not just in the export of its values and policies, but also in the spread of US jurisprudence and legal norms around the world. Many nations try to emulate US trial practice and procedure, while others measure the utility of their procedural rules by US standards. The rule generally prohibiting the admissibility of hearsay evidence is firmly rooted in the common law which is the basis of the legal systems in both the USA and Nigeria. This article explores and compares the jurisprudential and other rationales underpinning the hearsay rule in both jurisdictions. It finds that, although there are slight differences in the trial procedures of the two systems, the general stricture against hearsay evidence is informed by similar rationales in both jurisdictions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Bird, S. Elizabeth

The history and legacy of the Asaba, Nigeria, massacres / S. Elizabeth Bird and Fraser Ottanelli - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 1-26.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Biafran conflict; political violence; genocide.

In early October 1967, four months into the Nigerian Civil War over the secession of the predominantly Igbo region east of the Niger River, Nigerian federal troops massacred

hundreds in Asaba, a town in southeast Nigeria on the west bank of the Niger. While ethnically Igbo, Asaba was not part of Igbo-dominated Biafra. The killings at Asaba remained little known outside Igbo communities for many years, largely because they went unreported in the press at the time and subsequently received scant attention in histories of the Civil War. The present authors reconstruct the history of the events, primarily using survivor accounts in the absence of other primary documents. They suggest that a fuller accounting of the Asaba massacres not only fills a gap in the historical record, but also helps us understand more completely the subsequent development of the Civil War. In particular, the authors argue that the unsuccessful Biafran incursion west of the Niger, and the subsequent atrocities committed against civilians by federal troops, became a major factor in confirming the rhetoric of genocide that hardened Biafran resolve and disastrously prolonged the war. In addition, the reconstruction of this event contributes to scholarship on the impact of traumatic memory at the local and national levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

155 Brigaglia, Andrea

Central Sudanic Arabic scripts (part 1): the popularization of the Kanawi script / Andrea Brigaglia - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2011), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 51-85 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; manuscripts; writing systems; Arabic language; religious literature.

In this article, the author draws attention to the Arabic calligraphic styles used in manuscripts and market editions produced in twentieth-century northern Nigeria. While research on the origins and history of the Arabic calligraphic scripts of the Central Sudan still needs to answer many questions, the article contends that, instead of focusing only on the few available sixteenth- or seventeenth-century manuscripts, researchers could also benefit from the study of the easily accessible twentieth-century Nigerian calligraphic hands, which have inherited and popularized more ancient calligraphic traditions. After reconstructing the career of a legendary calligrapher of Kano city - Sharif Bala Gabari - and looking at his work, as well as that of other contemporary calligraphers of the northern Nigerian metropolis, the author argues for the existence of a specific 'Kanawi' script used today for the realization of Korans and decorative copies of religious books. The contemporary Kanawi is an extension of a style that was known in the rest of West Africa as 'Hausawi' in precolonial times. Nigerian calligraphers consider this style, in its turn, to be an offshoot of more ancient scribal traditions that had their centre in Borno. If the script of Borno is the oldest form of Central Sudanic script, more research on the origins and development of the Borno scribal traditions and their Hausa offshoots is necessary in order to shed light on the position of the Central Sudan within the wider family of western Arabic scripts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

156 Chouin, Gérard

Dossier "Paradoxes des élections générales 2011 au Nigeria : démocratie affirmée, violences exacerbées" / introd. Gérard Chouin ; contrib. Ndubueze O. Nkume-Okorie ... [et al.] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2011), no. 239, p. 63-132.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; elections; 2011; political violence; election campaigns; corruption; reform.

Considérées comme les plus transparentes depuis l'avènement du pouvoir civil en 1999, les élections du printemps 2011 au Nigeria ont été pourtant marquées par les pires violences électorales. Pour expliquer ce paradoxe, ce dossier propose, entre autres, de suivre les faits et gestes d'un parti politique en campagne, le rôle crucial du monde universitaire mobilisé pour encadrer le mieux possible les élections, tout comme les différentes étapes historiques de la lutte contre les abus électoraux. Alors que les élites politiques font des élections un outil de maintien de leurs privilèges et de détournement des finances publiques, avec la complicité de parrains et de milices armées privées, les violences croissent à mesure que s'enracine le principe de gouvernement civil. Au Nigeria, les élections sont tout autant une mise en œuvre purement formelle d'un mode de sélection des dirigeants qu'un réel pouvoir donné à la démocratie. Titres des articles: Introduction thématique (Gérard Chouin) - L'enregistrement électronique des électeurs au Nigeria : un dispositif biométrique au service de la démocratie? (Ndubueze O. Nkume-Okorie, Gérard Chouin) - Partis politiques et élections de 2011 au Nigeria : l'Action Congress of Nigeria en campagne (Guillaume Thiery) - Violences électorales au cours de la IVe République nigériane : le paradoxe de la démocratie (Isaac Olawale Albert) - De l'abus endémique à l'exemplarité électorale? : les élections de 2011 au Nigeria (David U. Enweremadu). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

157 Egya, Sule E.

Historicity, power, dissidence: the third-generation poetry and military oppression in Nigeria / Sule E. Egya - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 444, p. 424-441.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; poetry; protest; writers; English language; political repression; military regimes.

Modern Nigerian poetry in English has proved to be a significant medium of action against authoritarian leadership in Nigeria. In historicizing the sociopolitical condition of regimes, Nigerian poets have responded to circumstances distinct to their historical period. This article examines the work of the younger writers widely regarded as the third generation of Nigerian poets, the condition of its production, and its 'generational' response to the dictatorships of General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida (1985-1993) and the late General Sani Abacha (1993-1998). The article argues that while older Nigerian poets also responded to the intense oppression caused by these regimes, the third generation poets

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represent one of the prominent counter-hegemonic cultural practices in the decade between the 1980s and the 1990s. United by a collective spirit, they raise a generational, coherent counter-hegemonic discourse against these regimes, despite the difficulties they had to face. The article is an attempt to map out this new, relatively unknown poetry and what might be called its aesthetics of rage. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

158 Filani, Michael O.

Transport institutions in Nigeria's livestock trade: a case study of Bodija cattle market, Ibadan / Michael O. Filani, Dickson 'Dare Ajayi - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2009), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 33-44 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; road transport; cattle; marketplaces.

Transportation is a crucial factor in Nigeria's cattle trade. Over the years, a pattern of transportation has emerged by which cattle are moved from sources in the northern states to the southern cattle markets. The dominant form of transportation is road transport. This article examines aspects of cattle movement by road from the north to Bodija market, the main cattle market in Ibadan in southwestern Nigeria. It identifies the actors - formal and informal - involved in cattle transportation, and their characteristics, including main function, gender, ethnicity, and relative wealth. Attention is paid to the movement of cattle from 10 northern States to Akinyele Kraal, also in the north, from Akinyele to Bodija market, and movements within Bodija market. Cattle transport security and insurance issues are also dealt with. The article shows that cattle dealers' choice of market depends on the prices at various markets, availability of transport, and varieties of cattle in demand. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

159 Gundu, Zacharys Anger

Nigerian archaeology: the ethical challenge / Zacharys Anger Gundu and Abigail Ebenmosi Assa - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2010), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 65-85.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; archaeology; professional ethics.

In Nigeria, ethical issues in archaeological practice can be divided into several themes: ownership and control of archaeological and cultural resources; conservation, preservation and protection of archaeological resources, including training; the role of foreign-based archaeologists in Nigeria; the legal environment of archaeological practice; the challenge of interfacing with stakeholders in archaeological research; and intellectual property and copyright arising from the dissemination and use of archaeological data and information. Based on these themes, the authors discuss trends in Nigerian archaeology and explore basic ethical questions that are relevant to the study of Nigeria's archaeological resources. They argue that for Nigerian archaeologists to assert their voices in the study of their country's past, they will have to champion the formal integration of ethics at the levels of

training, praactice, documentation and curation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

160 Hills, Alice

Policing a plurality of worlds : the Nigeria police in metropolitan Kano / Alice Hills - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 442, p. 46-66.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; police; plural society; social conflicts; urban areas; conflict prevention.

The prevention of intercommunal conflict in cities where multiple religious and secular norms and processes affect the delivery of security and justice is a major challenge for governments and residents. Most analyses of conflict prevention focus on the part played by traditional authorities or civil society associations, downplaying the role of public police forces. Yet fieldwork in Kano, northern Nigeria, suggests that locally appropriate forms of conventional policing can be highly effective in lowering tension. While the need to negotiate with Kano's semi-State and informal policing actors has not reconfigured the Nigerian police's authority practices, Kano's relative stability owes much to the political and technical skills with which senior police officers manage the city's competitive environment. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

161 Kagu, Abba

Effects of sand mining on agricultural activities on the Bama Ridge, north eastern Nigeria / Abba Kagu and Andrew Maina - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2010), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 86-102.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; sand mining; land degradation; agricultural production.

Based on field observations, interviews and measurements, this paper examines the effects of sand mining on agricultural activities on the Bama Ridge in northeastern Nigeria. Sand mining on the ridge is carried out using simple hand tools like shovels and diggers. Every five days, 801 tippers of sand are removed from the ridge to Maiduguri and environs. Sand mining has seriously affected agricultural activities around the ridge. Due to these mining activities, crop production has been reduced by more than 50 percent, grazing lands have been totally destroyed and animals have migrated to areas with abundant food supply. Fish production has also been reduced drastically due to water shortage in the Ngadda river. In order to manage the remaining agricultural land vis-à-vis sand excavation in the area, a comprehensive policy should be developed to make this activity ecologically sustainable. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

162 Krishnan, Madhu

Mami Wata and the occluded feminine in anglophone Nigerian-Igbo literature / Madhu Krishnan - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 1-18.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; novels; women; gender.

This article examines the ways in which literary representations of the sacred feminine have shifted and evolved in anglophone Nigerian-Igbo literature. Beginning with an examination of the precolonial tradition of Mami Wata, or mother water, goddess worship among Igbo communities, the article traces the ways in which colonial imposition both fossilized previously flexible standards of gendered discourse and promoted largely Judeo-Christian norms for gendered behaviour as part of a total political, economic, and social process of domination, which resulted in an effacement of the sacred feminine from literary representation. This effacement, however, has been redressed in recent years through a shift in engagement that has allowed the anglophone Nigerian-Igbo writer to return to the feminine as a means of voicing an alternative tradition, turning away from the colonialist problematic of earlier works. This evolution in discursive representations of gender and femininity is explored through readings of Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart', Flora Nwapa's 'Efuru', Buchi Emecheta's 'The Joys of Motherhood', and Chris Abani's 'GraceLand'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

163 Lawan, Mamman

Law and development in Nigeria: a need for activism / Mamman Lawan - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 59-85.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; development planning; social and economic rights; law; popular participation.

This article explores the use of law in development at two levels in Nigeria. Firstly, development as a State duty has been provided for under the constitution, thereby creating socioeconomic rights for citizens, albeit rights which are unenforceable. Secondly, development policies drawn up at different times have also invoked law in one way or another to facilitate the achievement of their respective objectives. Both cases reflect the international trend in their respective discourses. The first approach mirrors the international human rights regime, while the second mimics international development discourse. While the instrumental use of law is desirable, this article argues that it is inadequate. More needs to be done to supplement it. First, courts need to adopt a radical interpretation of the constitutional provisions to make socioeconomic rights enforceable. Secondly, people need to be active citizens through participation in the development process. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

164 Lawuyi, O.B.

The park in the urban Nigerian culture / O.B. Lawuyi - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2010), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 1-13.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; urban transport; urban environment; social structure; State-society relationship.

Transport is central to economic exchange and the communication processes going on within it. Thus garages and parks, terms which are used interchangeably in Nigeria, are inevitably found in any Nigerian community. This paper explores the culture of the city garage in terms of the patterns of interaction taking place within and around it, the link with the social-structural order, the role of time and space, and the implications of all these factors for urban development. Central to the discourse is the idea of a distinction between public and private space as key to the construction of order. Following a description of the transport public, the paper pays attention to social conflicts between transport workers and drivers, and the government, whose objective is to order the chaos often created by the transport industry. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

165 Nwajiaku-Dahou, Kathryn

The political economy of oil and 'rebellion' in Nigeria's Niger Delta / Kathryn Nwajiaku-Dahou - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 295-313 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Niger Delta conflict; political economy; petroleum industry; illicit trade.

The escalation in armed attacks on Nigeria's oil industry and the massive expansion in oil theft generated a veritable industry in the study of the political economy of war dominated by public-choice strands. Critical scholarship on the Niger Delta challenges this work for its neglect of history in explaining the shift from peaceful protest in the 1990s to armed struggle. Yet taking history seriously need not blind us to the 'critical breaks'. Nigeria's transition to civilian rule in 1999 brought State and non-State actors into a complicit union as rebellion and oil bunkering consolidated a pre-existing parallel economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

166 Nwaokoro, Joseph Nna Emeka

Nigeria's National Content Bill: the hype, the hope and the reality / Joseph Nna Emeka Nwaokoro - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 128-155.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; petroleum industry; bill drafting; legislation.

Oil-producing nations adopt local content policies to extend benefits from oil and gas to other sectors of the economy. Nigeria's recent efforts to pass local content legislation with

stringent targets and stiff penalties have drawn widespread attention, spurred ongoing debate and prompted numerous international workshops and seminars. Lack of local content has been blamed for high unemployment and lack of capacity, and even been linked to militancy in the Niger Delta region. After much debate and delay, the bill has become law. This article reviews the bill's history and tracks the hype surrounding Nigeria's moves towards a legislative mandate. It discusses the provisions of the bill, observing that it is poorly drafted, vague and therefore difficult to comply with. The bill could also violate international agreements, such as bilateral investment treaties and GATT, and is unnecessary in the face of contractual alternatives that could be successfully utilized to enhance local content. Contract models contain ample provisions for enabling local content and have been successfully employed by other resource-rich nations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

167 Ofo, Nat

Securities and Exchange Commission of Nigeria's draft revised Code of Corporate Governance: an appraisal / Nat Ofo - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 280-299.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; business organization; governance; bill drafting.

In furtherance of its role to entrench good corporate governance practice in Nigeria, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Nigeria published a draft revised Code of Corporate Governance. It is intended that this revised code will replace the country's current corporate governance code which came into force in 2003. This article sets out a thorough examination of the draft code with a view to appraising whether the final version of the code will be well-suited to meet its desired goals. Consequently, some of its provisions have been critically reviewed while others have been acclaimed. Furthermore, the article draws attention to the increased responsibility of the Securities and Exchange Commission in establishing good corporate governance practice and makes extensive suggestions in this regard. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

168 Ogundari, K.

A review of Nigerian agricultural efficiency literature, 1999-2011 : what does one learn from frontier studies? / K. Ogundari, T.T. Amos and V.O. Okoruwa - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 93-106 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; agriculture; efficiency; 2000-2009.

This study provides a critical overview of Nigerian agricultural efficiency literature covering 1999-2011. A total of 156 frontier studies, yielding 210 observations, were used for the review. The preliminary findings from both the Funnel Plot and Funnel Asymmetry Test revealed that publication bias is not a severe problem in the selected literature. The findings

via univariate scatter plot and Spearman correlation provided evidence that reported efficiency scores positively correlated with the year of survey in the primary study. However, this observation might be an indication that positive efficiency change in the total factor productivity (TFP) growth characterized the development of the Nigerian agricultural sector over the years. The average efficiency estimate from all the reviewed studies is about 0.71, thus suggesting that there is considerable room for improvement in the sector. To further distil important policy findings from the primary literature, the authors observed that 48 percent of the observations identified education as a significant determinant of efficiency. Likewise, experience was shown to be an important variable by 33 percent, while 23 percent identified age as a key determinant. Also, 19 percent showed that extension and family size are important. Directions for future research are also outlined. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

169 Okuyade, Ogaga

Rethinking militancy and environmental justice: the politics of oil and violence in Nigerian popular music / Ogaga Okuyade - In: *Africa Today*: (2011/12), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 79-101.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; popular music; protest songs; Niger Delta conflict.

The Niger Delta question is not just the most controversial issue in postcolonial Nigeria: it has launched Nigeria into global news circuits. The delta itself, the most marginalized geopolitical zone in Nigeria, gives vibrant expression to the paradox of wealth and poverty tied to a single space. With the establishment of the amnesty policy, most mainstream media seem to have forgotten that the cardinal aim of the policy is to create a platform to ease infrastructural development in the Niger Delta and thereby to articulate the importance of ecological and human justice. What fascinates the media is the idea of militancy itself, not the postamnesty assurance of a new world for the doubly marginalized delta people. This essay examines how popular music has become the new site for political activism, especially in engaging the society and government on pressing postcolonial issues in Nigeria, specifically the Niger Delta question and the functionality of the amnesty package. The essay examines how these popular artists articulate the predicament of the delta in their songs, considering that popular music is hardly discussed among cultural art forms that give expression to the Niger Delta question. Popular music offers the Nigerian public an alternative to the hegemonic position. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

170 Olutayo, Akinpelu Olanrewaju

Infrastructure and development: catalysis or cataclysms in Africa? : the case of 'fadama' farming in Nigeria / Akinpelu Olanrewaju Olutayo - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2009), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 69-83 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; rural development; infrastructure; irrigation.

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This paper examines a World Bank initiative in Nigeria designed to attack poverty through the empowerment of the people by providing infrastructure for development. The initiative concerned so-called 'fadama' (Hausa for low-lying floodplains) projects, initiated in the 1990s to promote low-cost improved irrigation technology, with later stages implemented in 2006 and 2007. The study focused on 'fadama' activities in the Ajibode Resettlement Area of the University of Ibadan. The results indicate that this was a top-down, politically motivated and elite-based development strategy. Rather than catalysing development, the projects posed more problems than were addressed initially. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

171 Onuoha, Freedom C.

Violence at sea: the ramifications of maritime piracy in Nigerian and Somali waters for human security in Africa / Freedom C. Onuoha - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2009), n.s., vol. 25, no. 2, p. 21-46 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Somalia; piracy; human security.

Both national and international waterways are vitally important to States because they serve as a medium of transportation, a source of economic exploitation of mineral resources such as crude oil, and a source of food in the form of fishing and shrimp fishing. Regrettably, Africa's waters now represent one of the world's high-risk waterways for vessels and crew in terms of pirate attacks. This article focuses on pirate activities in Nigerian and Somali waters, essentially because these countries have recorded the highest incidence of pirate attacks in the last few years. It examines the dimensions maritime piracy has assumed in these areas, discusses the factors behind the new wave of pirate activities, and unravels the implications of maritime piracy for human security on the continent. It concludes with recommendations for combatting piracy in Nigerian and Somali waters in particular, and Africa in general. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

172 Onwuzuruigbo, Ifeanyi

Old wine in new bottle: civil society, 'iko mme'e' and conflict management in southeastern Nigeria / Ifeanyi Onwuzuruigbo - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 4, p. 306-322 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; conflict resolution; Igbo; rituals; civil society.

Africa boils on account of intractable communal conflicts. Strategies adopted to manage the conflicts usually conform to Western approaches of conflict management. Traditional forms of conflict resolution have rarely been applied. This has prompted initiatives which emphasize traditional tools of conflict management. On the basis of interviews and archival documents, this paper examines the deployment of 'iko mme'e' (blood covenant) rituals by

local civil society organizations in managing the Aguleri and Umuleri communal conflicts in Nigeria. It catalogues the failure of Western models, explains the principles underlying 'iko mme'e', which are important instruments in Igbo cosmology, and how these were used to facilitate peace in Nigerian communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

173 Poloamina, I.D.

Is exchange rate pass-through to import prices in Nigeria a short-run phenomenon? / I.D. Poloamina, M. Adetunji Babatunde, M. Abimbola Oyinlola - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2009), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 55-67 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; exchange rates; prices.

The rapid movements in exchange rate in Nigeria became apparent after the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) was introduced in 1986. From then on, there was a significant shift in trade and exchange rate policy towards liberalization. This informed the fall in the nominal effective exchange rate between 1985 and 1989 at an average of 41 percent annually and an average depreciation of 71 percent annually of the official exchange rate. This article examines the extent of exchange rate pass-through into import prices between 1980 and 2006. A price model that recognized the development in the tradable and non-tradable sectors of the economy was used. At the aggregate level, exchange rate pass-through to import prices was found to be complete. However, only the short-run effect of exchange rate pass-through was evident and there was no long-run relationship between the variables. In the short run, a 1 percent depreciation of the exchange rate led to a 1 percent increase in import prices. In addition, the immediate past values of world export prices and tariff rates explain some of the variation in import prices. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

174 Popular

The popular discourses of Salafi radicalism and Salafi counter-radicalism in Nigeria : a case study of Boko Haram - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 118-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Islamic movements; fundamentalism; ideologies.

This essay examines the religious discourses articulated by the Islamic group Boko Haram and its opponents through analysis of sermons and debates recorded on cassettes, CDs and DVDs. Rather than simplistic application of economic deprivation theory, the essay argues that Boko Haram is driven by a will to power, and the religious and temporal dimensions should be equally taken into account. By locating the religious worldviews of Boko Haram and its opponents within the history of the Salafi/Wahhabi movement in Nigeria, the essay demonstrates that Salafism/Wahhabism should be understood as a complex phenomenon comprising various ideas and tendencies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

175 Routley, Laura

NGOs and the formation of the public : grey practices and accountability / Laura Routley - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 442, p. 116-134.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; NGO; State-society relationship; corruption; attitudes.

This article examines the formation of 'the public' or 'the people' as negotiated by a small number of national NGOs in eastern Nigeria. The ways in which these NGOs conceive of 'the people' or 'the public' and the actions they undertake are often at odds with conceptions of 'the public interest' implicit in much development policy. At the same time, their actions do not conform to a moral economy governed by obligations to primordial groups. Instead, this article argues that the NGOs are seeking a particular kind of accountability from the State, and concludes that the forms of accountability pursued by NGO workers provide important insights into how the Nigerian State is perceived and ultimately produced. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

176 Sander, Barrie

Capital punishment jurisprudence: a critical assessment of the Supreme Court of Uganda's judgment in Attorney General v Susan Kigula and 417 others / Barrie Sander - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 261-279.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; capital punishment; supreme courts; judgments.

The Ugandan Supreme Court's decision in Attorney General v Susan Kigula & 417 Others ended a ten year constitutional challenge against capital punishment. The attorney general was appealing the Constitutional Court's declarations that a mandatory death penalty and a delay on death row of more than three years violate Uganda's Constitution. The respondents cross-appealed the Constitutional Court's declarations that the death penalty is constitutional and that hanging is an appropriate and therefore constitutional method of execution. The Supreme Court dismissed both the appeals and cross-appeals. This article summarizes the Supreme Court's findings and analyses the court's reasoning. It demonstrates that, while the court's reasoning is generally in line with the interpretations offered by international courts and human rights bodies, the court arguably missed an opportunity to take a bolder approach regarding the relationship between the death penalty and the prohibition on cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, particularly in light of recent international trends. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

177 Ugochukwu, Françoise

Autour de la mort prématurée dans l'oralité igbo / Françoise Ugochukwu - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2011), t. 81, fasc. 1, p. 119-135.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Igbo; folk tales; child mortality; popular beliefs.

La présente étude est fondée sur neuf contes recueillis au Nigeria, entre 1972 et 1987, dans les États d'Anambra, Enugu et Imo. Elle considère l'attitude nigériane devant la mort de l'enfant, et plus particulièrement devant les morts à répétition telles qu'elles apparaissent en littérature orale. Trois de ces contes, recueillis en septembre-octobre 1986 et en mars 1987 auprès de la même conteuse, originaire d'Umuida, dans le canton d'Enugu-Ezike, à l'extrême nord de la zone linguistique igbo, sont analysés pour l'éclairage particulier qu'ils offrent de ce phénomène. La société traditionnelle a toujours cherché une explication spirituelle aux morts prématurées. Les formes orales, les contes en particulier, transmettent ce savoir dans des récits présentant le cas de jeunes personnes désignées par le conteur sous le nom d'ogbanje (o gba nje "voyageur"), cet enfant qui s'en va et revient et qui ne peut ou ne veut vivre dans ce monde en dépit de ses efforts. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

178 Ugolo, Christopher E.

Ogunde's dance choreography and the quest for national unity in Nigeria / Christopher E. Ugolo - In: *African Performance Review*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 41-53.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; dance; theatre.

Hubert Adedeji Ogunde (1916-1990) was a Nigerian actor, playwright, theatre manager, and musician who founded the Ogunde Concert Party in 1945, the first professional theatrical company in Nigeria. He grew up in an environment deeply rooted in the traditions of the Yoruba people, but the growing influence of Christianity also impacted on his work. The need to preserve his culture led him to adopt syncretism as a philosophy and an eclectic approach to production. During the colonial struggle he was detained on many occasions as a result of his overtly political plays. This paper discusses Ogunde's philosophy, focusing on his main theme of 'unity in diversity'. It examines his choreographic style, using the dance piece 'Nigeria' (1977) as an example. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

179 Ukala, Sam

Transformations of the African folktale: towards a poetics for authentic adaptation / Sam Ukala - In: *African Performance Review*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 23-40.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; folk tales; Ika language.

Transformation is a common feature of the African folktale and its performance. Two broad kinds of transformation can be distinguished: auto-transformation, or transformation from within the cultures that own the tale, and adaptation, or transformation from the standpoint of the outsider. Using examples from Ika folktales (Nigeria), this paper examines auto-transformation from the perspective of language, subject matter and form, as well as

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sensitive and insensitive forms of adaptation by translators and creative writers. Adaptations are then assessed against the traditional conventions of folktale composition and performance, which Sam Ukala has crystallized into eight laws of aesthetic response. However, because of the dynamism of African folktale aesthetics, a reliable poetics for the authentic adaptation of the African folktale may derive from a creative rather than a mechanical observance of these laws. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SENEGAL

180 Bryant, Kelly Duke

Pleasing parents, satisfying students : African interests and Senegal's school for sons of chiefs, 1855-1872 / Kelly Duke Bryant - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 187-202.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; black education; elite; colonial policy.

In 1855, Louis Faidherbe, the Governor of Senegal, established the School for Hostages in the colonial capital of Saint-Louis. Later renamed the School for Sons of Chiefs and Interpreters, the school accepted children of high ranking families from the largely still independent states surrounding the Senegal colony, and was meant to train future allies and auxiliaries even as it strengthened ties between French officials and African leaders. This article examines the Saint-Louis school from 1855 to 1872, paying special attention to the sons of chiefs who were chosen to study in Algiers. It explores how the French used this education to help them build alliances in the interior and how the political function of education affected its policies and priorities. Since the politics in question involved creating and maintaining good relations with chiefly families, officials had to fully consider the concerns of African parents and children regarding such issues as religion, health, outings, and entertainment. As the experiences of the Senegalese students in Algiers suggest, French dependence on African allies in the interior in the middle of the nineteenth century allowed members of chiefly families - both adults and children - to shape the education provided for sons of chiefs by the French. Based on archival sources, the article focuses on the efforts of Africans to shape the school to serve their own interests and exercise agency even within the constraints created by the French presence. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

181 Cissé, Momar

Transmission ou communication du savoir dans les cultures de l'oralité : réflexions sur le chant comme mode de transfert de la mémoire sociale / Momar Cissé - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 277-287.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; communication; Wolof language; songs.

Le présent article examine deux modèles de communication, le modèle mécaniste et le modèle interactif, pour cerner leur application dans la transmission du savoir et de la mémoire dans les cultures orales. Il s'attache plus particulièrement au cas des chansons wolof au Sénégal. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

182 Coutelet, Nathalie

Féral Benga : de la danse nègre à la chorégraphie africaine / Nathalie Coutelet - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 205, p. 199-215.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; artists; dance.

Féral Benga (1906-1957), aujourd'hui oublié, fut un danseur à succès dans les années 1930 et 1940 à Paris. Originaire de Dakar (Sénégal), issu d'un milieu intellectuel de notables, enfant illégitime de parents d'ethnies différentes, il découvre la danse en France où il arrive en 1923. Autodidacte, il fait une carrière au "music-hall" et devient célèbre comme "danseur nègre". Il constitue une figure originale de danseur au XXe siècle, oscillant entre les personnages stéréotypés et dénudés du "music-hall" et les créations chorégraphiques personnelles. En dépit des stéréotypes entourant chacune de ses prestations, il a pu faire dialoguer les cultures africaines et européennes, les traditions et la modernité. Il se présente ainsi comme un discret mais essentiel pionnier de la rénovation chorégraphique et de la reconnaissance de la danse africaine comme art à part entière. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

183 Diallo, Yoro Diop

Les logiques d'action des matrones et accoucheuses traditionnelles de Saint-Louis : les contraintes du contexte socio-sanitaire / Yoro Diop Diallo - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 263-276 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; midwives; folk medicine.

Le présent article aborde le travail des accoucheuses traditionnelles et des matrones à Saint-Louis (Sénégal), qui prennent en charge quarante pour cent des accouchements, dans un contexte où le paysage socio-sanitaire est soumis à des changements à la fois d'ordre endogène et exogène et où l'exercice médical est redéfini selon les normes internationales (OMS). Dans un premier temps, l'auteur part des axes de questionnement et du modèle théorique pour construire un paradigme explicatif. En second lieu, il montre le contexte socio-sanitaire de la ville de Saint-Louis. Il traite ensuite des matrones et de leur rapport avec les normes sanitaires. Il aborde enfin les logiques d'adaptation déployées par les matrones dans le contexte socio-sanitaire de Saint-Louis, où la médecine moderne est considérée comme "importée", parce qu'issue de la médecine coloniale appelée "médecine blanche". Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

184 Diarisso, Dianguina

Étude des TIC dans l'enseignement secondaire technique et professionnel au Sénégal / Dianguina Diarisso - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 49-72 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; information technology; secondary education.

La présente étude pose la question de savoir, dans le contexte sénégalais, et compte tenu des défis et priorités dans le champ de l'éducation, quelles sont les stratégies organisationnelles qui sont de nature à favoriser l'intégration pédagogique durable des TIC à l'école, afin de contribuer à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'éducation. L'article se fonde sur les réponses à des questionnaires concernant plus précisément: l'intégration de la technologie de l'information et de la communication au secondaire; l'intégration technologique dans l'école sénégalaise; les compétences propres sur l'utilisation de l'outil informatique dans l'école secondaire sénégalaise. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

185 Doligez, François

Expériences de microfinance au Sénégal / sous la dir. de François Doligez, François Seck Fall et Mansa Oualy. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2012. - 203 p., XVI p.foto's. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [183]-191. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782811107093

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; microfinance; small enterprises; agricultural credit; credit cooperatives.

Les textes qui composent le présent ouvrage sont issus d'un atelier d'écriture tenu en octobre 2011, dans le but de comparer des expériences de microfinance au Sénégal, d'en estimer l'impact social dont l'intégration, de procéder à une évaluation des effets de la microfinance sur la vie des emprunteurs, de repérer les changements induits dans la réglementation. Ils sont regroupés en trois parties: 1) Environnement et acteurs, 2) Enjeux et innovations, 3) Les défis de la microfinance agricole et rurale. Titres des contributions: État des lieux sur le secteur de la microfinance au Sénégal (Waly Clément Faye). Première partie: Les mutations juridiques et institutionnelles de la microfinance au Sénégal (Abdou Fall) - L'expérience de Sen'Finances: du désendettement créatif au refinancement des institutions de microfinance (Denise Fatoumata Ndour) - Du "social" dans la gestion des performances de la microfinance: l'expérience de CAURIE (Ndéye Absa Gueye). Deuxième partie: Les produits financiers islamiques: contribution à la diversification du paysage de la microfinance au Sénégal (Mansour Faye et Mansour Ndiaye) - Le "scoring" en microfinance: un outil de gestion du risque de crédit (Khadidiatou Ndiaye) - Microfinance et insertion des jeunes: l'expérience des Parcelles assainies à Dakar (Dibor Ngom). Troisième partie: Les enjeux de la mise en réseau des mutuelles: l'expérience de l'Union financière mutualiste de Louga (Mansour Ndiaye) - Le Fonds d'appui aux initiatives rurales de la FONGS: une innovation pour financer l'investissement de l'agriculture familiale au Sénégal

(Aminata Ndiaye) - Évaluer le risque économique du warrantage (Guillaume Bastard, Abdoulaye Diasse). Conclusion : une mise en perspective des expériences dans un paysage en transformation (François Doligez et François Seck Fall). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

186 Goudiaby, Chérif

La didactique universitaire dans l'enseignement supérieur technique et professionnel au Sénégal / Chérif Goudiaby - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 31-47 : fig. ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; teaching methods; technical education; higher education.

Au Sénégal, se mettent en place de nouvelles logiques d'organisation et de fonctionnement industriels qui imposent de nouveaux profils et de nouvelles compétences. De plus, l'enseignement supérieur technique et professionnel est actuellement confronté à des problèmes multiples et complexes tels que la massification des effectifs, les différences d'origine sociale des étudiants en formation, et l'inadéquation des formations aux besoins. S'appuyant sur un cas d'école, le présent article propose une réflexion autour de la question centrale de la didactique universitaire, sur les axes de la pertinence, des enjeux, et de l'applicabilité. Il est axé sur trois points: la définition de quelques concepts clés, l'étude de la didactique universitaire, et enfin la présentation d'un exemple de didactisation d'une discipline, à savoir les "sciences graphiques" dans la formation des techniciens supérieurs. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

187 Gueye, Maramé

Modern media and culture in Senegal : speaking truth to power / Maramé Gueye - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 27-43.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; satire; oral poetry; public opinion; Internet; Wolof.

In a You Tube video, a young man performs a satirical poem about Senegal's President Abdoulaye Wade. The author brilliantly sums up Wade's tenure in one minute. He compares the president to "a rat's hole" and makes fun of his physical features while emphasizing many ways in which Wade has failed the nation. Some viewers thought the performance was disrespectful of the president, and others feared for the author's safety. This article argues that although the World Wide Web gives voice to African youth, it can be a dangerous space, especially for artists. The viewers' negative comments and their concern for the author's life is a modern response to his art and a consequence of its presentation on the Internet. If viewed through the lenses of traditional Wolof oral forms, however, the poem's harsh rhetoric takes on less controversial meanings that the viewers did not seem to understand. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

188 Gueye, Mbaye

Mélanges en hommage au professeur Mbaye Gueye / [textes réunis et éd. par Ndiouga Benga ... [et al.]]. - [Dakar] : Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, 2009. - 909 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, ISSN 0850-1254) - At head of title: Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines. - Met bibliogr.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Africa; academics; historiography; history; geography; literature; festschrifts (form).

Ce numéro spécial des 'Annales de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines' est publié en hommage de Mbaye Gueye, professeur au département d'histoire de l'université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Sénégal. Contributions de: Théophile Assongmo, Cheikh Ba, Tapsir Ba, Moustapha Bangoura, Boubacar Barry, Ndiouga Benga, Ismaila Ciss, Cyr Descamps, Mamousse Diagne, Mamadou Diakité, Amadou Tidiane Diallo, Alioune Diané, Mamadou Moustapha Dieng, Youssoupha Diop, Ndèye Awa Diop, Babacar Diop dit Baba, Abdoulaye Elimane Kane, Mamadou Fall, Guedj Fall, Rokhaya Fall-Sokhna, Ousseynou Faye, Omar Gueye, Abou Haydara, Lilyan Kesteloot, Aboubacry Moussa Lam, Boubakar Ly, Saliou Mbaye, Penda Mbow, Edmée Mbaye Diouf, Mor Ndao, Saliou Ndiaye, Aminata Ndiaye, Paul Ndiaye, Amadou Falilou Ndiaye, Jean-Baptiste Ndong, El-Hadji Amadou Ndoye, Abderrahmane Ngaïde, Abdou Ngom, Nzachée Noubissi, Olivier Sagna, Babacar Sall, Ephrem Sambou, Sokhna Sane, Ibrahima Seck, Abdou Sow, Basile Tatsabong, Iba Der Thiam, Mandiome Thiam, Daouda Thiaw, Sagane Thiaw, Diatou Thiaw, Ibrahima Thioub, Birahim Thioune, Abdoulaye Touré, El H. Seydou Nourou Touré. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

189 Hill, Joseph

Languages of Islam: hybrid genres of Taalibe Baay oratory in Senegal / Joseph Hill - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2011), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 67-103.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Sufism; Muslim brotherhoods; oratory; language usage.

This paper shows how religious speeches by leaders of the Taalibe Baay, disciples of the Senegalese Sufi Shaykh Ibrahim Nas, uphold Islamic knowledge and authority while accommodating competing yet intertwined knowledge regimes. French and Arabic enter into Wolof religious discourse in multiple ways through contrasting educational methods, uses, and language ideologies. These three languages are combined and separated in numerous linguistic registers juxtaposed in religious speeches: classical Arabic prologues and textual quotations, "deep Wolof" narratives largely excluding loanwords, more conversational registers using some French terms, and so on. Although orators typically use French terms sparingly, they sometimes break this pattern and use them liberally, especially when critiquing Western hegemony and secular values. They sometimes incorporate French discourses of "liberty" and "progress" in passages designed to

demonstrate Islam's superiority in achieving these ideals. Orators tend to replace common French terms for morally positive concepts with Arabic terms, yet they usually reinsert the French as a gloss to facilitate comprehension. The author discusses these utterances as cases of linguistic "hybridity" in which contrasting voices combine to serve an authorial purpose. These rhetorical patterns fit into a larger pattern of accommodating, contesting, and appropriating hegemonic languages, institutions, and ideas while upholding Islam's unique authoritativeness. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

190 Ka, Aminata

Éducation environnementale et gestion participative des cadres de vie, école et milieu : du transfert du savoir au savoir-être / Aminata Ka - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 13-22 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; secondary education; teaching methods; environmental education.

La présente étude est fondée sur une enquête concernant l'éducation environnementale et la transmission du savoir dans le cadre formel des institutions scolaires, enquête menée en 2010 auprès des élèves de collèges d'enseignement moyen (CEM) au Sénégal. Après un cours sur les thèmes de la pollution et de l'assainissement en économie familiale sociale, les élèves ont eu à faire des activités extra muros "set setal" (reverdir leur environnement, travailler en groupe, se concerter sur leur vécu, etc.). Il s'agissait de comprendre si les comportements des élèves, y compris un développement de l'esprit critique, sont influencés par les différents types de participation aux travaux concernant l'environnement. Dans le domaine de l'interaction maître-élève, et pour évaluer l'impact de la gestion pédagogique et didactique sur la participation à la vie scolaire des élèves de cinquième (garçons et filles), ont été scrutés en particulier les pratiques et stratégies des professeurs, et les supports d'enseignement employés. Bibliogr., note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

191 Kariya, Kota

The Murid order and its 'doctrine of work' / Kota Kariya - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 54-75.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Muslim brotherhoods; Sufism; marabouts.

The Murid order was founded by Ahmad Bamba (d. 1927) at the end of the nineteenth century in the area corresponding to the western region of contemporary Senegal. Many scholars have referred to a characteristic item of faith in this order, known as the 'doctrine of work'. Broadly speaking, this doctrine states that Murid disciples' gratuitous work for their masters is sanctified, and that such disciples are guaranteed a place in Paradise in the next world. It appears that contemporary Murids continue to adhere to this doctrine that connects work to future salvation; moreover, this teaching occasionally leads to the surprising view that disciples can substitute their labour, which benefits their masters, for

religious obligations such as prayer and fasting. However, it remains questionable whether the doctrine can be attributed to Bamba. On the basis of a review of studies that refer to the doctrine and an analysis of Bamba's writings and other Arabic works, this paper indicates problems that result from insisting on a relationship between the doctrine and Bamba's thoughts without citing appropriate sources, as well as from a biased interpretation of his passages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

192 Marut, Jean-Claude

À l'Ouest, quoi de nouveau? Les obstacles à la paix en Casamance / Jean-Claude Marut - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 255, p. 363-376 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Casamance conflict; conflict resolution.

En trente ans, l'histoire du conflit casamançais a connu une lente modification du rapport de forces. Son origine renvoie à des conflits sociaux et identitaires qui dégénèrent en conflit violent faute d'espace public de débat, et où les acteurs cherchent à instrumentaliser des rivalités internes et externes. À l'inverse de ce qui s'est passé au Sud-Soudan, la rébellion, affaiblie, ne bénéficie d'aucun soutien de la communauté internationale, et a perdu beaucoup de ses soutiens initiaux. C'est d'ailleurs, paradoxalement, l'évolution des rapports de force en faveur de l'État sénégalais qui conduit à l'impasse actuelle. Leur sentiment de supériorité incite en effet les responsables dakarois à nier la réalité politique du conflit et de ses causes, à tout faire pour ne pas avoir à négocier, et donc à le laisser pourrir, quelles qu'en soient les conséquences pour les Casamançais et les risques pour le Sénégal. Une telle attitude ne laisse guère d'autre choix aux radicaux de la rébellion que de chercher à modifier le rapport de forces par les armes pour imposer une négociation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

193 N'Diaye, Marième

Le développement d'une mobilisation juridique dans le combat pour la cause des femmes: l'exemple de l'Association des juristes sénégalaises (AJS) / Marième N'Diaye - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 124, p. 155-177.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; lawyers' associations; women; women's rights; access to justice.

En Afrique subsaharienne, la mobilisation juridique reste un répertoire d'action marginal au sein du mouvement des femmes. Dans un contexte de concurrence entre différents ordres normatifs (étatique, coutumiers et/ou religieux), les obstacles à l'appropriation du droit sont nombreux et expliquent le décalage important entre droit formel et droit réel, permettant ainsi de comprendre pourquoi le droit est resté un outil sous-utilisé par les militantes. Néanmoins, certaines associations ont tenté de s'en saisir pour faire avancer les droits des femmes tant sur le plan législatif que sur le terrain judiciaire. À partir de l'étude du cas de l'AJS (Association des juristes sénégalaises), cet article montre comment s'est construite et

a évolué cette mobilisation juridique qui tend à s'imposer progressivement comme un mode d'action légitime parmi les militantes de la cause des femmes au Sénégal. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

194 Ndiaye, Aminata

Vulnérabilité au changement climatique : adaptations et conséquences dans le Sahel rural sénégalais / Aminata Ndiaye - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 305-317 : graf., ill., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; climate change; droughts; environmental degradation; rural areas.

En raison de sa position géographique, à la fois littorale et bordière du Sahara, le Sénégal est doublement exposé aux effets du changement climatique. Ce phénomène s'y manifeste par une modification significative du trait de côte, eu égard à la platitude du littoral, mais aussi, depuis les années 1970, par une variabilité pluviométrique considérable exacerbée par un contexte de désertification de sa partie sahélienne. La crise climatique accentuée par une anthropisation incontrôlée a engendré une dégradation des écosystèmes qui a atteint un tel paroxysme dans le Sahel rural sénégalais que, malgré le retour sporadique des pluies enregistré ces dernières années, l'effectivité d'une régénération des paysages reste difficile. La succession d'années sèches renforcée par la baisse sensible de la fertilité des sols a engendré une évolution chaotique de la production agricole, essentiellement sous pluie. Et le recours à de nouvelles terres pour satisfaire aux besoins d'une population en croissance galopante a exacerbé le processus de dégradation naturel du substrat pédologique et de certains éléments de la biosphère. En diversifiant leurs activités (déboisement, abandon de la jachère, modification des systèmes de mise en valeur agricole, exode de la main d'œuvre jeune vers les villes), les populations s'efforcent de trouver des moyens d'adaptation, qui restent précaires, à un milieu déjà fragilisé. Ces activités témoignent d'un bouleversement économique et culturel. Au travers d'un diagnostic qui met en évidence l'interconnexion entre climat, environnement et activités socioéconomiques, le présent article montre l'urgence de la recherche d'une meilleure compréhension du rôle des sociétés et des sciences dans la production et l'évolution des paysages. Une connaissance du climat et de ses relations avec l'espace géographique est indispensable à toute politique de développement qui se veut durable. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

195 Ndiaye, Lamine

Compréhension sociologique de la violence à l'école sénégalaise / Lamine Ndiaye - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 247-262.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; violence; schools; social environment.

Le présent article traite de divers aspects de la violence - imposée aux élèves - à l'école au Sénégal, violence physique ou violence symbolique, en s'attachant plutôt à cette dernière forme. Le pouvoir du verbe se révèle dans la violence symbolique, celle-ci participant d'un moyen de domination. Lorsque l'on étudie les phénomènes de violence, il est nécessaire de tenir compte des représentations sociales. De nombreux sociologues en ont proposé des définitions. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

196 Saho, Bala S.K.

The appropriation of Islam in a Gambian village: life and times of Shaykh Mass Kah, 1827-1936 / Bala S.K. Saho - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 4, p. 1-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; Islam; ulema; miracles; biographies (form).

This paper explores the role played by an Islamic cleric, Shaykh Mass Kah, in the dissemination of Islamic teaching and its practice in the Senegambia. It analyses the role religious leaders played in the Senegambia after the demise of Islamic kingdoms that militant Islamic leaders attempted to build during the second half of the nineteenth century. Examining the life history of Mass Kah within this time period shows how religious leaders like him remained central in the everyday lives of local communities, their followers, and those who sought their blessings. Given the pivotal role of Islam in the Senegambia during the militant revolutions between Muslims and non-Muslims or nominal Muslims (those who practise the religion in name only) of the nineteenth century, the clerics emerged as new leaders in positions of social and political authority. Islam offered the people a social, cultural, and political opportunity to replace their autocratic overlords. By foregrounding the meaningfulness of the change that was brought by the peaceful transition to Islam during the colonial period, the paper examines how the "new" faith was widely internalized by the peasantry, who were impressed with the numerous demonstrations of miracles by Muslim clerics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

197 Sall, Fatou Diop

Sénégal : les femmes rurales à l'épreuve d'une citoyenneté foncière / sous la dir. de Fatou Diop Sall & Ramata Thioune. - Mankon : Langaa Research & Publishing CIG, cop. 2012. - XIV, 144 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 127-138.

ISBN 9956727822

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; rural women; land law; land use; gender inequality.

La complexité des interrelations entre le genre et le foncier au Sénégal fait qu'une approche interdisciplinaire a été privilégiée dans cet ouvrage pour aborder la question des rapports entre les femmes et la terre. Le travail est fondé sur une enquête menée en 2008, en milieu rural. Les questions traitées sont: le genre et les droits fonciers au regard de la législation foncière au Sénégal; les perceptions et représentations du foncier selon le genre

qui permettent de comprendre les symboliques fondant les actions des acteurs; le genre et les modes d'accès aux ressources foncières, et l'exercice de la citoyenneté. À l'épreuve des faits, les femmes se trouvent marginalisées dans les instances de décision, les textes sont mal connus et l'on constate aussi une insécurité foncière et des conflits fonciers en découlant. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

198 Sy, Oumar

L'agriculture urbaine dans la ville de Ziguinchor : enjeux, contraintes et perspectives / Oumar Sy - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 288-304 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; urban agriculture; poverty reduction.

Dans un contexte d'urbanisation rapide, l'agriculture urbaine et périurbaine, l'une des principales utilisatrices du foncier - après le bâtiment - à Ziguinchor (Sénégal, Basse Casamance), est la principale occupation à laquelle s'adonnent des ruraux migrants qui se sont installés en ville et que celle-ci ne peut prendre en charge. Bien que les avis varient sur la question, elle peut selon l'auteur être mise à profit dans la lutte contre la pauvreté urbaine en ce qu'elle contribue à assurer l'approvisionnement de la ville en produits alimentaires de proximité et à générer des revenus, même si elle est confrontée à des contraintes, qu'il faudra lever pour s'attaquer aux problèmes alimentaires et environnementaux. De nombreux acteurs de ce secteur sont des femmes. Le présent article s'appuie sur des travaux d'enquêtes et d'entretiens, des images satellitaires, des vues aériennes et des opérations de terrain. Il se propose de présenter un environnement favorable au développement d'une agriculture sous pluie et maraîchère, de s'interroger sur ses enjeux dans la lutte contre la pauvreté urbaine, sur le rôle de la municipalité, et enfin sur les problèmes et carences et les perspectives de son développement. Bibliogr., note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

199 Ambrosetti, David

The diplomatic lead in the United Nations Security Council and local actors' violence : the changing terms of a social position / David Ambrosetti - In: *African Security*: (2012), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 63-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Sierra Leone; diplomacy; peacekeeping operations; leadership; UN Security Council.

Inspired by interactionist and constructivist sociology, this paper focuses on the United Nations Security Council as an arena with its own social rules and bureaucratic routines. It presents the informal position that Security Council diplomats delegate to specific members of the Council, the position of 'leader', when dealing with specific dossiers. Indeed, a

change occurred during the 1990s and the early 2000s in how Council diplomats considered the task of leading a United Nations peace operation, notably in regard to the use of offensive military. The analysis of this change is documented with empirical material concerning the leading position of France in the African Great Lakes region, from Rwanda in 1993 to the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2003. A second instance of diplomatic leadership considered is the leading role assumed by the British authorities in Sierra Leone (1991-2002). The new 'leadership' role calls on United Nations diplomatic leaders to better protect the credibility of 'their' peace operations. It sheds a light on the importance of deterring or incentive messages embedded in routine Security Council decisions and how routine practices may change when facing critical situations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

200 Bosch, Shannon

Africa's toy soldiers, non-State armed groups, and 'voluntary' recruitment : anything but child's play / Shannon Bosch and Juanita Easthorpe - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 4-19.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Sierra Leone; child soldiers; children's rights; military recruitment; law of war.

Armed conflict on the African continent has witnessed increasing recruitment of child soldiers, often at the hands of non-State armed groups. Unfortunately, this practice continues unabated in the face of legal obligations prohibiting the recruitment of child soldiers under international humanitarian law, and international and regional human rights law. While international condemnation of the practice has led to attempts to increase the minimum age for recruitment to 18, a disjuncture persists between the legal obligations States sign up to, and the actual enforcement of these prohibitions at a domestic level. International criminal law jurisprudence emanating from the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the International Criminal Court is being monitored closely, as these courts seek to enforce the prohibition in all armed conflicts, and against both State actors and non-State armed groups. International humanitarian law only protects child soldiers who have been unlawfully recruited. This article takes a closer look at what amounts to unlawful recruitment in light of customary international humanitarian law, since this body of law also binds non-State actors, even without further criminalizing legislation at a domestic level. Moreover, the article briefly explores whether a child can ever void this protected status by volunteering to participate directly in hostilities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Conteh, Prince Sorie

The role of religion during and after the civil war in Sierra Leone / Prince Sorie Conteh - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2011), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 55-76.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; religion; interreligious relations; civil wars; peacebuilding.

Civil wars in Africa are renowned for their strong religious elements, with religion being used for different purposes and in different capacities. Sierra Leone's civil war (1991-2002), known also as the 'rebel war', had significant religious dimensions. The warring factions used religion for their gain. Beyond that, Muslim and Christian groups provided relief supplies for war victims and, through interfaith cooperation, succeeded in brokering peace between the government and the rebels. This article presents an account of the roles religion played in the Sierra Leonean civil war: as instigator, justifier, and eventually reconciler. In so doing, it argues against singular modalities of religion, which fail to illustrate the permeation of religion in African society and the sphere of capabilities of religious leaders and organizations in war-torn States. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

202 Fridy, Kevin S.

Sierra Leone's 2007 elections: monumental and more of the same / Kevin S. Fridy and Fredline A.O. McCormack-Hale - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 4, p. 39-57 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; elections; 2007; ethnicity; voting.

When the National Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone announced that Ernest Bai Koroma and his party, the All People's Congress, had been elected to replace the incumbent Sierra Leone People's Party government, Sierra Leone joined a growing number of African nations to have experienced a peaceful turnover of power from one popularly elected government to another. Though the electoral tallies were not without their critics, the overwhelming sentiment both within Sierra Leone and without was that the 2007 elections marked a positive turning point in the country's political history. Using newly released census data and election results, the authors analyse the 2007 elections to see just how paradigm-breaking these elections were. They find that the social cleavages, and most notably ethnic cleavages pitting the Mende versus the Temne, that marked preceding elections were evident in 2007. These most recent elections were not, however, as some SLPP supporters have claimed, more divisive in terms of ethnicity than elections past. What changed between 2002 and 2007 was not an increase in "tribal animosities" or a demographic shift but rather a change in who the heterogeneous and relatively cosmopolitan voters of Freetown felt should lead the country for the next five years. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

203 Krogstad, Erlend Grøner

Security, development, and force : revisiting police reform in Sierra Leone / Erlend Grøner Krogstad - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 443, p. 261-280.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; Great Britain; police; reform; government policy; development cooperation.

This article adds empirical and historical depth to the debate about security sector reform (SSR) by analysing British-led reform of the Sierra Leone Police (SLP) against the backdrop of late-colonial policing reforms. It argues that the security-development logic that frames SSR skates gingerly over a difficult problem familiar from the late-colonial period: that of investing sufficient coercive capacity in the State for it to withstand threats without simultaneously making it more effective at oppression. Whereas colonial discourse balanced the goal of introducing a civilian order against relatively specific advice on how to organize and use force in emergencies, the security-development discourse offers little guidance as to the type and level of force the police should be equipped with in the service of development. The supply of more than 1m pound worth of weapons and munitions to the SLP illustrates the inherent dilemma of SSR in weak States, and by strengthening the coercive capacity of the State it may ultimately jeopardize the success of police reform in Sierra Leone. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

204 Labonte, Melissa T.

From patronage to peacebuilding? : elite capture and governance from below in Sierra Leone / Melissa T. Labonte - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 442, p. 90-115 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; political elite; decentralization; governance; corruption; peacebuilding.

Sierra Leoneans have long seen their governance institutions as unresponsive and inefficient. Following the civil war, the government adopted a plan of fiscal, administrative, and political decentralization to mitigate widespread corruption, enhance accountability, and reverse the over-concentration of central authority in Freetown. The key institutions of decentralization, the chieftaincy system and local councils, play important but uneven decisionmaking, management, and implementation roles, making the process prone to elite capture. This article analyses the peacebuilding implications resulting from variation in strategies to counter elite capture in decentralization. It argues that the UN's variation of this approach, which focuses on relations between elites, has yielded few positive results. A second variation, employed mainly by international and national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), focuses on rebalancing asymmetries between elites and non-elites, and has been more effective in sensitizing non-elites to demand good governance and accountability. The challenges of redressing power imbalances between chieftain actors and non-elites remain, and in addition to continued, robust oversight of local councils, the chieftaincy system requires deeper reforms to guard against further marginalization of non-elites and to achieve liberal peacebuilding goals. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

205 Shepler, Susan

Special issue: Everyday life in postwar Sierra Leone / guest eds.: Susan Shepler, Aisha Fofana Ibrahim. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2011/12. - XII, 165 p. ; 23 cm. - (Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 58, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen. ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; civil society; disabled; food; taxis; veterans; youth.

The essays in this special issue describe the creativity of Sierra Leoneans in the aftermath of the civil war of 1991-2002, focusing on changes at the level of people's lived experiences. At the same time they acknowledge that postwar interventions by international groups have had an important impact on everyday life. In "The check is not in the mail: how local civil-society organizations cope with funding volatility in postconflict Sierra Leone", Vandy Kanyako explores the survival of Sierra Leone's civil society organizations (CSOs) after postwar funding flows disappeared. Maria Berghs and Myriam Dos Santos-Zingale explore how Sierra Leoneans have remade global neoliberal development discourses around disability suitable for their own needs, providing four snapshots of the everyday lives of disabled people in postconflict Sierra Leone. In "The real and symbolic importance of food in war: hunger pains and big men's bellies in Sierra Leone", Susan Shepler discusses the role of food in narrations of wartime trauma. The next articles are about youth, livelihoods, and identity. Michael Bürge, in "Riding the narrow tracks of moral life: commercial motorbike riders in Makeni, Sierra Leone", examines the social and moral landscape of commercial bike riders (okadamen), elucidating the contexts in which bike riders, often seen as ex-combatants and stigmatized as violent and unethical, live as social in-betweens. Bike riding becomes a channel through which they navigate to negotiate their social position. In a related essay, "Between ex-combatization and opportunities for peace: the double-edged policies of motorcycle-taxi driving in urban postwar Sierra Leone", Anne Menzel draws attention to the creativity of youths, especially industrious and ambitious ex-combatants, who faced the challenges of a postwar situation and the opportunities it provided to transform themselves into wage-earning members of society through commercial bike-riding. It is this restless youth, with the potential to resort to violence, that Krijn Peters writes about in "The crisis of youth in postwar Sierra Leone: problem solved?" He argues that youths in urban and rural communities continue to be marginalized and exploited and that they partly blame their elders for their present problems. [ASC Leiden abstract]

TOGO

206 Guézéré, Assogba

L'obsession d'habiter sa propre maison à Lomé: quel impact sur la dynamique spatiale? / Assogba Guézéré - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 256, p. 565-590 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Togo; capitals; urbanization; housing; urban planning.

À Lomé (Togo) on constate un rythme de croissance rapide de l'espace urbain. En l'absence d'efficacité d'agences officielles et de politique de logement et dans un climat de libéralisation des pratiques foncières, le citoyen a tendance à produire son propre logement parce que les autorités n'ont pas pris de dispositions pour fournir des logements sociaux en qualité et en quantité suffisante. De plus, les promoteurs sont peu nombreux voire inexistants. La liberté de l'auto-construction a instauré un grand désordre dans l'occupation de l'espace urbain. En raison du laisser-faire et en l'absence d'une planification urbaine opérationnelle, il s'est développé, dans cette capitale, le phénomène généralisé de la course au "chez-soi" où tout Loméen est animé du désir ardent d'acquérir un terrain pour construire sa propre maison d'habitation. Avoir sa maison à Lomé est prestigieux d'autant plus que la capitale a un grand pouvoir d'attraction et sert de lieu de refuge aux membres de famille et aux amis qui sont de passage. La présente étude s'efforce de répondre aux questions: Quelle est l'ampleur de l'extension spatiale en rapport avec l'évolution démographique? Quels sont les fondements de ce désir d'être propriétaire de sa propre maison et non de la louer? Comment se fait l'acquisition des parcelles? Comment les citoyens parviennent-ils à construire leur propre logement? Quelles sont les conséquences de cette pratique sur la dynamique spatiale? Que faire pour contrôler la croissance urbaine et la qualité de l'habitat à Lomé? L'article tire les conséquences de ces faits sur les conditions de vie des Loméens privés d'infrastructures, de services urbains et de moyens de transport en commun et sur l'urbanisation anarchique non contrôlée par les pouvoirs publics. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

207 Sylvanus, Nina

Fakes: crisis in conceptions of value in neoliberal Togo / Nina Sylvanus - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 51, cah. 205, p. 237-258.

ASC Subject Headings: Togo; China; offences against property; textiles; textile industry; industrial property; market.

Togolese subjects, the paper argues, have come to experience the contemporary moment as a crisis in conceptions of value congealed around the notion of fake. As commodities have become increasingly volatile as stable material forms in postcolonial Togo (and elsewhere), the paper suggests that disjunctures between what the law recognizes as fake and what consumers think of as fake are increasingly exposed. By using the "fakeness" of African wax-prints as a tool to investigate the constantly shifting field in which the social and legal construction of authenticity and counterfeit take place, the paper shows how Togolese citizen-consumers and traders conduct themselves in relation to "grey" goods as they redefine the practical taxonomies of everyday life. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

ANGOLA

208 Pearce, Justin

Control, politics and identity in the Angolan civil war / Justin Pearce - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 444, p. 442-465.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; MPLA; UNITA; State-society relationship; political ideologies; civil wars; attitudes; legitimacy; 1950-1999.

This article explores political mobilization, legitimacy, and identity in the Angolan Central Highlands from the anticolonial struggle of the 1960s until the end of the civil war in 2002. It examines how the rival movements, MPLA and UNITA, competed for support, and considers the nature of the relationships between political-military elites and the Angolan people. Whereas much scholarship on civil war has focused on the emergence of rebellions against the State, the article argues that such an approach to the Angolan war is inappropriate since both protagonists were founded as anticolonial movements and both organizations developed characteristics of States to different degrees. Central to each party's narrative was an ideology of the State as a complex of ideas and practices that linked together responsibilities towards the population, prerogatives of violence, and the identity of the nation. People expressed support for either or both movements in terms of common interest and identity, which in turn were shaped by the political education of the movement in control at the time. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

209 Abbink, J.

Fractures and reconnections : civic action and the redefinition of African political and economic spaces : studies in honour of Piet J.J. Konings / ed. by J. Abbink. - Hamburg [etc.] : Lit Verlag [etc.], 2012. - 258 p. : fig., foto, tab. ; 24 cm. - (African Studies Centre ; 5) - Bibliogr. Piet Konings: p. 249-256. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9783643902566

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; African studies; political economy; festschrifts (form).

This collective volume pays tribute to the work of Africanist Piet Konings and his 30-year career (1978-2008) at the African Studies Centre Leiden. It focuses on key themes addressed in Konings' work such as labour relations, African development, social and political history, ethno-regionalism, and civil society and civic movements. Contributions: Introduction: Piet Konings' contributions to African Studies (J. Abbink); The political

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economy of autochthony: labour migration and citizenship in Southwest Cameroon (Peter Geschiere); 'Ganyu' in Malawi: transformation of local labour relations under famine and HIV/AIDS duress (Deborah Fahy Bryceson); Labour migration from the Gold Coast to the Dutch East Indies: recruiting African troops for the Dutch colonial army in the age of indentured labour (Ineke van Kessel); Economic crisis and imaginative response: the upsurge in traditional medical practices among youths in Cameroon (Robert Mbe Akoko); Taking Africaness and African law seriously in South African law schools: some conceptual challenges (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); Football in Cameroon: its origins, politics and sorcery (Paul Nchoji Nkwi); 'Sagacity spirit' and 'ghetto ethic': 'feymania' and new African entrepreneurship (Basile Ndjio); Examining the architecture of electoral authoritarianism in Cameroon (Nantang Jua); Multipartyism and 'big man' democracy in Cameroon, 1990-2011 (Ibrahim Mouiche). [ASC Leiden abstract]

210 Abwa, Daniel

Le problème anglophone et le "Renouveau" de Paul Biya / Daniel Abwa - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 191-219.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; political history; federalism; political unification; minority groups; separatism; English language.

La réunification des deux Cameroun qui a été une revendication forte du peuple camerounais se réalise, après de nombreuses péripéties, avec l'avènement de la République fédérale du Cameroun dont les bases ont été conclues à la conférence de Foumban (juillet 1961). Les lourdeurs occasionnées par la pratique de cette fédération amènent à nouveau les Camerounais à se prononcer pour une nouvelle structure politique, la République unie du Cameroun. En 1984, le nouveau président de la République, avec son idéologie politique de "Renouveau", décide de changer une fois de plus la dénomination du pays en République du Cameroun. Par cet acte, il déclenche sans le vouloir le "problème anglophone" pourtant latent depuis la conférence de Foumban. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

211 Bios Nelem, Christian

Pouvoir et alternance politique en contexte démocratique: le cas du Cameroun / Christian Bios Nelem - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 339-358.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; democracy; Rassemblement Démocratique du Peuple Camerounais; Social Democratic Front; patronage; power.

Dans le domaine politique en Afrique, et dans un contexte marqué par quelques cas de révisions constitutionnelles, le terme d'alternance politique a été largement utilisé dans une période récente. En prenant appui sur l'exemple camerounais, la présente étude part de

l'analyse du fonctionnement de deux formations politiques, le Rassemblement démocratique du peuple camerounais (RDPC) d'une part et le Social Democratic Front (SDF) d'autre part. Il s'agit de montrer que la difficulté tant déplorée de l'alternance politique au sommet de l'État est le reflet des rapports clientélistes et de domination qui se vivent au niveau des partis politiques, avec comme conséquence la séduction qu'exerce le pouvoir sur celui qui y accède. Les querelles de leadership, assez récurrentes, observées au sein des instances des partis politiques, conduisent à penser qu'il s'agit davantage d'un habillage démocratique des institutions qui cache mal le désir de confiscation du pouvoir par une minorité sociologique, avec une tendance prononcée pour une gestion autocratique de la chose publique. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

212 DeLancey, Mark Dike

Between mosque and palace : defining identity through ritual practice in Ngaoundéré, Cameroon / Mark Dike DeLancey - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 208, p. 975-998 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Fulani; Mbum (Cameroon, Central African Republic); rituals; Islam; mosques; palaces; identity; architecture.

This article examines the relationship of architecture and ritual practice during Friday Prayer in the northern Cameroonian city of Ngaoundéré. Every Friday, the ruler of Ngaoundéré, a sub-emirate of the Sokoto Caliphate in contemporary Cameroon, makes his way at the appointed hour across the public square that lies before his palace to lead prayer in the central mosque. Following the prayer, the ruler returns to the palace surrounded by great fanfare and pageantry after which he receives the assembled nobility for a council meeting. The mosque and the palace which physically bracket these weekly ceremonies represent the principal populations of Ngaoundéré - the formerly nomadic, pastoral, Muslim Fulbé and the sedentary, agricultural, non-Muslim Mboum. The connection of mosque to palace through ritual reflects the role of the ruler as unifier of the populations represented by these monuments, and as the fulcrum for the construction of a unique local identity. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

213 Elouga, Martin

Archéologie historique au Cameroun: champ d'exploration, perspectives théoriques et méthodologiques / Martin Elouga - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 311-337 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; historiography; archaeology.

Selon l'auteur, de nombreuses questions touchant à l'histoire du Cameroun, relatives aux dynamiques sociales, économiques, religieuses du XVe siècle à nos jours, ne sont pas

suffisamment explorées dans la littérature historique sur ce pays, alors que l'archéologie historique pourrait apporter des réponses pertinentes aux questions répertoriées. Il les énumère et préconise de définir les domaines d'intervention des archéologues, de donner des orientations relatives aux outils théoriques et conceptuels, ainsi qu'aux méthodes et aux approches qu'ils pourraient exploiter dans leurs recherches. Les sources culturelles et les orientations méthodologiques doivent donc être définies pour poser une base épistémologique à l'intervention des archéologues dans l'exploration des périodes récentes de l'histoire du Cameroun. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

214 Epo, Boniface Ngah

Determinants of well-being and poverty changes in Cameroon : 2001-2007 / Boniface Ngah Epo and Francis Menjo Baye - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 18-33 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; social welfare; households; poverty.

This paper identifies and decomposes sources that explain household economic well-being in Cameroon. It uses the 2001 and 2007 Cameroon Household Consumption Surveys, synthetic variables constructed by the multiple correspondence analysis and econometric approaches that correct for potential endogeneity and unobserved heterogeneity in a step-wise manner and simultaneously. Sources of well-being that explain poverty are then decomposed into growth and redistribution components. Variables that significantly explain household economic well-being are education, health, household size, fraction of active household members, working in the formal sector and area of residence. Decomposition analysis shows that the growth components largely account for changes in deprivation in terms of each regressed-income source. With the exception of the income source education, redistribution components slowed down progress in alleviating shortfall in other regressed-income sources. These results have implications for public interventions that affect education and health for all, labour market participation and infrastructure development. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

215 Essomba, Philippe Blaise

L'Institut des Sciences Humaines (ISH) au Cameroun: une histoire inachevée / Philippe Blaise Essomba - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 220-236 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; research centres.

Le présent article évoque la mission, les programmes et finalement la disparition de l'Institut des Sciences Humaines au Cameroun, créé en 1979. Frappé en plein cœur de son évolution par le marasme économique des années 1980, "contesté" en matière de

vulgarisation des résultats scientifiques, il a été liquidé en 1991. Si une partie du personnel a connu des difficultés à se réinsérer, cependant certains chercheurs ont poursuivi leurs travaux après 1991, en s'appuyant sur d'autres structures dans le cadre universitaire ou en collaboration avec des institutions étrangères. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

216 Fofié, Jacques Raymond

Théâtre camerounais et africain de l'émi-immigration au XXI^e siècle / Jacques Raymond Fofié - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 145-188.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Europe; theatre; drama; international migration; Africans; immigrants.

L'actualité et la prégnance du phénomène migratoire qui affectent le continent africain se reflètent dans la littérature, et ici en particulier dans le théâtre camerounais. Diverses œuvres montrent les difficultés éprouvées par les immigrés africains en Europe, menant à la désillusion et au sentiment de rejet ou d'échec et à une perception négative de la cohabitation entre les immigrés et leurs hôtes du pays d'accueil. L'immigré se trouve dans un dilemme et ne sait pas s'il doit rester en Europe ou rentrer en Afrique. L'étude montre la structure des œuvres du corpus et les images employées pour signifier la quête et son issue, aboutissant la plupart du temps sur le manque. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

217 Fomba Kamga, Benjamin

Les déterminants de la signature des contrats de travail et de l'affiliation à la sécurité sociale au Cameroun / Benjamin Fomba Kamga - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 167-182 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; labour contracts.

L'objectif de ce travail portant sur le Cameroun est d'évaluer et d'analyser les déterminants de la signature d'un contrat de travail particulier au recrutement ainsi que l'affiliation de l'employé à la sécurité sociale. Les caractères écrit ou verbal et la durée déterminée ou indéterminée des contrats de travail sont pris en compte. Ces caractéristiques des contrats de travail sont considérées simultanément avec l'affiliation de l'employé à la sécurité sociale pour construire les différents états du marché. L'analyse des données est faite à l'aide d'une matrice de transition et d'un modèle logit multinomial. Les résultats obtenus montrent que si l'on part d'un contrat à durée indéterminée (CDI) avec affiliation à la sécurité sociale (SS), la probabilité pour l'employé d'être recruté sous CDI avec SS est de 62 pour cent alors que celle d'y être sous contrat verbal sans SS est de 4 pour cent. Sur le plan économétrique, le fait d'avoir été sous CDI avec SS augmente de 37,53 pour cent la

probabilité d'être recruté sous CDI avec SS alors que celle d'être recruté sous contrat verbal avec SS diminue de 18,16 pour cent. Ann., bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

218 Fomin, E.S.D.

Female slavery and gender division of roles in Africa: with focus on Cameroon / E.S.D. Fomin - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 253-270.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; gender roles; gender division of labour; female slaves.

Female slavery and the gender division of roles are traditional African practices which have impacted negatively on both State formation and modern nation building on the continent. Though the two practices are related in the way they assigned roles to women in society, they are essentially different. The division of roles according to gender is an ancient practice by which tasks in most black African societies were assigned strictly according to gender. On the other hand, female slavery was the manifold exploitation of enslaved women by masters in Africa. The article focusses on Cameroon. It examines the gender division of roles, its manifestations, effects and ramifications in a historical perspective from traditional society, through the colonial to the contemporary era. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

219 Lumumba-Kasongo, Tukumbi

Special issue on states and political transformations in sub-Saharan-Africa : which new regulation models? = Numéro spécial sur États et transformations de la politique en Afrique subsaharienne : quels nouveaux modes de régulations? / guest ed.: Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo & Patrice Bigome Logo. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2009. - 182 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (African journal of international affairs, ISSN 0850-7902 ; vol. 12, no. 1/2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Frans en Engels.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; State; political change; governance; State-society relationship.

L'État en Afrique est confronté à des changements et à des transformations: des analyses permettant de développer de nouvelles approches de l'État sont nécessaires, en essayant d'aller au-delà des représentations classiques, pour saisir les permanences et les recompositions qui parcourent le champ étatique africain. Après des élections au suffrage universel, la disproportion entre l'espoir des sociétés et la qualité des moyens dont disposent les forces sociales pour réaliser effectivement le changement politique peut contribuer davantage à l'insatisfaction et conduire à la violence. À la suite des gouvernements de transition, quelles sont les capacités acquises des nouveaux modèles de gouvernance à gérer le nouvel espace politique? Dans la démocratie, la dialectique

société-État est constamment alimentée et réglementée par les principes de la participation, de l'égalité des voix et de la protection des droits de l'individu, de genre, et ceux de la société civile. Dans ce numéro spécial centré sur le cas du Cameroun, les auteurs réfléchissent sur la nature des relations entre la bonne gouvernance et la qualité de la démocratie. Titres: États et transformations du politique en Afrique subsaharienne: quels (nouveaux) modes de régulations? (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo et Patrice Bigombe Logo) - La suppression de la limitation du nombre de mandats présidentiels au Cameroun: analyse de la bifurcation de la trajectoire d'une politique institutionnelle (André Tchoupie) - Sécurité et ordre politique au Cameroun: entre dynamiques internes et connexions internationales (Belomo Essono Pélagie Chantal) - Les gouvernements de transition comme sites d'institutionnalisation de la politique dans les ordres politiques en voie de sortie de crise en Afrique? (Yves Paul Mandjem). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

220 Mala, William A.

Local conceptualisation of nature, forest knowledge systems and adaptive management in southern Cameroon / William A. Mala, Coert J. Geldenhyus and Ravindra Prabhu - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 172-184 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; forest management; indigenous knowledge.

Conventional forest and natural resource management tend to overshadow local forest management practices and ecological knowledge on which rural communities base their survival and livelihood strategies. This article examines how rural communities conceptualize nature, what forest knowledge systems they use and how they adapt their natural resource management practices to changing circumstances. The study was conducted in the humid forest zone of southern Cameroon along a gradient of resource use intensification and demographic density from Ebolowa (low), via Mbalmayo (medium) to Yaoundé (high) within the forest margins benchmark study area. The results show that the concept of nature is well embedded in the social representation of the vital space of the people of the study area. Three forest management knowledge systems were derived from this concept of nature that combines the space, the time, the supernatural and the distance between forests and their socioeconomic values. The seasonal transition of climate determines the dynamics of local bioecological knowledge at the spatiotemporal scale. The local concept of nature and the local knowledge systems affect forest management and agricultural practices in terms of understanding and interpreting states of nature where human activities will take place. In contrast to a mere romantic idea, the results confirm the existence of a cognitive background of local knowledge systems supporting the implementation of adaptive forest and natural resources management practices that contribute to community livelihoods and conservation of natural resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

221 Mamoudou

Les relations entre les nomades peuls et les sédentaires nyem nyem aux XIXe et XXe siècles dans l'Adamaoua (Nord-Cameroun): entre hégémonisme et nationalisme / Mamoudou et Célestin Christian Tsala Tsala - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 271-291 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Fulani; Nyem-Nyem; ethnic relations; ethnic conflicts; local history.

À la suite de la conquête peule du XIXe siècle, une véritable redistribution des cartes et un renversement de l'ordre des valeurs sur l'échiquier sociopolitique s'opéra sur le plateau de l'Adamaoua au Cameroun. Hier pressurés et asservis, les Peuls devinrent les maîtres de cet espace géographique riche en pâturages. Ils y entretenirent ainsi des relations ambivalentes avec les groupes sociologiques anciennement implantés, à l'instar des Nyem-Nyem. Très réfractaire à la soumission, ce peuple a su résister aux Peuls, avec qui les relations furent tantôt violentes, tantôt pacifiques. Le présent travail fait une évaluation diachronique de la cohabitation entre les deux communautés, Nyem-Nyem de Galim et Peuls du lamidat de Tibati. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

222 Mbongue, Joseph

Mehrsprachigkeit in afrikanischen Bildungssystemen: der linguistische Paradigmawechsel der Bildungssysteme in Kamerun / Joseph Mbongue - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 55-76 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; multilingualism; official languages; mother tongues; language policy; language instruction.

Der vorliegende Beitrag setzt sich mit der Problematik der Missdeutung des Konzepts der Zweisprachigkeit in den Bildungssystemen Kameruns auseinander und eröffnet neue Perspektiven im Zuge der Globalisierung. Das Bildungssystem der meisten afrikanischen Länder ist das Erbe der Kolonialherrschaft, weswegen Afrika in kleine "europäische" Sprachgemeinschaften geteilt ist. So wurde auch das Bildungssystem in Kamerun mit ca. 230 Muttersprachen nicht auf dem ursprünglichen System der "école sous l'arbre" (unter dem Baum) oder "autour du feu" (um das Feuer herum) gebaut, sondern von den damals herrschenden europäischen Mächten etabliert, was weit reichende Folgen für das kulturelle Selbstverständnis der Kameruner mit sich brachte. Der Beitrag geht aber nicht nur den Folgen der Übernahme europäischer Amtssprachen nach und gibt Denkanstöße für eine innere und äußere Überwindung der daraus resultierenden kulturellen Entfremdung, sondern legt sein Augenmerk auch auf die Bedeutung der Mehrsprachigkeit in einer globalisierten Welt. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

223 Mouiche, Ibrahim

Democratisation and political participation of Mbororo in western Cameroon / Ibrahim Mouiche - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 71-97 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Bororo; political participation.

Over the last two decades, the Mbororo - a "marginal" ethnic group according to the official terminology - have experienced unexpected recognition due to political developments in Cameroon's West Region. The State-sponsored policy of settlement, initially viewed with suspicion, has affected the Mbororo favourably, especially since it was associated with better schooling, producing a critical mass of 'elites'. There was a Mbororo 'political awakening' in the context of changes including, but not limited to, a new legal-institutional framework (the 1996 Constitution), the consequences of multi-party competition since 1990, and mobilization outside of political parties by the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association of Cameroon (MBOSCUDA) which was founded in 1992. The combination of these factors has led to increasing Mbororo political participation. This article highlights the determinants and key players in this development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [ASC Leiden abstract]

224 Nsangou-Njikam, Maryse

Jugendsprache auf dem Campus : Ergebnisse eines soziolinguistischen Projekts am Beispiel der Jugendsprache kamerunischer Germanistikstudierenden / Maryse Nsangou-Njikam - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 37-54.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; sociolects; youth; group identity; language usage.

Die Studie beschreibt ein sprachliches Phänomen, das in jeder modernen Gesellschaft festzustellen ist: die Jugendsprache. Die Analyse der Jugendsprache stützt sich auf das von Gumperz (1968) initiierte Konzept der 'Sprachgemeinschaft', das anschließend von weiteren Sprachwissenschaftlern wieder aufgenommen und entwickelt wurde. Das Korpus besteht aus einer Sammlung unterschiedlicher authentischer mündlicher und schriftlicher Texte (SMS, E-Mails und Gespräche) von und unter kamerunischen Germanistik-Studierenden (Universität Yaoundé I, Kamerun, 2005 en 2010). Die methodologische Entscheidung für diese Datenvielfalt soll dabei helfen zu zeigen, dass die Sprachverwendung der jungen Germanistik-Studierenden zwar auf das Camfranglais basiert, jedoch eigene stilistische und strukturelle Merkmale aufweist, die aus diesen Studierenden eine einzigartige Sprachgemeinschaft macht. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

225 Priso, Dickens D.

L'assainissement urbain dans une métropole tropicale: le cas de Yaoundé / Dickens D. Priso - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 293-310 : foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; water supply; capitals; sanitation; water management.

L'explosion démographique en milieu urbain observée au cours des décennies de la fin du vingtième et du début du vingt-et-unième siècles dans les métropoles africaines n'a pas été suivie d'une mise en place des services urbains de base en termes quantitatifs et qualitatifs. L'assainissement des eaux usées apparaît comme le parent pauvre des politiques urbaines au Cameroun. Traitant du cas de Yaoundé, le présent travail, qui s'appuie sur des recherches menées dans les quartiers populaires (Briqueterie et Oyom Abang) d'une part et des quartiers structurés (Biyem Assi et Cité Verte) d'autre part, met en évidence de grandes disparités en matière d'approvisionnement en eau et d'évacuation des eaux usées en milieu urbain camerounais. De plus, la pollution des nappes phréatiques peut être dûe aussi bien à des problèmes techniques (inadaptation des fosses septiques) ou au défaut d'infrastructure dans le nettoyage des eaux souillées qu'à l'incivisme des populations (évacuation des déchets liquides et solides). Et pourtant, l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu urbain en dépend. Bibliogr., note, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

226 Seignobos, Christian

Les gaw du Cameroun, de chasseurs à tradipraticiens / Christian Seignobos - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2011), t. 81, fasc. 1, p. 35-59 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; hunting; folk medicine; medicinal plants.

Dans le Nord du Cameroun, l'évolution du métier de chasseur ('gaw') rend compte à la fois des transformations du milieu et des mutations sociales. Les 'gaw' se recrutent parmi les Kanuri-Garmergu, les Mandara et les affranchis foubésisés. Fortement structurés en guildes, ils ont maintenu jusque dans les années 1980 leurs activités de chasse. La raréfaction de la faune sauvage et le durcissement du contrôle des réserves les ont contraints à une reconversion. Leurs savoirs sur la faune et la flore les prédisposent à devenir des collecteurs de remèdes et des prescripteurs de charmes. Les 'gaw' se réfèrent à leurs propres registres d'interventions. Toutefois, au niveau du marché des "médicaments indigènes", ils se voient concurrencés par certains groupes. Les 'gaw', tout en s'affirmant phytopraticiens, s'orientent vers des manipulations occultes autrement plus rémunératrices et qui touchent une clientèle citadine. Après avoir longtemps été des opposants farouches au monde des religions, les 'gaw' s'associent aujourd'hui à des malloum (qui ont progressivement fait le lien entre plusieurs savoirs, celui des chasseurs, celui des forgerons et celui des éleveurs, et "manipulent" de façon occulte des sourates du Coran) ou du moins

intègrent à leurs pratiques nombre de savoirs "maraboutiques". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

227 Seignobos, Christian

Le 'pulaaku', ultime recours contre les coupeurs de route : province du Nord au Cameroun / Christian Seignobos - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2011), no. 240, p. 13-23 : ill., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Bororo; banditry; violence; conflict resolution.

Les insécurités transfrontalières liées à la grave crise des sociétés pastorales affectent le Cameroun, le Tchad, la RCA, Quelles sont les réponses apportées à ces insécurités par les pouvoirs traditionnels et la puissance publique? À cette forme de banditisme s'est ajoutée une forme de guerre civile (fitna) chez les Mbororo, entre ceux nantis en bétail et ceux qui n'en ont plus. Les Mbororo sont en fait à la fois victimes et bourreaux ce qui gêne la lisibilité du phénomène des coupeurs de route ('zargina'). Alors qu'en République centrafricaine les communautés mbororo ont privilégié de combattre les coupeurs de route par des brigades, celles de la Bénoué au nord-Cameroun recherchent une solution qui passe par un repliement psychique sur le passé et l'expiation au cours de séances destinées à réaliser un retournement moral en s'appuyant sur l'héritage mbororo. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 185). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

228 Seignobos, Christian

Le phénomène 'zargina' dans le nord du Cameroun : coupeurs de route et prises d'otages, la crise des sociétés pastorales mbororo / Christian Seignobos - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2011), no. 239, p. 37-59 : ill., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; banditry; Bororo; kidnapping; social problems.

Combattu par les pouvoirs traditionnels et par le gouvernement par le biais de ses "antigangs", le phénomène de coupeurs de route est né avec les insécurités transfrontalières dans le nord du Cameroun. Guet-apens sur la chaussée et kidnappings d'enfants d'éleveurs sont devenus un mal endémique, appelé 'zargina'. Génératrice de revenus, cette industrie du crime intègre l'économie réelle et passe par d'autres acteurs selon une logique entrepreneuriale au service d'activités de commerce et de transport. Le phénomène s'est fortement focalisé sur les communautés d'éleveurs mbororo qui apparaissent à la fois victimes et acteurs de ces pillages. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 171). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

229 Temgoua, Albert-Pascal

L'image de Njoya, roi des Bamoun, dans la littérature coloniale allemande / Albert-Pascal Temgoua - In: *Annales de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 12, p. 237-251 : foto.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA - CAMEROON

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Germany; traditional rulers; Bamun polity; images.

Le présent article traite du personnage et de l'image de Njoya, roi des Bamoun (Cameroun), dans les récits et écrits des militaires, commerçants, missionnaires, explorateurs et administrateurs allemands qui ont visité Foumban, la capitale du royaume bamoun fondé au XVII^e siècle. La toute première expédition allemande arrive à Foumban le 6 juillet 1902, dans la dix-septième année du règne de Njoya. L'esprit ouvert et prêt à accepter la nouveauté, pourvu qu'elle profite à son royaume et lui permette d'asseoir son pouvoir politique, le roi possédait des qualités qui firent de lui un personnage très écouté et respecté par les siens. Il commença par exemple vers 1912 la réalisation d'une carte du pays bamoun, ouvrit une école où on enseignait l'alphabet shümon modifié et l'écriture, encouragea l'adoption et l'usage d'objets et produits européens, ce qui fut regardé comme un désir de collaboration étroite par les Allemands. Devant les modifications de situation consécutives à la Première Guerre mondiale, au cours de laquelle le roi parut changer d'allégeance, les Allemands ne comprirent pas la stratégie par laquelle le roi assurait sa continuité et le maintien du royaume dans ses structures traditionnelles. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

230 Lombard, Louisa

Rébellion et limites de la consolidation de la paix en République centrafricaine / Louisa Lombard - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 125, p. 189-208.

ASC Subject Headings: Central African Republic; rebellions; peacebuilding; centre and periphery; disarmament.

Le présent article examine le cycle de rébellion dans lequel est tombée la République centrafricaine (RCA) au cours de la décennie écoulée, et les faiblesses des initiatives internationales de consolidation de la paix mises en œuvre pour y répondre. L'espace de la RCA est parcouru par deux grandes catégories d'acteurs, chacune s'intégrant dans des dynamiques régionales plus larges: les rentiers de la capitale d'une part, et les bandits de l'hinterland, régis par des mécanismes non-centralisés, d'autre part. Les rébellions constituent une instrumentalisation des seconds par les premiers, mais ces alliances temporaires n'ont pas unifié les deux modes de gouvernement. Un cercle toujours plus resserré autour du président contrôle la politique dans la capitale, et les résidents des zones rurales restent marginalisés. Fondé sur des travaux de recherche sur le terrain, l'article pose que, pour comprendre l'insécurité et les rébellions en RCA, il convient d'analyser les dynamiques spécifiques qui ont favorisé leur création. Or les structures de consolidation de la paix soutenues par les bailleurs internationaux sont fondées sur une conception idéale-typique de l'État qui ignore les rouages de la politique sur le terrain.

Ainsi, des leaders basés dans la capitale ont pu sans être inquiétés souscrire du bout des lèvres aux idéaux étatiques tout en renforçant leurs propres prérogatives. L'exemple du processus de Désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion (DDR) fournit un cas éclairant pour étudier la manière dont fonctionnent ces processus. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CHAD

231 Debos, Marielle

Living by the gun in Chad: armed violence as a practical occupation / Marielle Debos - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 409-428.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; militarism; war; livelihoods.

This article explores men in arms' conceptions of armed violence in a country which has been prone to a violent cycle of rebellion and repression. Based on ethnographic research in Chad, it analyses combatants' life trajectories in an unstable political environment and a militarized economy. It moves beyond rebellion towards an analysis of the most mundane patterns of the activities conducted by men in arms, to understand what is at stake beyond times and spaces of war. It argues that armed violence is an ordinary way of expressing contestation, as well as a practical occupation or 'métier', a French word that indicates a non-institutionalized profession. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

232 Greani, Nora

Soixante ans de création à l'École de peinture de Poto Poto (Congo-Brazzaville) / Nora Greani - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2012), vol. 52, cah. 205, p. 259-267.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); art education; painting.

Le présent article retrace les temps forts de l'émergence d'une école d'art congolaise appelée "École de peinture de Poto Poto" depuis sa fondation à Brazzaville (République du Congo) dans les années 1950 durant la colonisation jusqu'à son actuel succès national et international. Il propose de considérer l'histoire de cette école comme reposant sur un "mythe fondateur", son créateur le Français Pierre Lods ayant tenté de faire ressortir des peintres une supposée essence purement africaine. L'étude des sources de financement et de l'évolution générale de l'esthétique de cette École, fondée sur des enquêtes de terrain, s'efforce de mieux faire saisir sa place au sein de la vie culturelle congolaise. Par ailleurs, l'article interroge les limites de la production artistique actuelle des membres. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

233 Autesserre, Séverine

Dangerous tales: dominant narratives on the Congo and their unintended consequences / Séverine Autesserre - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 443, p. 202-222.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; violence; human security; peacebuilding.

Explanations for the persistence of violence in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo blame the incendiary actions of domestic and regional leaders, as well as the inefficacy of international peacebuilding efforts. Based on several years of ethnographic research, this article adds another piece to the puzzle, emphasizing the perverse consequences of well-meaning international efforts. It argues that three narratives dominate the public discourse on Congo and eclipse the numerous alternative framings of the situation. These narratives focus on a primary cause of violence, viz. illegal exploitation of mineral resources; a main consequence, viz. sexual abuse of women and girls; and a central solution, viz. extending State authority. The article elucidates why simple narratives are necessary for policymakers, journalists, advocacy groups, and practitioners on the ground, especially those involved in the Congo. The article then considers each narrative in turn and explains how it achieved prominence: it provided straightforward explanations for the violence, suggested feasible solutions to it, and resonated with foreign audiences. The article demonstrate that the focus on these narratives and on the solutions they recommend has led to results that clash with their intended purposes, notably an increase in human rights violations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Bugwabari, Nicodème

Universités, universitaires en Afrique de l'Est / éd. Nicodème Bugwabari ... [et al.]. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2012. - 361 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bijdragen in Frans en Engels. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811106545

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; East Africa; universities; academics; higher education; educational reform; capacity building.

Le présent ouvrage fait le point sur les universités d'Afrique de l'Est et de la région des Grands Lacs au tournant du vingt-et-unième siècle, après une décennie de crises complexes, politiques, économiques et sociales. Il fait écho à des débats tant scientifiques que politiques, institutionnels ou sociaux. Les textes des contributions, en français et en anglais, sont rassemblés en quatre parties: 1) Actualité des problématiques disciplinaires et scientifiques des SHS (sciences humaines et sociales), les nouvelles hypothèses, de nouveaux chantiers; 2) Universitaires, intellectuels et identités, le dépassement de la crise; 3) La reconstruction des universités, la part des institutions et des individus; 4)

Universitaires et expertise, les nouveaux défis. Les institutions universitaires africaines sont confrontées, comme l'enseignement supérieur au niveau mondial, à un mouvement général de redéfinition, souvent sous l'influence du marché et du changement social, et du fait des nouvelles technologies. Le statut des enseignants-chercheurs doit aussi compter avec le développement de l'expertise, avec tous les défis des recherches appliquées. Auteurs: Richard Bogere Ssenkaaba; Nicodème Bugwabari; Alain Cazenave-Piarrot ; Bernard Charlery de la Masselière; Hélène Charton; Donatien Dibwe Dia Mwembu; Joseph Gahama; Gaspard Gaparayi; Gabriel Habimana; Hervé Maupeu; Henri Médard; Émile Mworoha; Sylvestre Ndayirukiye; Oswald K. Ndoleriire; Julien Nimubona; Léonard N'Sanda Buleli; Joseph Nzabandora; Stephen Omondi Owino; Olivier Provini, Christian Thibon; Susan Waiyego Mwangi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

235 Cumming, Gordon D.

Burying the hatchet? : Britain and France in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Gordon D. Cumming - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 547-573 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; France; Great Britain; foreign policy; international cooperation; peacekeeping operations.

Against the background of conflict in the Great Lakes Region, the UK and France promised, at their 1998 Saint-Malo summit, to set aside rivalries and cooperate on Africa. In subsequent Anglo-French gatherings, they singled out the DRC and pledged to work together there to promote peace and tackle poverty. This article asks whether this coordination took place and whether it involved a 'deconflictualization' of approaches, 'coincidental' cooperation, or 'sustained and reciprocal' collaboration. It looks for evidence of institutionalization of UK-French ties and policy cooperation in the fields of peacebuilding and poverty reduction. It then identifies the pressures for, and barriers to, collaboration, focusing particularly on the role of interests, foreign policy norms, institutional factors and resource constraints. It concludes by setting out the wider implications of UK-French cooperation and the limited prospects of closer future collaboration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

236 Englebert, Pierre

Incertitude, autonomie et parasitisme: les entités territoriales décentralisées et l'État en République démocratique du Congo / Pierre Englebert - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 125, p. 169-188.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; decentralization; local government; State collapse.

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La décentralisation en République démocratique du Congo se décline sur un territoire empreint d'incertitude. Celle-ci se manifeste par des tendances simultanées à la recentralisation, une profusion légale et institutionnelle contradictoire, l'arbitraire fiscal et la vulnérabilité du statut des fonctionnaires locaux. Liée à la faiblesse de l'État, cette incertitude réduit la portée de la décentralisation en termes de gouvernance mais facilite l'autonomisation de ses acteurs locaux. Liée à la faiblesse de l'État, cette incertitude réduit la portée de la décentralisation en termes de gouvernance mais facilite l'autonomisation de ses acteurs locaux. Vivant dans la précarité, ceux-ci traduisent leur autonomie en parasitisme prédateur. Plutôt qu'une gouvernance de proximité, la décentralisation façonne ainsi un État local d'exception. En donnant à ces acteurs locaux la possibilité de subvenir à leurs besoins, elle permet au régime de se consolider à bon prix et à l'État congolais de se reproduire dans sa faiblesse. Les illustrations proviennent d'un travail de terrain effectué en 2010 et 2011 dans deux communes du sud de Kinshasa (Kimbanseke et Lemba) ainsi que dans le territoire de Mbanza-Ngungu et le secteur de Boko dans le Bas-Congo. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

237 Maindo M. Ngonga, Alphonse

L'Université en chantier en RD Congo : regards croisés sur la réforme de l'enseignement supérieur et universitaire / Alphonse Maindo M. Ngonga et Pascal Kapagam Ikando (dir.) ; préf. du Professeur Léonard Mashako Mamba. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 225 p. : tab. ; 22 cm.

ISBN 9782811107154

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; higher education; universities; educational reform; conference papers (form); 2011.

L'éducation, en particulier l'enseignement supérieur et universitaire, est une variable-clé du développement. En République démocratique du Congo, le budget prévisionnel de l'éducation, l'une des cinq priorités déclarées, ne représentait que trois pour cent du budget national en l'année 2011. Au niveau de l'exécution, il a dépassé à peine un pour cent. Ce dont le pays a besoin, c'est de l'application des textes adoptés et promulgués. L'ouvrage fait état de la situation des établissements universitaires et de l'enseignement supérieur aujourd'hui, des réformes tentées à l'université congolaise (notamment aux universités de Kindu, Kisangani, Lubumbashi et Kinshasa). Il examine les perceptions et pratiques actuelles, et explore les modalités d'une action volontaire pour le futur. Les textes des interventions ont été présentés avec le concours d'experts nationaux et internationaux sur l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche lors d'un colloque à Kinshasa (juin 2011). Auteurs: Jacqueline Bergeron, Gilles Breton, Oswald Van Cleemput, Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu, William Experton, Pascal Kapagama Ikando, Alphonse Maindo M. Ngonga, César Nkuku Khonde, Jacob Sabakinu Kivulu, Moustapha Tamba, Rebecca Walo Omana. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

238 Marysse, Stefaan

Conjonctures congolaises : chroniques et analyses de la RD Congo en 2011 / sous la dir. de Stefaan Marysse et Jean Omasombo. - Paris : L'Harmattan ; [etc.], 2012. - 264 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers africains, ISSN 1021-9994 ; no. 80) - Themanummer. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782296970342

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Angola; Belgium; political conditions; mineral resources; mining policy; debt relief; poverty; development cooperation; electricity; elections; 2011.

Le présent ouvrage entend fournir différents éclairages sur la situation en 2011 en RDC, l'an V de la Troisième République congolaise. Deux articles (l'un par Noël Obotela Rashidi et le deuxième par Paule Bouvier et Jean Omasombo Tshonda) ont pour sujet les élections de 2011 dans le contexte de la vie politique dans ce pays. Les articles suivants, des "bilans d'étape", ont pour titre: Considérations et perspectives sur la question de l'exploitation illégale des ressources minérales dans la région des Grands Lacs et sur le "Dodd-Frank Act" américain (Thierry De Putter) - Code minier, dix ans déjà: quel avenir pour les mines de la République démocratique du Congo? (Faustin Kuediasala K.) - L'allègement de la dette en République démocratique du Congo: évaluation d'une pierre angulaire de la reconstruction de la RDC (Stefan Marysse, Danny Cassimon, Tom De Herdt, Omer Tshiunza Mbiye, Karel Verbeke) - La République démocratique du Congo devant un choix difficile pour l'électricité (Raf Custers) - Évolution de la pauvreté en République démocratique du Congo (Claudine Tshimanga Mbuyi) - La coopération au développement de la Belgique en République démocratique du Congo: une aide diverse et diversifiée (Peter Moors). Dossiers: L'Angola, protecteur encombrant et partenaire d'avenir (François Misser) - Les conflits armés de l'après-guerre (Gauthier de Villers, Edwine Simons). Enfin, deux analyses d'ouvrages par Gauthier de Villers aident à comprendre d'une part la violence au Congo-Kinshasa ("Dancing in the Glory of Monsters" de Jason Sterns) et d'autre part la question de l'État souverain au Congo-Kinshasa avec "States and power in Africa: comparative lessons in authority and control" de Jeffrey Herbst et "Africa: unity, sovereignty, and sorrow" de Pierre Engelbert. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

239 Pype, Katrien

Visual media and political communication: reporting about suffering in Kinshasa / Katrien Pype - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 625-645.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; mass communication; television; politics.

Many sub-Saharan African societies have undergone significant political shifts in the last two decades. Changes in political representation and leadership have generated new forms

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of political mediation and communication. This article interrogates one of the most visible transformations in Kinshasa's political society: television news reports about urban misery, often resulting from a malfunctioning State, in which Kinshasa's inhabitants testify about their difficulties and press fellow citizens, as well as local and national leaders, to bring about change. Exposing suffering is a shame mobilization strategy, and so becomes a political act. Through the discursive and visual aesthetics of the proximity account, citizens and political leaders are inserted into one political community. The main argument of this article is that the proximity ('proximité') account illustrates a new kind of political communication. The author analyses the sociopolitical contexts in which the proximity report emerged and became popular. She traces the materialization of this new kind of interaction between political leaders and citizens to the transformation of the late Zaïrian 'State', to vernacular understandings of 'democracy', and to the influence of NGO activities and Pentecostal Christianity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

240 Titeca, Kristof

Access to resources and predictability in armed rebellion: the FAPC's short-lived 'Monaco' in eastern Congo / Kristof Titeca - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 43-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; militias; natural resources; illicit trade.

This article discusses the impact of economic resources on the behaviour of an armed group. The availability of resources, and the presence of "lootable" resources in particular, is presumed to have a negative impact on the way an armed group behaves toward the civilian population. The case of the Armed Forces of the Congolese People (Forces Armées du Peuple Congolais, FAPC) in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) strongly suggests that it is necessary to look beyond this monocausal argument so as to witness the range of other factors at work. In this vein, the article first demonstrates how the political economy literature underestimates the accessibility of lootable resources, and does not distinguish between the exploitation of and the actual trade in these goods. It then shows how the behaviour of this armed group was tied to a particular economic interest: in order to access these lootable goods, the FAPC was dependent on pre-established trading networks, so it had to increase the predictability of economic interactions through the construction of a minimum of social and economic order. Second, the article reveals how the political economy literature can underestimate specific conflict dynamics. Military security in particular has a strong impact in this context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

GABON

241 Coudel-Koumba

La gestion et l'exploitation des ressources naturelles au Gabon: vers une réorganisation spatiale des activités productives / Coudel-Koumba - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 256, p. 507-521 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; development planning; industrial policy; physical planning; infrastructure; natural resource management.

La spatialisation des activités économiques est un outil d'analyse et de compréhension, d'une part, du processus industriel et, d'autre part, des faits socio-économiques qui en découlent. Ainsi, la mise en relation des pôles d'activités majeurs (Libreville, Port Gentil/Gamba et Mounana), et des pôles secondaires essentiellement agricoles (Oyem et Bitam) ou forestiers (Mouila, Lambaréné et Lastoursville), présente un manque de diversification des secteurs productifs (industriels ou non). En d'autres termes, le Gabon n'a pas su anticiper la construction d'un tissu industriel performant, capable d'enclencher le développement du pays, mais également offrir des alternatives aux industries pétrolière et minière. C'est pourquoi la présente réflexion se propose de repenser la gestion spatiale des ressources naturelles afin de proposer un processus global d'industrialisation du Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

242 Loungou, Serge

Le trafic d'enfants, un aspect de la migration ouest-africaine au Gabon / Serge Loungou - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 256, p. 485-505.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Benin; Togo; children; human trafficking; child labour; crime prevention.

Depuis plusieurs décennies, le Gabon est la destination finale d'enfants originaires des pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest promis à des formes d'exploitation domestique et économique. Cet article examine quels sont les fondements de ce trafic, l'attitude des familles, le rôle de la culture traditionnelle, les raisons de son intensification récente ainsi que les réponses que tentent de lui apporter les États les plus directement concernés, à savoir le Bénin, le Togo et le Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

243 Mbah, Jean Ferdinand

L'éducation en friche : surinvestissement politique et vacance du discours scientifique / Jean Ferdinand Mbah ... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. - 181 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Revue gabonaise de sociologie ; no. 5) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9782296566187

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ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Burkina Faso; educational systems; educational policy; universities; women students.

Les études qui composent ce numéro spécial s'interrogent sur l'efficacité des systèmes éducatifs et des politiques éducatives africaines et, dans un dossier, en particulier au Gabon. En rappelant le lien entre la classe sociale, le type d'éducation familiale et l'efficacité scolaire, les différents articles soulignent à la fois l'hégémonie de la culture occidentale, l'agencement d'un ordre du désordre de l'appareil idéologique scolaire et surtout la nature inégalitaire du système éducatif. Titres des contributions: L'éducation en friche: surinvestissement politique et vacance du discours scientifique (Jean Ferdinand Mbah) - De l'éducation lignagère à l'instruction nationale: pour une production de l'homme en miettes au Gabon (Claudine-Augée Angoué) - L'ordre du désordre scolaire au Gabon (Placide Ondo) - La question éducative: moment présent et perspective historique (Jean Ferdinand Mbah) - De la pratique de l'épistémologie de la sociologie à son enseignement (Edgar Mervin Martial Mba) - La situation des femmes dans les universités du Burkina Faso: Koudougou et Ouagadougou: esquisse d'une approche genre (Alkassoum Maiga) - Problèmes liés au cheminement du diplôme au grade à la faculté des Lettres et Sciences humaines (Jean-Ferdinand Mbah). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

244 Ambrosetti, David

The diplomatic lead in the United Nations Security Council and local actors' violence : the changing terms of a social position / David Ambrosetti - In: *African Security*: (2012), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 63-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Sierra Leone; diplomacy; peacekeeping operations; leadership; UN Security Council.

Inspired by interactionist and constructivist sociology, this paper focuses on the United Nations Security Council as an arena with its own social rules and bureaucratic routines. It presents the informal position that Security Council diplomats delegate to specific members of the Council, the position of 'leader', when dealing with specific dossiers. Indeed, a change occurred during the 1990s and the early 2000s in how Council diplomats considered the task of leading a United Nations peace operation, notably in regard to the use of offensive military. The analysis of this change is documented with empirical material concerning the leading position of France in the African Great Lakes region, from Rwanda in 1993 to the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2003. A second instance of diplomatic leadership considered is the leading role assumed by the British authorities in Sierra Leone

(1991-2002). The new 'leadership' role calls on United Nations diplomatic leaders to better protect the credibility of 'their' peace operations. It sheds a light on the importance of deterring or incentive messages embedded in routine Security Council decisions and how routine practices may change when facing critical situations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

245 Bugwabari, Nicodeme

Universités, universitaires en Afrique de l'Est / éd. Nicodème Bugwabari ... [et al.]. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2012. - 361 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bijdragen in Frans en Engels. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811106545

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; East Africa; universities; academics; higher education; educational reform; capacity building.

Le présent ouvrage fait le point sur les universités d'Afrique de l'Est et de la région des Grands Lacs au tournant du vingt-et-unième siècle, après une décennie de crises complexes, politiques, économiques et sociales. Il fait écho à des débats tant scientifiques que politiques, institutionnels ou sociaux. Les textes des contributions, en français et en anglais, sont rassemblés en quatre parties: 1) Actualité des problématiques disciplinaires et scientifiques des SHS (sciences humaines et sociales), les nouvelles hypothèses, de nouveaux chantiers; 2) Universitaires, intellectuels et identités, le dépassement de la crise; 3) La reconstruction des universités, la part des institutions et des individus; 4) Universitaires et expertise, les nouveaux défis. Les institutions universitaires africaines sont confrontées, comme l'enseignement supérieur au niveau mondial, à un mouvement général de redéfinition, souvent sous l'influence du marché et du changement social, et du fait des nouvelles technologies. Le statut des enseignants-chercheurs doit aussi compter avec le développement de l'expertise, avec tous les défis des recherches appliquées. Auteurs: Richard Bogere Ssenkaaba; Nicodème Bugwabari; Alain Cazenave-Piarrot ; Bernard Charlery de la Masselière; Hélène Charton; Donatien Dibwe Dia Mwembu; Joseph Gahama; Gaspard Gaparayi; Gabriel Habimana; Hervé Maupeu; Henri Médard; Émile Mworoha; Sylvestre Ndayirukiye; Oswald K. Ndoleriire; Julien Nimubona; Léonard N'Sanda Buleli; Joseph Nzabandora; Stephen Omondi Owino; Olivier Provini, Christian Thibon; Susan Waiyego Mwangi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

246 Grau, Ingeborg

Ukicha kutajwa, hutatenda jambo ("If you are afraid to be talked about, you will not do anything.") : in memoriam Irmí Maral-Hanak (1967-2011) / Ingeborg Grau ... [et al.]. - Wien : ECCO, 2011. - 217 p. : fig. ; 21 cm. - (Stichproben, Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien ; Jg. 11, Nr. 21) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

EAST AFRICA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; African studies; Swahili language; in memoriams (form); author bibliographies (form).

Dieses Heft enthält Erinnerungen von KollegInnen und StudentInnen an die mehr als 25 Jahre, die Irmi Maral-Hanak dem Institut für Afrikawissenschaften an der Universität Wien verbunden war und dessem Wandel in diesem Zeitraum sie mitgestaltet hat. Ingeborg Grau und Walter Schicho haben zunächst als Lehrende und später als KollegInnen Irmis wissenschaftliche Auseinandersetzung mit Afrika stark geprägt. Die Ermutigung zu eigenständiger kritischer Analyse hat Irmi selbst als Lehrende an die Studierenden weitergegeben, wie Yvonne Leeb in ihrem Text erzählt. Zainab Omar und Bunduki Chihungi, beide LektorInnen im Bereich Swahili am Institut, haben Gedichte in Swahili im Andenken an Irmi verfasst. Vor allem aber bringt diese Ausgabe eine Auswahl von Irmis Texten, die einen Einblick in die vielfältigen Bereiche geben, mit denen sie sich beschäftigt hat: Swahili und seine Literatur, Angewandte Sprachwissenschaft, Kritische Diskursanalyse, Genderforschung und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit. Der Text 'Safari ya Prospa: a novel for children' wird hier zum ersten Mal veröffentlicht. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

247 Weldesellassie, K. Isaac

IGAD as an international organization, its institutional development and shortcomings / K. Isaac Weldesellassie - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 1-29.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; African organizations; international cooperation.

The heads of state and government of the East African sub-region established a forum known as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for expanded cooperation in 1996. The conclusion of the treaty by which IGAD was created was the beginning, not the end, of commitment to IGAD through the principle of 'pacta sunt servanda' (agreements are binding and must be implemented in good faith). In spite of the great hopes, optimism and aspirations placed on the creation of IGAD, the challenge then became IGAD members' commitment to the treaty establishing IGAD. If member States are unable to grant powers to IGAD and cooperate to enable IGAD to execute its objectives, IGAD cannot work as was intended, hence it remains open to questions. This article discusses IGAD's fundamental features and the institutional progress it has achieved, as well as the challenges it faces as an international legal body. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

KENYA

248 Boye, Safo Roba

Competing claims and contested boundaries: legitimating land rights in Isiolo District, northern Kenya / Safo Roba Boye, Randi Kaarhus - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 99-124 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; land rights; land conflicts; ethnic conflicts.

People from five different ethnic groups share the territory that is Isiolo District, situated in northern Kenya. This article gives an account of the different groups' claims to land in this inter-ethnic setting, which is located in the border area of the vast drylands southeast of the Sahara. Presenting contemporary claims in a narrative form, the authors illustrate how these claims seek legitimacy through reference to historical processes, to first-come status and to former governments' decisions, to citizenship dues, as well as to "tribal" group rights. Taking into account the fact that the broader constitutional, political and social contexts related to these narratives and claims are, at present, in a state of transition, the article situates the local people's perspectives and local land dynamics within broader discourses on land conflict and land policy reform in Africa. In this way, it also provides context for the series of new inter-ethnic clashes that took place in Isiolo District in 2011. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

249 Brown, Stephen

The big fish won't fry themselves : criminal accountability for post-election violence in Kenya / Stephen Brown with Chandra Lekha Sriram - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 443, p. 244-260.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; transitional justice; political violence; responsibility; impunity; elections; 2007.

This article examines the demand for criminal accountability for the atrocities committed after Kenya's contested December 2007 elections. It explains why, despite strong popular desire for accountability through prosecutions and the threat of and actual International Criminal Court (ICC) involvement, the government has failed to take concrete steps to try those believed primarily responsible. The article argues that the fundamental reason why the government has not initiated systematic prosecutions in regular domestic courts - or created, as promised, a hybrid national/international tribunal - is that those in charge of establishing these processes are, in many cases, those whom it would prosecute or their close allies. A hybrid tribunal now seems unlikely and credible national trials are an improbable alternative, though there are some reasons to be more optimistic following the new constitution of 2010. For the time being only international justice, which is beyond the

government's reach, can achieve a breakthrough in criminal accountability, albeit in a very limited way. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

250 Damaye, Dangde Laobélé

Quête spirituelle et sociale de la terre dans l'œuvre de Ngugi wa Thiong'o / Dangde Laobélé Damaye - In: *Across Disciplinary Boundaries*: (2011), no. 2, p. 123-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; novels; land; Kikuyu.

Parmi les thèmes autour desquels sont construits les livres de l'auteur kenyan Ngugi wa Thiong'o, on trouve celui de la terre, considérée comme la mère nourricière et protectrice de l'homme. Il y a un pacte sacré entre le dieu Murungu et le peuple Kikuyu à propos de cet espace vital où il l'a créé et installé. La tradition orale et le mythe jouent un rôle important. De plus, dans un esprit de quête spirituelle, Ngugi wa Thiong'o fait souvent allusion à l'Ancien Testament ("Weep not, child", "The river between"). Mais les colons britanniques sont arrivés après la guerre pour arracher au nom de la Couronne les riches terres que Murungu a données au peuple Kikuyu. Dépossédé de ses terres, le peuple est soumis à un système de servitude. Malgré la prise de conscience pour une action contre l'occupant et par l'éducation, des conflits internes entre conservateurs et critiques des valeurs traditionnelles existent au sein de la société kikuyu. Certains continuent de croire en la prophétie selon laquelle le peuple sera libéré ("The river between"). Ironiquement, une fois l'indépendance acquise, les politiciens et la nouvelle classe sociale de la bourgeoisie compradore reproduisent le schéma colonial ("A grain of wheat", "Petals of blood"): le système n'a fait que changer de main ("The devil on the cross"). Bibliogr., note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

251 Dewey, Cate E.

The impact of political crisis on smallholder pig farmers in western Kenya, 2006-2008 / Cate E. Dewey ... [et al.] - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 455-473 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; animal husbandry; pigs; political violence; economic recession.

Farmers and families in western Kenya have grown increasingly dependent on the pig industry as a primary resource for savings and income. The postelection crisis in 2008 had a serious impact on people living in western Kenya because the region was the stronghold of the opposition Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). The pig industry was affected in a number of ways, including an increase in the price of food and farm inputs, sale of pigs to provide food and other essentials for the family, or because of forced migration, leading to a drastic decrease in numbers of pigs. This will have a negative effect on the long-term viability of the pig industry due to decreased availability of growing, breeding and market weight animals. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

252 Ishiyama, John

Reconciliation and conceptual complexity: the case of post conflict Kenya / John Ishiyama and Jeremy Backstrom - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 4, p. 366-386 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; parliamentarians; oratory; conflict resolution.

This paper examines the level of conceptual complexity illustrated by members of the Kenyan parliament following the end of civil conflict that had been precipitated by the contested December 2007 presidential and parliamentary elections. Who is more likely to engage in rhetoric that is more complex (and hence more reconciliatory): the opposition or the governing party?: Ministers or other MPs? Using machine coded text analysis of parliamentary debates over the proposed reconciliation government in March 2008, the authors find that complexity scores were lower among representatives of the parties that were the principal protagonists in the civil conflict and lower among ministers of government than among representatives from other parties or non ministerial members of parliament. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

253 Kabau, Tom

The application of international law in Kenya under the 2010 Constitution : critical issues in the harmonisation of the legal system / Tom Kabau and Chege Njoroge - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 293-310.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; international law; law; constitutions; 2010.

Under the 2010 Constitution, international law is deemed to be part of the Kenyan legal system, indicating a shift from the former dualist approach. Although international law is deemed to have direct application without the necessity of domestic legislation, there are problematic issues and ambiguities that have an implication for the extent to which international law may be applicable in Kenya. There is, for instance, the question of whether the relationship is of a monistic nature, with international law having a normative precedence over all conflicting national laws including the Constitution, or reflects a harmonizing approach which subordinates international law to the Kenyan Constitution. Formal legislation is essential in order to avoid interpretative differences by courts and State agencies. The supremacy of international law in its relationship with Kenyan statutes is necessary in the light of the progressive nature of the international human rights regime. In addition, the involvement of parliament in the making of international agreements requires to be balanced with the flexibility that is necessary for the effective performance of international obligations by government agencies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

254 Lynch, Gabrielle

Becoming indigenous in the pursuit of justice : the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Endorois / Gabrielle Lynch - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 442, p. 24-45.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; human rights; African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; indigenous peoples; Endorois.

The February 2010 ruling of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Kenyan government's violation of the Endorois people's rights is the Commission's most substantive and radical decision to date, with important implications for international jurisprudence, national politics, and local strategies - as well as potential socioeconomic realities and intercommunal relations. The ruling combined a liberal interpretation of the African Charter with far-reaching recommendations and the request for a government progress report. It was the first time that the Commission had decided on and extended individual and peoples' rights to indigenous people, and is the first time in the world that a specific right to development has been adjudicated upon. By accepting the Endorois as an indigenous community the decision completes a process of ethnic invention that began in the 1990s, and has seen Endorois assert ethnic difference from their Kalenjin neighbours as a strategy of legal argument. The outcome is a victory for Endorois leaders and may help other communities tackle State injustice. However, the broad implications for social justice and intercommunal relations are contentious given the decision's reinforcement of an inherently exclusive sense of ethnic territoriality and neglect of gross inequalities in wealth and power. From this perspective, the decision reflects a modern obsession with the 'politics of recognition' to the neglect of a 'politics of redistribution'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

255 Ngui-Muchai, Dianah Mukwate

Firm efficiency differences and distribution in the Kenyan manufacturing sector / Dianah Mukwate Ngui-Muchai and Joseph Muchai Muniu - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 52-66 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; industry; efficiency.

This article provides empirical evidence on technical efficiency differences and efficiency distribution for three manufacturing subsectors in Kenya, namely food, metal and textile, using an unbalanced panel data covering two periods, 1992/93-1994/95 and 2000/01-2002/03. Econometric production frontiers are estimated for each subsector in each period. The confidence predictions for these efficiencies were, however, found to be quite wide. The results indicate variation of technical efficiency estimates of the sampled firms in each period. The technical efficiency distribution for each subsector changed not only in relation to itself, but also in relation to the other subsectors across the two periods of analysis. The

efficiency distribution of the firms for both food and textile (metal) subsectors improved (declined) during the study period but with the food subsector firms remaining relatively inefficient. The improvement of the technical efficiency distribution for both the textile and food subsectors is an indication of intra-plant improvement during the period of analysis. The decline of the technical efficiency distribution for the metal subsector suggests that the market orientation during the structural reform period did not promote firm efficiencies or the firms were slow in responding to the reforms. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

256 Njiraine, Dorothy

Indigenous knowledge research in Kenya and South Africa : an informetric study / Dorothy Njiraine, Dennis N. Ocholla and Omwoyo Bosire Onyancha - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 194-210 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; South Africa; indigenous knowledge; research; databases.

The authors apply informetrics using descriptive bibliometrics to determine the development of indigenous knowledge research (IK) in Kenya and South Africa. Data was analysed using the following variables: document type; growth of literature on the subject from 1990-2008; document source(s); document affiliation; subject domain; country of publication; and nature of authorship, among other attributes. An analysis was made of international databases, including OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), MEDLINE and AGRICOLA, and national databases, including South Africa's Southern African Bibliographic Information Network (SABINET) databases (i.e. Current and Completed Research (CCR), Union Catalogue of Theses and Dissertations (UTD), and Index to South African Periodicals (ISAP)) and Kenya's Greenstone Database. Two keywords - indigenous knowledge and traditional knowledge - were used in all database searches. The authors found that IK was strongly represented in the SABINET and OCLC databases. The absence of a national (online) database showcasing Kenyan research output made it difficult to account for IK research in the country. Recommendations are provided for a follow up study and further research. The article could prove useful for decision support in IK management. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

257 Thurlow, James

Consequences of avian flu for growth and poverty: a CGE analysis for Kenya / James Thurlow - In: *African Development Review*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 276-288 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; poultry; animal diseases; poverty; economic models.

Like many African countries, Kenya is vulnerable to avian flu given its position on migratory bird routes and proximity to other high risk countries. This raises concern about the effect of

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an outbreak on rural livelihoods. The author uses a dynamic computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of Kenya to simulate outbreaks of different severities, durations and geographic spreads. Results indicate that even a severe outbreak does not greatly reduce economic growth. It does, however, have larger implications for poverty, since poultry is an income source for many poor farmers and a major food item in poor consumers' baskets. Reducing an outbreak's duration and spatial transmission substantially reduces economic losses, although losses still occur when poultry demand falls, even without a confirmed outbreak. Continued monitoring of poultry production and trade is therefore needed, even if an outbreak has not yet occurred. Efforts to enhance government capacity to respond rapidly to infections and improve farmers' and consumers' awareness of avian flu are also needed. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

258 Booth, David

Developmental patrimonialism?: the case of Rwanda / David Booth and Frederick Golooba-Mutebi - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 444, p. 379-403.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; economic policy; private enterprises; patronage.

Academic debate on Rwanda has significant thematic gaps, and does not usually make use of a theoretically informed comparative framework. This article addresses one thematic gap - the distinctive approach of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)-led regime to political involvement in the private sector of the economy. It does so using the framework of a cross-national study which aims to distinguish between more and less developmental forms of neopatrimonial politics. The article analyses the RPF's private business operations centred on the holding company known successively as Tri-Star Investments and Crystal Ventures Ltd. These operations are shown to involve the kind of centralized generation and management of economic rents that has distinguished the more developmental regimes of Asia and Africa. The operations of the military investment company Horizon and of the public-private consortium Rwanda Investment Group may be seen in a similar light. With some qualifications, the article concludes that Rwanda should be seen as a developmental patrimonial State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

259 Carney, J.J.

Beyond tribalism: the Hutu-Tutsi question and Catholic rhetoric in colonial Rwanda / J.J. Carney - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 172-202.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; ethnicity; Hutu; Tutsi; Catholic Church; attitudes; political conditions; colonial period.

Postgenocide commentaries on colonial Rwandan history have emphasized the centrality of the Hamitic Hypothesis in shaping Catholic leaders' sociopolitical imagination concerning Hutu and Tutsi identities. For most scholars, the resulting racialist interpretation of Hutu and Tutsi categories poisoned Rwandan society and laid the groundwork for postcolonial ethnic violence. This paper challenges the simplicity of this standard narrative. Not only did colonial Catholic leaders possess a complex understanding of the terms 'Hutu' and 'Tutsi', but the Hutu-Tutsi question was not the exclusive or even dominant paradigm of late colonial Catholic discourse. Even after the eruption of Hutu-Tutsi tensions in the late 1950s, Catholic bishops and lay elites continued to interpret the Hutu-Tutsi distinction in a wide variety of ways. Catholic attitudes and the escalation of Hutu-Tutsi tensions stemmed more from contextual political factors than immutable anthropological theories, however flawed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

260 Desrosiers, Marie-Eve

Rhetorical legacies of leadership: projections of 'benevolent leadership' in pre- and post-genocide Rwanda / Marie-Eve Desrosiers and Susan Thomson - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 429-453.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; leadership; governance.

Comparing pre- and post-genocide Rwanda, this article argues that clear continuities exist between the regimes of Juvénal Habyarimana and Paul Kagame. Both have projected a remarkably similar image of 'benevolent leadership'. Presenting themselves as harbingers of an 'improved' or 'new' Rwanda, both leaderships have claimed to be best able and willing to guide Rwanda along the right path to peace, security, ethnic unity and development. 'Benevolent leadership' in both periods has also served as a tool to try and shape regime relationships with international and domestic audiences. Internationally, each government has worked to promote Rwanda and its authorities as a good development partner. Domestically, these projections have served to establish norms of order and obedience. The authors argue that projections of 'benevolent leadership' have been a tool designed to win over the international community and discipline the Rwandan population. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

261 Purdeková, Andrea

'Even if I am not here, there are so many eyes': surveillance and State reach in Rwanda / Andrea Purdeková - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 475-497.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; State; central-local government relations; public administration.

Based on seven months of fieldwork research, the present article explores the nature and 'reach' of the State in post-genocide Rwanda, and its effects on decentralization,

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participation and assertion of voice at the local level. Rwanda as a case of a 'strong' African State is explored through a number of lenses: the vertical structure (administrative and information apparatuses of the State); the lateral structure (multiple responsibilities, 'imihigo', indirect control); the spectrum of State-led 'local' activities; and, last but not least, the 'counterweights' to the State. The article suggests an increasing penetration of the State in terms of surveillance as well as exactions (couched in terms of 'umusanzu' or contribution) and control over voice at the local level. Decentralization amounts to mere 'dispatching of control', making central power more, not less, effective. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

262 Bakari, Mohammed

Beyond polarity in Zanzibar? : the 'silent' referendum and the government of national unity / Mohammed Bakari and Alexander Makulilo - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2012), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 195-218.

ASC Subject Headings: Zanzibar; referendums; 2010; political conflicts.

On 31 July 2010 the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar held a referendum to decide on the government of national unity so as to end the impasse between the two main political camps, each dominating one of the two islands of Unguja and Pemba. The outcome of the referendum was that the majority of Zanzibaris voted in favour of the government of national unity. This article revisits how the referendum was carried out in terms of observing the basic principles of a democratic referendum and whether the referendum would be a panacea for the polarization between the two islands. The main argument held here is that the referendum fell short of observing some of the basic principles of a democratic referendum since it systematically suppressed the voices of those who opted for a 'No' vote. Besides this, the government of national unity created after the referendum was in essence the unity of the two major political parties, namely the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and the Civic United Front (CUF). Relatedly, some of the fundamental issues causing polarization are yet to be tackled, a situation which, if not addressed in time, would make this polarity a likely facet of Zanzibar's future politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Bernardie-Tahir, Nathalie

Zanzibar, si loin de Dieu et si près du continent / Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 255, p. 321-340 : fig., foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Zanzibar; islands; Swahili; identity; political conflicts.

Situé à quelques encablures seulement de la côte continentale tanzanienne, et tout en appartenant aussi à la culture swahili, l'archipel de Zanzibar affiche ouvertement sa distance vis-à-vis du continent avec lequel il entretient un rapport tumultueux depuis la naissance aux forceps de la République Unie de Tanzanie en 1964. Les dernières décennies ont en effet été marquées par la montée d'un fort ressentiment insulaire, confinant au conflit ouvert lors des trois épisodes de consultation électorale des années 2000. Au fil des années, alors même que mille et une fractures cisailent la société zanzibarie, une identité collective insulaire s'est paradoxalement construite suivant le double processus de l'identification/différenciation. Une fois établie, cette "îléité" a servi de fondement à la légitimation de la revendication autonomiste, alimentant un insularisme particulièrement vindicatif. L'exemple de Zanzibar représente un cas d'école intéressant dans la problématique des relations île(s)-continent et illustre bien les enjeux politiques de la fabrique identitaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

264 Mbondenyi, Morris Kiwinda

Entrenching the right to participate in government in Kenya's constitutional order: some viable lessons from the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights / Morris Kiwinda Mbondenyi - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 30-58.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; political participation; legal systems.

A practice of frequent constitutional amendments started shortly after Kenya attained its independence in 1963. Consequently, Kenya has witnessed a confusion of systems of governance, ranging from single-party autocracy to virtual multi-party democracy, which have served to endorse the chronic condition of human rights violations in the country. In the process of such experimentation, Kenyans have unabatedly been denied the enjoyment of many of their fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to participate in their government. This article analyses Kenya's constitutional order with the intention of highlighting the extent to which the country's citizens have been denied the right to participate in their government. Drawing inspiration from the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the article recommends ways in which this right could be entrenched in the country's constitutional order. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

265 McLees, Leslie

Access to land for urban farming in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: histories, benefits and insecure tenure / Leslie McLees - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 601-624.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; urban agriculture; land tenure; farms.

People in sub-Saharan Africa rely on a variety of informal mechanisms to gain access to land for urban farming. However, the literature on land tenure focuses on gaining access to land for housing, whereas farming, which is highly visible in the urban landscape of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, requires farmers to negotiate their access in ways distinct from housing. A close examination of four open-space farms in Dar es Salaam reveals that there are different methods of gaining access to land for farming as opposed to housing. Additionally, theorizing this access reveals that the landowners who allow farmers on their land for food production also derive benefits. This can provide a framework for current efforts to integrate urban agriculture into the city zoning plans. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

266 O'Gorman, Melanie

Why the CCM won't lose : the roots of single-party dominance in Tanzania / Melanie O'Gorman - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2012), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 313-333. ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; CCM; voting; farmers.

This paper provides an empirical investigation of the factors contributing to single-party dominance in Tanzania. Despite the fact that Tanzania has had a multi-party democracy since 1995, the party which governed during single-party rule, the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), has won the vast majority of seats in the National Assembly in the first four multi-party elections. In order to understand the CCM's grip on power, this article analyses the results of a survey conducted amongst subsistence farmers in Tanzania, which provides information on farmers' livelihood conditions, access to media and political views, and hence provides insight into the preferences underlying voting behaviour. It discusses the dominant reasons for CCM support, as well as the characteristics of farmers who are more likely to support an opposition party. It concludes by discussing possible policy options for enhancing political competition in Tanzania. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

267 Tibategeza, Eustard Rutalemwa

Implementation of bilingual education in Tanzania: the realities in the schools / Eustard Rutalemwa Tibategeza - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 227-249 : fig., graf., tab. ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; languages of instruction; multilingualism; Swahili language; English language; language policy.

Tanzania is a multilingual country with 150 ethnic languages spoken within its boundaries. However, Kiswahili is the language most frequently used in government offices, as well as in everyday activities countrywide. Despite the adoption of one of Africa's largest languages as an official language, the government has constantly insisted that English should remain the only medium of instruction at post-primary level, because of its tremendous power and

prestige in the global market. The government's stance reveals a limited understanding of what a system of promoting bilingualism and bi-literacy in education should involve. This paper presents the findings of a study conducted in primary and secondary schools in Tanzania with regard to the implementation of language-in-education policy. It shows that in schools monolingual education dominates and the idea of bilingual education appears far-fetched to practitioners in the education sector. The paper proposes the 50-50 Dual Language Model as a way forward for implementing strong bilingual (Swahili and English) education in Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

268 DeJesus, Kevin M.

Political violence and armed conflict in Africa : people, places, processes, effects / Kevin M. DeJesus ... [et al.]. - [S.l.] : Association of American Geographers, African Specialty Group, 2011. - p. 5-66. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (African geographical review, ISSN 1937-6812 ; vol. 30, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; South Sudan; Uganda; political violence; conflict; civil wars; human security; natural resources; livelihoods; women refugees.

This special issue of the African Geographical Review examines the ways in which armed conflict, political violence, and its effects on people in places may be reconsidered from critical human geographic perspectives. Across the three papers included in the issue, intersecting dynamics of colonial legacy, territoriality and attachment to land and place in the constitution of identity, gender practices, the forging of everyday spaces amid sites of post-conflict survival, recovery, and refuge, are explored in detail. Contents: Introduction: political violence and armed conflict in Africa: people, places, processes, effects (by Kevin M. DeJesus); Victims of discourse: mobilizing narratives of fear and insecurity in post-conflict South Sudan - the case of Jonglei State (by Ann Laudati); The gendered politics of firewood in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Uganda (by Deborah Mulumba); State and Stateless violence in Somalia (by Andrew Linke and Clionadh Raleigh). [ASC Leiden abstract]

269 Fisher, Jonathan

Managing donor perceptions: contextualizing Uganda's 2007 intervention in Somalia / Jonathan Fisher - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 444, p. 404-423.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Somalia; foreign policy; international relations; images; development cooperation; peacekeeping operations.

This article explores Uganda's decision to send peacekeeping troops to Somalia in 2007 as part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and argues that the intervention

has as much to do with Uganda's relationship with its donors as it has with maintaining regional stability - the official justification for intervention. Museveni's decision to intervene in Somalia is the most recent example of his regime's multi-pronged 'image management' strategy in which the President has involved Uganda in numerous foreign and domestic activities to ensure that donors perceive his government in a particular way vis-à-vis their interests: as an economic success story, a guarantor of regional stability, or, in relation to Somalia, an ally in the global war on terror. In so doing Museveni's strategy, conceptualized here within a constructivist framework, has been able largely to avoid censure in areas of traditional donor concern such as governance, thereby achieving a considerable degree of agency in a seemingly asymmetric relationship. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

270 Gagnon, Jean-Paul

Establishing indigeneity in African pluralities using PRO 169 parameters and a case study for measuring their inclusivity / Jean-Paul Gagnon - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 4, p. 323-346 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Uganda; indigenous peoples; Acholi.

The concept of the indigenous person or group in Africa is contentious. The current argument is that there exist no indigenous people in Africa because all Africans are indigenous. The counterargument considers as indigenous Africans who have a specific relationship to the land they inhabit and have a distinctive culture, often inclusive of language and art, which has not succumbed to postcolonial global consumerism. This paper argues in favour of the latter on the basis of the categorization of the PRO 169 (Convention 169) committee of the International Labour Organization. It argues that this cultural divergence between global consumerism and indigenous pre-nation-State social structures is the major identifying point to settle the indigenous/non indigenous African debate. The arguments are applied to the case of the Acholi in Uganda. Finally, the paper looks at inclusive development and provides a new political analysis model for quantifying inclusivity so as to measure the inclusivity of indigenous peoples. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

271 Ishengoma, Esther K.

Business environment and growth potential of micro and small manufacturing enterprises in Uganda / Esther K. Ishengoma and Robert Kappel - In: *African Development Review*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 352-365 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; small enterprises; industry.

Since the 1990s, studies utilizing descriptive statistics have documented factors in the business environment which hinder the performance of Ugandan micro and small enterprises (MSEs), i.e. enterprises employing a maximum of 50 people. Based on

secondary data, this paper assesses the trend of critical factors in the Ugandan business environment, notably the manufacturing sector, from 1994 to 2010. The paper also utilizes the primary data from MSEs to examine the effects of these factors on the growth potential of MSEs, while controlling for the owner's and the firm's attributes. Results from the trend analysis reveal that the business environment has been deteriorating over time. Results from the regression analyses reveal that MSEs' growth potential is negatively associated with limited access to productive resources, high taxes and lack of market access, and positively associated with business development services (marketing information, networking, training) and access to finance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

272 Kasule, Sam

'Your experience is your only truth': Elvania Namukwaya Zirimu 1939-1980 / Sam Kasule - In: *African Performance Review*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 7-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; theatre; drama; women writers.

Women in Ugandan theatre are in an exceptional position, because they have to struggle for the control of a space for their voice in an art form dominated by men. Women writers, performers and directors in Ugandan popular theatre often divert from the norms by introducing ethnic and gender themes. Some use performance as a means to rewrite female experiences, while others reinvent narratives and form, for example musical dramas. This paper examines the postindependence theatre aesthetics of Elvania Namukwaya Zirimu (1939-1980). Zirimu redefined the meaning of Ugandan theatre to underline the relationship between male and female performers, female performers and the audience, the director and the performer, and performer and audience. Between 1965 and 1980, Zirimu wrote plays, poetry, short stories, critical essays and theatre reviews, and directed her own plays and many others, both in English and in indigenous languages. Discourses on the interrelationship between cultural values, folklore, indigenous popular performance and women were significant in shaping her performance aesthetics. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Lindemann, Stefan

The ethnic politics of coup avoidance: evidence from Zambia and Uganda / Stefan Lindemann - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 3-41 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Zambia; coups d'état; civil-military relations; ethnicity.

Though military interventions seem endemic in sub-Saharan Africa, more than a third of all countries have been able to avoid military coups. To solve this puzzle, this article relates the likelihood of military coups to the degree of ethnic congruence between civilian and military leaders, arguing that coup avoidance is most likely when government and army either exhibit the same ethnic bias or are both ethnically balanced. This argument is

illustrated by a comparison of the diverging experiences of Zambia and Uganda. While Zambia is among Africa's coup-free countries, Uganda's vulnerability to military intervention has varied over time - with four coups under Obote and the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) but no coups under Amin and Museveni. Drawing on original longitudinal data on the ethnic distribution of political and military posts, the article shows that the absence of military coups in Zambia goes back to the balanced composition of government and army. In Uganda, coup avoidance under Amin and Museveni can be linked to the fact that government and army exhibited the same ethnic bias, whereas the coups against the Obote and UNLF regimes reflected either ethnic incongruence between civilian and military leaders or the destabilizing combination of a similarly polarized government and army. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

274 Perrot, Sandrine

Le phénomène viral "Kony 2012" et l'activisme numérique: un cas d'école pour l'industrie caritative / Sandrine Perrot - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 125, p. 209-214.

ASC Subject Headings: United States; Uganda; Lord's Resistance Army; films; Internet; NGO.

Ce texte analyse l'écho et les suites du phénomène de la diffusion sur YouTube de la vidéo intitulée "Kony 2012" qui a été placée sur Internet par l'ONG américaine 'Invisible Children'. Le film de trente minutes a recueilli cent millions de visites six jours à peine après sa mise en ligne et a levé des fonds de 3,7 millions d'euros en 48 heures. Ce fait place cette campagne de levée de fonds, non par le montant mais par le temps voué à collecter, parmi les plus rapides de l'histoire de l'humanitaire. Au final, la nature inédite du phénomène ne tient pas à ce qu'elle dit du chef de guerre ougandais Joseph Kony, de la LRA (Lord's Resistance Army) ou des modes de résolution du conflit. Ce qui frappe est la manière dont elle redéfinit - via les nouveaux médias sociaux - son rapport avec l'Autre et la transformation subséquente de l'industrie de l'humanitaire et de la levée de fonds. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

275 Vokes, Richard

The politics of oil in Uganda / Richard Vokes - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 443, p. 303-314 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; hydrocarbon policy; petroleum; political conditions.

This briefing documents the evolution of Uganda's nascent oil sector, and assesses its potential consequences. In the Ugandan context, the current debate over 'resource boom' versus 'resource curse' may be misplaced, or at least premature. Given the complexities involved in developing an entirely new extraction and transportation infrastructure for Uganda's oil, production is likely to come on stream very gradually, producing only a series of incremental changes. A more intriguing feature of the ongoing machinations over oil is

what they reveal about the nature of the contemporary Ugandan State. In particular, recent developments highlight two themes: the increasingly autocratic nature of Museveni's rule and his militarization of western Uganda. They also expose the tensions that exist between these tendencies, and the emergence of a growing body of young, independent-minded government MPs - itself a product of the President's long-standing policy of decentralization. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

276 Garaba, Francis

An endangered resource : the preservation of liberation struggle archives in East and Southern Africa / by Francis Garaba - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2011), no. 115, p. 25-36.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; national liberation struggles; archives.

There is a need to identify and locate the archives of former national liberation movements in eastern and southern Africa and determine whether the records are being professionally managed. To this end, the author investigated the national archives repositories of Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the archival repositories housing the records of the ANC, FRELIMO, MPLA, SWAPO, ZANU-PF and ZIPRA, interviewing archivists, manuscript librarians and directors and undertaking a physical inspection of the facilities and the state of the records. The article details his findings and recommendations, and highlights a number of issues that need further exploration. Considering that the unique and irreplaceable heritage of a country is at stake, the management of liberation struggle archives should be a national responsibility and not be left to the political parties that spearheaded the struggle. There is therefore an urgent need to modernize legislation in order for liberation struggle archives to be taken care of at national and not at organizational level, as is currently the case. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

277 Maupin, Agathe

Le bassin transfrontalier du fleuve Zambèze en Afrique australe: des eaux conflictuelles? / Agathe Maupin - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 255, p. 377-398 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; river basins; water resources; water management; conflict; dams; hydroelectricity.

L'accord de 2004 sur la création de la commission de bassin transfrontalier du Zambèze devait obtenir les six ratifications des huit États riverains qui sont requises pour son entrée

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en vigueur dans le bassin du fleuve Zambèze. Le Zimbabwe, la Tanzanie et le Malawi ont fait durer cet événement durant six ans. La Zambie, qui n'a ni signé, ni ratifié l'accord, risque aujourd'hui d'être contrainte par cette majorité. Il est intéressant de revenir sur les tensions autour de la gestion des ressources en eau, notamment en termes de partage des eaux du Zambèze, et de leurs bénéfiques. Plusieurs conflits se renforcent au sein de ce bassin transfrontalier notamment lorsque les intérêts interétatiques ne parviennent pas à trouver de terrain d'entente. C'est particulièrement le cas autour de grands projets de construction d'infrastructures comme les barrages, surtout lorsque ces derniers sont de surcroît destinés à la production d'hydroélectricité, jugée nécessaire au développement régional. Les barrages du bassin du Zambèze se présentent ainsi comme de véritables infrastructures conflictuelles cristallisant de nombreux enjeux à plusieurs échelles. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

278 Cammack, Diana

Malawi in crisis, 2011-12 / Diana Cammack - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 375-388.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; political change; protest; political violence.

In mid July 2011 civic activists in Malawi organized nationwide demonstrations to pressure President Bingu wa Mutharika's government to address deepening economic and governance problems. Government, using district commissioners, the courts, and the national police tried to stop them, but they went ahead. The United Nations spearheaded negotiations between a faction of civil society's leadership and government representatives, negotiations that focused on the 20 demands sent to the president on 20 July. Tensions continued until President Mutharika suffered a fatal heart attack on 5 April 2012 and Joyce Banda ascended to office after two days of intrigue. This briefing outlines the underlying causes of the mid-July demonstrations and general discontent, and of government's response to public anger and to the strengthening political opposition. It explores the trends and logic rooted in Malawi's history and policy environment that are driving events. All of these must be seen within the context of national elections in mid 2014, for which political jockeying within and between the parties has already begun. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

279 Chirwa, Danwood Mzikenge

Liberating Malawi's administrative justice jurisprudence from its common law shackles / Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 105-127.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; administrative law; judicial review of legislation; constitutions; 1994.

The 1994 Malawian Constitution is unique in that it recognizes administrative justice as a fundamental right and articulates the notion of constitutional supremacy. This right and the idea of constitutional supremacy have important implications for Malawi's administrative law, which was hitherto based on the common law inherited from Britain. This article highlights the difficulties that Malawian courts have faced in reconciling the right to administrative justice as protected under the new constitution with the common law. In doing so, it offers some insights into what the constitutionalization of administrative justice means for Malawian administrative law. It is argued that the constitution has altered the basis and grounds for judicial review so fundamentally that the Malawian legal system's marriage to the English common law can be regarded as having irretrievably broken down as far as administrative law is concerned. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

280 Green, Erik

Agrarian populism in colonial and postcolonial Malawi / Erik Green - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 143-164.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; agricultural development; agricultural policy; colonial period; populism.

This article analyses continuity and change of the agrarian doctrine in colonial and postcolonial Malawi. It engages in a classic debate about images and policies concerning African farming. The article argues that the agrarian doctrine must be related to the broader notion of agrarian populism, more specifically to A.V. Chayanov's notion of the logic of the peasant family farm. Employing this broader approach allows a striking continuity of the agrarian doctrine to be revealed. Calls for changes of local institutions did not signify attempts to promote rural transformation, but contained strategies to increase the economic independence of the precapitalist family farm. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

281 Maliwichi-Nyirenda, Cecilia P.

Traditional methods used in family planning and conception in Malawi : a case study of Mulanje District / Cecilia P. Maliwichi-Nyirenda and Lucy Lynn Maliwichi - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 230-237 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; family planning; contraception; folk medicine.

This article investigates traditional methods used in family planning and conception in Malawi. It is based on focus-group discussions, key informants, questionnaires and interviews. In Malawi family planning methods used are the common modern methods. Traditional methods include breast feeding, abstinence and the wearing of a waist ring

made from traditional medicine. Twenty-six indicators are reportedly used in ascertaining if a woman has conceived. Lightening of the woman's complexion is, by far, the most commonly mentioned indicator. Although most of the respondents have no or low formal education, they have vast indigenous knowledge of family planning and conception-related issues. Interestingly, some of the indigenous practices used are similar to the techniques used in modern hospitals. Considering that women continue to successfully conceive and deliver in villages, modern hospitals could tap into indigenous knowledge and incorporate it into the national health care delivery service. Researchers should document the available indigenous knowledge before it is forgotten while ascertaining the validity of some of the methods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

282 McCracken, John

Class, violence and gender in early colonial Malawi : the curious case of Elizabeth Pithie / John McCracken - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2011), vol. 64 , no. 2, p. 1-16 : ill., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; white women; colonial period; missions; biographies (form).

This paper tells the life story of Elizabeth Pithie (subsequently Mrs Fenwick, later Mrs Hetherwick, 1861-1945). The first unmarried white woman to work in the Malawi regions, the 18-year old Elizabeth arrived at the Blantyre Mission in July 1879. There she was confronted with a double sense of alienation: as a European exposed to an unfamiliar cultural environment and as a young single woman in a community dominated by males. Her subsequent journey, which she began as a marginalized teacher and ended as the wife of one of the most respected Scottish missionaries of his day, can be interpreted as a simple story of domestic achievement. But this is to ignore other episodes in Elizabeth's life: her disastrous first marriage to the violent elephant-hunter, George Fenwick, and her brief appearance, as a sacrificial victim, threatened with enslavement or death as the result of her husband's murder of the Makololo chief, Chipatula. Later came the gradual transition from the ignoble position of semi-servant to that of one of the most loved and respected members of the missionary community. Elizabeth died in Scotland in 1945. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

283 Nthenda, Louis

A tribute to the life of Fr. Matthew Schoffeleers (1928-2011) : Malawianist, Renaissance man and free-thinker / [guest eds.: Louis Nthenda and Lupenga Mphande]. - Blantyre : The Society of Malawi - Historical and Scientific, 2011. - IV, 101 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Society of Malawi journal ; vol. 64, no. 3) - Omslagtitel. - Special memorial ed. - Bibliogr.: p. 91-94. - Biogr. Schoffeleers: p. 95-101. - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; African studies; Malawian studies; festschrifts (form); biobibliographies (form).

This special issue of The Society of Malawi Journal celebrates the life of Matthew Schoffeleers (1928-2011) and his legacy for the study of African cultures. The contributions fall roughly into three categories: those that reminisce about Schoffeleers' personal life as a Catholic priest, student and friend; those that examine his research methodologies, academic publications and professional excellence; and those that deal with his intellectual thought and engagement. The issue opens with an In Memoriam by Wim van Binsbergen. Louis Nthenda discusses Schoffeleers' formative years as a student of anthropology at Oxford. Yusuf M. Juwayeyi deals with Chewa migrations, using archaeology as verification of oral historiography. Elias C. Mandala applies Schoffeleers' oral source method to analyse food and gender in southern Malawi. Terence Ranger acknowledges Schoffeleers' inspirational scholarship and the construction of a new paradigm in the study of African cultures. Wim van Binsbergen discusses his long collaborative effort with Schoffeleers in analysing oral narratives. Adrian Roscoe reflects on his research project with Schoffeleers on African oral literature. Steve Chimombo relates how Schoffeleers came to the rescue by providing the props for his play 'The Rainmaker'. Lupenga Mphande and Kings Phiri both reflect on the impact of Schoffeleers on research and scholarship. Ian Linden provides a personal narrative on Schoffeleers, as do Paul Kishindo and Jack Mapanje. The issue ends with a bibliography of Schoffeleers compiled by Jos Damen. [ASC Leiden abstract]

284 Simwaka, Kisu

The efficacy of official intervention in the foreign exchange market in Malawi / Kisu Simwaka and Leslie Mkandawire - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 125-136 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; foreign exchange; monetary policy; exchange rates.

Most central banks, especially in developing countries, use foreign exchange market intervention as a policy tool for macroeconomic stabilization. In Malawi, the exchange rate was floated in February 1994. Since then, the Reserve Bank of Malawi (RBM) has periodically intervened in the foreign exchange market. In line with the IMF conditions under the structural adjustment package, the RBM has also intervened to buy foreign exchange in order to build up reserves for the Government and moderate exchange rate fluctuations. This paper analyses the effectiveness of foreign exchange market interventions by the RBM for the period 1995-2008. The authors use a GARCH model to simultaneously estimate the effect of intervention on the mean and volatility of the Malawi currency, the kwacha. Results from the GARCH model indicate that net sales of US dollars by the RBM depreciate, rather than appreciate, the kwacha. Empirically, this implies the RBM 'leans against the wind', that is, the RBM intervenes to reduce, but not reverse, exchange rate depreciation. On the other hand, results for the GARCH model for the post-2003 period indicate that RBM intervention in the market stabilizes the kwacha. In general, results for

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the entire study period show that the RBM interventions have been associated with increased exchange rate volatility, with the only exception being the post-2003 period. The implication of this finding is that intervention can only have a temporary influence on the exchange rate. Ann., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

285 Wroe, Daniel

Donors, dependency, and political crisis in Malawi / Daniel Wroe - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 442, p. 135-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; development cooperation; authoritarianism; governance; political violence; dependence.

On 20 July 2011 violence erupted across Malawi. Thousands marched in the three regional capitals protesting against fuel shortages, taxes, and political oppression. The police and the army were deployed to restore order and 19 civilians lost their lives. This briefing explores the political dynamics of 2011, noting how dependence has delimited the scope of politics in the past and suggesting that recent events are best understood as a further expression of dependency relations. Malawi is as dependent upon aid now as it was fifty years ago. What has changed is the terms of Malawi's dependency. Banda was ousted rapidly when he failed to adapt to the new conditionalities of democracy and rights. These have also upset the Mutharika administration's efforts to entrench its position beyond the next elections. This project requires maintaining a flow of aid whose conditions militate against its completion. Mutharika appears to have found this contradiction too difficult to manage successfully. Malawians, demanding less autocratic rule, have also pressured the Mutharika administration. When Mutharika's external resources were curtailed, they refused to fill the void and demonstrated for change. When the government violently suppressed the protests on 20 July, it stepped far beyond the limits of the conditionalities that restricted it. Whilst he remains, Mutharika's power is tenuous given the suspension of most of the government's aid. If aid is resumed it will no doubt be accompanied by new conditions that will limit the ambitions of Mutharika and other politicians in the years to come. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

286 Brautigam, Deborah

Briefing: rumours and realities of Chinese agricultural engagement in Mozambique / Deborah Brautigam and Sigrid-Marianella Stensrud Ekman - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 444, p. 483-492 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; China; foreign investments; agricultural development; development cooperation.

Beginning in 2008, multiple reports emerged stating that China and Mozambique had signed agreements in 2006 or 2007 to import tens of thousands of Chinese farmers into Mozambique to produce rice for China; that local outrage had scuttled these plans; but that the Chinese government had still pledged to invest 800 million US dollars to modernize Mozambique's rice sector to supply the Chinese market. Intrigued by these reports and their implications, the authors travelled to Mozambique, separately, in 2009, 2010, and 2012. Their field interviews and archival research turned up no evidence to support these three claims (and others). Although they did find a handful of Chinese agricultural aid activities and investments, these were far from a concerted effort by 'Beijing' to turn a passive Mozambique into a long-distance supplier of rice. What the authors found was a far different story: an assertive Mozambican government and private sector engaging with multiple Chinese actors to further Mozambique's own agricultural goals. That the conventional wisdom on Mozambique can be so far from reality calls into question the picture in other African countries as well. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

287 Lindemann, Stefan

The ethnic politics of coup avoidance: evidence from Zambia and Uganda / Stefan Lindemann - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 3-41 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Zambia; coups d'état; civil-military relations; ethnicity.

Though military interventions seem endemic in sub-Saharan Africa, more than a third of all countries have been able to avoid military coups. To solve this puzzle, this article relates the likelihood of military coups to the degree of ethnic congruence between civilian and military leaders, arguing that coup avoidance is most likely when government and army either exhibit the same ethnic bias or are both ethnically balanced. This argument is illustrated by a comparison of the diverging experiences of Zambia and Uganda. While Zambia is among Africa's coup-free countries, Uganda's vulnerability to military intervention has varied over time - with four coups under Obote and the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) but no coups under Amin and Museveni. Drawing on original longitudinal data on the ethnic distribution of political and military posts, the article shows that the absence of military coups in Zambia goes back to the balanced composition of government and army. In Uganda, coup avoidance under Amin and Museveni can be linked to the fact that government and army exhibited the same ethnic bias, whereas the coups against the Obote and UNLF regimes reflected either ethnic incongruence between civilian and military leaders or the destabilizing combination of a similarly polarized government and army. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA - ZAMBIA

288 Mbao, M.L.M.

Prevention and combating of corruption in Zambia / M.L.M. Mbao - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 255-274.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; corruption; government policy.

On 27 August 2009, the Government of the Republic of Zambia launched a national anti-corruption policy and strategic document aimed at providing a framework for preventing and combating corruption in a comprehensive, coordinated, inclusive and sustainable manner. That significant milestone marked a candid acknowledgement that previous efforts at legal and institutional reforms have had very limited impact on the prevalence of corruption which, in the Zambian context, ranges from petty bribes and misuse of State power at public goods and services delivery points, to the embezzlement and looting of national resources. This paper critically evaluates the extent to which these latest policy objectives and strategic interventions advance the so-called war on corruption. The paper argues that given the pervasive and insidious nature of corruption, it is not enough to adopt pious declarations and public campaigns in the name of zero-tolerance for corruption. What is required is unwavering political will to follow-through on these declarations, buttressed by a holistic approach to enhance transparency, accountability, integrity and participation by all segments of society. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

289 Bond, Patrick

Zimbabwe's clogged political drain and open diamond pipe / Patrick Bond and Khadija Sharife - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 351-365.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; diamonds; political economy; trade; international agreements; corruption.

Zimbabwe diamonds (discovered in Marange in 2006) represent a windfall that, if captured, could finance a significant percentage of reconstruction costs for Zimbabwe's struggling economy. However, this paper argues that Mugabe's security leadership allegedly represent the key military personnel involved in the daily management and operations of the most important agent in Marange, Anhui Foreign Economic Construction Company Ltd. of China, thus gaining most from the diamond find. Moreover, the paper shows that the Kimberley Process (KP) - an international initiative created and backed by governments, multinationals, and civil society organizations to diminish the trade in conflict or 'blood' diamonds - excludes the world's primary agents of 'conflict': governments. It also excludes private mining corporations that partner with the governments in developing countries to extract the diamonds. Progress in Zimbabwe won't begin until the political drain is unclogged in the wake of free and fair elections, and until the pipe leading from one of the

world's largest-ever diamond finds to corrupt military coffers is conclusively blocked. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

290 Bratton, Michael

Violence, partisanship and transitional justice in Zimbabwe / Michael Bratton - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 353-380 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; transitional justice; political violence; attitudes.

What determines people's willingness to consider punishment for human rights abusers? This article investigates this question in the context of Zimbabwe in the aftermath of the country's violent presidential election campaign of June 2008. Based on a national probability sample survey, the paper shows that exposure to violence was reportedly widespread and that attitudes to transitional justice are mixed. In considering how to handle abuses, Zimbabweans weigh the pros and cons carefully and, recognizing that peace and justice are difficult to obtain simultaneously, generally prefer the former. The article analyses the various factors that together predict a citizen's proclivity to claim transitional justice in its most demanding retributive form. Reflecting power relations, the results indicate that political partisanship is almost as important as individuals' personal experience of actual and threatened acts of violence. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

291 Chinyowa, Kennedy C.

From passive spectatorship to critical citizenship: towards a paradigm shift for community-based theatre practice in Zimbabwe / Kennedy C. Chinyowa - In: *African Performance Review*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 54-65.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; community theatre.

Community-based theatre in Zimbabwe has played a limited role in promoting active citizenship. It has been dominated by a top-down development model promoting passive spectatorship. This article examines the development of community-based theatre in the country from its beginning with 'pungwe', all-night theatrical performances during the national liberation struggle (1966-1979). The transition from 'pungwe' to actual community-based theatre after independence in 1980 can be attributed to the Zimbabwe Association of Community Theatre (ZACT). However, this left a legacy which continued to promote a passive audience instead of active citizenship. The author argues for a paradigm shift towards Augusto Boal's theatre of the oppressed (1979), in particular forum theatre, which may be compared to what takes place in a traditional African village when people gather in an open space where court sessions are held, stories told, and dances and music performed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

292 Gwavuya, Frank

An analysis of organisational commitment by academic professionals in tertiary institutions in Zimbabwe / Frank Gwavuya - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2012), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 51-72 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; work attitudes; human resources; personnel management; universities.

This study investigates organizational commitment in the current era of a new psychological contract in Zimbabwe, that is, the relationship between employers and employees in an environment determined by economic recession. The psychological contract that exists between employees and organizations is brittle due to many organizational changes which stem from the threatened business environment. The paper aims at gaining more insight into the role of human relations management in facilitating healthier psychological contracts. The target population of the study consisted of 100 lecturers working at three State universities, namely Bindura University of Science Education, Chinhoyi University of Technology, and Masvingo State University. The results indicate that an increase in the number of positive human resource management practices reported by respondents correlates with a decrease in violation and breach of the psychological contract. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

293 Mabhena, Clifford

Mining with a 'Vuvuzela' : reconfiguring artisanal mining in Southern Zimbabwe and its implications to rural livelihoods / Clifford Mabhena - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2012), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 219-233.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; gold mining; livelihoods; innovations; land reform.

The rural landscape of Zimbabwe has dramatically changed in the last decade. In 2000 the Zimbabwe government embarked on a controversial rapid land redistribution exercise that saw vast tracts of land previously owned by white commercial farmers taken over and distributed to mostly black Zimbabweans. Rural dwellers in the countryside had for years depended on agrarian livelihoods and the fact that more land had been availed by the State meant better livelihoods. However, this article argues that in spite of a widened horizon to pursue agrarian activities many people have actually drifted away from on-farm to off-farm livelihoods. This is true in the case of southern Zimbabwe where a large number of rural dwellers have chosen artisanal gold mining as a pathway in realizing a livelihood. This article focuses on the expansion of artisanal gold mining in southern Matabeleland. Using fieldwork as a method of data gathering, the article unravels the development of artisanal mining in this region and how it has been reconfigured after the hosting of the Soccer World Cup in South Africa 2010. In particular it shows how the metal detector technology (the

'Vuvuzela') availed by the hosting of the Soccer World Cup has found its way to the region and changed the gold panning process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

294 Moore, David

Progress in Zimbabwe / guest eds.: David Moore, Norma Kriger and Brian Raftopoulos. - Abingdon : Routledge, Taylor & Francis, 2012. - 157 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of contemporary African studies, ISSN 0258-9001 ; vol. 30, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; development; political conditions; economic conditions; conference papers (form); 2010.

This collective volume on 'Progress in Zimbabwe' is based on a conference held in Bulawayo in November 2010. Contributions: Progress, power, and violent accumulation in Zimbabwe, by David Moore; ZANU PF politics under Zimbabwe's 'power-sharing' government, by Norma Kriger; Narratives of progress: Zimbabwean historiography and the end of history, by Ian Phimister; Civil society and State-centred struggles, by Kirk Helliker; Anti-developmental patrimonialism in Zimbabwe, by Martin Dawson and Tim Kellsall; Foreign investment, black economic empowerment and militarized patronage politics in Zimbabwe, by Booker Magure; Teachers' and bank workers' responses to Zimbabwe's crisis: uneven effects, different strategies, by Tapiwa Chagonda; 'New realities' and tenure reforms: land-use in worker-peasant communities of south-western Zimbabwe (1940s-2006), by Vusilizwe Thebe; Two perspectives on Zimbabwe's 'National Democratic Revolution': Thabo Mbeki and Wilfred Mhanda, by David Moore; Reflections on the concept of progress - and Zimbabwe, by John Hoffman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 Mporu, Busani

'Undesirable' Indians, residential segregation and the ill-fated rise of the white 'housing covenanters' in Bulawayo, colonial Zimbabwe, 1930-1973 / Busani Mporu - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2011), vol. 63, no. 4, p. 553-580 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; segregation; Indians; housing; urban areas; colonial period.

Legislated zoning as a strategy to enforce racial residential segregation in colonial Zimbabwe failed to prevent Indians from buying properties in white suburbs. This was because of the ambiguous colonial law that classified Indians as citizens yet, practically, they were blocked from enjoying privileges enjoyed by the white residents. Yet, since 1930, they were expelled from African residential areas but were not allocated their own residential area then. When MPs failed to craft a Bill that would have legislated the segregation of Indians, in 1973, and as a desperate measure, they unsuccessfully attempted to introduce race restrictive white housing covenants. Based on archival research, council minutes, newspapers and magazines, and through oral history interviews,

this article highlights the ambiguous position that Indians occupied within Zimbabwe's colonial hierarchies. It also highlights how some Indians resorted to the racist and segregationist language of the colonial State to try and circumvent their ambiguous position. The article seeks to add to the urban Zimbabwe's scholarship on colonial segregation policies, now specifically focusing on racial residential segregation faced by the Indian minority in Bulawayo. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Prill, Thorsten

God's mission in Southern Africa / ed. by Thorsten Prill ; [contributors: Simba Musvamhiri ... et al.]. - München : GRIN, 2011. - 131 p. ; 21 cm. - (NETS theological research papers ; 1) - Documentnr.: V183646. - Bibliogr.: p. 130.

ISBN 3656082154

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; Namibia; Zimbabwe; African Independent Churches.

This first volume of a series of theological research papers published by the Namibia Evangelical Theological Seminary (NETS) contains four papers. Simba Musvamhiri looks at the discipleship process in a fast growing evangelical-charismatic church in Namibia's capital Windhoek, called His People Church. Peter Koono Tefo demonstrates the importance of pastoral visitation in the southern African context with particular attention for the Lesotho Evangelical Church. Focusing on the Evangelical Church of Zimbabwe, Chinhoyi Congregation, Abednigo Musona examines the relationship between church leadership and the level of participation of church members in congregational programmes and fluctuations in church membership respectively. Zeka Avelino Tjiwana explores the situation of young church members in the Evangelical Bible Church in north Namibia. [ASC Leiden abstract]

297 Thebe, Vusilizwe

From South Africa with love: the 'malayisha' system and Ndebele households' quest for livelihood reconstruction in south-western Zimbabwe / Vusilizwe Thebe - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 647-670.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; South Africa; remittances; Ndebele (Zimbabwe); migrants; goods transport.

In the 1980s and early 1990s, sending remittances to Zimbabwe from South Africa posed major challenges for Ndebele migrants. As a result households receiving remittances only did so at irregular intervals. With increased diasporization into South Africa, it was to be expected that new channels would open up. This article explores what is known as the 'malayisha' system, its role and significance as an informal channel of remittances into Ndebele society. It argues that the system bridged the geographical gap between Matabeleland and Johannesburg, averting food insecurity and poverty for semi-proletarian

households in Matabeleland. By facilitating the movement of goods and people between Matabeleland and South Africa, the system became instrumental in the quest of households to reconstruct their livelihoods after the destruction of their ruralurban-based livelihoods in Zimbabwe due to perennial droughts and ESAP. As a result, the services of 'omalayisha' (cross-border transporters) are highly sought after, by both the migrant community in South Africa and households in Matabeleland. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

298 Edwards, Steve

On Southern African indigenous healing / Steve Edwards - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 211-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; folk medicine; Zulu.

Focusing on Nguni, especially Zulu, and, to a lesser extent, San traditional culture, this article illuminates some perennial features of Southern African indigenous healing. These include ancestral, familial and communal spirituality, healers and specializations, illness prevention and health promotion, the role of rhythm, music, song, dance and various forms of empathy as for example facilitated in Nguni divine healing and San healing dances. The need for future in-depth research into related psychological themes and issues is identified and explicated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

299 Prill, Thorsten

God's mission in Southern Africa / ed. by Thorsten Prill ; [contributors: Simba Musvamhiri ... et al.]. - München : GRIN, 2011. - 131 p. ; 21 cm. - (NETS theological research papers ; 1) - Documentnr.: V183646. - Bibliogr.: p. 130.

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and fluctuations in church membership respectively. Zeka Avelino Tjiwana explores the situation of young church members in the Evangelical Bible Church in north Namibia. [ASC Leiden abstract]

300 Terblanche, S.S.

Sentencing murder and the ideal of equality / S.S. Terblanche - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 97-122.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; Germany; homicide; punishment.

This article compares the legal principles governing the sentencing of murderers in terms of the laws applicable in South Africa, Botswana and Germany. Considerable differences in the typical sentences are noted, ranging from the death penalty, to terms of imprisonment, with further differences in the length of the sentences that are served. The last part of the article argues that this situation is contrary to the concepts of human dignity and equality, as understood in terms of international human rights principles. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Tomaselli, Keyan G.

Cultural tourism and identity : rethinking indigeneity / ed. by Keyan G. Tomaselli. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2012. - XVI, 231 p. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; vol. 24) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004234185

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; Namibia; tourism; indigenous peoples; San; community development; research methods.

Studies of cultural tourism and indigenous identity are fraught with questions concerning exploitation, entitlement, ownership and authenticity. Unease with the idea of leveraging a group identity for commercial gain is ever-present. This anthology articulates some of these debates from a multitude of standpoints drawing on research in South Africa (Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal), Namibia and Botswana. It assimilates the perspectives of members of indigenous communities, non-governmental organizations, tourism practitioners and academic researchers who participated in an action research project that aims to link research to development outcomes. The book's authors weave together discordant voices to create a dialogue of sorts, an endeavour to reconcile the divergent needs of the stakeholders in a way that is mutually beneficial. The book addresses three interrelated themes: researching the ?Khomani Bushmen (San) in the context of cultural tourism; reflections on cultural tourism involving Bushman and Zulu peoples (including development perspectives); and practical thoughts and methodologies for cultural tourism ventures, especially lodge-community partnerships, learned especially from research in the Kalahari. Authors: Shanade Barnabas, Lauren Dyll-Myklebust, Kate Finlay, Nyasha Mboti,

Vanessa McLennan-Dodd, Brilliant Mhlanga, Jeffrey Sehume, Alexandra von Stauss, Keyan G. Tomaselli. [Book abstract, edited]

BOTSWANA

302 Bene, Matlhogonolo

Trends and perceived determinants of HIV/AIDS in rural areas : the case of Thamaga and surrounding villages, Botswana / Matlhogonolo Bene and Michael Bernard K. Darkoh - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2012), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 1-26 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; AIDS; social conditions; rural areas.

This paper examines trends and determinants of HIV/AIDS in Thamaga and the villages surrounding it, namely Gakgatla, Kumakwane, and Mankodi. Data were collected mainly through interviewer-administered questionnaires which were applied to a sample of 145 respondents from the general public and 61 people living with AIDS. The results of the study show that, unlike in other countries, HIV infection in Botswana increases with age. Among women there was a higher number living with HIV than among men, which indicates their vulnerability and lack of control of preventive measures. The number of deaths of people living with AIDS was steadily increasing in the study area. The primary causes of the epidemic were relative poverty and wealth. Furthermore, alcohol and drug abuse, multiple partners, lack of HIV testing and condom use, commercial sex work, ignorance, illiteracy, culture and religion, were perceived by respondents as the proximate driving factors of the epidemic. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Hillbom, Ellen

Botswana: a development-oriented gate-keeping State / Ellen Hillbom - In: *African Affairs*: (2012), vol. 111, no. 442, p. 67-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; development; economic history.

Due to a combination of exceptional economic growth and social development, Botswana has been hailed as an African developmental State. This article rejects the developmental State theory and instead attempts to build an alternative theoretical model. It argues that from the 1930s until the present, Botswana has experienced a State structure characterized by natural resource dependency, lack of economic diversification, a dual society, selective social development and a close connection between the economic and political elite. In the tentative theoretical model presented and discussed in the article, these are all defining traits of a gate-keeping State. It is hence argued that while Botswana's socioeconomic development since independence should in no way be underestimated, it is better understood as the efforts of a development-oriented gate-keeping State rather than a

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developmental State. Response by Ian Taylor in: *African Affairs*, vol. 111, no. 444 (2012), p. 466-476. Response to Ian Taylor by Ellen Hillbom in: *African Affairs*, vol. 111, no. 444 (2012), p. 477-482. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

304 Blackbeard, Susan I.

Worms, frogs, crabs, and the eye of God : Mpondo and Hlubi perceptions of white malevolence and surveillance / Susan I. Blackbeard - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2011), vol. 63, no. 4, p. 514-536.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; magic; images; Whites; missions; Hlubi; Pondo; race relations; colonial period.

This paper extends the debate on Black-perceived White supernatural powers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century Eastern Cape, South Africa - a conversation initiated by Sean Redding (1996), and developed further by Clifton Crais (2002), whose main contention has been rebutted by Jeff Peires (2004). Having briefly considered their claims, this paper examines, first, Western Mpondo perceptions of missionaries' extraordinary or supernatural powers by focusing on a dream/vision of herdboys, and second, a claim that the amaHlubi in the Matatiele district ceased resistance to dipping owing to fear of White supernatural powers. Finally, the paper shows how, in different ways from those described by Redding and Crais, these powers were perceived by various groups, and counteracted or exploited. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Capps, Gavin

A bourgeois reform with social justice? : the contradictions of the Minerals Development Bill and black economic empowerment in the South African platinum mining industry / Gavin Capps - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 315-333.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mining policy; nationalization; empowerment; Blacks; metals.

Since assuming power in 1994, the African National Congress has pursued an ambitious policy of 'modernizing' the minerals and mining sector in line with its overarching goal of developing an internationally competitive, non-racial and socially stabilized South African capitalism. This is a materialist analysis of the measures and evolution of that policy in the critically contested period between the release of the Minerals Development Bill (MDB) (December 2000) and its promulgation as the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (October 2002). Despite its apparent radicalism, the bill's core proposal to nationalize mineral rights is a variant of what Marx termed a 'Ricardian reform', here designed to accelerate capital accumulation by eliminating the barrier of private minerals ownership. Yet, the MDB also married this classically bourgeois reform with a nationalist

commitment to racially transform the structure of mine ownership, thus embodying key contradictions of South Africa's democratic transition in the era of neoliberalism. The struggle over the final form and benefits of the new minerals dispensation would be centred on the platinum industry, where the established (white) producers had the most to lose from the legal abolition of the old mineral property system in favour of the nationalization and strategic redistribution of the resource base. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

306 Coggin, Thomas

Rights and the city : an exploration of the interaction between socio-economic rights and the city / Thomas Coggin, Marius Pieterse - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 257-278.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; social and economic rights; public services; urban planning; jurisprudence.

In a rapidly urbanizing society and against a background of rural underdevelopment, cities in South Africa are increasingly the locations for access to basic socioeconomic amenities and essential services. Access to the city and everything that it offers therefore impacts profoundly on the manner and extent to which poor and marginalized persons access the objects of their constitutionally ensconced socioeconomic rights. Conversely, the content of the 'right to the city' is impacted by legal understandings of the ambit, scope and enforceability of socioeconomic rights. Either way, the South African Constitution's entrenchment of rights to access water, housing, health care services and education, alongside its guarantee of a substantive right to equality, means that urban design, policymaking and regeneration processes have become increasingly legalized and will increasingly be tested for constitutional compliance, especially in instances where they have the effect of excluding poor and marginalized persons from the city. This article begins to unpack the interrelationship between constitutional rights and the right to the city, focusing specifically on the impact of rights-based litigation and judgments on urban policymaking, design and regeneration in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

307 Colenso, Gwilym

The Colenso papers : documenting "an extensive chain of influence" from Zululand to Britain / by Gwilym Colenso - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2011), no. 115, p. 3-23 : foto's, geneal.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Natal; Zululand; Great Britain; historical sources; colonial policy; Zulu; Aborigines Protection Society.

The vast amount of correspondence and documentation produced by John William Colenso, the first Bishop of Natal, and members of his family, his brother-in-law, his wife,

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their five children and two daughters-in-law, covers almost eight decades from the mid 1850s to the 1930s. The most heavily documented period is from 1874 to 1910, when the family's campaigning work in defence of the Zulu people of Natal and Zululand was most intense. The Colenso family's lifelong campaign for justice for the Zulu people brought them into conflict with the Natal authorities and set the family at odds with the majority of the settler community. At the same time, the trial of the Natal Zulu chief Langalibalele in 1874 marked the beginning of a lifelong relationship between the Colenso family and the London-based humanitarian organization, the Aborigines Protection Society, and, in particular, its secretary, Frederick Chesson. The Colenso papers survive today only by chance, dispersed between different collections in the United Kingdom and South Africa. This article details the location, extent and contents of the Colenso papers, as well as relevant materials held in other archives and official records. It looks at one of the campaigning strategies employed by the Colenso family in which the geographical location of different members of the family was crucial in enabling them to exercise an "extensive chain of influence" between Britain and Natal. The final sections of the article discuss the Colenso papers as a resource for the researcher and their contribution to African history and biography. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

308 Connor, Teresa K.

The frontier revisited: displacement, land and identity among farm labourers in the Sundays River Valley / Teresa K. Connor - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2012), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 289-311 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; displaced persons; land rights; identity; local history; agricultural workers; 1800-1899; 1900-1949.

This paper examines the dynamics of displacement and the relationship of physical movement to elements of space (i.e. land) and place (or identity) in the Sundays River Valley, near the town of Kirkwood, in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. It primarily uses the motif of frontiers to cast light on displacement as an ongoing phenomenon and explore the different eras of occupation of land in the Sundays River Valley, from the early nineteenth century until 1970. It relates different layers of belonging and identity to the unfolding of capitalism and apartheid in South Africa. The article argues that ties to land are multiple, contested and based upon dispossession and physical movement rather than upon stability. While such a high degree of contestation of oral evidence in the Sundays River Valley might not give current claimants a detailed legal basis for restitution, it is an academically valuable idea to explore the origins of the inhabitants in the Sundays River Valley because it can indicate the degree to which local identities are influenced by experiences of disruption and displacement. The paper argues that frontier relationships in the SRV are central in the formation of larger systems of relationships of race and class, and that this casts new light on displacement (both as a historical event and a

contemporary experience), in the formation of identity and place in southern Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

309 De Sas Kropiwnicki, Zosa Olenka

The politics of child prostitution in South Africa / Zosa Olenka De Sas Kropiwnicki - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2012), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 235-265.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; prostitution; children; government policy; social history.

This paper argues that policies, interventions and discourses pertaining to child prostitution have been guided by overarching political agendas that have masked the underlying structural basis of this phenomenon. These political agendas have shifted in accordance with the locus of power, control and resistance in South Africa since the 19th century. The paper identifies distinct periods in which child prostitution was used to legitimate policies in favour of social control rather than social development. In the colonial period, child prostitution was used to justify stricter controls on adolescent and adult women's sexuality and movement by colonial and traditional patriarchal authorities. In the colonial and apartheid periods, policies on child prostitution were informed by fears of miscegenation and sexually transmitted diseases, which were used to support the racist and oppressive legislation of sexual behaviour. In the 1980s and early 1990s, the issue of child prostitution was 'discovered' in the press both to deflect attention from the incarceration of juveniles during the 1987 State of Emergency and as the basis upon which liberals attacked the apartheid State. In the latter half of the 1990s and 2000s, it was used by the African National Congress (ANC) government to attack the moral legacy left by the apartheid State and in turn deflect responsibility for the root causes of the phenomenon. Furthermore, child prostitution was used to support stricter controls on adult sex workers and on the movement of undocumented migrants. This politicized and sensationalist approach has undermined detailed analysis of the root causes of child prostitution and children's motivation for engaging in prostitution. For many children in South Africa it has been one means by which they can exercise their agency and power in order to ensure their survival in the face of high levels of socioeconomic deprivation and rapid sociocultural change. The paper therefore proposes a shift from policies and interventions centred on social control to social development, based on an in-depth understanding of children's agency, risk and resilience. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Donaldson, Ronnie

Non-metropolitan growth potential of Western Cape municipalities / Ronnie Donaldson ... [et al.] - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 367-389 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; regional development; physical planning; small towns.

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This paper provides a brief overview of the relevant post-2000 South African policy for regional (provincial) spatial development within the context of the quantitative findings of a study conducted on the growth potential of non-metropolitan settlements in the Western Cape. The findings are presented at municipal level. Five indices (social needs, economic, physical environment, infrastructure and institutional) and 69 indicators were used to determine development potential and social needs for the 24 local municipalities and three district management areas in the province. The potential indicators for each index were subjected to a factor analysis to select appropriate core indicators for inclusion in the composite indices. Based on their overall performance in the various indices, the municipalities were classified into three categories, high, medium and low. The study results prioritise areas according to their developmental potential and social needs at municipal level. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Donaldson, Ronnie

Special issue: South Africa's townships two decades after apartheid / guest eds.: Ronnie Donaldson and Ulrich Jürgens. - Dordrecht [etc.] : Springer, 2012. - p. 153-256. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm. - (Urban forum, ISSN 1015-3802 ; vol. 23 (2012), no. 2 (June)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; townships; urban housing; women; economic development; leisure; infrastructure; urban renewal.

This special issue of 'Urban Forum' on South Africa's townships, two decades after apartheid, contains the following contributions: A review of literature on transformation processes in South African townships, by Ulrich Jürgens and Ronnie Donaldson; 'Crisylida capital': hatching informal township property markets to benefit low-income residents in Johannesburg, South Africa, by Ashley Gunter and Lukas Scheepers; Sustainable economic development in previously deprived localities: the case of Khayelitsha in Cape Town, by Sonwabile Ngxiza; Victoria Mxenge: a story about more than women building their community, by Caroline Newton; Democratisation of environmental governance: perceptions and attitudes of township women towards the environment, by D. Darkey; Community neighbourhood park (CNP) use in Cape Town's townships, by Lodene Willemse and Ronnie Donaldson; Discourses of infrastructure and citizenship in post-apartheid Soweto, by Alex Wafer; Satisfaction levels and the community's attitudes towards urban renewal in Alexandra, Johannesburg, by Nico Kotze and Angelina Mathola. [ASC Leiden abstract]

312 Duff, S.E.

'Onschuldig vermaak': the Dutch Reformed Church and children's leisure time in the nineteenth-century Cape Colony / S.E. Duff - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2011), vol. 63, no. 4, p. 495-513.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; children; leisure; Calvinist churches; religious education.

This article considers the ways in which children's leisure time was conceptualized and directed in the Cape Colony between 1850 and the end of the century. Using diaries, letters, and evidence presented to Parliamentary commissions of enquiry, the article argues that the notion of 'productivity' was central to ideas around leisure time during this period. Beginning with an overview of the leisure activities of white, middle class, and of poor, coloured, white, and African, children in Cape Town and the Boland during this period, the paper then moves on to a discussion of the child-related work of the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC). Although other churches organized Sunday Schools and other children's societies, the DRC began this work considerably earlier and achieved a much wider reach. This analysis of children's leisure time demonstrates the extent to which children preoccupied colonial commentators and organizations during the second half of the nineteenth century. The history of childhood remains unexplored within South African historiography. This article addresses this lacuna. It sheds light not only on the changing nature of childhood in the nineteenth-century Cape Colony, but also provides new ways of understanding the colony's industrialization and economic expansion as a result of the mineral revolution. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

313 Dumbe, Yunus

The Salafi praxis of constructing religious identity in Africa: a comparative perspective of the growth of the movements in Accra and Cape Town / Yunus Dumbe - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2011), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 87-116.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; South Africa; Islamic movements; Sufism; identity.

This paper examines Salafism as a public discourse and the conditions pertaining to the success of the movement in both Cape Town, South Africa, and Accra, Ghana. Though the Salafis in both countries emerged from different historical and political circumstances, their successes were determined by the novelty people associated with their discourse and other incentives they provided. The study shows disparities in the growth of Salafism in both countries, partly a result of the nature of rapport existing among the various Sufi groups and the extent to which their religious values conform to the Shari'a. The Salafi success in Accra was due to the fact that the debates generated by the 'tarbiya' ideas popularized by Ibrahim Nyass in Ghana created fragmentations within the Tijaniyya and to the fact that ideas stimulated by the leading Tijaniyya have the potential to pull Muslims away from Shari'a values. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Ewert, Joachim Winfried

A force for good?: markets, cellars and labour in the South African wine industry after apartheid / Joachim Winfried Ewert - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 225-242 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; wine; market; working conditions.

This paper argues that, on balance, deregulation and the exposure to overseas markets has been beneficial to the South African wine industry, resulting in strong growth, increased employment and much improved international competitiveness. However, the paper also draws attention to the fact that not everybody has benefited in equal measure from the process of upgrading, modernization and internationalization. Since the start of the transition in the mid 1990s, a number of growers have left the industry and for many workers employment has become less secure. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

315 Gifford, Paul

The Protestant ethic and African Pentecostalism : a case study / Paul Gifford, Trad Nogueira-Godsey - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2011), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 5-22.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Pentecostalism; economic behaviour.

In 2008, South Africa's Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE) produced a report on Pentecostalism, 'Under the radar: Pentecostalism in South Africa and its potential social and economic role', which makes great claims for the public effects of Pentecostalism, proposing that Pentecostalism will do for South Africa what Max Weber argued Calvinism did for eighteenth-century Europe. The report is influenced by the claims of sociologists of religion that Pentecostalism has a special affinity with market-based development, and a kinship with what historians call the 'Protestant ethic': a cluster of beliefs, attitudes and habits that underpinned the spectacular economic growth of north-west Europe during the industrial revolution. The present article reviews the results published by the CDE vis-à-vis the construction of a 'Pentecostal Ethic' and presents a case study of an African Pentecostal church, Winners' Chapel, which challenges the assertions made by the CDE. As an example of the prevalence of 'victorious living' within African Pentecostalism, Winners' Chapel does not conform to the Weberian model of the Protestant ethic. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

316 Grobler, Marthie

Collaboration as proactive measure against cyber warfare in South Africa / Marthie Grobler and Joey Jansen van Vuuren - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 61-73.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Internet; national security; legislation; international cooperation.

The international scope of the Internet and the wide reach of technological usage requires cyber defence systems to intersect largely with the application and implementation of international legislation. One of the problems associated with the technological revolution is that cyber space comprises complex and dynamic technological innovations to which no current legal system is well suited. A further complication is the lack of comprehensive treaties facilitating international cooperation with regard to cyber defence. The result is that many countries will not be properly prepared or adequately protected by legislation in the event of a cyber attack on a national level. The present authors investigate this problem by touching on the influence that cyber defence has on the international position of the government. They address the principles of cyber security and cyber warfare acts, and briefly touch on cyber security collaboration efforts for South Africa. They are of the opinion that Africa does not follow a coordinated approach in dealing with cyber security, and that the various structures that have been established to deal with cyber security are inadequate to deal with issues holistically. To work towards such a coordinated approach, it is suggested that specific interventions be developed to address cyber crime. This approach should create and maintain a partnership or collaboration between business, government and civil society. The authors are of the opinion that unless these spheres of society work together, Africa's efforts to ensure a secure cyber space may be compromised. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Horn, Karen

'Stalag happy': South African prisoners of war during World War Two (1939-1945) and their experience and use of humour / Karen Horn - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2011), vol. 63, no. 4, p. 537-552.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; prisoners of war; oral history; humour; communication; World War II.

South African prisoner-of-war (POW) experience, a much neglected subject in World War Two texts, is analysed in this article in terms of the experience and use of humour. Experience of humour as a means of coping during captivity reflected captives' humour identity at the time of the war; however, when interviewed, this coping mechanism is adapted to facilitate dual perspective, one of the many strategies interviewees use to smooth the progress of the interview and help with recall of often painful memories. A search for aspects unique to South African POWs concludes that humour was a universal coping and morale-boosting mechanism in the war as well as during interviews. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 Katsaura, Obvious

Community governance in urban South Africa : spaces of political contestation and coalition / Obvious Katsaura - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 319-342 : ill., foto.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; community participation; local government; State-society relationship; urban areas.

This paper deploys the concept of community governance in problematizing the relationships between community-based organizations which generate participation in decisionmaking at local or neighbourhood levels. The paper integrates P. Bourdieu's 'field theory' with the concept of 'nodal governance', conceptualizing community governance as constituting a 'field of local power politics' in which community-based organizations enrol and contest each other. These organizations enrol and contest each other as they struggle for political legitimacy, control of knowledge and access to economic resources and power. It is against a backdrop characterized by the contestation coalition oxymoron that the paper raises questions about the (anti-)democratic dynamics between and within participation-generating community-based organizations. The analysis is embedded in a case study of community politics in Yeoville, Johannesburg, South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

319 Klaaren, Jonathan

Public interest litigation in South Africa / [eds.] : Jonathan Klaaren, Jackie Dugard and Jeff Handmaker. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2011. - 218 p. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; social and economic rights; lawsuits; access to justice; rule of law.

This special issue of the 'South African journal on human rights' aims to recover the impetus of a transformative constitutional project through attention, not to changes in the doctrine of the law, but rather to the organizational modes of human rights advocacy and litigation, focusing on one of these modes, viz. public interest litigation. Contributions: Public interest litigation in South Africa: introduction, by Jonathan Klaaren, Jackie Dugard and Jeff Handmaker; Winning isn't everything: courts, context, and the barriers to effecting change through public interest litigation, by Roni Amit; Art or science? Synthesising lessons from public interest litigation and the dangers of legal determinism, by Jackie Dugard and Malcolm Langford; Public interest litigation for refugees in South Africa and the potential for structural change, by Jeff Handmaker; Slapp suits: an emerging obstacle to public interest environmental litigation in South Africa, by Tumai Murombo and Heinrich Valentine; Proceduralisation's triumph and engagement's promise in socioeconomic rights litigation, by Brian Ray; Litigating housing rights in Johannesburg's inner city: 2004-2008, by Stuart Wilson. Finally, current developments and case notes in South Africa are discussed by

Jason Brickhill and Max du Plessis; David Cote and Jacob Van Garderen; Rudolph Jansen and Tendayi Achiume; and Kate Tissington. [ASC Leiden abstract]

320 Krugell, Waldo

Agglomeration and firm-level efficiency in South Africa / Waldo Krugell, Neil Rankin - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 299-318 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; industrial location; location factors; industrial productivity.

Where firms cluster together, there are efficiency gains from outsourcing, labour pooling and knowledge spillovers. Earlier research into agglomeration in South Africa focused on subnational regions and found that capital stock, human capital, access to markets and exports are significant determinants of output growth. This paper examines whether location explains differences in efficiency at firm level. Data from the 2003 and 2007 World Bank Enterprise Surveys allow one to examine firms in the four major South African cities. This paper reports estimates of a firm-level production function that incorporates location-specific explanatory variables to examine the scope of agglomeration economies. The place-specific size of the home market, level of education and share of exports are found to be positively related to output per worker at firm level. A description of the survey data identifies possible indicators of the sources of agglomeration economies. The size and significance of the inland Gauteng Province's economy is reflected in its firms' use of intermediate inputs and skilled labour. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

321 Le Roux, Wessel

In search of alternatives to pre-emptive immigration detention (or not) : a review of recent South African case law / Wessel Le Roux and Servious Hungwe - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 139-167.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; immigration policy; detention; undocumented migrants; international law; human rights; jurisprudence.

The power to arrest, detain and deport illegal foreigners remains the foundation of immigration control in post-apartheid South Africa. This power is regulated by section 34 of the Immigration Act 13 of 2002. A clear understanding of the scope and limits of this far-reaching power is essential for a human rights based approach to immigration. In an attempt to contribute to such an understanding, this essay explores whether section 34 authorizes the pre-emptive arrest and detention of illegal foreigners, even before their status can be conclusively determined. Claims that it does often rest on the view that there are no effective alternatives available to immigration detention. However, international law recognizes detentionless deportations, or the so-called Community Assessment and Placement model, as best practice under a number of different international human rights regimes. This international law approach contrasts sharply with the early or pre-emptive

detention regime of the Department of Home Affairs in South Africa. A series of recent judgments by the Supreme Court of Appeal provides an opportunity to re-evaluate the lawfulness of this pre-emptive detention policy. After a close reading of these cases, the essay concludes that these judgments are best read against the grain as inaugurating a process of law reform that will hopefully soon culminate in the constructive abolition of pre-emptive immigration detention in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Lebese, Rachel

The role of culture in sexual health dialogue : an issue in the fight against sexually transmitted infections including HIV and AIDS / Rachel Lebese - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 238-252 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; sex education; communication; reproductive health; sexually transmitted diseases.

This article explores the extent to which cultural practices influence the dialogue about sexual health within communities in Vhembe District of Limpopo Province, South Africa. A qualitative, explorative, descriptive and contextual research approach is used. Data was collected by means of in-depth individual interviews and focus group discussions. A purposive sampling method was used to select the forty-seven informants, eight for in-depth individual interviews and thirty-nine for focus group discussions. The findings indicate that there is minimal dialogue about sexual health between adults and children. Most informants describe how cultural norms stand in the way of a dialogue about sexual health within communities, especially in the rural areas. The study reveals that sexual health topics are mostly discussed in initiation schools, usually with delegated members of the family, who most often are aunts. It is also noted that these teachings are often a one-off talk where the child is always a passive recipient of information and his/her views are not considered. The findings also indicate that there are cultural practices which promote the spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV and AIDS. Recommendations related to how a dialogue can be initiated are reflected in the article. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

323 Mangcu, Xolela

Becoming worthy ancestors : archive, public deliberation and identity in South Africa / ed. by Xolela Mangcu. - Johannesburg : Wits University Press, 2011. - XV, 168 p. ; 22 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1868145328

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; identity; citizenship; memory.

The contributors to this book suggest that the archive (our collective memory of the past) can stand as a reminder of the finest traditions of the struggle for democracy in South

Africa. The Constitution of Public Intellectual Life Project at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in 2006 convened a series of lectures on how the archive can inform public deliberation about identity and citizenship. In a changed environment of public dialogue, the book goes back to those lectures in the hope of inspiring a re-thinking of what it means to have an inclusive conception of citizenship in the country. Contributions by Xolela Mangcu, Ntongela Masilela, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, Martin Bernal, Pumla Dineo Gqola, Kwame Anthony Appiah, Benedict Anderson, Carolyn Hamilton. [ASC Leiden abstract]

324 Mbatha, Blessing

Traditional healers and HIV and AIDS prevention and care in South Africa : the case of Mahlabathini District in KwaZulu-Natal / Blessing Mbatha - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 265-273.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; folk medicine; healers; AIDS; health care.

The majority of people in developing countries have access to traditional health care and it is widely accepted that about 80 percent of people in Africa rely on traditional medicine for many of their health care needs. This article examines the roles of traditional healers in HIV and AIDS prevention in the Mahlabathini District in KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. Research was carried out among traditional healers in Mahlabathini District. Fifty-five traditional healers were interviewed and the data was analysed using thematic categorization. The findings suggest that healers continue to play a significant role in health promotion in areas where the population has limited access to modern health care. Traditional healers have a crucial role to play in building the health system in South Africa and in strengthening and supporting the national response to HIV and AIDS. However, integration of traditional healers in modern health care is limited, due to the failure of African governments to appreciate the tremendous role of these healers as manpower resources in the fight against AIDS. There is therefore a need for urgent investment and support of traditional healers and traditional medicine - not only by government, but also by civil society and the private sector. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Meyiwa, Thenjiwe

Reflecting on research practices and indigenous community benefits for poverty alleviation purposes in the eastern seaboard region of South Africa / Thenjiwe Meyiwa and Sinda Ngubentombi - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 127-137 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; poverty; research methods; communities.

The authors set out by problematizing poverty, pointing out that poverty has been elaborately defined by people who do not find themselves in poverty situations. Given the complex and varied nature of poverty and the socioeconomic living conditions of people

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defined as indigenous and poor, the authors advocate approaches that appreciate the complexities and are informed by extensive engagement with a studied people. They further debate the 'convenient connections' or 'myths of connectivity', which are conjured up and assumed to exist between poverty and indigenous communities - arguing that rural communities are not necessarily poor and indigenous in their cultural practices. Based on their own research experiences with Xhosa and Zulu-speaking communities in the eastern seaboard of South Africa, the authors discuss examples of various research projects within indigenous communities that brought forth varied results. Best research practices as well as practices that do not yield much success are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Moyo, Philani

'Still on top, but ANC is left shaken' : reflections on the 2011 local government elections in South Africa / Philani Moyo - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 367-374.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress; Democratic Alliance; elections; 2011.

Although the ANC won the May 2011 local government elections in South Africa, its support declined in eight out of nine provinces. This ANC loss of votes was to the Democratic Alliance's (DA) gain. Mapping the 2011 municipal election results, this briefing argues that the DA's emerging ideological movement towards the 'left-of-centre' as captured in its 'open opportunity society' policy position which claims to 'care by doing', and its exemplary service delivery record in places it governs are some of the reasons that explain its growing popularity, even among black voters. The paper however cautions that it is premature to imagine that these DA gains signal the demise of the ANC. This is because, despite its contested service delivery records, endemic corruption within party and government structures and a predatory elite, the ANC remains hugely popular on the back of its liberation credentials, social investments in public infrastructure and transformative agenda. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

327 Mufamadi, Jane

Notions of mental illness by Vhavenda traditional healers in Limpopo Province, South Africa / Jane Mufamadi and Tholene Sodi - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 253-264 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; folk medicine; healers; mental disorders; Venda.

This article is based on a study which investigated the notions of mental illness held by Vhavenda traditional healers in Limpopo Province, South Africa. Specifically, it examined these traditional healers' representations of the causes of mental illness, and also the diagnostic and treatment methods they use to help their patients. A phenomenological research method was followed in order to capture and describe mental illness from the

perspective of the traditional healers themselves. Eight traditional healers, who were selected through the snowball sampling method, were asked to participate in the study. The study found that factors like heredity, witchcraft, sorcery and disregard of cultural norms were found to be some of the causes of mental illness. In some cases, mental illness was interpreted as an invitation to some people by their ancestors to become traditional healers. The study also found that traditional healers follow a logical and culturally congruent system to diagnose and treat patients who present to them with what is considered to be mental illness. In this regard different diagnostic procedures and treatment methods are used. The limitations associated with the study are also discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Munyai, Phumudzo S.

How not to protect a South African-owned investment abroad : Van Abo v Government of the RSA and Others / Phumudzo S. Munyai - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 392-407.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; diplomatic law; expropriations; judgments.

This article considers a series of cases between Von Abo and the Government of the Republic of South Africa reported as follows: Von Abo v Government of the Republic of South Africa & Others (2009) 2 SA 526 (T); Von Abo v President of the Republic of South Africa (2009) 10 BCLR 1052 (CC); (2009) 5 SA 345 (CC); and Government of the Republic of South Africa and Others v Von Abo (2011) 5 SA 262 (SCA); (2011) 3 All SA 261 (SCA). These cases concerned the employment of the remedy of diplomatic protection, claimed as a right under the South African Constitution, by a South African citizen to protect his private commercial interest outside South Africa, in this case in Zimbabwe. The article observes that diplomatic protection, as of right, is a nonexistent or unsuitable remedy for an individual seeking to protect private interests in a foreign country. Other options may be useful and effective. However, the article further notes, given the exponential increase in recent years of South African-owned investments in foreign countries, particularly in other African States, that the South African government has a significant role to play in ensuring the safety and security of South African-owned investments abroad. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

329 Mutshinyalo, T.T.

Myth as a biodiversity conservation strategy for the Vhavenda, South Africa / T.T. Mutshinyalo and S.J. Siebert - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 151-171 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; popular beliefs; natural resource management; biodiversity; indigenous knowledge; Venda.

Myth and superstition are an integral part of indigenous communities in Africa. They are included in traditional approaches for the sustainable use and management of natural resources. Myths have played a significant role in preserving biodiversity in the traditional

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Vhavenda community. Certain trees are forbidden for use as firewood, which has indirectly contributed to the conservation of associated biodiversity and ecosystems services. This article is based on a study investigating the role played by traditional Vhavenda myths in conserving biodiversity and associated ecosystems, including reasons behind the use of myths in prohibiting unsustainable use of natural resources. Different techniques were used to collect data, namely interviews, observations, personal experience and a literature review. Results suggest that workable indigenous approaches exist to deal with biodiversity conservation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

330 Nana, Constantine Ntsanyu

Corporate criminal liability in South Africa: the need to look beyond vicarious liability / Constantine Ntsanyu Nana - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2011), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 86-104.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; company law; liability; offences.

Corporate criminal liability is a problematic concept, especially where it is based on an exceptionable principle such as vicarious liability. This is the case with the South African legal system. This article seeks to demonstrate that this model requires substantial modification because it compels the court to adopt the incoherent exercise of holding a corporation (which is a distinct person) liable for the intentional act (crime) of any of its agents, whether or not there is criminal intention on the corporation's part and whether or not it was aware of, or could have prevented the commission of the offence. It is submitted that it is more appropriate to hold a corporation liable only where it has been established that the course of conduct that resulted in the offence was encouraged or tolerated by persons who embody the corporation (usually sufficiently empowered managers or members of the board of directors). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

331 Ndlovu, Portia

Incoterms 2010 : a consideration of certain implications of the Amendments to the Traditional Incoterms 2000 / Portia Ndlovu - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 204-224.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; international trade; contracts; terminology.

One of the prominent features of maritime commercial activity is the use of Incoterms. Incoterms exist as a result of the International Chamber of Commerce's endeavours to create uniform standard contracts which can be entered into by parties transnationally as part of commonplace global trade. It is therefore essential to explain in the South African context some of the implications of such terms with particular reference to the recent amendments to the traditional list in Incoterms 2000. Incoterms were created as a result of orthodox commercial exigencies of the maritime industry. These exigencies included, for example, taking into account factors such as the commercial position of an importer (buyer)

or exporter (seller). It is therefore consequential that the new Incoterms 2010 will naturally raise a useful enquiry as to the implications of its effects on future international trade. With factors such as significant drops in freight rates during the recent economic recession, it is imperative that an investigation into the amendment of terms be considered in order to determine whether or not the latest amendments to Incoterms provide the required support for sustainable imports and exports. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Ngepah, Nicholas

Exploring the impact of energy sources on production, inequality and poverty in simultaneous equations models for South Africa / Nicholas Ngepah - In: *African Development Review*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 335-351 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; energy resources; poverty; economic inequality; economic models.

This article adapts per capita income, energy demand (sub-group decomposed), inequality and poverty frameworks in a simultaneous equations setting to investigate the role of energy sources in per capita income, inequality and poverty in South Africa. It finds that energy sources (particularly electricity and diesel) are important in estimating production functions. Gasoline, kerosene and coal all exacerbate poverty, with the highest impacts on abject poverty. It is better to disaggregate energy sources in order to capture resource-specific details. Redistribution efforts that focus on reduction of between-group inequality can also moderate energy use since between-group inequality tends to increase the demand for most energy sources. Public efforts are yielding fruits in this direction and should be encouraged. Access to energy sources like electricity, diesel and gas are crucial for productivity enhancement, but for them to yield significant antipoverty fruits, efforts must also target broadening capital access by the poor. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

333 Ngongkum, Eunice

(Re)negotiating home: exile/migrancy and return in Caryl Phillips' 'A state of independence' and Zakes Mda's 'The heart of redness' / Eunice Ngongkum - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2009), n.s., vol. 25, no. 2, p. 63-81.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; migrants; return migration; self-concept; diasporas.

Using tenets of postcolonial theory, this paper draws from the premise that in 'return home' narratives a common thematic frame is apparent, based on the returnee's personal odyssey to answer the question: where do I belong? The paper shows that the exilic/migrant experience problematizes and complicates the issues of home and identity in the returning subject, who cannot, in the circumstances, recover a plenitudinous sense of 'home'. It argues that the returnee operating from an 'outsider' position must rethink his identity on the

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'voyage in'. It demonstrates that to be at home means (re)negotiating the 'outsider' position in often new and innovative ways. The paper uses 'A state of independence' by Caryl Phillips (St. Kitts) and 'The heart of redness' by Zakes Mda (South Africa) as a springboard for this discussion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

334 Njiraine, Dorothy

Indigenous knowledge research in Kenya and South Africa : an informetric study / Dorothy Njiraine, Dennis N. Ocholla and Omwoyo Bosire Onyancha - In: *Indilinga*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 194-210 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; South Africa; indigenous knowledge; research; databases.

The authors apply informetrics using descriptive bibliometrics to determine the development of indigenous knowledge research (IK) in Kenya and South Africa. Data was analysed using the following variables: document type; growth of literature on the subject from 1990-2008; document source(s); document affiliation; subject domain; country of publication; and nature of authorship, among other attributes. An analysis was made of international databases, including OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), MEDLINE and AGRICOLA, and national databases, including South Africa's Southern African Bibliographic Information Network (SABINET) databases (i.e. Current and Completed Research (CCR), Union Catalogue of Theses and Dissertations (UTD), and Index to South African Periodicals (ISAP)) and Kenya's Greenstone Database. Two keywords - indigenous knowledge and traditional knowledge - were used in all database searches. The authors found that IK was strongly represented in the SABINET and OCLC databases. The absence of a national (online) database showcasing Kenyan research output made it difficult to account for IK research in the country. Recommendations are provided for a follow up study and further research. The article could prove useful for decision support in IK management. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

335 Nöthling Slabbert, M.

The application of the Consumer Protection Act in the South African health care context : concerns and recommendations / M. Nöthling Slabbert ... [et al.] - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 168-203.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; consumer protection; legislation; health care.

The article examines the application of the Consumer Protection Act 68 of 2008 in the health care context of South Africa. Issues specifically considered are the introduction of no-fault liability and how this new development impacts on the health care sector; the impact of broadened consumer rights on medical practice in general, as well as relevant foreign and international law. In this regard, comparable legal provisions in the United States and the European Union are addressed. The article concludes with a discussion of

remedies and remedial procedures, including specific recommendations for health care providers and health care establishments to assist in ensuring that the services they deliver are compliant with the Act, based on conclusions drawn from the comparable international examples. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

336 Oguttu, Annet Wanyana

Exposing and curtailing secret offshore tax shelters : the tools and the enablers: a call for vigilance in South Africa / Annet Wanyana Oguttu - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 30-58.

ASC Subject Headings: world; South Africa; tax evasion; legislation.

In order to minimize global tax exposure, taxpayers involved in international trade often invest in low tax or offshore tax-haven jurisdictions which promote secrecy in investors' financial affairs. Often this secrecy prevents other countries from finding out and thus taxing the business activities of their residents who invest in those jurisdictions. In this paper the schemes involved in secret offshore tax shelters are exposed. It is argued that although the international community has come up with some measures to curtail offshore secret tax shelters and although some countries have enacted legislation to prevent the resultant tax loss, there is still a lot of revenue lost by many countries due to the secrecy involved. Considering the recommendations of some international bodies and other countries' initiatives, the article analyses the effectiveness of South Africa's policies in addressing this problem. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Ojong, Vivian Besem

Senegalese immigrant entrepreneurial entanglements and religious-cultural continuities / Vivian Besem Ojong, Nicoline Bilola Fomunyam - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2011), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 23-35.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; entrepreneurs; Senegalese; immigrants; magic.

Senegalese entrepreneurship in South Africa is a typical example of how entrepreneurial entanglements are beginning to pose huge challenges to the theorization and understanding of modern African forms of business. This group of immigrant entrepreneurs finds it difficult to separate the use of charms and magic in the day-to-day running of their businesses. The invocation of magical means to promote a modern form of business among the Senegalese immigrant entrepreneurs of South Africa directly undermines purely economic and scientific explanations to business success. Modernity suggests a breaching and disenchantment of the world, which is premised on a break of tradition and magical means to a more progressive, technologically infused approach to the world. The ideology of entrepreneurial success viewed from purely a modernity perspective appears to be misleading. The authors' argument is that the practice of enchantment is embedded in the

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ethos of modern business with a significant interplay between the two. This religio-economic behaviour in South Africa is beginning to create its own enchantment with its unique origin which has been (until now) covertly embedded in the making of modern prosperity among Senegalese entrepreneurs. This article discusses such enchantment and it is hoped that this will change the way immigrant entrepreneurial success is viewed. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Phakathi, Timothy Sizwe

Worker agency in colonial, apartheid and post-apartheid gold mining workplace regimes / Timothy Sizwe Phakathi - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 279-294 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; labour policy; gold mining; miners; labour history.

This paper locates the understanding of the organization of work and worker agency on South African gold mines within the context of the racialization and deracialization of the economic and labour market strategies of the colonial, apartheid and post-apartheid mining regimes. It argues that as much as racial and coercive labour practices profited the gold mining companies, they were not sustainable. The mineworkers were not passive acceptors of racial and coercive forms of labour control. The post-apartheid work order led to the restructuring of the gold mining workplace towards efficiency, productivity and equity. This signalled a shift from worker coercion to consent in the day-to-day running of the production process inside the pit. The paper calls attention to workers' subjective orientation, agency and resilience to repressive and contemporary work structures - not just as recipients but also as shapers of such work structures within the politics, limits and contradictions of capitalist production systems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

339 Pitcher, Anne

Was privatisation necessary and did it work?: the case of South Africa / Anne Pitcher - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 132, p. 243-260.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; privatization; development; economic policy.

'Why structural adjustment is necessary and why it doesn't work', published by Gavin Williams in ROAPE in 1994, highlighted the paradoxical nature of structural adjustment policies. Drawing on Williams's insights, this article examines the adoption and outcome of privatization policies in South Africa from 1994 to 2010. The paper makes two claims that reinforce Williams's earlier arguments. First, privatization was central to the effort by the postapartheid government to secure a marriage between the State and capital through the expansion of black ownership. Yet, second, concerns over employment equity, preferential procurement, and unemployment forced the State to depend on parastatals after the turn of

the century and in doing so, to abandon the privatization of State assets. State-owned enterprises have now become an integral component of the State's developmental project in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

340 Qasaymeh, Khaled

Islamic banking in South Africa : between the accumulation of wealth and the promotion of social prosperity / Khaled Qasaymeh - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 275-292.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; banking; Islam; bill drafting.

The banking sector is the cornerstone of a modern economy. Muslims in South Africa have been utilizing Islamic banking through Albarakah Bank since 1989. In 2004 First National Bank and in 2006 Absa Bank started offering Islamic banking services through their Islamic windows. In 2010 the South African legislature introduced the Draft Taxation Laws Amendment Bill incorporating legal definitions of Islamic financial instruments which are predominantly based upon contract, including 'musharaka' (partnership financing), 'mudaraba' (trust financing) and 'murabaha' (cost-plus financing). The Bill does not, however, create a comprehensive legal landscape for Islamic banking. The question arises as to whether the elimination of 'riba' (interest from financial operations) and the utilization of Islamic contracts are sufficient for financial institutions to be regarded as compliant with shari'ah law. Investigation of the application of shari'ah-compliant banking in South Africa reveals that the mechanical application of Islamic rules does not necessarily achieve the goals of shari'ah. This is due to the major role of Islamic banking in promoting social prosperity. The matter requires Islamic banks to revisit their current practices in order to restore the origin of norms intended to justify profit by promoting social development. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

341 Rogerson, Christian M.

Supplier diversity: a new phenomenon in private sector procurement in South Africa / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 279-297.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; business promotion; small enterprises; affirmative action.

This article represents a South African contribution to the policy-oriented focus of much international small business scholarship. It examines an emerging new dimension in South African small enterprise development policy debates, the question of supplier diversity in private sector procurement. Against the backdrop of a review and analysis of the international origins and trends in supplier diversity in particular from the established US and UK experiences, it unpacks the developing South African record on supplier diversity and local challenges. Attention is drawn to the important position of the South African Supplier Diversity Council. National government support should be given to emerging

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private sector-led initiatives for developing supplier diversity in order to forge a partnership to achieve the goal of a more economically robust as well as inclusive small enterprise economy in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

342 Rogerson, Jayne M.

The greening of urban hotels in South Africa : evidence from Gauteng / Jayne M. Rogerson, Scott R. Sims - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 391-407 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; environmental management; hotels; urban areas.

Responsible tourism and climate change mitigation are issues on the South African policy agenda. This paper offers a contribution to the limited existing scholarship dealing with the greening of hotels in the developing world. Against a backdrop of international debates on green hotels, the findings are presented from interviews conducted with urban hotels in Gauteng, South Africa. The key argument is that in the absence of any government regulatory measures progress of hotel greening initiatives is limited in scope, mainly driven by a mix of enterprise profit and corporate social responsibility considerations which are undertaken amidst low local consumer interest in green hotels as tourism products. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

343 Roodt, Christa

Autonomy and due process in arbitration : recalibrating the balance / Christa Roodt - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 311-339.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; arbitration; legislation; jurisprudence; jurisdiction.

This article considers the legislative framework and the law reform proposals that have gone unimplemented in the arbitration law of South Africa. Recent developments in the jurisprudence are discussed and the implications of the cases are mapped out. International trends in the European Union are also noted. Specific mention is made of relevant law reforms in Swiss law, as these are particularly instructive on the interrelationship of the 'compétence'-'compétence', waiver and 'res judicata' doctrines. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Rutherford, Blair

The politics of boundaries : the shifting terrain of belonging for Zimbabweans in a South African border zone / Blair Rutherford - In: *African Diaspora*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 207-229.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; immigrants; Zimbabweans; agricultural workers; women refugees; livelihoods.

This paper examines Zimbabwean immigrants in northern South Africa and the ways through which they are able to claim, or not, some form of belonging. Drawing on the concept of "political subjectivity", the author traces the changes in the power relations shaping the forms of belonging operating on the commercial farms and in the border town of Musina since 2000 and the concomitant shifts in some of the Zimbabweans' tactics in these spaces. In particular, he looks at the political subjectivities of "Zimbabwean farm workers" and "Zimbabwean woman asylum-seekers". The analysis shows what particular imaginaries have become authoritative for differently situated Zimbabwean immigrants and denizens in this region, enabling particular claims for resources, accommodation, and belonging. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

345 Siko, John

The right place at the right time, or the right person in the right place? : determinants of South African Defence Minister influence on foreign policy / John Siko - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 74-87.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; defence; civil-military relations; foreign policy; 1950-1999; 2000-2009.

South Africa's military has, since the First World War, been an oft-used and effective tool in the conduct of South African foreign policy, but this role has not always translated into power for Defence Department principals in its formulation. South African Defence Ministers for most of the country's history have played a minor role in the making of foreign policy; despite a change in this dynamic between approximately 1975-1990, the post-apartheid era has once again seen a diminishment of Defence's power in this arena. This article examines why Defence Ministers have generally been such weak players, with an eye toward disaggregating whether this was a product of interpersonal relationships with Cabinet and - most importantly - the Head of State, or whether this influence (or lack thereof) was more a function of South Africa's international standing. While determining who has influence on this process is difficult given the primacy of the national leader in making foreign policy and a lack of insider accounts by participants in the process, the article relies upon several interviews with participants and knowledgeable observers that help illuminate the process and Defence's role in it. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

346 Songca, R.

Evaluation of children's rights in South African law : the dawn of an emerging approach to children's rights? / R. Songca - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 340-359.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; children's rights; legislation.

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The article first traces the development of the generally accepted rule that children have rights, and how South Africa's Children's Act, which came into full operation in April 2010, embodies this notion, specifically in relation to parental responsibilities and rights and the best interests of the child. Secondly, the manner in which African customary law finds expression in the Children's Act is also explored. It is argued that the combination of historically Western and African customary law values in the Children's Act reflects a new approach to children's rights, which has the potential of transforming the interpretation and application of the law relating to children. In the final instance, the article investigates some of the practical realities of children in South Africa. In this regard, the article makes specific recommendations regarding the phenomena of child-headed households and street children. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Thebe, Vusilizwe

From South Africa with love: the 'malayisha' system and Ndebele households' quest for livelihood reconstruction in south-western Zimbabwe / Vusilizwe Thebe - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2011), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 647-670.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; South Africa; remittances; Ndebele (Zimbabwe); migrants; goods transport.

In the 1980s and early 1990s, sending remittances to Zimbabwe from South Africa posed major challenges for Ndebele migrants. As a result households receiving remittances only did so at irregular intervals. With increased diasporization into South Africa, it was to be expected that new channels would open up. This article explores what is known as the 'malayisha' system, its role and significance as an informal channel of remittances into Ndebele society. It argues that the system bridged the geographical gap between Matabeleland and Johannesburg, averting food insecurity and poverty for semi-proletarian households in Matabeleland. By facilitating the movement of goods and people between Matabeleland and South Africa, the system became instrumental in the quest of households to reconstruct their livelihoods after the destruction of their ruralurban-based livelihoods in Zimbabwe due to perennial droughts and ESAP. As a result, the services of 'omalayisha' (cross-border transporters) are highly sought after, by both the migrant community in South Africa and households in Matabeleland. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Yamada, Hiroyuki

Non-compliance with the minimum wage law when completely new minimum wage laws are established : the case of South Africa / Hiroyuki Yamada - In: *African Development Review*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 41-51 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; minimum wages; labour law.

Using the case of South Africa, the author studies compliance with the minimum wage law when completely new minimum wage levels are established. By even the best estimate, the compliance rate in South Africa would not exceed 40 percent for the agricultural sector and 30 percent for the domestic worker sector. The compliance rates by subpopulation groups reveal that the compliance rate is low where the cost to comply with the minimum wage law is high, implying that government inspections are not done where they are likely to have the highest payoff. However, if the government tries to enforce the policy more strictly, the poor/less skilled will be adversely affected. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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349 Galibert, Didier

Rigidités et "glocalisation": un regard anthropologique sur la crise malgache (2009-2011) / Didier Galibert - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2011), vol. 64, no. 255, p. 413-426.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; heads of State; political conflicts; State-society relationship; State collapse; international relations.

La "crise" malgache constitue un paroxysme d'instabilité politique structurelle, installé depuis près de trois ans. Depuis février 2009, elle a suscité un faisceau de tractations nationales avortées, associées à de nombreuses missions internationales associant les bailleurs de fonds occidentaux et l'ensemble des organisations intergouvernementales africaines à vocation régionale ou continentale. La figure de l'homme providentiel doit être replacée dans une durée historique transversale par rapport au moment colonial. Cet acteur central constitue un "lieu" de mémoire, facteur d'originalité par rapport aux régimes militaires africains antérieurs aux transitions démocratiques. La crise de 2009-2011 s'inscrit ainsi dans une tendance lourde de l'exercice du pouvoir, la présidence restant mal détachée de la mémoire symbolique des monarchies traditionnelles, bien antérieures à la colonisation. Dans le temps court, la crise s'inscrit dans un processus nouveau de désinstitutionnalisation générale de la société, créant le risque d'un basculement de l'État malgache dans la catégorie des États fragiles, sans réelle capacité de polarisation de leur territoire. Il s'agit enfin d'examiner la réalité et les limites de l'hypothèse d'une reconfiguration géopolitique du Sud-ouest de l'océan Indien, caractérisée par la dilatation maritime d'une Afrique australe polarisée par l'Afrique du Sud. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

350 Rakoto Ramiarantsoa, Hervé

Enjeux et moyens d'une foresterie paysanne contractualisée : expérience de systèmes de gestion locale à Madagascar / Hervé Rakoto Ramiarantsoa ... [et al.]. - Bordeaux : Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, 2012. - 187 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Les cahiers d'outre-mer, ISSN 0373-5834 ; vol. 65, no. 257) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; natural resource management; forest management; community participation; contracts; conference papers (form); 2008.

Ce numéro spécial consiste en la première section de deux parties formant un ouvrage consacré à la restitution des travaux théoriques et empiriques menés dans le cadre du thème d'un colloque international tenu à Anatananarivo (Madagascar) du 1er au 3 juillet 2008. Ce thème était: "Les parties prenantes de la gestion communautaire des ressources naturelles: coopération, contradictions, conflits". La première partie présente le cadre de la discussion à partir des dispositifs de la loi Gelose (gestion locale sécurisée), livre des éclairages conceptuels qui s'appuient sur des transferts de gestion en mode GCF (Gestion contractualisée des forêts), et développe deux analyses dont les entrées, économique puis territoriale, mettent en valeur l'articulation de la gestion communautaire locale avec des questions globales. La seconde partie expose des études de cas; ces analyses soulignent l'importance de mettre les situations dans leur contexte social, économique, biophysique, politique pour comprendre les logiques des acteurs. Elles étudient des systèmes de gestion locale de ressources financières dans l'imbrication de leurs aspects formels et informels, et en cernent les dynamismes mais aussi les limites. Titres des contributions: La loi Gelose et le transfert de gestion des ressources naturelles à Madagascar (Bruno Ramamonjisoa, Hervé Rakoto Ramiarantsoa et Thorkil Casse) - The international debate on forest management transfer and our contribution (Thorkil Casse) - La gestion contractualisée des forêts en pays betsileo et tanala (Madagascar): un dispositif dissymétrique (Chantal Blanc-Pamard) - Contre un retour aux barrières: quelle place pour la gestion communautaire dans les nouvelles aires protégées malgaches? (Alain Bertrand, Georges Serpantie, Guybertho Randriaarivelo, Pierre Montagne, Aurélie Toillier, Philippe Karpe, Daniel Andriambolanoro, Morgane Drycke) - Une évaluation économique de la foresterie communautaire (Bruno Ramamonjisoa, Zo Rabemananjara) - Penser développement, en signant pour la forêt: la loi Gelose "activée" dans la commune rurale de Merikanjaka (district de Manjakandriana, bordure orientale de l'Imerina) (Hervé Rakoto Ramiarantsoa). [Résumé ASC Leiden]