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Boin, M.; Polman, K.; Sommeling, C.M.; Doorn, M.C.A. van

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Number 34, 2011

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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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- Africa / International African Institute* = ISSN 0001-9720. - Edinburgh
Vol. 80, no. 2 (2010); vol. 80, no. 3 (2010); vol. 80, no. 4 (2010)
- Africa education review* = ISSN 1814-6627. - Pretoria
Vol. 5, no. 2 (2008)
- Africa today* = ISSN 0001-9887. - Bloomington, IN
Vol. 56, no. 3 (2009/10); vol. 56, no. 4 (2009/10)
- African affairs* = ISSN 0001-9909. - Oxford [etc.]
Vol. 109, no. 435 (2010); vol. 109, no. 436 (2010)
- African anthropologist* = ISSN 1024-0969. - Yaoundé
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- African development review* = ISSN 1017-6772. - Oxford [etc.]
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- African diaspora* = ISSN 1872-5457. - Leiden [etc.]
Vol. 3, no. 1 (2010)
- African human rights law journal* = ISSN 1609-073x. - Lansdowne
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- African security* = ISSN 1939-2206 (verbeterd). - Philadelphia, PA
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Vol. 19, no. 1 (2010); vol. 19, no. 2 (2010); vol. 19, no. 3 (2010)
- African studies* = ISSN 0002-0184. - Abingdon
Vol. 69, no. 1 (2010); vol. 69, no. 2 (2010); vol. 69, no. 3 (2010)
- Africanus* = ISSN 0304-615x. - Pretoria
Vol. 39, no. 2 (2009)
- Afrique contemporaine* = ISSN 0002-0478. - Bruxelles
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- Autrepart* = ISSN 1278-3986. - Paris
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- Azania* = ISSN 0067-270X. - Abingdon
Vol. 45, no. 1 (2010)
- Botswana notes and records* = ISSN 0525-5090. - Gaborone
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Cahiers africains d'administration publique = ISSN 0007-9588. - Tanger
No. 72 (2009); no. 73 (2009)

Cahiers d'Outre-Mer = ISSN 0373-5834. - Bordeaux
Vol. 63, no. 251 (2010)

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No. 10 (2008); no. 11 (2008); no. 13 (2008); no. 14 (2009)

East African journal of peace & human rights = ISSN 1021-8858. - Kampala
Vol. 15, no. 2 (2009)

English Academy review. - Abingdon
Vol. 26, no. 1 (2009); vol. 26, 2 (2009)

Historia = ISSN 0018-229X. - Pretoria
Vol. 54, no. 2 (2009)

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Vol. 8, no. 1 (2009); vol. 8, no. 2 (2009)

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Journal of African cultural studies = ISSN 1369-6815. - Abingdon [etc.]
Vol. 22, no. 1 (2010)

Journal of African economies = ISSN 0963-8024. - Oxford
Vol. 19, no. 1 (2010); vol. 19, no. 2 (2010); vol. 19 (2010), suppl 1; vol. 19 (2010),
suppl. 2; vol. 19, no. 3 (2010)

Journal of African elections. - Johannesburg
Vol. 8, no. 2 (2009)

Journal of African history = ISSN 0021-8537. - Cambridge [etc.]
Vol. 51, no. 1 (2010)

Journal of African media studies = ISSN 1751-7974. - Bristol
Vol. 2, no. 1 (2010)

Journal of contemporary African studies = ISSN 0258-9001. - Abingdon
Vol. 28, no. 1 (2010)

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Vol. 4, no. 2 (2010)

Journal of environment and culture = ISSN 1597-2755. - Ibadan
Vol. 6, no. 1/2 (2009)

Journal of modern African studies = ISSN 0022-278X. - Cambridge
Vol. 48, no. 1 (2010)

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Journal of religion in Africa = ISSN 0022-4200. - Leiden
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Vol. 35, no. 1/2 (2010); vol. 35, no. 3 (2010)

Orita = ISSN 0030-5596. - Ibadan
Vol. 40, no. 2 (2008)

Penant = ISSN 0336-1551. - Paris
Année 120, no. 872 (2010)

Philosophia Africana. - Chicago
Vol. 11, no. 2 (2008)

Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris
No. 119 (2010)

Review of African political economy = ISSN 0305-6244. - Abingdon
Vol. 37, no. 123 (2010); vol. 37, no. 124 (2010); vol. 37, no. 125 (2010)

Society of Malawi journal. - Blantyre
Vol. 62, no. 2 (2009)

South African journal of economic history = ISSN 1011-3436. - Pretoria
Vol. 24, no. 1 (2009); vol. 24, no. 2 (2009)

Stichproben. Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien. - Wien
Jg. 10, Nr. 18 (2010)

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No. 16 (2007/09)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - Dordrecht
Vol. 21, no. 1 (2010); vol. 21, no. 2 (2010)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Ardayfio-Schandorf, Elizabeth

Gender, the State and different environment places : perspectives from developing countries in Africa and Asia / ed. by Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf and Janet H. Momsen. - Accra : Ghana Universities Press, 2009. - 287 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., samenvatting.

ISBN 9964303718

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; Nigeria; Sahel; Asia; women; environmental policy; environmental management; environmental degradation; conference papers (form); 1995.

The papers in this book were produced for a conference on Gender, the State and Environment held at the University of Ghana, Legon (December 1995). The participants came from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. The contributions are: Gender, the State and environment: an introduction (Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf); Gender, the State and environment in Africa (Kwabena Adjei); Understanding environmental changes from the gender perspective (Sri Lanka) (Anoja Wickramasinghe); Capturing complexity: a critical rethinking on ecofeminism and gender (Saraswati Raju); Development, environmental degradation and women's access to water: a case study in the Kirindi Oya irrigation and settlement project in Sri Lanka (Rohana Ulluwishewa); Gender disparity in the development opportunities for children in India (Parveen Nangia and T.K. Roy); Climate change and gender relations in the Sahel (E. Ofori-Sarpong); People, logging and changes in the environment of selected high forest ecosystems in Ghana (L. Enu-Kwesi, A.A. Oteng-Yeboah, J.K. Adomako and D.K. Abbiw); Women and natural resources management: its implications for sustainable development in Africa (M.A. Geo-Jaja); Queenmothers and the conservation of the environment: a study in ecofeminism (Ghana) (Nana Akwasi Abayie Boaten I); Women's work and access to resources in a stressed savanna environment in Ghana (Mariama Awumbila); Biomass energy and environmental issues: the perception of rural women in Ghana (Eric C. Quaye); Population growth, depletion of water resources, and the betterment of women in the Kumasi metropolis of Ghana (Daniel Buor); The socio-economic environment and gender issues among adolescent traders in Ghana (Clara Fayorsey); The impact of environmental degradation on women and children in Nigeria: women's role in the amelioration of the problem (Hedo Rita Ndidi); Gender environmental management and urban development in Nigeria: a case study from Port Harcourt (Elechi Beach Waterside) (Yomi Oruwari). [ASC Leiden abstract]

2 Chaabita, Rachid

Migration clandestine africaine vers l'Europe : un espoir pour les uns, un problème pour les autres / sous la dir. de Rachid Chaabita. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 252 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Articles presented at a colloquium, "Migration internationale clandestine en provenance d'Afrique vers l'Europe et développement durable", organized by the Centre d'Études et de Recherche sur la Migration Internationale et le Développement Durable (CERMID), held July 9-10, 2008 in Casablanca. - In French with one contribution in Spanish and one in English. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 229611217X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Europe; illegal migration; migration policy; undocumented migrants; development; conference papers (form); 2008.

S'efforçant de comprendre le phénomène de l'émigration clandestine africaine et nord-africaine vers l'Europe, le présent ouvrage, fruit d'un colloque tenu les 9 et 10 juillet 2008 à Casablanca (Maroc), allie démarches théoriques et découvertes empiriques. Il propose de traiter cette problématique dans le cadre d'une approche multidimensionnelle qui appréhende l'émigration "illégal" à travers différents aspects: historique, politique, économique, socioculturel et sécuritaire. Il prend en compte des facteurs tels que développement, pauvreté, jeunesse, espace de départ, politique de dissuasion et incitation, droits de l'homme, souveraineté des États et sécurité des personnes, politique migratoire. Auteurs: Hassène Al-Kassar, Paula García Andrade, Driss Assouguem, Adil Benslama, Rachid Chaabita, Papa Demba Fall, Hein de Haas, Sylvère Yao Konan, Auguste K. Kouakou, Wassila Ltaief, Joaquín Eguren Rodríguez, Germain Ngoie Tshibambe. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

3 Davis, Carmel

Climate change and civil war / Carmel Davis - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 64-72 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; world; climate change; civil wars; agricultural production.

The author uses the 'greed' explanation of civil war developed by Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler (2004) to argue that one channel by which global climate change will affect security is through an increased probability of civil war. The argument is that global climate change will reduce economic growth in some areas, particularly in the developing world (most probably Africa and South Asia), which will reduce the opportunity cost of war for potential insurgents. The author focuses on agriculture because of its close relationship with the climate and economic growth. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VII). [Journal abstract]

4 Fumanti, Mattia

'A light-hearted bunch of ladies': gendered power and irreverent piety in the Ghanaian Methodist diaspora / Mattia Fumanti - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 2, p. 200-223 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Britain; Ghanaians; immigrants; Methodist Church; women's organizations.

This article explores the making of gendered and religious identities among a group of Ghanaian Methodist women in London by bringing to the fore the complex and irreverent ways in which the women of Susanna Wesley Mission Auxiliary (SUWMA) negotiate their recognition within the predominantly patriarchal settings of the Methodist Church. If, on the one hand, the association and its members conform to Christian values and widely accepted Ghanaian constructions of womanhood, on the other hand, flouting expectations of pious femininity, they claim a unique, elevated position within the church. Their transgressive hedonism can thus be read as a performative assertion of their claims to respect, recognition and leadership beyond the narrow parameters of gendered modesty. Many of the women are senior church leaders and respected members of the diaspora. All are successful professional career women and economically independent. Their association is simultaneously about promoting the Christian faith while being recognized as successful, cosmopolitan, glamorous middle-class women. It is this duality which the present article highlights by showing how members of the association negotiate and construct their subjectivities both within the Methodist Church and the Ghanaian diaspora, while they also negotiate their relationship with the Methodist Church in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

5 Fumanti, Mattia

The moral economy of the African diaspora : citizenship, networking and permeable ethnicity / Mattia Fumanti ... [et al.]. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2010. - p. 3-182. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (African diaspora, ISSN 1872-5457 ; vol. 3, no. 1) - Special issue based on an ESRC end-of-award conference "Beyond plurality in the African diaspora : ethnicity, congregation, networking and citizenship" at Keele University, September 25-27, 2008. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Africans; immigrants; ethnicity; citizenship; social networks; conference papers (form); 2008.

The aim of this special issue is to highlight the connection between two often neglected themes in diasporic studies: on the one hand, African diasporic claims to equal citizenship and, on the other hand, their notions of moral interdependence and rightful belonging. The issue interrogates both the tendency of migrants to encapsulate themselves in religious and home town associations, and their expansive moves towards 'permeable' ethnicity,

'cosmopolitan' networking and multiculturalism. Contributions: The moral economy of the African diaspora: citizenship, networking and permeable ethnicity (Mattia Fumanti and Pnina Werbner); "Virtuous citizenship": ethnicity and encapsulation among Akan-speaking Ghanaian Methodists in London (Mattia Fumanti); Israel and the 'Holy Land': the religio-political discourse of rights among African migrant labourers and African asylum seekers, 1990-2008 (Galia Sabar); Circumventing uncertainty in the moral economy: West African shrines in Europe, witchcraft and secret gambling (Jane Parish); Public spaces/Muslim places: locating Sierra Leonean Muslim identity in Washington, DC (JoAnn D'Alisera); African home associations in Britain: between political belonging and moral conviviality (Claire Mercer and Ben Page); Many gateways to the gateway city: elites, class and policy networking in the London African diaspora (Pnina Werbner); Identity politics, social movement and the State: 'Pan-African' associations and the making of an 'African community' in Belgium (Nicole Grégoire). [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Harrison, Graham

The Africanization of poverty : a retrospective on 'Make Poverty History' / Graham Harrison - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 436, p. 391-408.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Britain; Africa; action groups; social justice; poverty; images.

This article explores the ways in which the British campaign coalition Make Poverty History represented Africa throughout 2005. Focusing particularly on the G8 Gleneagles summit, Make Poverty History (MPH) asserted a series of justice claims which had no geographical reference. Nevertheless, as a result of internal tensions within the coalition, and especially as a result of the ways in which MPH interacted with other political agencies as the summit approached, MPH's messages became increasingly interpolated by references to Africa as a result of the emergence of government, media, and celebrity involvement. The result of this was that global poverty increasingly became an African issue. As 2005 became the "Year of Africa", the justice messages that constituted MPH were largely effaced by the more familiar imperial legacy which represents Africa as a place of indigence in need of outside assistance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA

GENERAL

7 Adejumbi, Said

The African Union and new strategies for development in Africa / Said Adejumbi and Adebayo Olukoshi [eds.]. - [Nairobi] : DPMF, cop. 2009. - XVI, 318 p. : ill. ; 26 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 299-313 . - Met index, noten.

ISBN 9966726632

AFRICA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic integration; African Union; NEPAD; ECOWAS; regional security.

Eight of the sixteen essays in this book were earlier presented at a conference on The African Union and new strategies for development in Africa, organized by Codesria (Dakar) and the Development Policy Management Forum (Addis Ababa) in 2004. The rest of the papers were specially commissioned for this publication. They are arranged in three parts: 1) History, context, and comparative experience; 2) International processes and development challenges: NEPAD and APRM; 3) Political and security issues. Chapters: Introduction: transition, continuity, and change (Said Adejumobi, Adebayo Olukoshi); Nkrumah, Pan-Africanism, and the future of Africa (L. Adele Jindau); Toward an effective African Union: participation, institutions, and leadership (Abdul Mohammed); The African experience of popular participation in development (Said Adejumobi); West Africa's integration: the logic of history and culture (Kwame A. Ninsin); African Union and European Union: a comparative analysis (Walter O. Oyugi); Revisiting the debate on national autonomous development (Issa G. Shivji); NEPAD, APRM, and institutional change in Africa (Emmanuel Nnadozie); The national process of the African Peer Review mechanism: challenges and opportunities (Ahmed Mohiddin); Civil society and the African Union architecture: institutional provisions and invented interfaces (Bhekinkosi Moyo); The NEPAD initiative and the challenges of agricultural development and food security in Africa (Ntangi Max Memfih); Challenges of transforming Africa's multilateral security institutions: ECOWAS and the African Union ('Fummi Olonisakin); Regional initiatives on governance in Africa: ECA, AU, and ECOWAS interventions (Said Adejumobi); Security and democratization in the SADC region: process, problems, and prospects for regional political integration (Khabele Matlosa); and Prospects for peace in Darfur: a challenge to the African Union (Alex de Waal). [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 Ajakaiye, Olu

Agricultural sector performance and a Green Revolution in Africa / ed. by Olu Ajakaiye and Alain de Janvry. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2010. - 105 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies, ISSN 0963-8024 ; vol. 19 (2010), suppl. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; agricultural development; agricultural technology; climate change; trade restrictions.

It is broadly recognized that vigorous agricultural growth is essential for African development. Yet, this achievement has largely been elusive, with Africa still to achieve a Green Revolution. Why has this been the case? How could a Green Revolution be engineered? And what are some of the emerging opportunities and hurdles in securing success? These are the questions addressed by the papers in this volume. Together the

papers argue that new opportunities exist to make a Green Revolution for Africa possible, but that greater attention must be given to the design and testing of new approaches that correspond to specific conditions of Africa (Alain de Janvry and Elisabeth Sadoulet), that the release of profitable new technologies will be the driving force inducing the necessary institutional changes and public investments in agriculture as it did in Asia (Keijiri Otsuka and Yoko Kijima), that the hurdles of adverse OECD farm policies, property rights on new biological technologies and concentration of market power in integrated value chains must be addressed (T. Ademola Oyejide), and that adapting the Green Revolution to climate change is a huge new challenge that will require large investments to reduce vulnerability to warming and extreme weather events (Rashid M. Hassan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Ajakaiye, Olu

Infrastructure and economic development in Africa / ed. by Olu Ajakaiye and Mthuli Ncube. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2010. - 164 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies, ISSN 0963-8024 ; vol. 19 (2010), suppl. 1) - African Economic Research Consortium plenary session December 2007. - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; infrastructure; economic development.

The papers in this volume were presented at a workshop on infrastructure and development held in December 2007. An overview by Olu Ajakaiye and Mthuli Ncube is followed by three papers. The first, by César Calderón and Luis Servén, analyses the linkages between infrastructure and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa. Noting that physical infrastructures are rarely homogeneous and analysing a large panel data set for 136 countries, the authors found that infrastructure development is associated with both higher growth and lower inequality. Kennedy K. Mbekeani, in the second paper, presents a review of international experience in infrastructure, trade expansion and regional integration with lessons for Africa. He argues that there is persuasive evidence that adequate infrastructure provision is a key requirement for trade liberalization to achieve its intended objective of efficient resource allocation and export growth. The paper by Mthuli Ncube on financing and managing infrastructure in Africa presents arguments on the relationship between infrastructure investments and economic growth. It shows that the causal nexus between infrastructure capital and economic growth, in general, has been ambiguous. However, sustainable economic growth often occurs in an environment where there is a meaningful infrastructure development. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Aptel, Cecile

Developments in international criminal justice in Africa during 2008 / Cecile Aptel, Wambui Mwangi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 274-294.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international criminal law; international criminal courts.

AFRICA - GENERAL

The year 2008 saw important developments in international criminal justice in Africa. In 2008, all cases before the International Criminal Court (ICC) involved African States. An overview of these cases is provided. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in 2008 rendered its decision in the Bagosora case, and further implemented its completion strategy. This contribution provides an overview of these developments. In respect of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the authors provide a summary and analysis of the Appeals Chamber's judgments in the Brima, Kamara and Kanu case and the case concerning the Civil Defence Forces. Developments towards the establishment of a Special Tribunal for Kenya, following the post-electoral violence in late 2007, are also reviewed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

11 Arbache, Jorge Saba

How fragile is Africa's recent growth? / Jorge Saba Arbache and John Page - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 1-24 : graf., tab.

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

Has Africa finally reached the path to sustained growth? The authors find that much of the improvement in economic performance in Africa after 1995 is attributable to a substantial reduction in the frequency and severity of growth declines in all economies and an increase in growth accelerations in mineral-rich economies. They find, however, that growth accelerations have not been generally accompanied by improvements in variables often correlated with long-run growth, such as investment. They also fail to find evidence that substantial policy and governance improvements were associated with the post-1995 accelerations. They conclude that Africa's growth recovery remains fragile. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

12 Ardayfio-Schandorf, Elizabeth

Gender, the State and different environment places : perspectives from developing countries in Africa and Asia / ed. by Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf and Janet H. Momsen. - Accra : Ghana Universities Press, 2009. - 287 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., samenvatting.

ISBN 9964303718

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environment in Africa (Kwabena Adjei); Understanding environmental changes from the gender perspective (Sri Lanka) (Anoja Wickramasinghe); Capturing complexity: a critical rethinking on ecofeminism and gender (Saraswati Raju); Development, environmental degradation and women's access to water: a case study in the Kirindi Oya irrigation and settlement project in Sri Lanka (Rohana Ulluwishewa); Gender disparity in the development opportunities for children in India (Parveen Nangia and T.K. Roy); Climate change and gender relations in the Sahel (E. Ofori-Sarpong); People, logging and changes in the environment of selected high forest ecosystems in Ghana (L. Enu-Kwesi, A.A. Oteng-Yeboah, J.K. Adomako and D.K. Abbiw); Women and natural resources management: its implications for sustainable development in Africa (M.A. Geo-Jaja); Queenmothers and the conservation of the environment: a study in ecofeminism (Ghana) (Nana Akwasi Abayie Boaten I); Women's work and access to resources in a stressed savanna environment in Ghana (Mariama Awumbila); Biomass energy and environmental issues: the perception of rural women in Ghana (Eric C. Quaye); Population growth, depletion of water resources, and the betterment of women in the Kumasi metropolis of Ghana (Daniel Buor); The socio-economic environment and gender issues among adolescent traders in Ghana (Clara Fayorsey); The impact of environmental degradation on women and children in Nigeria: women's role in the amelioration of the problem (Hedo Rita Ndidi); Gender environmental management and urban development in Nigeria: a case study from Port Harcourt (Elechi Beach Waterside) (Yomi Oruwari). [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Balogun, Oladele Abiodun

Philosophy: what social relevance? / Oladele Abiodun Balogun - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2008), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 103-116.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy.

Defining African philosophy is problematic, as the initial debate that greeted the discipline in Africa exercised considerable influence on the different conceptions of the meaning and nature of African philosophy. The demise of the debates in the late 1990s occasioned a shift from traditional African philosophy to contemporary African philosophy. The author sees African philosophy as a rational and systematic inquiry into the fundamental problems confronting the African world, with a view to understanding and providing plausible solutions to them. As a corollary, African philosophy can be defined as an analytical, critical and reconstructive evaluation of both traditional African cultural experience and modern cultural heritage, in pursuit of the goal of useful living for Africans. In light of his conceptions of African philosophy as socially relevant, the author examines what should constitute the task of African philosophers in the twenty-first century. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

14 Banégas, Richard

Special issue: Social movement struggles in Africa / issue eds: Richard Banégas ... [et al.] - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 125, p. 251-393.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; Mali; Senegal; protest; civil society; peasant rebellions; homosexuality; miners; consumer prices; conference papers (form); 2010.

This special issue of 'Review of African Political Economy' arose from a conference on struggles in Africa ('Lutter dans les Afriques') held in Paris in January 2010. Many of the papers presented focused on francophone African countries, which usually receive limited coverage in the journal. The emphasis is on 'bottom-up' analyses, reflecting the voices of Africans engaged in day-to-day struggles that arise from structural manifestations of political or economic inequality. An editorial introduction by Miles Larmer is followed by six papers: The extraversion of protest: conditions, history and use of the 'international' in Africa (Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle); Internal dynamics, the State, and recourse to external aid: towards a historical sociology of the peasant movement in Senegal since the 1960s (Marie Hrabanski); Peasant struggles in Mali: from defending cotton producers' interests to becoming part of the Malian power structures (Alexis Roy); The politicisation of sexuality and rise of homosexual movements in post-colonial Cameroon (Patrick Awondo); Claiming workers' rights in the Democratic Republic of Congo: the case of the 'Collectif des ex-agents de la Gécamines' (Benjamin Rubbers); West African social movements 'against the high cost of living': from the economic to the political, from the global to the national (Bénédicte Maccatory, Makama Bawa Oumarou and Marc Poncelet). Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

15 Bava, Sophie

Les nouvelles figures religieuses de la migration au Caire / Sophie Bava, Julie Picard - In: *Autrepart*: (2010), no. 56, p. 153-170 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; Egypt; migrants; religion.

Depuis la fin des années 1980, la capitale égyptienne, Le Caire, est devenue le lieu de passage de nombreux migrants subsahariens. Alors qu'ils provenaient initialement du Soudan et des pays de la Corne de l'Afrique, aujourd'hui leurs origines se diversifient. Ces migrants présentent des profils socio-économiques, culturels et religieux de plus en plus variés. Qu'ils soient chrétiens ou musulmans, il n'est pas rare que les croyances et expériences religieuses, durant leur période de transit prolongé au Caire, deviennent une véritable ressource spirituelle, matérielle, voire une vocation. Dans ce contexte, les auteurs pensent pouvoir postuler que les migrants subsahariens sont à l'origine de l'activation d'un marché religieux original en Égypte. L'observation de récurrences au sein des parcours religieux permet aujourd'hui d'identifier une nouvelle figure de la migration africaine: le

migrant religieux. Cette figure pose aujourd'hui les questions essentielles de la relation religion-migration comme celle de la place du migrant dans la société d'accueil, celle des religions transnationales, des réseaux religieux dans les processus migratoires, de la manière dont les pratiques religieuses des migrants se reconfigurent tout au long des parcours migratoires et bien entendu, du rôle des parcours religieux dans le retour au pays. Bibliogr., rés. en français (p. 262) et en anglais (p. 267-268). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

16 Bayart, Jean-François

L'Afrique "cent ans après les indépendances": vers quel gouvernement politique? / Jean-François Bayart, Béatrice Hibou, Boris Samuel - In: *Politique africaine*: (2010), no. 119, p. 129-157.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; social conditions; political conditions; social change; political change; future.

En ce qui concerne l'Afrique au vingt-et-unième siècle, et en particulier cent ans après les indépendances, donc dans les années 2060, la prospective en matière de futur politique du continent n'échappe pas à la contingence et à l'indétermination. L'historicité du continent est en effet plurielle, et aucune des "durées" de l'historicité n'est surdéterminante. Il s'agit plutôt de délimiter les parts respectives du possible et de l'impossible. Un élément très important dans les pronostics est que l'Afrique subsaharienne n'aura probablement pas achevé sa transition démographique dans les années 2060. Les moins de 15 ans - une jeunesse non ou mal formée par l'école - pourraient être près de quatre fois plus nombreux que les plus de 65 ans en 2050. La mobilité des hommes et le maillage du continent par les réseaux de téléphonie mobile seront des leviers de changement social. La mobilité peut en même temps être facteur d'exacerbation des inégalités sociales, les remises financières et sociales de l'émigration ne se répartissant pas de manière égalitaire dans les terroirs d'origine. Certains groupes, familles ou villages sont en grande partie captés par les villes où les migrants effectuent volontiers leurs investissements, voire peuvent amorcer un processus d'accumulation primitive de capital et de concentration agraire. L'urbanisation de l'Afrique, toute déséquilibrée qu'elle soit, est d'ores et déjà un fait, et les expériences sociales majeures de l'Afrique, en 2050, seront donc urbaines, sans toutefois que les institutions sociales ou politiques dites "traditionnelles" s'effacent. Les liens entre libéralisation économique et extraversion auront des conséquences multiples sur le plan de la privatisation des États, de la globalisation financière, du rôle des "nouveaux joueurs" étrangers, qui renforceront, en dernière instance, la position des classes dominantes. Celles-ci auront pour prix l'aggravation de l'inégalité, voire l'éviction de la scène politique de fractions entières de la population. La recherche des modes d'articulation spécifique des types de références montre en outre l'évolution des tendances du point de vue de l'éthique, mais aussi de la culture. Les auteurs proposent enfin différents scénarios de mise en forme

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politique pour l'avenir, sur le modèle de ceux que l'on peut déjà trouver dans d'autres pays non occidentaux ou en développement dans le monde. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Biegon, Japhet

Human rights developments in the African Union during 2008 / Japhet Biegon, Magnus Killander - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 295-311.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

The year 2008 saw significant developments towards harnessing the institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa. More financial resources were allocated to the system. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted interim Rules of Procedure which, by the end of the year, were still not harmonized to enable the Commission to submit its first case to the Court. The slow progress towards making the Court operational impedes the impact of the African human rights system. Another impediment is the inadequate response of African Union (AU) policy organs to gross human rights violations, undemocratic rule, and the question of impunity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

18 Bogopa, D.L.

Resurgence of anthropology at African universities / [contrib. D.L. Bogopa ... et al.]. - Yaoundé : Pan African Anthropological Association, 2007. - 107 p. : ill., tab. ; 29 cm. - (African anthropologist, ISSN 1024-0969 ; vol. 14, no. 1/2) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; anthropology; universities.

Over the last two decades, there has been a growing interest in the study of anthropology at African universities. This issue of 'The African Anthropologist' addresses such issues as: Why is the discipline attracting so many students today? What are the best ways to give anthropology a new image? How can courses be redesigned to avoid problems of neocolonial discourse and practical redundancy often levelled against the discipline in Africa? Contributions: The politics of teaching, funding and publication in South African anthropology: "our experiences" (D.L. Bogopa & T.S. Petrus); Teaching and training in anthropology in Kenya: the past, current trends and future prospects (Isaac K. Nyamongo); Behind the clouds: teaching and researching anthropology in tertiary institutions in Nigeria (Edlyne E. Anugwom); Anthropology at the University of Yaounde I: a historical overview, 1962-2008 (Paul Nchoji Nkwi & Antoine Socpa); The substance of identity: territoriality, culture, roots and the politics of belonging (Vivian Besem Ojong & Mpilo Pearl Sithole); Reflections on the challenges of anthropology in contemporary times and future prospects: the Douala experience (O.M. Njikam Savage). [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Boko, Sylvain Hounkponou

Back on track : sector-led growth in Africa and implications for development / ed. by Sylvain H. Boko and Diery Seck. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2010. - XV, 423 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1592217095

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

This collective volume reflects the view that past and current development strategies have not worked in Africa, with theoretical and empirical investigations of various dimensions of economic growth, arranged in five sections. Part One, Perspectives, contains the Introduction by Sylvain H. Boko. Part Two, Raising Some Conceptual Issues, comprises essays by Diery Seck (long-term development) and Oladele Omosogbon (institutional factors in modeling economic growth and policy formulation). Part Three, Trade, the External Sector and Economic Growth in Africa, has six chapters by Kezia Mulugutu Kabughu (export incentives, South Africa); Ndubisi I. Nwokoma and Nnamdi A. Nwokoma (export-led industrialization, Nigeria); Aloysius Ajab Amin, Tharcisse Ntilvamunda and Mouhamadou Bamba Diop (problem of large trading blocks); Andrew Muhammad (fish exports, Lake Victoria, Uganda); William A. Amponsah and Krishna Kasibhatla (debt overhang, sub-Saharan Africa); and Mwangi Wa Gith-inji (impact of China and India on export-led growth in Africa). Part Four, Sector-Specific Approach to Economic Development, contains five essays by Dipo T. Busari (service sector in ECOWAS); Cyril Segun Ige and Gbadebo Olusegun Odularu (tourism and economic development, West Africa); Edward Opoku-Dapaah and Sylvain H. Boko (mining sector, Ghana); Sherifdeen A. Tella, Lloyd A. Amaghionyeodiwe and Bolaji A. Adesoye (telecommunications, Nigeria); Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong and John Agyei Karikari (telephone demand) and Aka, Bédia F. (public-private capital, Côte d'Ivoire). The fifth section is Financial Reform, Private Investment and Industrial Development as Sources of Growth and it is composed of six essays by Leonce Ndikumana and Sher Verick (FDI and domestic factor markets, sub-Saharan Africa); Mina Balamoune-Lutz (financial reform and investment); Jerome Afeikhena, Dipo Busari and Senyo Adjibolosoo (oil and growth); Olu Ajakaiye and Howard Stein (industrial-led development); and Kalamogo Coulibaly and Toussaint Houeninvo (growth in Rwanda and Benin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Bosch, Shannon

Relief workers in African conflict zones : neutrals, targets or unlawful participants? / Shannon Bosch - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 78-93.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; aid workers; humanitarian assistance; law of war; risk.

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Relief workers deployed in conflict-torn African States are especially vulnerable to a variety of risks, including being taken hostage, being injured as part of collateral damage, or being detained. This paper focuses on how international humanitarian law (IHL) responds to the acts that give rise to these particular risks, whether they are perpetrated by State officials or non-State organized armed groups acting in the African context. In unpacking the legal protections available to relief workers it is crucial to understand the status that relief workers enjoy under IHL in situations of armed conflict. Any discussion of IHL status necessitates an inquiry into the concept of 'direct participation in hostilities' and the limitations that this prohibition places on civilians. Finally, the author discusses the three main risks facing relief workers: being taken hostage, being targeted as part of collateral damage, and being detained, and explores the legal implications of these particular risks for relief workers in the African context. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VIII-IX). [Journal abstract]

21 Chaponnière, Jean-Raphaël

Les ports africains / Jean-Raphaël Chaponnière... [et al.] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 234, p. 27-92.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; ports; maritime transport; global economy.

Le présent dossier, centré autour du thème des modalités d'insertion des ports africains dans la mondialisation des échanges maritimes et l'évolution de leurs infrastructures, montre plusieurs dynamiques qui sont simultanément à l'œuvre à l'heure actuelle: généralisation progressive de la conteneurisation des marchandises, basculement de l'économie mondiale vers l'Asie, refonte des modes de gestion. Il comprend quatre textes de contributions: Le basculement de l'Afrique vers l'Asie: enjeux pour les ports africains (Jean-Raphaël Chaponnière) - Comment les pays enclavés s'articulent-ils à la mondialisation? Ports et commerce en Afrique de l'Ouest (Olivier Hartmann) - Les ports, leviers de développement?: opportunités sur la rive sud de la Méditerranée (Antoine Frémont) - Djibouti, une nouvelle porte de l'Afrique?: l'essor du secteur portuaire djiboutien (Arthur Foch). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 201-202). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

22 Chatry-Komarek, Marie

Professionnaliser les enseignants de classes multilingues en Afrique / coord. par Marie Chatry-Komarek ; [auteurs : Carol Benson ... et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 259 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - In French, with many of the contributions translated from the original English. - Met bibliogr.

ISBN 229611704X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; teacher education; languages of instruction; multilingualism; language policy.

Ce livre présente des expériences portant sur l'enseignement multilingue fondé sur la langue maternelle des apprenants, réalisées dans différents pays de l'Afrique anglophone et francophone dans le domaine de la formation des enseignants, en particulier en Afrique du Sud, en Éthiopie, en Namibie et au Ghana, aussi bien qu'au Niger, au Mali, à Madagascar et au Burkina Faso. Auteurs: Carol Benson, Thomas Büttner, Blasius Agha-ah Chiatoh, Lesley Geekie, Youssouf Mohamed Haidara, Kathleen Heugh, Norbert Nikièma, Peter Plüddemann, Randimby Rafaralahy, Kristin Rosekrans et Arie (Ari) Sherris. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

23 Chéneau-Loquay, Annie

Technologies de l'information et de la communication en Afrique / dossier coordonné par Annie Chéneau-Loquay - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 234, p. 95-170.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Mali; Senegal; information technology; social change; privatization; diasporas; Internet; commercial crimes.

Le présent dossier comprend cinq articles qui traitent des changements apportés par les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication en Afrique, en particulier sur le plan social. L'Afrique se trouve à une période charnière entre l'ancien Internet à faible débit et l'installation de systèmes à plus fort débit. Les inégalités entre et à l'intérieur des pays sont considérables. La téléphonie mobile a explosé, au détriment de la téléphonie fixe. Une nouvelle économie informelle s'est installée dans des marchés non compétitifs, trop chers et encore mal régulés. Dans certains pays, la privatisation a pu faire perdre à l'État un instrument clé pour la mise en œuvre de sa politique de développement, comme au Sénégal. Un aspect original est souligné, celui du rapprochement entre le puissant et moderne vecteur de la mondialisation qu'est Internet et l'appropriation de son usage par les utilisateurs africains qui se réfèrent aux codes traditionnels de comportement régissant les relations interindividuelles. De ce point de vue, cette articulation entre influences extérieures et appropriation locale est typique de cette capacité de l'Afrique à "accommoder à sa propre sauce" ces influences. Titres des contributions: L'Afrique au seuil de la révolution des télécommunications: les grandes tendances de la diffusion des TIC (Annie Chéneau-Loquay) - Privatisation, libéralisation, régulation: la réforme des télécommunications au Sénégal (Olivier Sagna) - Les TIC, nouvelles formes d'action politique: le cas des diasporas camerounaises (Ruth Mireille Manga Edimo) - Les intermédiaires, acteurs clés des réseaux Internet transnationaux: le cas des cybercafés de Bamako (Mali) (Béatrice Steiner) - La cybercriminalité, menace pour le développement: les escroqueries Internet en Côte d'Ivoire (Jean-Jacques Bogui). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 202-204). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Courtin, Nicolas

L'Afrique, la mondialisation et le ballon rond / [dossier coordonné par] Nicolas Courtin, Raphaël Jozan - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 233, p. 11-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Ghana; world; football; politics; marketing; labour migration.

Le présent dossier explore la question du football en Afrique. L'idée centrale le traversant est celle de la circulation et de l'échange. Circulation des hommes, des joueurs, mais aussi de l'argent, car le football est devenu un réseau d'entreprises commerciales mettant en jeu des sommes considérables. Cette double circulation débute avec la colonisation, mais, de façon croissante, ce sont les joueurs africains qui sont remontés du sud vers le nord. Le deuxième objectif de ce dossier est de caractériser l'extraversion du football africain. Certains éléments viennent illustrer des particularités essentielles du modèle socioéconomique à l'œuvre. On constate en tous cas un enchevêtrement des logiques économiques et politiques. Titres des contributions: Des événements du Cabinda à la star Drogba: les évolutions du football africain à l'aune de la Coupe du monde 2010 (Daniel Künzler) - L'Afrique du Sud, le précurseur du football international: histoire du football sud-africain entre 1892 et 1910 (Chris Bolsmann) - Histoire des premières migrations de joueurs africains en Europe: entre assimilation, affirmation et déracinement (Paul Dietschy) - Le ballon ne tourne pas rond en Afrique: les effets pervers d'une "extraversion dépendante" (Raffaele Poli) - Comprendre les mécanismes des migrations "glo-balles" africaines: les trajectoires transnationales et la diversification des filières (Roger Besson, Raffaele Poli, Loïc Ravenel) - Ethnographie des académies de football au Ghana: entre formation et commercialisation des jeunes joueurs (Paul Darby) - Une taxe contre la misère du football africain? (Wladimir Andreff). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 172-174). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

25 Davis, Carmel

Climate change and civil war / Carmel Davis - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 64-72 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; world; climate change; civil wars; agricultural production.

The author uses the 'greed' explanation of civil war developed by Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler (2004) to argue that one channel by which global climate change will affect security is through an increased probability of civil war. The argument is that global climate change will reduce economic growth in some areas, particularly in the developing world (most probably Africa and South Asia), which will reduce the opportunity cost of war for potential insurgents. The author focuses on agriculture because of its close relationship with the climate and economic growth. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VII). [Journal abstract]

26 Davis, John

Terrorism in Africa : the evolving front in the war on terror / ed. by John Davis. - Lanham : Lexington Books, 2010. - VI, 316 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [293]-314. - Met noten.

ISBN 0739135759

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; terrorism.

The 13 essays in this collective volume examine terrorism in Africa from an African perspective. They are arranged in three parts, corresponding to three themes: the diversity of the terrorist threat among African States, the regional dynamics and the local response to terrorism, and regional solutions to the threat of terrorism in Africa. Contents: Introduction (J. Davis); An Islamic solution to State failure in Somalia? (M. Simpson); The State in historical and comparative perspective: State weakness and the specter of terrorism in Africa (Alem Hailu); Terrorism in West Africa: real, emerging or imagined threats? (C.I. Obi); Terrorism in North Africa (Mohammed El-Khawas); Terrorism and Islam in Africa (Abdul Karim Bangura); Understanding terrorism in Africa (J. Davis); Confronting disaster: terrorist safe havens in Africa (J. Davis); Rethinking developmental practices as a panacea for terrorism in Africa (B.K. Fred-Mensah); The imperative of good governance and strong democratic institutions to spur development and prevent the expansion of terrorism in Africa (Abdul Karim Bangura); Evaluating counterterrorism in Africa (J. Davis); Vital cog: African intelligence efforts and the war on terrorism (J. Davis); Transforming the war and terrorism: examining human security solutions in the Horn of Africa (A. Taylor); From blueprint to implementation: assessing the progress of the African Union in the fight against terrorism (S. Moki); Conclusion: the African response to terrorism : an assessment (J. Davis). [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Dekker, Marleen

Markets of well-being : navigating health and healing in Africa / ed. by Marleen Dekker, Rijk van Dijk. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2010. - X, 311 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African dynamics, ISSN 1568-1777 ; vol. 9) - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004201101

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Botswana; Cameroon; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; Togo; Zanzibar; health care; market.

Health and healing in Africa have increasingly become subject to monetization and commodification, in short, the market. Based on fieldwork in nine countries, this volume offers different perspectives on these emerging markets and the way medical staff, patients, households and institutions navigate them in their quest for well-being. Contributions: Introduction: Economic ethnographies of the marketization of health and healing in Africa (Rijk van Dijk & Marleen Dekker); Milking the sick: medical pluralism and the commoditization of healthcare in contemporary Nigeria (Akinyinka Akinyoade & Bukola

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Adeyemi Oyeniyi); Organizing monies: the reality and creativity of nursing on a hospital ward in Ghana (Christine Böhmig); Market forces threatening school feeding: the case for school farming in Nakuru town, Kenya (Dick Foeken et al.); Dashed hopes and missed opportunities: malaria control policies in Kenya (1896-2009) (Kenneth Ombongi & Marcel Rutten); The market for healing and the elasticity of belief: medical pluralism in Mpumalanga, South Africa (Robert Thornton); Medical knowledge and healing practices among the Kapsiki/Higi of northern Cameroon and northeastern Nigeria (Walter E.A. van Beek); The commodification of misery: markets for healing, markets for sickness (Zanzibar) (Nadine Beckmann); Individual or shared responsibility: the financing of medical treatment in rural Ethiopian households (Marleen Dekker); Can't buy me health: financial constraints and health-seeking behaviour in rural households in central Togo (André Leliveld et al.); Marriage, commodification and the romantic ethic in Botswana (Rijk van Dijk). [ASC Leiden abstract]

28 Dersso, Solomon A.

The African Union's mandating authority and processes for deploying an ASF mission / Solomon A. Dersso - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 73-86 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Union; African peacekeeping forces; military intervention; authority.

Currently, the African Union is in the process of operationalizing the various components of the African Peace and Security Architecture. One of these is the African Standby Force (ASF). Once the ASF becomes operational, it will be used by the AU and regional economic communities for undertaking peace support operations as chief means of conflict management and resolution. In the discussion on this subject, one issue that received very little or no attention is the question of the AU's mandating authority and the decisionmaking processes for deploying an ASF mission. The purpose of this article is accordingly to identify the legal and institutional processes leading towards the deployment of the ASF. To this end, the article seeks to determine the various legally identifiable situations in respect of which the ASF is intended to be deployed as one of the AU's response mechanisms to crisis situations on the continent. It also involves examination of the legal sources of the AU's mandating authority, the decisionmaking processes involved in respect to each of the legally identifiable situations, and the role various actors play in this. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VII). [Journal abstract]

29 Desai, Gaurav Gajanan

Teaching the African novel / ed. by Gaurav Desai. - New York : Modern Language Association of America, 2009. - IX, 427 p. ; 24 cm. - (Modern Language Association of America, General series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1603290370

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; novels; literary education.

This book, intended as a teacher's companion, covers the African novel from the Maghreb to South Africa. The 23 essays are arranged in three parts: 1) Theories and methods; 2) Regional imperatives, thematic cartographies; 3) Pedagogical and institutional contexts. [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Dovey, Lindiwe

African film and video : pleasure, politics, performance / guest ed.: Lindiwe Dovey. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2010. - 120 p. : ill., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies, ISSN 1369-6815 ; vol. 22, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; Nigeria; South Africa; cinema; cultural history.

This special issue of 'Journal of African Cultural Studies' brings together African Cinema and African video scholarship, two areas which are currently quite discrete. It explores the themes of pleasure, politics and performance in African film and video, emphasizing the dialectical relationship between pleasure and politics. The introduction by Lindiwe Dovey is followed by seven articles. Birgit Meyer addresses the representation of 'tradition' and 'heritage' in Ghanaian video films, paying particular attention to tensions between State and Christian-Pentecostal views. Alexie Tcheuyap argues for a rethinking of the 'serious' paradigms through which African Cinema has been analysed by focusing on the presence of comedy in African films from the 1960s to the present day. The relationship between African film and music is explored in articles by Abdalla Uba Adamu (on Hindi music in Hausa popular culture), and by Lindiwe Dovey and Angela Impey (on early 'black' South African cinema, notably the film 'African Jim', 1949). Matthias Krings interrogates the history of the photo novel in Africa with particular reference to 'African Film', a magazine of almost pan-African circulation, published between 1968 and 1972 in South Africa. Gairoonisa Paleker discusses the emergence of a 'black film industry' in apartheid South Africa, which was inextricably linked to the introduction of a differential State subsidy for film production. Finally, Jonathan Haynes presents a literature review of Nigerian and Ghanaian videos. [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Ebobrah, Solomon T.

Human rights developments in subregional courts in Africa during 2008 / Solomon T. Ebobrah - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 312-335.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African courts; human rights; jurisprudence.

The year 2008 saw very significant developments in the budding human rights activities of regional economic communities in Africa. This was especially prominent in the area of supranational judicial protection of human rights by subregional courts. In East Africa,

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Southern Africa and West Africa, subregional courts concluded cases with considerable implications for the protection of rights on the continent. Focusing on procedural and substantive issues in the decisions, this contribution provides a critical analysis of recent judgments of the East African Court of Justice (EACJ), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Community Court of Justice (ECCJ) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Tribunal. As human rights litigation before subregional courts is still a new trend, the jurisprudence that emerged from these courts in 2008 provides opportunities for improving a popular understanding of the processes of the courts. It also allows for reflections on the real value of these developments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Ekine, Sokari

SMS uprising : mobile phone activism in Africa / ed. by Sokari Ekine. - Cape Town : Pambazuka Press, 2010. - XXII, 149 p. ; 20 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 143. - Met bijl., index, noten. ISBN 1906387354

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; South Africa; Uganda; Zimbabwe; mobile telephone; telecommunications industry; social change.

This book, edited by the Nigerian activist Sokari Ekine, contains an Introduction by Sokari Ekine and eleven essays discussing the way mobile phone technology is being used by activists and social change advocates to address the many challenges presented by Africa from within, and how mobile phones are being used to facilitate social change. The four essays in Part One: The Context, are: Economics and power within the African telecommunications industry by Nathan Eagle; Mobile activism in Africa: future trends and software developments by Christian Kreutz; Social mobile: empowering the many or the few? by Ken Banks and Mobiles in-a-box: developing a toolkit with grassroots human rights advocates by Tanya Notley and Becky Faith. The second part, Mobile Democracy: SMS case studies, is made up of the essays: Fahamu: using cell phones in an activist campaign by Redante Asuncion-Reed; The UmNyango project: using SMS for political participation in rural KwaZulu Natal (South Africa) by Anil Naidoo; Kubatana in Zimbabwe: mobile phones for advocacy by Amanda Atwood; Women in Uganda: mobile activism for networking and advocacy by Berna Ngolobe; Mobile telephony: closing the gap by Christiana Charles-lyoha; Digitally networked technology in Kenya's 2007-08 post-election crisis by Joshua Goldstein and Juliana Rotich; and Using mobile phones for monitoring human rights violations in the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) by Bukeni Waruzi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Engelke, Matthew

Past Pentecostalism: notes on rupture, realignment, and everyday life in Pentecostal and African Independent Churches / Matthew Engelke - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 2, p. 177-199.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Pentecostalism; Zimbabwe; African Independent Churches.

Pentecostal studies has been one of the most vibrant areas of research in Africa for over twenty years, but is it time to start looking past Pentecostalism? Using some of the most important work in this tradition as a point of departure, this article offers both a critique of and supplement to the Pentecostal literature. It focuses in particular on how the relationship between Pentecostalism and African Independency should be understood by pushing the debates on how to frame their oft-shared desire to 'break with the past'. Every rupture is also a realignment and how each is conceptualized and understood is a matter not only of discourse but decisions and dilemmas faced in everyday life. The author provides some examples from his research on the Friday apostolics in Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

34 Evans Africa, Pius

Economic integration in Africa : challenges and prospects / by Pius Evans Africa - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 72, p. 1-10.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic integration.

In Africa there has been an immense effort in the past, continuing into the present, to unite politically and to build economic integration areas. However, despite the Africa-wide consensus that regionalization is desirable, the existence of functioning subregional organizations of various kinds and the real economic integration going on at an informal level, several factors present in the 1960s when most African countries gained their independence can be seen as contributing to the failure of integration thus far. These structural deficiencies include African countries' dependence on a few, primary exports, their reliance on capital rather than labour-intensive techniques of production, the underdevelopment of human capabilities, Africa's debt burden, the economic weakness and relative stagnancy of African economies, the failure to incorporate agreement reached by different integration schemes into national plans, the non-involvement of the private sector in the integration process, polarization and the unequal distribution of the benefits of integration, unstable world economic conditions, war damage, disease and drought, transport problems, the non-complementarity of elites and the absence of a common currency. These factors need to be addressed if real economic integration is to be achieved in Africa. Moreover, successful integration requires strong institutional mechanisms for containing friction and resolving disputes. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Falola, Toyin

War and peace in Africa / ed. by Toyin Falola and Raphael Chijioke Njoku. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, cop. 2010. - XIX, 632 p. : ill., krt., tab. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9781594607455

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; war; civil wars; political history; conference papers (form); 2008.

This collective volume seeks out the roots of African conflicts and wars in their historical and global contexts. It derives from a "War in Africa" conference (University of Texas at Austin, 28-30 March 2008) and contains twenty-six contributions in three parts. Part A, Context and Causation, contains essays by Toyin Falola and Raphael Chijioke Njoku (survival of the post-colonialist State), Ogechi Emmanuel Anyanwu and Raphael Chijioke Njoku (causes of wars and conflicts), and Osaore Aideyan (external intervention, with a case study of the self-determination movement in Sudan). Part B, The Western Factor: Slavery, Colonialism, and the World Wars, is composed of essays by Arne Bialuschewski (firearms and warfare in late 17th and early 18th-century Madagascar), Chris S. Duvall (live fencing and African warfare in the Americas), Marsha R. Robinson (gender wars), Blake Whitaker (British military justice in the second Anglo-Boer war 1899-1902, South Africa), Bridget A. Teboh (Moghamo-Bali conflict in Cameroon 1889-1914), Emmanuel M. Mbah (farmer-grazer conflict in Cameroon 1916-1960), Timothy J. Lovering (colonial armies in Malawi), Meshack Owino (medical care of Kenyan soldiers by Britain), and Tim Stapelton (black Zimbabwean soldiers in World War II). Part C, The Post-Colonial State: Wars and Post-War Reconstructions, contains papers by Juan Carlos Sánchez Sierra (ELN in Colombia and MPLA in Angola), Okpeh Ochayi Okpeh, Jr. (post-civil war reconstruction in Liberia and Nigeria), Guma Kunda Komey (land in the Nuba struggle, Sudan), Sarah Lykes Washburne (Sudan People's Liberation Army), Saba Tesfayohannes Kidane (Ethiopia-Eritrea border conflict 1998-2000), C. Thomas Burgess (Zanzibari revolution of 1964), Mathew Kustenbauder (northern Uganda), Niles French (coltan conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Osita G. Afoaku (anti-Kabila war in DRC 1998-2003), Laura E. Seay (reconstruction in the eastern DRC), G.J.J. Oosthuizen (South African Defence Force and Operation Askari 1983-1984), Joseph P. Mandala (the judiciary and conflict resolution in southern Africa), Robert J. Griffiths (civil-military relations in South Africa), and Adoyi Onoja (contemporary African conflicts). [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 Falola, Toyin

Africans and the politics of popular culture / ed. by Toyin Falola and Augustine Agwuele. - Rochester, NY [etc.] : University of Rochester Press [etc.], 2009. - VIII, 333 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Rochester studies in African history and the diaspora, ISSN 1092-5228) - Papers from the conference "Popular Cultures in Africa," held at the University of Texas at Austin, March 30-April 1, 2007. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1580463312

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Kenya; Niger; Nigeria; popular culture; images; Yoruba; diasporas; conference papers (form); 2007.

A multidisciplinary collection of essays offering an epistemic window on Africa and its genealogies of popular acculturation and change, the fruit of the "Popular Cultures in Africa" conference held at the University of Texas at Austin, 30 March to 1 April 2007. The Introduction is by Augustine Agwuele and Toyin Falola, followed by: From primitive to popular culture: why Kant never made it to Africa (Hetty ter Haar); Popular culture of Yoruba kinship practices (Nigeria) (Augustine Agwuele); Justice from below: cultural capital, local/global identity processes, and social change in eastern Niger (Antoinette Tidjani Alou); Popular culture and the resolution of boundary disputes in the Bamenda Grasslands of Cameroon (Emmanuel M. Mbah); Reverse mission or asylum Christianity? A Nigerian church in Europe (Great Britain) (Asonzeh Ukah); Performing pop tradition in Nigeria: from Yorùbá Bâtá to Bâtá Fúji (Debra L. Klein); Reclaiming the past or assimilationist rebellion? Transforming the self in contemporary American cinema (Black Americans and Africans in American films) (Celeste A. Fisher); Neither bold nor beautiful: investigating the impact of Western soap operas on Kenya (Maurice N. Amutabi); The lions in the jungle: representations of Africa and Africans in American cinema (Sarah Steinbock-Pratt); Sexuality in Caribbean performance: homoeroticism and the African body in Trinidad (Denise Amy-Rose Forbes-Erickson); Family health awareness in popular Yorùbá arts (Arinpe Adejumo); Literary cultural nationalists as ambassadors across the diaspora (Nicholas M. Creary); and Popular resistance literature and the Nigerian Railway Corporation, 1955-60 (Tokunbo A. Ayoola). [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Falola, Toyin

Movements, borders, and identities in Africa / ed. by Toyin Falola and Aribidesi Usman. - Rochester, NY : University of Rochester Press, 2009. - X, 318 p. : ill., foto's, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Rochester studies in African history and the diaspora, ISSN 1092-5228 ; vol. 40) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1580462960

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; migration; identity; ethnic identity.

Migration is an integral part of African history. The papers in this book which discuss this phenomenon were first presented at a conference "Movements, Migrations, and Displacements in Africa" (University of Texas, Austin, March 2006). Contents: Migrations in African history: an introduction (Aribidesi Usman, Toyin Falola); Frontier migrations and cultural transformations in the Yoruba hinterland, ca. 1575-1700: the case of Upper Osun (Akinwumi Ogundiran); The root is also here: the nondiaspora foundations of Yoruba ethnicity (Olatunji Ojo); Settlement strategies, ceramic use, and factors of change among

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the people of northeastern Osun State, Nigeria (Adisa Ogunfolakan); Precolonial regional migration and settlement abandonment in Yorubaland, Nigeria (Aribidesi Usman); Migrations, identities, and transculturation in the coastal cities of Yorubaland in the second half of the second millennium: an approach to African history through architecture (Nigeria) (Brigitte Kowalski Oshineye); Squatting and settlement making in Mamelodi, South Africa (Gerald Steyn); "Scattering time": anticolonial resistance and migration among the Jo-Ugenya of Kenya toward the end of the nineteenth century (Meshack Owino); Traders, slaves, and soldiers: the Hausa diaspora in Ghana (Gold Coast and Ashante) in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Edmund Abaka); Ethnic identities and the culture of modernity in a frontier region: the Gokwe district of northwestern Zimbabwe, 1963-79 (Pius S. Nyambara); Displacement, migration, and the curse of borders in Francophone West Africa (Ivory Coast, Guinea) (Ghislaine Gélain); Shifting identities among Nigerian Yoruba in Dahomey and the Republic of Benin (1940s-2004) (Jean-Luc Martineau); Identity, "foreign-ness", and the dilemma of immigrants at the Coast of Kenya: interrogating the myth of "Black Arabs" among Kenyan Africans (Maurice N. Amutabi); Labor market constraints and competition in colonial Africa: migrant workers, population, and agricultural production in Upper Volta, 1920-32 (Issiaka Mande). [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Fassassi, Raïmi

La régulation de la fécondité en Afrique : transformations et différenciations au tournant du XXI^e siècle / Raïmi Fassassi, Kokou Vignikin, Patrice Vimard (dir.). - Louvain-la-Neuve : Academia-Bruylant, cop. 2010. - 342 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 287209959X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Morocco; Togo; Tunisia; birth spacing; contraception; family planning; abortion.

L'Afrique subsaharienne est la région du monde où la baisse de la fécondité est la plus lente et la demande de régulation des naissances la moins satisfaite par la contraception. Dans les pays du Maghreb, au contraire, la transition de la fécondité est en voie d'achèvement grâce à la forte pratique contraceptive et au recul de l'âge au premier mariage. Le présent ouvrage appréhende l'évolution des pratiques de régulation de la fécondité en Afrique, afin de mieux comprendre les enjeux actuels de la reproduction et de la croissance de la population. Titres des contributions: Transformations et différenciations de la régulation de la fécondité en Afrique au tournant du XXI^e siècle (Patrice Vimard, Raïmi Fassassi et Kokou Vignikin) (Introduction). Première partie: L'évolution des contextes et des composantes de la régulation de la fécondité. Titres: Les politiques de santé de la reproduction en Afrique depuis la conférence du Caire: quelles implications pour la régulation de la fécondité? (Gervais Beninguissé) - Offre et demande de planification familiale en Afrique subsaharienne (Amoakon Anoh) - L'évolution de la contraception en Afrique (Patrice Vimard et Raïmi Fassassi) - Contraception d'arrêt et contraception

d'espacement des naissances en Afrique (Evina Akam) - Avortement provoqué et baisse de la fécondité en Afrique de l'Ouest (Clémentine Rossier) - Risque de conception et régulation de la fécondité en Afrique de l'Ouest: l'utilisation de la contraception par les femmes sexuellement actives et fertiles (Linda Lasbeur). Deuxième partie: Régulations de la fécondité à l'échelle nationale: transformations et facteurs. Titres: Les modes de contrôle de la fécondité en Tunisie (Bénédicte Gastineau) - La régulation de la fécondité au Maroc: évolution et différenciation sociale des comportements (Abdel-Ilah Yaakoubd et Patrice Vimard) - La régulation de la fécondité au Togo: l'effet de l'urbanisation et de l'instruction (Kokou Vignikin, Dodji Gbetoglo et Vissého Adjiwanou) - Pauvreté et régulation de la fécondité au Cameroun (Samuel Nouetagni). Politique de planification familiale, régulation de la fécondité et pratique contraceptive: une Afrique aux multiples visages (Patrice Vimard) (Conclusion). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

39 Janin, Pierre

Dossier "Surveiller et nourrir : politique de la faim" / [dossier] coordonné par Pierre Janin - In: *Politique africaine*: (2010), no. 119, p. 5-127.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Sahel; Ethiopia; Mali; Tanzania; food shortage; politics; food security.

Rendre compte de la dimension politique et sociale de la faim et de la violence de la faim - qu'elle soit liée à la peur, à son instrumentation, ou à son instrumentalisation - comme des mobilisations et des compromis qu'elle suscite, telle est l'ambition de ce dossier. Les textes présentés entendent aussi montrer combien la lutte contre la faim est rendue problématique par la multiplicité des paramètres et des acteurs impliqués, à différentes échelles, aux interactions parfois imprévisibles. La résolution des situations de crise dépend également fortement de la capacité à les contextualiser et à les faire reconnaître. L'introduction au thème (Pierre Janin) évoque différentes facettes de l'aspect politique des crises alimentaires: leur diversité et la pluralité des "traitements", les jeux de pouvoir dans l'accès aux ressources, la politique des chiffres et la médiatisation. Titres des contributions: Retour sur la famine au Sahel du début des années 1970: la construction d'un savoir de crise (Vincent Bonnacase) - Du bon usage des systèmes d'alerte précoce en régime autoritaire: le cas de l'Éthiopie (François Enten) - Sida et sécurité nutritionnelle en Tanzanie: des affinités électives (Moritz Hunsmann) - L'"Initiative riz" au Mali: une réponse politique à l'insécurité alimentaire? (Alexis Roy) - La souveraineté alimentaire en Afrique est-elle compatible avec les négociations commerciales agricoles à l'OMC? (Christine Laroche Dupraz, Angèle Postolle). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

40 Kamau, Winifred

Law, culture and dispute resolution : prospects for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in Africa / Winifred Kamau - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 336-360.

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ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; conflict resolution; legal pluralism.

In recent years, African countries have seen concerted efforts by Western agents to introduce alternative dispute resolution (ADR) as part of the reforms in the legal sector. ADR is seen as having many benefits over traditional litigation, notably that it is less expensive, speedier, informal and more flexible. Mediation, in particular, has been promoted as a return to the model of harmonious dispute settlement previously used by non-Western societies. There is an assumption that ADR can easily be 'retransplanted' to Africa. Using Kenya as a case study, this paper challenges the appropriateness of superimposing ADR techniques refined in the West onto African societies, whose sociocultural, political and economic structures differ fundamentally from those in the West. It argues that there is a serious need to examine the specific African context, particularly the fact of legal pluralism, and to understand the ways in which culture impacts on dispute resolution. If ADR is to effectively operate in Africa, it will have to reexamine its cultural assumptions and strive to be responsive to the actual needs of the African people, rather than simply adhere to technique and form. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

41 Kanyeihamba, G.W.

Assessing regional approaches to the protection of human rights : the case of the stillborn African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights / G.W. Kanyeihamba - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 278-295.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; human rights.

This paper argues that as presently structured, facilitated and mistrusted, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights is ill-suited for the tasks it was envisaged to perform, as reflected both in the Protocol and Statute establishing the institution. The Protocol establishing the Court failed to put in place a mechanism to ensure that the judges measured up to the qualifications and practical, professional and judicial wisdom demanded of a continental Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. Worse still, Article 2 of the Protocol assigns the African Court a subordinate role to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, whose membership is largely non-judicial and whose role is mainly advisory to the organs of the African Union and its member States. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

42 Kolk, Mieke

Performing gender in Arabic/African theatre / Mieke Kolk (ed.) ; Martin Adrichem (copy-ed.). - Amsterdam : [Institute for Theatre Studies], 2009. - 237 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Intercultural theatre: 'East meets West', no. 4. - Proceedings of the International conference on: Performing gender in Arabic/African theatre, Khartoum, Sudan, December 11-13, 2007,

organized by: Sudan University of Science and Technology: College of Music and Drama ...
[et al.]. - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 9789081516013

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Egypt; Cameroon; Ghana; Morocco; Nigeria; Sudan; Uganda; Zimbabwe; theatre; gender roles; women artists; conference papers (form); 2007.

The contributions in this volume were presented at the 4th Intercultural Theatre Conference 'East meets West' in Khartoum, Sudan, in December 2007. They include: Negotiating the space of the in-between: between cultures, between gender (M. Kolk); Between anthropology and the theatre: the role of women performers in the ritualistic practices of the Nuba (Sudan) (O. El Badawi); 'God gave me a good voice to sing': female wedding singers in Great-Khartoum, Sudan (N. van 't Westende); Gender performance in a refugee camp: prospects and challenges (Sudanese refugees in Uganda) (J. Kaahwa); Theatre for change in South Blue-Nile, Sudan: expressing personal experiences in story-telling (N. Amin); Theatre and women in Nigeria (B. Babatunde Allen) (Pt 1: The silence of female artists in theatre in the northern part. Religious, cultural and traditional limitations and Pt 2: Women represented in drama. Ola Ritimi's 'Our Husband Has Gone Mad Again' and Ibsen's 'Doll's House' as intertext); Women, power and literature: negotiating gender in Anglophone Cameroon drama (N. Nkealah); The voices of silence: women playwrights in Egypt (N. Selaiha); Invisible collaborators: women dramaturgs in the United States and Egypt (K. Johnsen-Neshati); The postcolonial performative: constitutions of gender and national identity in (post-)Ottoman drama (Greece and Egypt) (M. Leezenberg); Impotent men, energized women: performing woman-ness in Bole Butake's dramas (Cameroon) (C. Odhiambo Joseph); Genderized and subversive spectatorship: the case of two Zimbabwean plays (N. Chivandikwa); Dark outsiders: ethnicity, identity and the motherland: the cruelties of migration, part II (M. Kolk); Losing magic and faith during migration: why the West is jealous of those who still believe (M. Nevejan) (Ghana); Dancing with the veil: 'Letters from Tentland' in the Fadjar Festival in Tehran (H. Martin Mayr); and Between two homes: Moroccan artists in migration (P. van Zijl). [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 Kollman, Paul

Classifying African Christianities, part two : the anthropology of Christianity and generations of African Christians / Paul Kollman - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 118-148.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Christianity; religious studies; anthropological research.

In this second part of his two-part paper on classifying African Christianities the author argues for a generational approach to African Christian communities, noting what has been achieved and what remains to be done. Two recent ethnographies show the promise in the anthropology of Christianity for fruitful comparative approaches to African Christianity.

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Dorothy Hodgson's study of Catholic evangelization of the Maasai in Tanzania and Matthew Engelke's examination of an Independent Church in Zimbabwe both develop concepts - inculturation and semiotic ideology, respectively -that prioritize African theological work in making Christianity suitable for African believers. Such conceptual approaches can include African Christians overlooked in past classifications and promote insightful comparisons. However, concepts that offer a comparative framework to address sociological belonging to mission-founded churches are still needed for a generational approach to African Christian communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (Part 1 in *Journal of Religion in Africa*, vol. 40, no. 1 (2010)) [Journal abstract]

44 Kollman, Paul

Classifying African Christianities: past, present, and future : part one / Paul Kollman - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 3-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Christianity; religious studies.

This is the first part of a two-part article which examines the practice of classifying African Christianities, looking at past and current approaches in order to make suggestions for the future. Noting advances in such classification from the disciplines of African church history and the anthropology of Christianity, it proposes a generational approach to African Christian communities. After reviewing past approaches and identifying their shortcomings, part one shows how Pentecostalism has disrupted such classifications further, prompting the late church historian Ogbu Kalu's assertion of continuity within African Christianities through a longstanding pattern of revivalism. Kalu helpfully emphasizes African initiatives in Christian creativity and detects similarities over time in Christianity's appeal to Africans. Yet he also relies on a problematic essentialist approach to Africa and, by foregrounding Pentecostals and African Independent (or Initiated) Churches, continues a trend that overlooks other African Christians. The challenge lies in developing classifications that include all African Christians, using concepts that generate insight-producing comparisons. For part 2, see *Journal of Religion in Africa*, vol. 40, no.2 (2010). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

45 Maila, M.W.

Reflections on quality education in African higher education / M.W. Maila, J.O. Awino - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 239-252.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; higher education; educational philosophy; educational quality.

Worldwide the diverse ills in society are often seen as a manifestation of the weaknesses and poor quality of the education systems practised, especially those founded on traditional approaches - highly disciplined patriotic regimens, with a great deal of memorization and not much room for reflecting and questioning, in contrast to the contemporary education

mission which seeks to produce free citizens, citizens who are free not because of wealth or birth, but because they can call their minds their own (M.C. Nussbaum, 1998). This paper critically explores both the basics of traditional education regimens, and the contemporary education mission as espoused by some renowned intellectuals, in order to illuminate the quest for a relevant and quality higher education in Africa based on the tenets of sound education regimes which are credible for both the local and world human citizenry. It concludes that an imperative goal for African higher education is the cultivation of humanity - a citizenry that can think critically, solve problems and apply new skills and techniques in diverse contexts, a citizenry that is knowledgeable about the care and wise use of the environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

46 Makgopa, Mokgale

Figurative and poetic language in indigenous healing : an African perspective / Mokgale Makgopa and Magaelane Koma - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 147-157 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; healing rites; divination; healers; praise poetry.

This article highlights the significance of the connection that exists between indigenous healing and poetic language use, particularly praising. One indigenous healer from the Tubatse Local Municipality (Limpopo Province, South Africa) was requested to participate in the study. Data was collected by using interviewing and participant observation methods. The investigation focused primarily on the different kinds of spatial arrangements occurring after the fall of divination bones and their interpretations by the indigenous healer. The study found that praising in indigenous healing plays a significant role. Through praising, the problems of the patient are brought to the fore. It was also found that figurative and poetic language is used to praise the divination bones before and after their fall. Praising was also found to be used, in some instances, to refer to the disease that the patient might be suffering from. The different kinds of animal totems and their interpretation are also discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

47 Mawdsley, Emma

Non-DAC donors and the changing landscape of foreign aid: the (in)significance of India's development cooperation with Kenya / Emma Mawdsley - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 361-379 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; India; development cooperation; South-South relations.

The last few years have witnessed a growing interest in so-called "non-DAC donors" (NDDs), i.e. States providing aid and development assistance to low and middle-income countries but which are not members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a forum for selected OECD members to discuss poverty reduction, aid and development. While this is understandable, there is some danger that the diversity of the NDDs is

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overlooked, and the debate becomes distorted by an overly China-oriented lens. The focus of this paper is India's development cooperation agendas and activities in Africa, and more specifically, Kenya. The paper argues that despite growing "noise" about the wider phenomenon of the rise of the non-DAC donors within "mainstream" foreign aid arenas, the DAC donors in Kenya are only concerned with China. The paper asks whether India's meagre development cooperation relations with Kenya rightly disqualify it from the attention of the DAC community, or whether the country level is also an appropriate scale for strategically oriented dialogue and possible cooperation, India's modest development contributions notwithstanding. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

48 Molony, Thomas

Biofuels, food security, and Africa / Thomas Molony and James Smith - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 436, p. 489-498.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; fuels; oil crops; food security.

A growing number of African countries have now enacted new, pro-biofuel national strategies, among them Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This briefing discusses the relationship between biofuels and food security in Africa, and brings in related issues concerning land ownership and livelihoods. The domestic opportunities that biofuels offer, with potential benefits in the form of employment, skills development and the nurturing of secondary industries, come with trade-offs. Some wealthy countries are now rapidly acquiring vast tracts of agricultural land in poorer nations, especially in Africa, to grow biofuels and food for their own consumption. These "land grabs" can further marginalize the rural poor who rely on land for their livelihoods. The rising demand for biofuels has also sparked a debate over the threat that energy security poses to food security. Three main, interrelated themes dominate the "food-versus-fuel" debate: there may be less food available to eat because crops that would otherwise be used for human consumption are being diverted for processing into biofuels; demand for biofuels has increased competition for land and water resources that would otherwise be used for cultivating edible crops; and more production of biofuels will force food prices up and make it more difficult for poor people to purchase food. While the impact of biofuels on food availability and price increases is difficult to disaggregate from a wide range of other temporary and longer-term factors, what is certain is that biofuels production is a "new" factor impacting on world food prices. Increasing world food prices globally will certainly also have the largest negative impact in Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Mudhai, Okoth Fred

African media and the digital public sphere / ed. by Okoth Fred Mudhai, Wisdom J. Tettey, and Fackson Banda. - New York : Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. - XV, 260 p. ; 22 cm. -

(Palgrave Macmillan series in international political communication) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0230614868

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; information technology; Internet; information dissemination; democratization; popular participation.

This collective volume examines, from theoretical and empirical perspectives, the claims that new information and communication technologies (ICTs) are catalysts of democratic change in Africa. Contents: Introduction: new media and democracy in Africa: a critical interjection / Fackson Banda, Okoth Fred Mudhai and Wisdom Tettey; Implications for Africa of E-Gov challenges for giants South Africa and Nigeria / Okoth Fred Mudhai; "Misclick" on democracy: new media use by key political parties in Kenya's disputed December 2007 presidential election / George Nyabuga and Okoth Fred Mudhai; Repression, propaganda and digital resistance: new media and democracy in Zimbabwe / Last Moyo; Democratic process, civic consciousness and the Internet in francophone Africa / Marie-Soleil Frère and Alain Kiyindou; Use of the internet by NGOs to promote government accountability: the case of Egypt / Khayrat Ayyad; ICTization beyond urban male elites: issues of gender equality and empowerment / Kutoma J. Wakunuma-Zojer and Patricia K. Litho; ICTs, youths and the politics of participation in rural Uganda / Carol Azungi Dralega; Transnationalism, the African diaspora and the deterritorialized politics of the Internet / Wisdom Tettey; Globalization from below? ICTs and democratic development in the project 'Indymedia Africa' / Fabian Frenzel and Sian Sullivan; New public spheres: The digital age and Big Brother / Keyan G. Tomaselli and Ruth E. Teer-Tomaselli; Popular music, new media and the digital public sphere in Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria / George Ogola, Anne Schumann and Michael Olutayo Olatunji; News media use of ICTs amidst war, violence and political turmoil in the Central African Great Lakes / Marie-Soleil Frère; Conflict coverage in a digital age: challenges for African media / Rune Ottosen and Okoth Fred Mudhai. [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 Mugambi, Helen Nabasuta

Masculinities in African literary and cultural texts / ed. by Helen Nabasuta Mugambi and Tuzyline Jita Allan ; with a forew. by Anthonia Kalu and an afterw. by Simon Gikandi. - Banbury : Ayebia Clarke, cop. 2010. - XIV, 352 p. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0955507952

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; men; gender roles; literature; cinema; oral literature; literary criticism.

This collection of essays aims to expand research on African masculinities and the broader fields of gender and cultural studies by giving prominence to African oral (part 1) and written (part 2) literatures. The chapters in the first part deal with masculinity in the East African epic (Ken Walibora Waliula), the West African epic (Thomas A. Hale), folktales

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and proverbs of the Baganda of Uganda (Abasi Kiyimba), the 'Ndabaga' folktale in post-genocide Rwanda (Rangira Béa Gallimore), oral poetic performance among the Urhobo of Nigeria (Tanure Ojaide), Luganda song performances in Uganda (Helen Nabasuta Mugambi), Dani Kouyate's film 'Sia, le rêve du python' (Burkina Faso) (Dominica Dipio), selected North African films (John D.H. Downing), and Ousmane Sembène's 'Xala'. The second part has chapters on masculinity in the Swahili novel (Austin Bukonya), Achebe's 'Anthills of the savannah' (Clement A. Okafor), Chris Abani's 'Graceland' against the backdrop of the images of masculine characters in two popular Nigerian novels by Chinua Achebe and Buchi Emecheta (Gwendolyn Etter-Lewis), Ama Ata Aidoo's 'Anowa' (Ghana) (Naana Banyiwá Horne), Ahmadou Kourouma's novels (Côte d'Ivoire) (Siendou A. Konate), Nuruddin Farah's 'Maps' (Somalia) (Peter Hitchcock), Nawal El Saadawi's 'Woman at point zero' (Egypt) (Marilyn Slutzky Zucker), K. Sello Duiker's 'Thirteen cents' and the economics of homosexuality (South Africa) (Tim Johns), Gorgui Dieng's 'A leap out of the dark' (Senegal) (Daouda Loum), and Equiano's 'The interesting narrative' (Tuzyline Jita Allan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Mujuzi, Jamil Ddamulira

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the promotion and protection of refugees' rights / Jamil Ddamulira Mujuzi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 160-182.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; refugees; African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; African agreements; jurisprudence.

African countries have been host to and have produced refugees for decades. These refugees have fled their countries for various reasons, including political and religious. Many African countries are party to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its additional Protocol of 1967. In 1969, the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the major instrument that deals with the rights and duties of refugees in Africa, was adopted to address the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa which were not addressed by the 1951 UN Refugee Convention. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has put in place various measures to promote and protect the rights of refugees in Africa. These measures include the organization of seminars, seminar paper presentations by commissioners, the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, and adopting resolutions on the rights of refugees. The African Commission has also allied itself with various international human rights and humanitarian law organizations to protect the rights of refugees in Africa. It has protected the rights of refugees through its visits to different countries and through its decisions on individual communications. This article observes, inter alia, that, although the African Commission has entertained various communications dealing with the rights of

refugees in Africa, the arguments of the parties to those communications as well as the decisions of the Commission have largely focused on the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and not on the 1969 OAU Convention on Refugees. The author recommends that, in matters relating to refugees' rights, the African Commission should always invoke the provisions of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention in addition to the African Charter and, where need be, reference should be made to other refugee-related instruments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

52 Ndikumana, L.

Special issue on the African economic conference 2007 : opportunities and challenges of development for Africa in the global arena / [Léonce Ndikumana ... et al.]. - Oxford : Blackwell, 2009. - p. 209-433. : graf., tab. ; 28 cm. - (African development review, ISSN 1017-6772 ; vol. 21, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; development planning; gender inequality; trade; economic integration; banks; health; conference papers (form); 2007.

From 15 to 17 November 2007, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa organized the second African Economic conference under the theme 'Opportunities and Challenges of Development for Africa in the Global Arena' (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia). In addition to plenary sessions, more than 60 papers, which reflected on various challenges and opportunities facing Africa, were presented at the conference's 31 break-out sessions. This special issue of the 'African Development Review' seeks to convey key messages from selected papers to African policymakers, international organizations, donor organizations and other stakeholders in Africa's development. The papers cover various aspects of the opportunities and challenges of development for Africa in the global arena. Contents: Introduction (Léonce Ndikumana and John C. Anyanwu) - Lessons from the MDGs in Africa (Heba Handoussa) - Does gender inequality reduce growth in Sub-Saharan African and Arab countries? (Mina Baliaoune-Lutz and Mark McGillivray) - Aid for trade in developing countries: complex linkages for real effectiveness (Marilyne Huchet-Bourdon, Anna Lipchitz and Audrey Rousson) - Why doesn't regional integration improve income convergence in Africa? (Hakim Ben Hammouda, Stephen N. Karingi, Angelica E. Njuguna and Mustapha Sadni Jallab) - Rethinking economic growth in a globalizing world: an economic geography lens (Anthony J. Venables) - Rethinking industrial policy for low income countries (Robert H. Wade) - Mesure de l'efficacité des banques dans les pays en voie de développement: le cas de l'Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA) (Sandrine Kablan) - Health expenditures and health outcomes in Africa (John C. Anyanwu and Andrew E.O. Erhijakpor. [ASC Leiden abstract]

53 Ntuli, Pitika P.

Indigenous African art and healing : forgotten memories, planting memories of tomorrow / Pitika P. Ntuli - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 138-146.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; healing rites; psychotherapy; masks; sculpture.

This article situates art, particularly sculpture, within the framework of emotional, mental and psychic healing, and argues that like a priest or a healer an artist is called into "Being". The paper attempts to paint a picture of the broad strokes of healing practice across Africa, touching on the significance of art - masks and music - in rituals, spirit possession and initiation. The interconnectedness of individual and community healing is described and the paper concludes by arguing that the privileging of rational intelligence (IQ) over emotional and spiritual intelligences (EQ and SQ) has deprived art of its principle role of healing at the societal, communal and individual levels. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

54 Olomi, Donath R.

African entrepreneurship and small business development : context and process / Donath R. Olomi (ed.). - Dar es Salaam : Otme, cop. 2009. - XIII, 176 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9976603177

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Tanzania; entrepreneurs; small enterprises; commercial education.

Heightening interest in entrepreneurship and enterprise development education has led many training institutions to integrate entrepreneurship learning in their curricula. The present publication for students taking courses on entrepreneurship integrates knowledge developed in the West with African experiences, drawing on research done in Africa, mostly Tanzania, largely by Africans. The contributions are: Introduction to entrepreneurship and small business (Olomi, D.R.); A historical overview of entrepreneurship in Tanzania (Olomi, D.R.); Influences on entrepreneurial behaviour and business success (Olomi, D.R.); Small firm growth (Olomi, D.R.); From economic necessity to entrepreneurship (Olomi, D.R.); Entrepreneurship education and training (Olomi, D.R.); Business development services (BDS) (Otieno, H. and Kiraka, R.); Family businesses (Urassa, G.C.); Business incubation (Olomi, D.R. and Gichohi, W.); The public-private dialogue framework in Tanzania (Olomi, D.R., Van Gerwen, F., Van der Pole, N.); Gender and entrepreneurship (Nchimbi, M. and Chijoriga, M.M.); Micro-finance (Olomi, D.R., Chijoriga, M.M. and Mori, N.); SME (small and medium enterprises) access to finance in Tanzania (Mori, N., Richard E., Issack, A. and Olomi, D.R.); Business informality (Utouh, J. and Olomi, D.R.); and Entrepreneurial networking (Mbura, O.K. and Olomi, D.R.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Olubanke, Akintunde Dorcas

The role of the Church in the care of street children in Africa / Akintunde Dorcas Olubanke - In: *African Journal of Biblical Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 25-36.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; street children; Church.

The phenomenon of children living on the street is an escalating problem in any African city. This paper first discusses the causes of this phenomenon, including social causes, economic woes, political instability and broken families. Next, it explores what can be done about the problem by the Church, suggesting that the Church should intensify its teaching on sexual abstinence and marriage principles, and should provide a refuge for street children, where they can sleep, have meals and can be schooled. Worthy of emulation by the Church in Africa are the activities of WATOTO, an offshoot of the Pentecostal Church of Uganda. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Olukoshi, Adebayo

Afrique : réaffirmation de notre engagement = Africa / sous la dir. de Adebayo Olukoshi, Jean Bernard Ouédraogo, Ebrima Sall. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2010. - IV, 89 p. ; 22 cm. - (Série de dialogue politique de CODESRIA ; 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782869782501

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; political philosophy; governance; future; conference papers (form); 2005.

CODESRIA's (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) Programme of Advanced Research and Policy Dialogue is designed to bring together Africa's political leaders, academics, opinion-makers and policymakers. The Dialogue aims at renewing the foundations for an Africa of citizens. The present publication contains essays presented at the first meeting organized under this programme under the umbrella theme of Africa: Reaffirming Our Commitment (Abuja, Nigeria, 17-18 October 2005). The essays examine the economic foundations of States and the dignity of Africans as human beings in a world dominated by globalization governed by rules of engagement based on economic and military supremacy. They propose strategies that can be used to free Africans from poverty and oppression, and identify the main drivers that could accelerate Africa's development. The first essay is in an English and a French version: Un projet pour l'Afrique de demain/A project for the Africa of tomorrow by Adebayo Olukoshi, Jean Bernard Ouédraogo and Ebrima Sall. The other contributions are: Réinvention d'une Afrique citoyenne: pour une nouvelle pensée politique par Ali El Kenz; De la responsabilité des élites par Aminata Diaw; Making governance work for all Africans: responsibility of ordinary citizens by Adekunle Amuwo; Philosophe pour une Afrique nouvelle: pour une éducation à la société ouverte en Afrique par Souleymane Bachir Diagne; An entente for progress between knowledge and power: the challenges of African intellectual development by

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Amina Mama; Facing the challenges of renewal: the boundary perspective on history and culture by Anthony I. Asiwaju; and Philosophie de l'ajustement structurel, la part de l'idéologie par Nkolo Foé. [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Omotola, J. Shola

Mechanisms of post-election conflict resolution in Africa's 'new' democracies / J. Shola Omotola - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 2-13 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; conflict resolution; democratization.

This article examines the crucial issue of post-election conflict resolution in Africa's 'new' democracies. Specific attention is devoted to core mechanisms evolved to address electoral corruption and attendant conflicts, notably constitutional frameworks for electoral justice, power-sharing devices, and electoral reform initiatives. The article also evaluates the effectiveness or otherwise of these mechanisms. Though not totally without some cosmetic relief, these mechanisms have largely been inadequate in fostering post-election conflict resolution in Africa, largely because of the nature of the African States, the political economy of power, and poor execution of these mechanisms. The suffocation of the democratic space for post-election conflict resolution by incumbent power holders not only renders these mechanisms ineffective, but also constitutes a major source of democratic instability in Africa's 'new' democracies that must be redressed if democracy is to be consolidated in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. (p. V). [Journal abstract]

58 Padayachee, Vishnu

The political economy of Africa / ed. by Vishnu Padayachee. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2010. - XVIII, 435 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 0415480388

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Mozambique; Senegal; South Africa; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; political economy; economic conditions; economic policy.

This book was commissioned to give a survey of the political economy of Africa. After Introducing the African economy by Vishnu Padayachee and Keith Hart, it is divided into four parts. Part One is African Political Economy in Overview and contains contributions by Peter Lawrence on the roots of the African tragedy; African economic growth 1960-2008 by Bill Freund; from the political economy of development to development economics by Ben Fine. Part Two is Analytical Perspectives on Africa and has articles on agro-pessimism and agrarian change in Sub-Saharan Africa by Carlos Oya; taxation and resource mobilization by Jonathan Di John; external borrowing and capital flight by Léonce Ndikumana and James K. Boyce; democratising social welfare by Stephen Devereux and Francis Lund; aid and development by Carlos Oya and Nicholas Pons-Vignon; employment, poverty and inclusive development by James Heintz; street trading by Caroline Skinner; and Africa and

ICT by Nicholas Pejout. The third part contains case studies on agricultural policy in Kenya and Senegal by Ward Anseeuw; industrialization and State intervention in Mozambique by Alex Warren-Rodriguez; local democracy in Johannesburg, South Africa, by Claire Béné-Gbaffou; the economy of the Democratic Republic of Congo by Zoë Marriage; 'primitive' accumulation in the Zimbabwe mineral industry by David Moore and Showers Mawowa; good governance in Tanzania by Hazel Gray and Mushtaq Khan; and management of the CFA franc in West Africa by Kako Nubukpo. The final part is New Directions and has essays about the urban revolution and the informal economy by Keith Hart; relations between China and Sub-Saharan Africa by Raphael Kaplinsky, Dorothy McCormick and Mike Morris; and South Africa and its regional integration by Keith Hart and Vishnu Padayachee. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Sakho, Abdoulaye

Les grands défis du football africain : les dessous d'un système / sous la dir. de Abdoulaye Sakho, Moustapha Kamara ; [contrib.:] Mamadou Diafara Dabo, Seydou Diagne, Pierre Paul Dika ... [et al.] ; préf. de Pape Diouf. - Dakar : Clairafrique, 2010. - 352 p. : foto's, tab. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 2907239457

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; football; sport policy.

Le continent africain a une immense potentialité de talents dans le domaine du football. Or, après la réussite de l'organisation de la Coupe du monde par la République sud-africaine en 2010, le football africain demande que l'on réfléchisse sur les défis auxquels il se trouve confronté. Le présent ouvrage commence par examiner la question des rapports du football avec la société, et du contexte de la mondialisation (première partie). La deuxième partie considère la question de la gouvernance du sport en Afrique, du cadre institutionnel et du cadre normatif, le droit. La troisième partie traite des acteurs du football africain: les clubs sportifs, les joueurs (y compris le problème des mineurs), les agents des joueurs en Afrique, les règles de protection et de recrutement des footballeurs africains. Dans la quatrième partie, il est question de la justice et du football africain, de la fondation d'un bureau décentralisé du Tribunal arbitral du sport (TAS), des arbitres africains, des insuffisances de la justice sportive africaine ainsi que de la méconnaissance de leurs droits par certains acteurs. La cinquième partie passe en revue de grands joueurs et arbitres du football mondial d'origine africaine et leur carrière. Auteurs: Mamadou Diafara Dabo, Seydou Diagne, Pierre Paul Dika, Moustapha Kamara, Fara M'Bodji, Michel Pautot, Abdoulaye Sakho, Youcef Fates. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

60 Saul, Mahir

Viewing African cinema in the twenty-first century : art films and the Nollywood video revolution / ed. by Mahir Saul and Ralph A. Austen. - Athens, OH : Ohio University Press, cop. 2010. - VII, 248 p. : foto's. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 231-237. - Met indices, noten.

ISBN 0821419307

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; cinema.

African cinema in the 1960s resembled art cinema of contemporary Europe and relied on support from the French film industry. But since the 1990s, mass marketed films shot on less expensive video cameras, or 'Nollywood' films, came to dominate African cinema. This volume brings together a number of essays on these contrasting cinema forms: Part I, The "problem" of Nollywood: What is to be done? Film studies and Nigerian and Ghanaian videos (Jonathan Haynes); Nollywood and its critics (Onookome Okome); Ghanaian popular video movies between State film policies and Nollywood: discourses and tensions (Birgit Meyer); Islam, Hausa culture, and censorship in Northern Nigerian video film (Abdalla Uba Adamu); Nollywood goes East: the localization of Nigerian video films in Tanzania (Matthias Krings); Part II, Imported films and their African audiences: Commentary and orality in African film reception (Vincent Bouchard); Songs, stories, action!: audience preferences in Tanzania, 1950s-1980s (Laura Fair); Part III, FESPACO/art film in the light of Nollywood: Art, politics, and commerce in francophone African cinema (Mahir Saul); Outside the machine? Donor values and the case of film in Tanzania (Jane Bryce); 'Emitai': basic stylistic elements: shot length, camera movement, and character movement (Peter Rist); Curses, nightmares, and realities: cautionary pedagogy in FESPACO films and Igbo videos (Stefan Sereda); The return of the Mercedes: from Ousmane Sembene to Kenneth Nnebue (Lindsey Green-Simms); U.S. distribution of African film: California Newsreel's library of African cinema: a case study (Cornelius Moore). [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Sloth-Nielsen, Julia

Out of the starting blocks : the 12th and 13th sessions of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child / Julia Sloth-Nielsen, Benyam D. Mezmur - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 336-352.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; children's rights; African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; conferences; 2008; 2009.

The 12th and 13th meetings of the African Children's Committee were held in November 2008 and April 2009 respectively. With the African Children's Charter entering its 10th year since entry into force, the real work of the African Committee is now beginning. With the consideration of the first country reports to the African Committee, the benefits of a regionally-specific child rights treaty has begun to become apparent. The recent

establishment of a formal grouping of civil society organizations and individuals dedicated to furthering the regional influence of the African Children's Charter (first mooted in 2004) comes at an opportune time. Despite some of the recurring shortcomings in the work of the Committee, it is hoped that the development of a strategic plan for the Committee's work for the period 2010 to 2014 will lay some of these concerns to rest. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

62 Smedts, Bart R.

Proliferation in Africa: present and future implications / Bart R. Smedts - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 14-24 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; disarmament; biological weapons; chemical weapons; nuclear weapons.

This paper briefly reviews nuclear, chemical and biological programmes on the African continent. Africa was not free from weapons of mass destruction in the past. Recently efforts have been made to create a nuclear-weapon-free zone on the continent, while the dismantling of chemical stockpiles and biological programmes has started. A future shortage in fossil fuel energy supplies, combined with increasing demand on the continent, will necessitate the use of nuclear-powered plants for the supply of domestic energy. The available resources on the continent, coupled with the interest of foreign nations in these resources, will compel the international community to strive for a comprehensive approach to the management of the nuclear fuel cycle. This will allow the African continent to maintain its mining capacity while avoiding to become a repository for spent nuclear fuel from the West. Notes, ref., sum. (p. V-VI). [Journal abstract]

63 Söderbaum, Fredrik

Special issue: regional organizations in African security / guest ed.: Fredrik Söderbaum and Rodrigo Tavares. - Philadelphia, PA : Routledge, 2009. - p. 69-217. ; 26 cm. - (African security, ISSN 1939-2206 ; vol. 2, no. 2/3) - Met noten, samenvattingen.

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

This special issue of 'African Security' on the role of regional organizations in African security first outlines the (dis)advantages of African (sub)regional organizations vis-à-vis other security mechanisms, notably UN peace operations; the interactions between official and unofficial reasons to intervene; and whether security is actually protected by the peace activities carried out by regional organizations (Fredrik Söderbaum and Rodrigo Tavares). This is followed by papers on the AU's peace operations in general (Ulf Engel and João Gomes Porto), and in Burundi, Sudan, the Comoros and Somalia in particular (Paul D. Williams). The next four papers focus on subregional organizations that have been active in the security field: ECOWAS-initiated peacekeeping missions in Liberia, Sierra Leone,

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Guinea Bissau and Côte d'Ivoire (Cyril I. Obi); the role of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Sudan and Somalia (Tim Murithi); conflict management in the Central African Republic by the Force Multinationale en Centrafrique (FOMUC) and its successor, Mission de Consolidation de la Paix en République Centrafricaine (MICOPAX) (Angela Meyer); and the SADC interventions in Lesotho and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (Maxi Schoeman and Marie Muller). The issue also incorporates a practitioner's perspective by João Gomes Cravinho, Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and one of the people involved in the design of the EU-African Union Strategic Partnership. The concluding article makes a comparative analysis of the role of regional organizations in African security (James J. Hentz, Fredrik Söderbaum, and Rodrigo Tavares). [ASC Leiden abstract]

64 Sonderegger, Arno

St. Helena oder Afrika ist überall / Arno Sonderegger ... [et al.] - In: *Stichproben*: (2010), Jg. 10, Nr. 18, S. 1-69.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Austria; African studies; festschrifts (form).

Diese Festschrift zu Walter Schichos Ehren stellt ein kleines Dankeschön derer da, die ihn als Lehrer, Kollegen und Freund erfahren haben. Der Facettenreichtum Schichos zeigt sich in dem Wandel, den die Wiener Afrikanistik seit den 1970er Jahren erlebt hat: von einem doch etwas verträumten Kleinstinstitut zu einem stetig erweiterten Lehr- und Forschungsbetrieb. Dieser Teil des Heftes enthält Reminiszenzen. Schicho steht in einer spezifischen Tradition der österreichischen Afrikaforschung, an die der ehemalige Leiter der Fachbibliothek für Afrikanistik, Erich Sommerauer, erinnert. Die Reminiszenzen von Ingeborg Grau, sowie Irmi Maral-Hanak und Bea Gomes machen deutlich wie Schicho 'Tradition' als dynamisch versteht. Ebenso plastisch sichtbar wird seine engagierte Rolle in der Rekonstruktion der Geschichte der Internationalen Entwicklung in Wien, die von Elke Christiansen recherchiert wurde. Schichos aussergewöhnliches Engagement für Studierende kommt dort zum Ausdruck, wo sich Misa Krenceyová und Martina Cigániková an ihn als Betreuer ihrer wissenschaftlichen Abschlussarbeiten erinnern. Seine Rolle als Forschungsleiter machen beispielhaft Brigitta Busch, Martina Rienzner, Gabriele Slezak und Karlheinz Spitzl zum Thema. In ihrem Interview hat Bea Gomes schliesslich Walter Schicho selbst zum Reden gebracht. Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

65 Souaré, Issaka K.

Interrogating the seriousness of African leaders : discrepancies in adhering to international and continental initiatives / Issaka K. Souaré - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 95-100.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; politicians; international agreements; African Union.

This commentary looks at the apparent contradictions in the actions of some African leaders with regard to continental initiatives compared to international ones. It would seem that most African leaders often attach more value to the latter at the expense of the former. An example is found in the haste of many African countries to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) while neglecting many continental and national instruments that could make the work of the ICC more effective. The intention is not to criticize international initiatives per se, or even to reproach African countries for their adherence to such initiatives, but rather to point out that this should not happen at the expense of local ones. A specific appeal is made to African leaders to speedily ratify the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, adopted in Addis Ababa in 2007, so as to equip the African Union with the necessary legal instruments to deal with some of the challenges facing the democratic process on the continent. Ref., sum. (p. VIII). [Journal abstract]

66 Wasserman, Herman

Popular media, democracy and development in Africa / ed. by Herman Wasserman. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2011. - XIII, 288 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 0415577934

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; Zimbabwe; mass media; cinema; audiences; popular culture; democracy; development.

These 17 essays explore the role of popular media in disseminating democracy and development in Africa. A wide variety of media formats and platforms are discussed, including radio, television, Internet, mobile phones, street posters, film and music. Contents: Introduction: taking it to the streets (Herman Wasserman); De-Westernizing media theory to make room for African experience (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); Revisiting cultural imperialism (P. Eric Louw); At the crossroads of the formal and popular: convergence culture and new publics in Zimbabwe (Wendy Willems); Theorizing popular community media for democracy and development (Victor Ayedun-Aluma); Talk radio, democracy and citizenship in (South) Africa (Tanja Bosch); Popular music as journalism in Africa: issues and contexts (Winston Mano); Street news: the role of posters in democratic participation in Ghana (Audrey Gadzekpo); 'If you rattle a snake, be prepared to be bitten': popular culture, politics and the Kenyan news media (George Ogola); Post-apartheid South African social movements on film (Sean Jacobs); 'The Amazing Race' in Burkina Faso (H. Leslie Steeves); (South) African articulations of the ordinary, or, how popular print commodities (re)organize our lives (Sonja Narunsky-Laden); Popular TV programmes and audiences in Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo) (Marie-Soleil Frère); New technologies as tools of empowerment: African youth and public sphere participation (Levi Obijiofor); Transnational flows and local identities in Muslim northern Nigerian films: from

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'Dead Poets Society' through 'Mohabbatein' to 'So ...' (Abdalla Uba Adamu); Local stories, global discussions: websites, politics and identity in African contexts ('Kongo' websites, 'Nuba' websites, Cameroonian anglophone websites, Berber websites) (Inge Brinkman, Siri Lamoureaux, Daniela Merolla and Mirjam de Bruijn); Survival of 'radio culture' in a converged networked new media environment (Okoth Fred Mudhai); Policing popular media in Africa (Monica B. Chibita). [ASC Leiden abstract]

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67 Oestigaard, Terje

Water, culture and identity : comparing past and present traditions in the Nile Basin region / Terje Oestigaard (ed.). - Bergen : BRIC Press, cop. 2009. - 272 p. : ill - Nile Basin Research Programme..

ISBN 8274530802

ASC Subject Headings: Northeast Africa; Nile River; water; culture; religion; archaeology; conference papers (form); 2008.

The papers in this volume are based on a seminar organized in Rwanda in 2008 by the research group 'Water, culture and identity', part of the Nile Basin Research Programme at the University of Bergen, Norway. The papers deal with water and how water structures ideology and society, as well as the role of water and rivers in the development of societies from the past to the present along the River Nile. Contents: Water, culture and identity: comparing past and present traditions in the Nile Basin Region (Terje Oestigaard); Traditional values and uses of water along the upper Congo River (Raphael M. Tshimanga); Manica rock-art in contemporary society (Tore Saetersdal); Water, iron and soil in a matrix of culture: analysis of the prosperity of Milansi and Karagwe Kingdoms, Tanzania (Bertram B.B. Mapunda); The dialogue between the River Nile and its hinterlands: Al Khandaq - a desert terminal and a river port (Intisar Soghayroun Elzein Soghayroun); Christianity and Islam as Nile religions in Egypt: syncretism and continuity (Terje Oestigaard); Holy waters: pre-Christian and Christian water association in Ethiopia (Niall Finneran); Water and the construction of social and religious identities in West Africa: an archaeological perspective (Timothy Insoll); Aquatic resource utilization and the emergence of pottery during the Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic: a global perspective from the Nile to China (Randi Haaland); Neolithic adaptations and subsistence economy in the Middle Nile region, Sudan (Azhari Mustafa Sadig). [ASC Leiden abstract]

68 Ogola, Leandro Oduor

Human security in pastoralist areas of Eastern Africa / Leandro Oduor Ogola - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 27-40 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Sudan; Uganda; pastoralists; human security; government policy.

Pastoralist groups in Eastern Africa are extremely vulnerable as a result of intercommunity conflicts, the harsh terrain, and unfavourable climatic conditions. They have been neglected by successive regimes on matters of socioeconomic development. Based on data from Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia, this article interrogates the historical relationship between governments, humanitarian groups and pastoralists. It notes with great concern that pastoralists have been branded as hunger-stricken populations with insignificant economic potential that can be harnessed from their day-to-day livelihood. They are treated as sedentary populations who need a constant supply of relief food to keep going. In order to reverse these misconceptions, the article places emphasis on mitigating the threats of intra-community conflicts, diseases and natural disasters through investment in social schemes and infrastructure in order to open up the areas for service provision. Indeed, for a majority of the pastoralists, insecurity comes not so much from traditional security concerns, but from human insecurity concerns about their survival, preservation of their lifestyle and well-being in a day-to-day context. Note, ref., sum. (p. VI-VII). [Journal abstract]

ERITREA

69 Schmidt, Peter R.

Postcolonial silencing, intellectuals, and the State: views from Eritrea / Peter R. Schmidt - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 435, p. 293-313.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; museums; conservation of cultural heritage; State-society relationship.

In the immediate post-liberation period, Eritrean intellectuals, with the concurrence of the State, showed deep interest in developing archaeological studies and an enhanced capacity to manage heritage resources. Through a focus on the National Museum, this article investigates the ensuing struggles for the control of history and heritage in Eritrea. Originally an initiative of ex-fighters who rendered liberation history in artistic form, the National Museum later came under the authority of the University of Asmara. While other museums involving those who survived displacement and conflict, such as the District Six Museum in Cape Town, often contest the expert authority of intellectuals and invite public participation, the National Museum became an instrument of the State that suppressed public participation. The struggle between the National Museum and the University of

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Asmara provides insights into State hostility towards intellectuals and containment of public education using the media of archaeology and heritage studies, a conflict that prefigured State/university conflicts leading to the dismantling of the University of Asmara. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

70 Bassi, Marco

The politics of space in Borana Oromo, Ethiopia: demographics, elections, identity and customary institutions / Marco Bassi - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 221-246 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Boran; Guji; local politics; elections; political violence; ethnic identity.

This article addresses the protracted state of political violence in and around the Borana and Guji zones of Oromia region after the introduction of ethnic federalism in Ethiopia. To account for the persistence of the conflict, the author examines the connections between ethnic identity, natural resources and customary institutions by introducing the notion of "primary identity". Since the turn of the millennium there is in Ethiopia a theoretically grounded attempt to co-opt customary institutions and elders into modern governance, particularly in the pastoral sector. Field research was carried out on the interplay of customary and modern politics during two electoral events, the 2004 referendum organized to solve the border issue between the Somali Regional State and Oromia, and the 2005 national elections. Analysis of local political dynamics indicates that the strategy of the federal government was shaped by the need to control the insurgency of the Oromo Liberation Front. Local political motivations also played a role. The combination of these two factors resulted in systematic abuse of human rights and the manipulation of development and refugee policies, involving an informal "demographic politics of space" that displaced the Borana Oromo from a large area of their customary territory, relegating them to a state of permanent food dependency. The author argues that the restoration and strengthening of customary governance holds the best prospect for improving this situation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

71 Feyissa, Dereje

The cultural construction of State borders: the view from Gambella / Dereje Feyissa - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 314-330.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Sudan; Anuak; Nuer; boundaries; culture; images.

Recent studies of State borders have shifted the focus away from borders as constraints to borders as conduits and opportunities. This paper argues that local perceptions play a

significant role in how a particular international border is used by specific groups of people. Drawing on ethnography from the Gambella region of western Ethiopia near the Sudanese border, the paper advocates a cognitive psychological approach in border studies. In so doing it goes beyond the conventional dichotomous template between the "bounded" European and the "permeable" African border imageries. Here the binary opposites rather are two African neighbours - the Anywaa and the Nuer - with sharply contrasting concepts of borders. 'Kew' is the Anywaa concept of border, which they also use to refer to the international border. Its use is conceptually similar to the European notion of a bounded boundary. The Anywaa subscribe to a compartmentalized view of political boundaries both at the inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic level and thus they project onto the State border the same imagery. The Nuer, on the other hand, subscribe to a more flexible view of a political community. For them, a tribal boundary ('cieng') is permeable. Individual Nuer change identity as situations demand, this often being dictated by their search for "greener pasture". They do the same in national identification with a dynamic pattern of border-crossing depending on the fluctuating opportunity structures between the Ethiopian and Sudanese States. The Anywaa's call for the rigidification of the international border and the chronic border crossing of the Nuer seemingly has strategic dimensions. A closer examination of their behaviour, however, reveals that in making use of the State border both the Anywaa and the Nuer draw on their respective cultural schemata. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

72 Melese, Ayelech Tiruwha

Endogenisation or enclave formation? : the development of the Ethiopian cut flower industry / Ayelech Tiruwha Melese and A.H.J. Helmsing - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 35-66 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Netherlands; floriculture; foreign investments; development cooperation.

This paper examines the evolution of the Ethiopian cut flower industry, illustrating how rapidly a potential comparative advantage can be realized. But the question is to what extent a country benefits from this in the long run, if foreign direct investment is the principal driving force. Will the new industry become an enclave, or will it be accompanied by a process of building local capabilities, a process which the authors denominate endogenization? A value chain framework is used to analyse the industry and to develop a number of indicators on the development direction. The cut flower industry in Ethiopia is characterized by a dominant role of Dutch foreign investors, Dutch trade auctions which dominate the export trade, and Dutch development cooperation. The authors conclude that endogenization is taking place to some extent and at a very incipient stage. Dutch investment has little direct interest to share technologies, but there is joint collective action on non-core activities, notably transport, which constitutes the largest item in the total cost.

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Dutch cooperative flower auctions are a vital trade channel giving Ethiopian flower growers access to international markets. The Ethiopian government has promoted the industry, making available land and low cost finance, and it is creating trade standards and supporting knowledge institutions. The main challenge is Ethiopian entrepreneurship: many are attracted by the high growth and profitability of the industry, but lack the technical competence to meet growing competition in the industry. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

SOMALIA

73 Hesse, Brian J.

Lessons in successful Somali governance / Brian J. Hesse - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 71-83.

ASC Subject Headings: Somaliland; Somalia; governance; State formation; clans.

This article examines how Somalis in Somaliland and Puntland today have realized a degree of successful governance in the Horn of Africa. When the Republic of Somaliland declared itself independent in 1991, some commentators argued that it was an Isaaq clan State-building project. Yet, just because Somalis belong to the same clan does not mean there cannot be internecine competition or violence as subclans vie for power and resources. The article discusses a number of factors which have contributed to the building of a modest, working State in the northwest of 'Somalia': first, the actions of dictator Siyaad Barre helped forge a sense of Somaliland nationalism to transcend clan divisions; second, when the Barre regime fell, international interventions did not include Somaliland, and this has forced the government to become largely self-reliant; third, there is the way in which Somalis in the Republic of Somaliland have framed their government, particularly with regard to clan considerations. Somalis in Puntland arrived at a point of relative success following a similar trajectory: the process of building sustained governance began around a fairly homogenic 'clan core' - the Darod - and institutionbuilding focused mostly on how to check the power of internecine divisions amongst subclans. In both cases, systems of checks and balances are evolving to entrench consensual politics in chambers of government in lieu of violent confrontation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Katagiri, Nori

Containing the Somali insurgency : learning from the British experience in Somaliland / Nori Katagiri - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 33-45.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Somaliland; Great Britain; colonial wars; civil wars; foreign intervention.

The international community has struggled to find ways to mitigate the crisis in Somalia today. Research finds that British experiences in Somaliland at the turn of the 20th century provide a useful historical lesson. Highlighting some of the most important factors of the Anglo-Somali war of 1899-1920, the author draws four major lessons and applies them to the current war in Somalia. Specifically, the international community should provide sufficient armed forces, enforce effective arms control measures, and make adequate commitment to stabilizing the combat zone. More importantly, ways should be found to de-escalate the conflict. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VI). [Journal abstract]

75 Mwangi, Oscar Gakuo

The Union of Islamic Courts and security governance in Somalia / Oscar Gakuo Mwangi - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 88-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Islamic movements; human security; State collapse.

Armed non-State actors are increasingly challenging State provision of security in collapsed States. In such States armed non-State actors play both negative and positive roles in security governance. This article examines the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC), an armed non-State actor in Somalia, which managed during its brief rule to restore peace and local-level security in parts of the country despite being identified as a threat to international security. Using traditional institutions the UIC significantly improved the provision of local-level security, indicating the importance of such actors in security governance in collapsed States. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VIII). [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

76 Ahmed, Huda Mohammed Mukhtar

Determinants of demand for delivery services in Sudan : an empirical investigation with reference to Khartoum State, 2004 / Huda Mohammed Mukhtar Ahmed and Hatim Ameer Mahran - In: *African Development Review*: (2009), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 514-540 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; maternal and child health care; obstetrics; pregnant women.

Using multinomial logistic methods, the authors examined the determinants of the delivery care seeking behaviour of women in Khartoum State of Sudan, as well as the impact of changes in the attributes of public delivery services on the market shares of delivery services. Time distance and transportation cost have significant negative effects, while the random 'quality' coefficient is positive but not significantly different from zero. Further, the likelihood of choosing home over public delivery services increases with order of birth. The positive effects of women's education and household income are most important for those who prefer private over home delivery whereas the use of modern antenatal services is decisive in choosing modern over home delivery. Also, shifts in demand toward public

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delivery services resulting from improvements in quality and qualifications of medical staff might be undermined by the reduction in demand emanating from a rise in the order of delivery, time distance and transportation cost to public delivery institutions. The income effects are more pronounced, particularly for the share of private delivery services. Educated women tend to shift from home to modern delivery services. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

77 Ayers, Alison J.

Sudan's uncivil war: the global-historical constitution of political violence / Alison J. Ayers - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 124, p. 153-171.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; civil wars; geopolitics; political economy.

It is commonplace to characterize political violence and war in Africa as 'internal', encapsulated in the apparently neutral term 'civil war'. As such, accounts of political violence tend to focus narrowly on the combatants or insurrectionary forces, failing to recognize or address the extent to which political violence is historically and globally constituted. The article addresses this problematic core assumption through examination of the case of Sudan, seeking to contribute to a rethinking of protracted political violence and social crisis in postcolonial Africa. It interjects in such debates through the use and detailed exposition of a distinct methodological and analytical approach, interrogating three related dimensions of explanation which are ignored by orthodox framings of 'civil war': (1) the technologies of colonial rule which (re)produced and politicized multiple fractures in social relations, bequeathing a fissiparous legacy of racial, religious and ethnic 'identities' that have been mobilized in the context of postcolonial struggles over power and resources; (2) the major role of geopolitics in fuelling and exacerbating conflicts within Sudan and the region, particularly through the Cold War and the 'war on terror'; and (3) Sudan's terms of incorporation within the capitalist global economy, which have given rise to a specific character and dynamics of accumulation, based on primitive accumulation and dependent primary commodity production. The article concludes that political violence and crisis are neither new nor extraordinary nor internal, but rather, crucial and constitutive dimensions of Sudan's neocolonial condition. As such, to claim that political violence in Sudan is 'civil' is to countenance the triumph of ideology over history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

78 Deng, Luka Biong

Social capital and civil war: the Dinka communities in Sudan's civil war / Luka Biong Deng - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 435, p. 231-250 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Southern Sudan; civil wars; Dinka; social networks; households.

It is generally assumed that violent conflict has a negative effect on social capital, and war zones are considered to be 'zones of social capital deficiency'. This article challenges this position, and attempts to develop a more nuanced understanding of the status of social capital in the context of Sudan's civil war. Social capital is here defined in terms of bonding and as the stock of reciprocal networks of trust and norms that are rooted in a traditional way of life. The article focuses on the Dinka of southern Sudan in the 1990s, paying attention to issues such as cattle ownership, kinship support, structure of households, traditional court settlements, marriage, social ties, and mutual labour assistance clubs. The empirical findings clearly question any simplistic assumption that conflict erodes social capital. While it is true that certain types of social capital have been a casualty of civil war, the opposite is the case in other communities. The article explains this difference by drawing a distinction between 'endogenous' and 'exogenous' counter-insurgency warfare. Communities in southern Sudan that were exposed to endogenous counter-insurgency warfare experienced a loss of social capital, but where exogenous violence dominated, there has been a deepening and strengthening of bonding social capital among and within communities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

79 Deng, Luka Biong

Justice in Sudan: will the award of the international Abyei Arbitration Tribunal be honoured?
/ Luka Biong Deng - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 298-313
: krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; boundaries; international arbitration; peace treaties.

The Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that was concluded in January 2005 ended more than 20 years of civil war between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). The CPA provides a framework for building peace and reforming Sudan within generally accepted principles of good governance and respect for the rule of law. Despite its commitment to the CPA, the GoS opted not to implement the Abyei Protocol, one of the six protocols of the CPA. The GoS rejected the report of the Abyei Boundaries Commission (ABC), while the SPLM accepted it as final and binding as per the provisions of the CPA. This dispute over the report lasted more than three years and resulted in eruption of war in the Abyei Area that caused massive displacement and loss of innocent lives. In an effort to avoid further conflict, the parties agreed to take their dispute to the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague for final and binding decision. Since the Abyei Arbitration Tribunal issued its final and binding decision on the boundaries of Abyei Area, its implementation faces enormous challenges, including the reluctance by the GoS to respect the award. Sudan has a record of dishonouring agreements and if it is again allowed to dishonour this agreement, there will be no chance of addressing the root causes of conflict in the Sudan. The successful implementation of the decision of the Abyei Tribunal will be a litmus test of the commitment

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of the Sudanese leadership and the international community to the full implementation of the CPA as the only hope for building peace and reforming Sudan for the better. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

80 Feyissa, Dereje

The cultural construction of State borders: the view from Gambella / Dereje Feyissa - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 314-330.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Sudan; Anuak; Nuer; boundaries; culture; images.

Recent studies of State borders have shifted the focus away from borders as constraints to borders as conduits and opportunities. This paper argues that local perceptions play a significant role in how a particular international border is used by specific groups of people. Drawing on ethnography from the Gambella region of western Ethiopia near the Sudanese border, the paper advocates a cognitive psychological approach in border studies. In so doing it goes beyond the conventional dichotomous template between the "bounded" European and the "permeable" African border imageries. Here the binary opposites rather are two African neighbours - the Anywaa and the Nuer - with sharply contrasting concepts of borders. 'Kew' is the Anywaa concept of border, which they also use to refer to the international border. Its use is conceptually similar to the European notion of a bounded boundary. The Anywaa subscribe to a compartmentalized view of political boundaries both at the inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic level and thus they project onto the State border the same imagery. The Nuer, on the other hand, subscribe to a more flexible view of a political community. For them, a tribal boundary ('cieng') is permeable. Individual Nuer change identity as situations demand, this often being dictated by their search for "greener pasture". They do the same in national identification with a dynamic pattern of border-crossing depending on the fluctuating opportunity structures between the Ethiopian and Sudanese States. The Anywaa's call for the rigidification of the international border and the chronic border crossing of the Nuer seemingly has strategic dimensions. A closer examination of their behaviour, however, reveals that in making use of the State border both the Anywaa and the Nuer draw on their respective cultural schemata. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

81 Hassan, Hamdy A.

Dimensions of the Darfur crisis and its consequences : an Arab perspective / Hamdy A. Hassan - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 20-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; civil wars; international relations.

The author explores the Darfur conflict and the future of the region from an Arab perspective, looking at the local, regional and international dimensions of the conflict. From a local viewpoint, the Darfur crisis is deeply rooted in the environment and competition over

scarce resources. However, while recognizing the importance of development and economic perspectives, some observers point out that a sharp division among the ruling governing elite - and in particular the two wings of the Sudanese Islamic movement - is at the core of the crisis. As for regional factors, in general there is no doubt that the conflict in Darfur has altered and reconfigured regional interactions between neighbouring Arab and African countries, with every regional party attempting to influence the conflict to further its own interests. Internationally, the West views Darfur as a conflict between Arabs and Africans, or as an organized campaign of ethnic cleansing, which de-emphasizes that the crisis has another aspect, viz. the imperialistic greed and rivalry in the region after the end of the Cold War era. After examining the positions vis-à-vis Darfur of the United States, China, the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, the author concludes that the exit strategy for Darfur requires judicial reform and security as well as political and economic reforms, and the support and cooperation of the international community, particularly the Arab and Muslim States. Ref., sum. (p. VI). [ASC Leiden abstract]

82 Kwaja, Chris M.A.

The feasibility of security sector reform and access to justice in Sudan : challenges and prospects / Chris M.A. Kwaja - In: *African Security Review: (2010)*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 6-19 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; human security; government policy; national security.

This article examines security sector reform (SSR) in Sudan and provides an overview of some of the ongoing challenges in the operationalization of SSR in Sudan's post-war economy. The author argues that security providers such as the military and police function within a highly political and undemocratic milieu that lacks transparency and does not have the capacity to expose the government's lack of commitment to combating impunity and punishing human rights violators and violations. With the attendant shortcomings in security, such as the blatant disregard for the rule of law and the State's failure to guarantee security of its people, undertaking SSR in the Sudan is a huge task. In conclusion, the article recommends processes for a comprehensive overhaul of the security apparatus of the Sudanese State which would subject the security (military and police) apparatus to democratic control and oversight as well as making them accountable for their actions. Note, ref., sum. (p. V-VI). [Journal abstract]

83 Miamingi, Remember

Inclusion by exclusion? : an assessment of the justiciability of socio-economic rights under the 2005 Interim National Constitution of Sudan / Remember Miamingi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2009)*, vol. 9, no. 1, p. 76-102.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; social and economic rights; constitutions; Bill of Rights; 2005.

Section 22 of the Interim Constitution of Sudan states that socioeconomic rights provided for under the Guiding Principles and Directives section are not justiciable. However, section 27(3) of the same Constitution states that every right and freedom provided for in international human rights instruments to which Sudan is a party forms an integral part of the Sudan Bill of Rights. Sudan is a party to, inter alia, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Each of these international human rights instruments provides for socioeconomic rights. This article is an attempt to establish that, even though socioeconomic rights are provided for under the Guiding Principles and Directives section of the Interim Constitution of Sudan, they are nonetheless justiciable. This is because socioeconomic rights, excluded from the jurisdiction of the courts via section 22, have in fact been included by virtue of section 27(3). This paper argues that section 22 has been rendered redundant by section 27(3). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

84 Okolo, Simon Ben

Darfur and the genocide debate / Simon Ben Okolo - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 33-52.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; genocide; international law; right of intervention.

The atrocities committed by the Government of Sudan backed Janjaweed militia in the ongoing conflict in Darfur have been labelled differently by analysts and scholars. While some argue that the crimes fall under the so-called crime of crimes - genocide, others are of the opinion that the crimes do not qualify as genocide. This paper looks at the Darfur situation through the lens of genocide. The legal framework on the crime of genocide sets the stage for the analysis; and the definitions provided by the Genocide Convention (Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948) and the International Criminal Court Statute (Rome Statute) (1998) are used as the standard. According to these definitions, the paper argues that the atrocities as witnessed in Darfur constitute genocide, despite the international community's reluctance in acknowledging it. The responsibility of the international community to the civilian population of Darfur is discussed. While the international community is playing a "labelling" game with the situation in Darfur, civilians continue to die. What should interest the civilians more is that the international community offers them the protection as articulated under the different international conventions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

85 Pantuliano, Sara

Oil, land and conflict : the decline of Misseriyya pastoralism in Sudan / Sara Pantuliano - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 123, p. 7-23 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Baggara; livelihoods; social change; conflict; pastoralists; petroleum exploration.

The Misseriyya are a pastoralist group belonging to the Baggara Arabs who live in the areas of southwestern Kordofan and southeastern Darfur (Sudan). This article examines the strategies employed by the Misseriyya to cope with a number of external pressures ranging from adverse government policies, climatic changes, the impact of oil exploration, conflict and the effects of Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The paper analyses the current political context and discusses the tensions with other local and national actors in the context of the unresolved dispute over Abyei. It is based on a study of the current evolution of Misseriyya livelihoods undertaken over two months in 2008. Data collection and field analysis focused on assets, livelihoods strategies and outcomes, which were examined within the broader environmental, social, political, and economic context to take into account the institutions, policies, and processes affecting the changes Misseriyya livelihoods are undergoing. Special attention was paid to the relationships between different interest groups in the area, to map evidence of competition over resources, and to identify other points of possible conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

86 Sonderegger, Arno

Zum Mahdi-Glauben im Sudan des 19. Jahrhunderts / Arno Sonderegger - In: *Stichproben:* (2010), Jg. 10, Nr. 18, S. 71-90 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Mahdiyya.

In der islamischen Welt existieren unterschiedliche Vorstellungen vom Mahdi - jener Erlöserfigur, die im Zuge des britisch geführten Eroberungsfeldzuges gegen den sudanesischen Mahdistenstaat (1896-1898) propagandistisch ausgeschlachtet und, gerade deshalb, weltweit berühmt und berüchtigt wurde. Die Entwicklung einer idealtypischen Mahdi-Konzeption ist das eine Anliegen dieses Textes. Das andere besteht im Versuch, den Nutzen eines solchen Idealtyps zum Verständnis eines konkreten sozial-religiösen Phänomens, des Mahdi-Aufstands im Sudan der 1880er Jahre, anzudeuten. Bibliogr. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

87 Sørbø, Gunnar M.

Local violence and international intervention in Sudan / Gunnar M. Sørbø - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2010), vol. 37, no. 124, p. 173-186.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; peacebuilding; violence; livelihoods.

The efforts of the international community to build peace in Sudan have been frustrated by the failure to stop the violence in Darfur, continuous setbacks in the implementation of the 2005 peace agreement, and a failure to remain sufficiently engaged with processes at the

root of the violence. This applies particularly to local conflicts and the ways in which they interlock with national and regional conflicts. This paper highlights the role that land issues have played both in poverty generation and in driving and sustaining protracted conflict. The challenge is to take the current complexity into account, not by perceiving local conflict dynamics as merely a manifestation of macro-political cleavages, but as being motivated by both top-down and bottom-up agendas. As Sudan is drifting towards increasing fragmentation, an approach to peace-building is required that can address multiple arenas and sources of conflict in a much more integrated way than has been the case so far. Bibliogr., notes., sum. [Journal abstract]

88 Thomas, Edward

Sudan's 2010 elections: victories, boycotts and the future of a peace deal / Edward Thomas - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 125, p. 373-379.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Southern Sudan; elections; 2010.

The 2010 Sudan presidential and parliamentary elections were held from 11 to 15 April 2010 (extended from the original end date of 13 April). The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) presidential candidate Yasser Arman withdrew from the race at the end of March, which cleared the way for a Bashir presidential victory. On 26 April, full results were announced and al-Bashir was confirmed as the winner, having received 68.24 percent of the votes. The elections, the first competitive ones in a quarter of a century, were supposed to be a popular judgement of the alliance between the SPLM and the ruling National Congress Party (NCP), but in the event, boycotts by junior coalition parties and the opposition muffled that judgement. This article discusses the reasons for the boycotts, the election process in the North, in South Darfur, and in the South. It concludes with an assessment of the tasks ahead for the SPLM. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Walraet, Anne

Le Sud-Soudan dans l'attente du référendum: un regard sur la formation de l'État par le bas / Anne Walraet - In: *Politique africaine*: (2010), no. 119, p. 189-205.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Southern Sudan; State formation; ethnic relations; elections; 2010.

Depuis les élections historiques d'avril 2010, tous les regards sont tournés vers l'application de la phase finale de l'accord de paix de 2005 entre le gouvernement du Soudan et le Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Celle-ci prévoit notamment la tenue d'un référendum en janvier 2011, qui peut conduire à la sécession du Sud du pays. Pour mieux comprendre le débat en cours sur la viabilité d'un Sud-Soudan indépendant, cet article se concentre sur Kapoeta, une zone urbaine de l'État fédéré de l'Équateur oriental, qui représente à bien des égards un microcosme des relations entre État et société et peut donner un aperçu des processus de formation étatique au Sud-Soudan. En partant des

défis de l'après-guerre liés à la survie et à la cohabitation des communautés dans cette zone urbaine, il s'agit de saisir les raisons pour lesquelles le pouvoir économique est entre les mains des communautés non-indigènes dinka et de mieux comprendre les mécanismes à l'œuvre dans la compétition électorale. L'étude montre que, contrairement au discours dominant sur les conflits interethniques, l'accès aux ressources apparaît comme le principal enjeu dans la zone étudiée, et atteste la persistance du pouvoir de l'armée dans les domaines politiques et économiques. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

90 Willis, Justin

'We changed the laws': electoral practice and malpractice in Sudan since 1953 / Justin Willis and Atta El Battahani - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 435, p. 191-212 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; elections.

This article explores the history of elections by secret ballot in Sudan since the 1950s, and considers what lessons this history may offer in the run-up to the national elections planned under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The article locates the repeated use of the secret ballot in Sudan in the context of a wider State-directed project of modernity, for which the secret ballot offers a performative enactment of the relationship between an efficient State and a disciplined citizenry. The article therefore focuses on the actual procedure of elections, rather than on high politics, and it argues that despite a formal insistence on consistent procedure, practice often deviated from the supposed rules. While in some cases such deviations were driven by political manipulation, they were at other times simply the result of a lack of resources; such deviations were covered up by officials who were well aware of the immense value placed on the performance of the secret ballot. It seems likely that elections of April 2010 will see similar problems and deviations from the rules, and that the elections are unlikely to achieve the intended aim of developing a more inclusive political culture. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

91 Zaroug, Osman

The financial performance of privatized enterprises in Sudan: an empirical study on telecommunications and mining sectors / by Osman Zaroug and O.A. El Magli - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 73, p. 57-74 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; privatization; telecommunications industry; mining companies.

This paper investigates the impact of privatization on the financial performance of privatized enterprises in telecommunications (Sudatel Company) and mining (Advanced Mining Group) sectors in Sudan. The results confirm that privatization has led to a substantial improvement in the financial performance of Sudatel Company, as revealed by the remarkable increase in profitability, output, operating efficiency, capital investment

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spending and dividend payments, as well as a significant decline in leverage. As for the mining sector (Advanced Mining Group), the results show a less remarkable improvement in financial performance, i.e. the privatization has led to limited improvement in the financial performance of the company. There is insubstantial increase in profitability, operating efficiency, and capital investment spending and remarkable increase in output and dividend payment as well as insubstantial decline in leverage. To rectify the situation, particularly in the mining sector, the paper makes some recommendations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

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GENERAL

92 Atangana-Malongue, Marie-Thérèse

Le cautionnement réel dans l'acte uniforme OHADA / par Marie-Thérèse Atangana-Malongue - In: *Penant*: (2010), année 120, no. 872, p. 277-304.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; commercial law; suretyship and guaranty.

L'Acte uniforme OHADA a permis de rendre, de manière générale, au droit africain des sûretés les conditions de la sécurité juridique nécessaire au développement du crédit. L'importance pratique des sûretés est d'apporter aux créances la sécurité. Pourtant, le cautionnement réel a une double nature. Le cautionnement réel de l'Acte uniforme OHADA portant organisation des sûretés est une construction originale mais inachevée, ce qui n'est pas sans entraîner des effets davantage complexifiés. À ce titre, son régime juridique complexe (deuxième partie) prolonge en la matière une nature juridique mixte (première partie). Notes, réf., [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Becker, Felicitas

Aids and religious practice in Africa / ed. by Felicitas Becker and P. Wenzel Geissler. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2009. - VI, 404 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Studies on religion in Africa, ISSN 0169-9814 ; vol. 36) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004164000

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; Kenya; South Africa; Tanzania; Uganda; Zanzibar; AIDS; religion.

This collective volume examines the way people in sub-Saharan Africa rely on shared religious practice and notions and on personal religious commitments in order to conceptualize, understand and thereby to act upon the AIDS epidemic, and on the suffering and loss that it brings about, so as to pursue life and creativity in spite of it. Following the

introduction by Felicitas Becker and P. Wenzel Geissler, Part 1 (New departures in Christian congregations of long standing) contains chapters on the rise of occult powers, AIDS and the Roman Catholic Church in Uganda (Heike Behrend); Christian salvation and Luo tradition in the context of AIDS in Kenya (Ruth Prince); the role of Christian faith in the remaking of the lives of AIDS widows in Uganda (Catrine Christiansen). Part 2 (Convergences and contrasts in Muslims' responses) includes chapters on AIDS in relation to moral decay and coping strategies in Zanzibar (Nadine Beckmann); Muslims, AIDS and anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs) in Tanzania (Felicitas Becker); HIV/AIDS, modernity and Islamic religious education in Kenya (Jonas Svensson). Part 3 (Pentecostal congregations between faith healing and condemnation) presents chapters on sex and religion among university students in Uganda (Jo Sadgrove); salvation, community and care in a Neo-Pentecostal Church in Tanzania (Hansjörg Dilger); Pentecostalism, hair dressers and social distancing in Botswana (Rijk van Dijk). Part 4 (Anti-retroviral treatment: failures and responses) contains chapters on Christian conceptions of AIDS in South Africa's Lowveld (Isak Niehaus); religion, HIV/AIDS and the management of everyday life in South Africa (Marian Burchardt); confessional technologies, ARVs and biospiritual transformation in the fight against AIDS in West Africa (Vinh-Kim Nguyen). The conclusion is written by John Lonsdale. [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Ben Kemoun, Laurent

L' OHADA, le temps et le diable: réflexions sur le traité de Québec / par Laurent Ben Kemoun - In: *Penant*: (2010), année 120, no. 872, p. 374-378.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; African agreements; reform.

L'auteur propose une évaluation des modifications apportées par la révision du traité instaurant l'OHADA (traité de Port-Louis, Maurice, 1993). Cette révision a été adoptée à Québec (Canada) le 17 octobre 2008, et est entrée en vigueur le 21 mars 2010. Le traité modificatif contient selon l'auteur un indéniable progrès, lequel n'exclut pas les réformes inutiles ou timides. La révision bénéfique comprend le fait que les langues de travail de l'OHADA aient été augmentées de l'anglais, espagnol et portugais. Cependant, la création de la Conférence des chefs d'État et de gouvernement est jugée superfétatoire; des occasions ont été perdues: la CCJA devrait comprendre un juge par pays membre; les sièges africains hébergeant des institutions de l'OHADA auraient pu être regroupés, alors que le secrétariat permanent de l'OHADA est fixé à Yaoundé (Cameroun); les concepteurs du traité de Québec n'ont pas saisi l'occasion pour modifier le rôle de la CCJA; d'autres dysfonctionnements plus obscurs auraient gagné à être corrigés. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

95 Brockington, Dan

The work of conservation organisations in sub-Saharan Africa / Dan Brockington and Katherine Scholfield - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 1-33 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; nature conservation; NGO.

Conservation non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have excited a great deal of comment and debate, generally quite divided, in diverse journals. Some advocate them as forces for good, others decry their clumsy dealings with rural peoples and the impoverishment their activities can cause. The debate suffers in two ways. First, it ignores a large parallel literature about the work of development NGOs. Second, there is a paucity of general knowledge about the state of the conservation NGO sector. We do not know where it works, what the main players are doing, or much at all about the extent or activities of the smaller conservation organizations. We do not know how much money the sector spends. In this paper the authors first briefly outline why work on development NGOs should be applied to conservation NGOs, and then offer an overview of the sector's activities in sub-Saharan Africa based on a survey of over 280 organizations. They describe some of the basic contours of these activities, such as scale, focus, and origin, and reflect on the implications of their findings for existing writings about conservation NGOs and future research. App. (list of conservation organizations working in sub-Saharan Africa), bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

96 Buys, Piet

Road network upgrading and overland trade expansion in sub-Saharan Africa / Piet Buys, Uwe Deichmann and David Wheeler - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 399-432 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; road networks; road transport; long-distance trade.

Recent research suggests that poor economic integration and isolation from regional and international markets have contributed significantly to poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. Poor transport infrastructure and border restrictions are major deterrents to trade expansion which would stimulate economic growth and poverty reduction. Using spatial network analysis techniques and gravity trade model estimations, this paper quantifies the economics of upgrading a primary road network that connects the major urban areas in the region. The results indicate that continental network upgrading is worth serious consideration from an economic perspective. The authors' simulations suggest that overland trade among sub-Saharan African countries might expand by about 250 billion dollars over 15 years, with major direct and indirect benefits for the rural poor. Financing the programme would require about 20 billion dollars for initial upgrading and 1 billion dollars annually for maintenance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

97 Cox, Kevin R.

The State and the question of development in sub-Saharan Africa / Kevin R. Cox and Rohit Negi - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 123, p. 71-85.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; development; State; capital formation.

A common view of the developmental prospects of sub-Saharan Africa is that the crucial obstacle is political. Stronger States and representative institutions are a necessary precondition for development. This is a common view in both the media and in academe. This paper argues that this is to get things the wrong way round. Rather it is development, specifically the capitalist form of development, which is the necessary condition for strong States and democratic institutions. This is something which theorists of the State in Africa have got consistently wrong. Strong States require in the first instance neither the overthrow of patrimonialism nor of the bifurcated State. What they require is a radical change in the property relations that tend to prevail over most of the subcontinent: a change that would instantiate a process of capital accumulation but which is unlikely to be forthcoming. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

98 Dehéz, Dustin

Security sector reform and intelligence services in sub-Saharan Africa: capturing the whole picture / Dustin Dehéz - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 38-46.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; national security; civil-military relations.

Security sector reform has become a major focus in post-conflict reconstruction and development assistance in recent years. However, security sector reform suffers from a general lack of understanding of civil-military relations in general and the legacy of socialism in sub-Saharan Africa in particular. Nor has the security sector been approached in a cohesive fashion, with intelligence services mostly being left out. This article tries to add to the picture by taking the legacy of socialism and the focus on regime security into account. It argues that the experience of socialist and autocratic structures has left highly politicised security and intelligence services that are unaccustomed to the kind of civilian oversight that is required in democracies. Moreover, new challenges like terrorism and an increase in the narcotics trade have led to an increase in the number of intelligence services and/or expansion in the scope of their activities. This has created an even greater need for effective oversight, making security sector governance the most pressing concern in security sector reform. Note, ref., sum. (p. VI-VII). [Journal abstract]

99 Dilger, Hansjörg

Morality, hope and grief : anthropologies of AIDS in Africa / ed. by Hansjörg Dilger and Ute Luig. - New York [etc.] : Berghahn Books, 2010. - X, 353 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Epistemologies of healing ; 7) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1845456637

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Botswana; Cameroon; Kenya; Malawi; South Africa; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; AIDS; health care; ethics; death rites; medical anthropology; conference papers (form); 2005.

The drafts of the papers in this book were first presented at a symposium on 'AIDS and the Moral Order' (Berlin-Wulkow Castle, 2-6 March 2005). Participants discussed the social, moral and political-economic configurations that have shaped the HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa and individual and collective experiences and actions in relation to the disease. Contents: *Morality, hope and grief: towards an ethnographic perspective in HIV/AIDS research* (H. Dilger); *Beyond bare life: AIDS, (bio)politics, and the neoliberal order* (J. Comaroff); *Spiritual insecurity and AIDS in South Africa* (A. Ashforth); *New hopes and new dilemmas: disclosure and recognition in the time of antiretroviral treatment (Uganda)* (H.O. Mogensen); *Health workers entangled: confidentiality and certification (Uganda)* (S.R. Whyte, M.A. Whyte, D. Kyaddondo); *'My relatives are running away from me!': kinship and care in the wake of structural adjustment, privatisation and HIV/AIDS in Tanzania* (H. Dilger); *The social history of an epidemic: HIV/AIDS in Gwembe Valley, Zambia, 1982-2004* (E. Colson); *Living beyond AIDS in Maasailand: discourses of contagion and cultural identity (Kenya)* (A. Talle); *Politics of blame: clashing moralities and the AIDS epidemic in Nso' (North-West Province, Cameroon)* (I. Quaranta); *Gossip, rumour and scandal: the circulation of AIDS narratives in a climate of silence and secrecy (South Africa)* (G. Reid); *'We are tired of mourning!': the economy of death and bereavement in a time of AIDS (Meru, Kenya)* (L. Haram); *Purity is danger: ambiguities of touch around sickness and death in western Kenya* (P. Wenzel Geissler and R.J. Prince); *Diseased and dangerous: images of widow's bodies in the context of the HIV epidemic in northern Zambia* (J.A. Offe); *Orphans' ties: belonging and relatedness in child-headed households in Malawi* (A. Wolf); *The widow in blue: blood and the morality of remembering in Botswana's time of AIDS* (F. Klaitis). [ASC Leiden abstract]

100 Gallego, Francisco A.

Christian missionaries and education in former African colonies : how competition mattered / Francisco A. Gallego and Robert Woodberry - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 294-329 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; missions; Christian education; schooling; literacy.

The authors analyse how national identity, religion and institutions explain educational outcomes in former colonies by studying the effect of Christian missionaries in the past on current education in former colonies in Africa. Using regional data for about 180 African provinces, the authors find that measures of Protestant missionary activity in the past are more correlated with schooling variables today than similar measures of Catholic missionary activity, as previous papers have suggested. However, the authors find that this effect is mainly driven by differences in Catholic areas (i.e., areas in which Catholic missionaries were protected from competition from Protestant missionaries in the past). This is not surprising because most former Catholic colonies had a number of restrictions to the operation of Protestant missionaries that benefited Catholic missionaries. Therefore, the results are consistent with an economic rationale in which different rules created differences in competitive pressures faced by Catholic and Protestant missionaries. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

101 Galy, Michel André

L'Afrique entre cultures et conflits / Centre d'études sur les conflits ; éd. et présenté par Michel Galy. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2009. - 300 p. ; 24 cm. - (Cultures & conflits, ISSN 1157-996X) - Met noten.

ISBN 229610584X

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Northeast Africa; Benin; Côte d'Ivoire; Nigeria; Somalia; South Africa; political conflicts; ethnic conflicts; political violence; State-society relationship; right of intervention.

Dans le présent ouvrage, les auteurs des contributions - qui ont déjà été publiées dans la revue "Cultures et conflits" -, s'efforcent de proposer une relecture des objets classiques du politique, États et conflits, dans la perspective de l'Afrique subsaharienne, en particulier par une réinterprétation de l'ethnicité. Première partie: 'Violences et sociétés' ; deuxième partie: 'Politique à l'Africaine'; troisième partie: 'Guerres et interventions'. Titres des textes: 1) Participation juvénile aux violences politiques nigérianes (Guy Nicolas) - Les disparitions politiques en RSA: des stratégies d'acteurs multiples (Philippe Chapleau) - Le Nigeria: dynamique agonistique d'une nation à polarisation variable (Guy Nicolas). 2) Le savoir de l'Occident?: sur les représentations du "Coup d'Abidjan", le 24 décembre 1999 (Michel Galy) - Action collective et transition politique en Afrique: la conférence nationale du Bénin (Richard Banégas) - Pétrole et sécurité privée au Nigeria: un complexe multiforme à l'épreuve du "Syndrome de Monaco" (Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos) - L'informel internationalisé ou la subversion de la territorialité (François Constantin). 3) La guerre comme rite géographique: l'exemple de la Corne de l'Afrique (Alain Gascon) - La pérennité des conflits en Afrique du Sud et en Afrique australe (Philippe Chapleau) - Maintien et imposition de la paix en Somalie, 1992-1995 (Jean-Paul Brodeur) - La militarisation de l'humanitaire: l'exemple somalien (Roland Marchal) - Un dilemme de sexualité/sécurité: la

logique identitaire américaine face à la menace épidémique en Afrique (Anne-Marie d'Aoust). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

102 Gerbi, Alexandre

Décolonisation de l'Afrique ex-française : enjeux pour l'Afrique et la France d'aujourd'hui / coordonné par Alexandre Gerbi. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 267 p. ; 24 cm. - (Points de vue, ISSN 0761-5248) - Proceedings from a colloquium held in 2010. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2296110843

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; France; Cameroon; decolonization; colonial policy; international relations; conference papers (form); 2010.

Les textes rassemblés dans le présent volume sur la décolonisation en Afrique subsaharienne sont dûs à certains des membres du Club Novation Franco-Africaine et à des auteurs non-membres. Ils ont été présentés à l'occasion d'une rencontre intitulée le "Grand Symposium franco-africain 2010" qui s'est tenue à Paris en 2010. La thèse posée par le Club entend s'opposer à ce qu'elle considère comme "l'histoire officielle de la décolonisation". Selon cette thèse, exprimée dans le manifeste du Club, après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, la majorité des leaders d'Afrique subsaharienne ne réclamaient pas l'indépendance, mais l'égalité politique et entendaient consolider l'ensemble franco-africain et la République française, "une et indivisible". Au tournant des années 1950, la majorité de la classe politique métropolitaine, de droite comme de gauche, se résolut à se séparer de ses anciennes colonies et à procéder à la "décolonisation", que le général de Gaulle imposa, par racisme, aux leaders politiques et aux populations africaines hostiles à l'indépendance. Auteurs: Jean-Marie Aimé (Ça m'a fait mal quand j'ai compris que l'on m'avait menti), Jean-François Dupeyron (Citoyenneté républicaine et citoyenneté colorée), Claude Garrier (Y a-t-il une vérité en Histoire?), Alexandre Gerbi (L'Amor est morte: de la "décolonisation" et de l'avenir franco-africain), Sa'ah François Guimatsia (D'un demi-siècle à l'autre: quelles perspectives pour les relations franco-africaines?), Samuel Mbajum (Empire français et statut du colonisé: une ambiguïté permanente), Samuel Efova Mbozo'o (Les Nations unies et la décolonisation des territoires sous tutelle: le cas du Cameroun sous administration française (1946-1960)), Simon Mognol (Réflexions autour du concept de "décolonisation"), Raphaël Tribeca (Hold'em up: les mains en l'air! On centralise le cash). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

103 Kenfack, Gaston

Le traité OHADA révisé / par Gaston Kenfack - In: *Penant*: (2010), année 120, no. 872, p. 305-328.

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

Le traité OHADA relatif à l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique signé à Port-Louis (Île Maurice) le 17 octobre 1993 a été modifié par le traité de Québec (Canada) le 17 octobre 2008. Ce dernier traité est entré en vigueur le 21 mars 2010. Le présent article, afin de rendre compte de la nouveauté des dispositions du Traité de Québec, met en parallèle ses dispositions avec celles du Traité de Port-Louis. Le Traité de Québec apporte des innovations tenant plus particulièrement au renforcement du dispositif institutionnel de l'OHADA, à ses langues de travail (qui comprennent désormais officiellement, outre le français, l'anglais, l'espagnol et le portugais), et à sa Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

104 King, Maylene Shung

Child research in Africa : the African Child Research Network Initiative report on the colloquium held on 21 and 22 November 2006 in Dakar, Senegal / ed. by Maylene Shung King ... [et al.]. - Dakar : Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), cop. 2009. - 97 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Monograph series, ISSN 0850-2633) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2869782624

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; children; research; conference papers (form); 2006.

In November 2006 scholars from 13 countries in Africa converged in Dakar to discuss issues related to child research in Africa. The colloquium was organized by Childwatch International and Codesria. This volume contains an introduction; a discussion of the three commissioned papers; and the colloquium Closure. The appendix contains: (A) Colloquium Participants; (B) Task Team Members; and (C) the texts of the three papers: Perspectives and approaches in African childhoods research by Steven Arojjo and Rebecca M. Nyonyintono (including a case study from Uganda: A description of an Africa Research Centre and the issues and problems of publication of research work); Mechanisms and priorities in child research funding in Sub-Saharan Africa by Maureen Mweru and John Ng'asike; and Institutional analysis of child research in Sub-Saharan Africa by Kelvin Mwaba. [ASC Leiden abstract]

105 Lenoble-Bart, Annie

Les médias africains à l'heure du numérique / sous la coord. de Annie Lenoble-Bart et de Annie Chéneau-Loquay ; auteurs Sidiki Bamba, Etienne L. Damome, Moda Gueye... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2010. - 135 p. : ill., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Netsuds, ISSN 1763-7864 ; no. 5) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Frans en Engels.

ISBN 2296125840

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; Mozambique; Senegal; mass communication; mass media; press; radio; Internet; information technology; journalism.

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L'essentiel des articles présentés ici provient de membres du GREMA (Groupe de recherche sur les médias africains). À partir d'études de terrain exécutées principalement en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone et anglophone, il s'agit de mieux comprendre les conditions et formes d'usages des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) dans les médias d'Afrique subsaharienne, dans leurs manifestations les plus contemporaines. Les contributeurs s'efforcent de rester au plus près des pratiques réelles des émetteurs (journalistes, animateurs, blogueurs) comme des récepteurs, de façon à rendre une image des évolutions que connaît l'Afrique dans la production comme dans la réception des médias. Titres des contributions: De la rotative au fax et du fax au web: la longue marche de la démocratisation de la presse au Mozambique (Cláudio Jone) - Médias et société de l'information en Afrique: la difficile révolution du multimédia dans les médias ouest-africains (Cyriaque Paré) - Le site portail seneweb.com, lieu de convergence de la diaspora sénégalaise (Moda Gueye) - La presse écrite ivoirienne en ligne: de l'offre informationnelle à l'émergence d'un forum de discussion (Sidiki Bamba) - Radios africaines et Internet: usages, fonctions et défis (Étienne L. Damome) - Formation en journalisme, Web 2.0 et pratiques citoyennes: l'exemple du 'Dakar blog' du CESTI (Sénégal) (Mamadou Ndaye) - Médias et TIC en Afrique: les SMS au cœur de la pratique journalistique (Norbert N. Ouendji). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

106 Naudé, Wim

The determinants of migration from Sub-Saharan African countries / Wim Naudé - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 330-356 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; international migration.

This paper investigates the determinants of migration from 45 Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries over the period 1965-2005. The significant determinants are armed conflict and lack of job opportunities. An additional year of conflict is estimated to raise emigration by 1.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, while an additional 1 percent reduction in relative growth is found to reduce emigration by 1.5 per 1,000. Demographic and environmental pressures are found to have a less important direct impact, although they may have an indirect impact on migration through conflict and job opportunities. Finally, evidence is found of a 'migration hump' in migration from SSA, which is consistent with the finding that much migration from SSA is forced. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

107 Pougoue, Paul Gérard

Les grandes décisions de la cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage de l'OHADA / sous la dir. de Paul Gérard Pougoue, Sylvain Sorel Kuate Tameghe. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 692 p. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines).

ISBN 2296121586

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; commercial law; jurisprudence; economic integration; African courts.

En créant entre les États parties au traité OHADA une Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage, les rédacteurs de ce traité visaient à dynamiser l'œuvre d'uniformisation en cours du droit des affaires en Afrique, notamment en s'assurant que les règles édictées soient interprétées et appliquées de la même manière dans l'ensemble des pays signataires. Une décennie après l'adoption des premières règles uniformes, on peut se demander quelle est l'incidence de l'activité de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) sur la jurisprudence des juridictions étatiques. Une autre question est celle de savoir si la Haute juridiction est parvenue à jouer son rôle unificateur en évitant des divergences de solutions dans l'espace juridique que couvre l'OHADA. Le présent volume consiste en une étude de la jurisprudence de la Cour (CCJA) pour voir si se constitue un véritable ordre juridique de l'OHADA. Il rassemble des textes d'annotations et de commentaires sur les décisions de la Cour. La première partie de l'ouvrage concerne le droit commercial général; la deuxième partie, le droit des sociétés commerciales et du GIE (Groupement d'intérêt économique); la troisième partie, le droit des sûretés; la quatrième partie, le droit des procédures collectives d'apurement du passif; la cinquième partie, le droit de l'arbitrage; la sixième partie, le droit des procédures simplifiées de recouvrement et voies d'exécution et le règlement de procédure de la CCJA. Auteurs: Vincelline Akomndja Avom, Pulchérie Amougui Galoua, Joseph-Alain Batouan Bouyom, Athanase Foko, Joseph Fometeu, Anne-Marie Fone Mdontsa, Pierre Étienne Kenfack, Alain Kenmogne Simo, Jacqueline Kom, Sylvain Sorel Kuate Tameghe, Serge-Patrick Levoa Awona, Robert Nemedeu, Jean-Claude Ngnintedem, Rachel Yvette Ngo Ndigui, Monique Aimée Njandeu, René Njeufack Temgwa, Denis Roger Soh Fogno, Eloie Sopgui, Moïse Timtchueng, Alex Tjouen, Alain-Douglas Wandji Kamga. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Toé, Souleymane

Les enjeux et perspectives du traité OHADA révisé / par Souleymane Toé - In: *Penant*: (2010), année 120, no. 872, p. 357-373.

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

Des voix se sont élevées pour une révision du Traité OHADA datant de 1993 afin de le rendre plus favorable à l'œuvre d'harmonisation et d'intégration envisagée pour un espace économique fiable et sécurisé en Afrique. Les États signataires ont procédé à la révision du traité à Québec (Canada), le 17 octobre 2008. Le traité ainsi révisé vise à combler les insuffisances et incohérences du traité originaire. C'est ainsi que l'on a agi au niveau des langues et des instances dirigeantes, pour rendre les organes plus efficaces et opérationnels en vue d'un fonctionnement optimum (première partie). D'autre part, afin de

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le rendre plus propice à l'atteinte de ses objectifs, le traité révisé va mettre en place un mécanisme nouveau de financement de l'OHADA tout en ouvrant la voie à de nouvelles perspectives (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 Wolputte, Steven van

Beer in Africa : drinking spaces, states and selves / ed. by Steven Van Wolputte and Mattia Fumanti. - Münster : Lit Verlag, 2010. - XIV, 315 p. : ill., foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Afrikanische Studien ; 36) - Bibliogr.: p. [281]-303. - Met index.

ISBN 382581257X

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Namibia; Nigeria; South Africa; beer; bars; drinking customs; conference papers (form); 2007.

These papers were presented at a small workshop held in Leuven in February 2007. The focus is on the drinking of beer, not alcohol, as a social fact. The contributions diverge considerably in focus and scope but converge on the idea that beer and drinking beer are about making and crossing boundaries and on the emphasis they place on the lived reality of pubs, drinking stalls, or more ritualized drinking occasions. The question underlying all is what a study of making and drinking beer may add to an understanding of the ambivalences and paradoxes that govern contemporary social life in Subsaharan Africa. Contents: Beer and the making of boundaries: an introduction (Steven Van Wolputte and Mattia Fumanti); Michael Power and Guinness masculinity in Africa (Jonathan Roberts); Ubuntu and the morality of Xhosa beer drinking: a critical appraisal (South Africa) (Patrick McAllister); Beers and bullets, beads and bulls: drink and the making of margins in a small Namibian town (Namibia) (Steven Van Wolputte); Beer in Nigeria: a social brew with an economic head (Simon Heap); The social life of white man Mimbo, and the ancestral consumption of bottled beer in south-west Cameroon (Ute Röschenhaler); Licence to drink: between liberation and inebriation in northern Namibia (Gregor Dobler); Thirsty men and thrifty women: gender, power, and agency in the rural beer trade in Burkina Faso (Sigrun Helmfrid); Inequality and class through the drinking glass: an ethnography of men and beer consumption in contemporary Soweto (South Africa) (Detlev Krige); "I like my Windhoek lager": beer consumption and the making of men in Namibia (Mattia Fumanti); Last call for alcohol: an epilogue (Steven Van Wolputte and Mattia Fumanti). [ASC Leiden abstract]

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GENERAL

110 Calandra, Lina M.

Colonialismo e conservazione: all'origine conflittualità ambientale in Africa Occidentale Francese e in Africa Orientale Italiana / Lina M. Calandra - In: *Terra d'Africa*: (2007/09), no. 16, p. 143-210 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: French West Africa; Northeast Africa; environmental policy; nature conservation; forest policy; colonial period.

La conflittualité environnementale qui caractérise aujourd'hui l'Afrique a des raisons et des racines historiques. Il s'agit de raisons idéologiques et politiques qui tirent leurs origines de l'Europe impérialiste, et qui s'alimentent de pratiques et de traditions en même temps fonctionnelles à la consolidation et au renforcement des États nationaux européens, et à l'élaboration de ces discours environnementalistes qui, au nom de l'"intérêt public", justifieront les actions de "civilisation" et de "rationalisation" des ressources naturelles, tant en Europe qu'en Afrique. En effet, ces politiques et pratiques de conservation, gérées traditionnellement par le secteur forestier, seront bientôt exportées en Afrique où elles constitueront le point de départ pour des cadres institutionnels et l'élaboration des représentations scientifiques et idéologiques des contextes naturels et environnementaux africains. En récupérant les discours scientifiques (ou présumés tels) conditionnés par le projet colonial d'exploitation, notamment en Afrique Occidentale Française et en Afrique orientale italienne, les politiques environnementales actuelles sont ainsi caractérisées par l'ambiguïté et les contradictions. Faire ressortir ces contradictions représente le premier pas pour tenter d'adopter un point de vue interne au continent africain. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

111 Dawson, Allan Charles

Shrines in Africa : history, politics, and society / ed. by Allan Charles Dawson. - Calgary, Alta : University of Calgary Press, cop. 2009. - XVII, 210 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa: missing voices, ISSN 1703-1826 ; 5) - Met bibliogr., index, noten, samenvattingen. ISBN 155238246X

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Nigeria; Morocco; shrines; Dagari; Konkomba; Kusasi; Sisala; Tallensi.

Shrines are physical manifestations of a group's claim to a particular piece of land and are thus markers of identity. This volume explores how African shrines, in their variable and diverse forms, are more than just spiritual vessels or points of worship - they are symbols of ethnic solidarity, group cohesion, and knowledge about the landscape. The papers in the

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volume focus on West Africa, with one exception. Contents: Pots, stones, and potsherds: shrines in the Mandara mountains (North Cameroon and Northeastern Nigeria), by Judith Sterner and Nicholas David; The archaeology of shrines among the Tallensi of northern Ghana: materiality and interpretive relevance, by Timothy Insoll, Benjamin Kankpeyeng, and Rachel MacLean; Earth shrines and autochthony among the Konkomba of northern Ghana, by Allan Charles Dawson; Shrines and compound abandonment: ethnoarchaeological observations in northern Ghana, by Charles Mather; Constructing ritual protection on an expanding settlement frontier: earth shrines in the Black Volta region (Ghana, Burkina Faso), by Carola Lentz; Moroccan saints' shrines as systems of distributed knowledge, by Doyle Hatt. [ASC Leiden abstract]

112 Faseun, Oluwafemi

Talking drum as an instrument for music making and communication in West Africa : a case study of 'dundun' / Oluwafemi Faseun - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 59-76 : ill., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; drum language; musical instruments; Yoruba.

The 'dundun', the all encompassing name given to the hourglass-shaped double-headed drum - the body made of wood and the head made of hide - used by the Yoruba (Nigeria), is an essentially West African instrument. This paper examines the 'dundun' as a key cultural instrument that serves multiple purposes, such as sending coded messages in different West African communities, functioning as a cultural symbol at cultural places and events, as well as entertaining the populace at ritual and social events. Besides examining the varieties, spread and usage of these 'talking drums' in West Africa, the paper looks at meaning in 'dundun' language. Meaning in drum language is determined by both the context and the tonal inflexion of the message it is meant to convey. The pitch of the drum can be regulated to the extent that the drum 'talks', speaking the language of the handler. In conclusion, the paper discusses the role of the 'dundun' drum in present-day music. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 Francis, David J.

Peacekeeping in a bad neighbourhood : the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in peace and security in West Africa / David J. Francis - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 87-116.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; ECOWAS; peacekeeping operations; regional security.

Is there any role for regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security and if so, how effective are they? This article critically outlines the role and contribution of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) to peace and security and examines the core factors that determine its effectiveness. To understand the

imperatives for the expansion of the subregional economic cooperation entity into security regionalism, concomitant with the evolution of a regional peacekeeping and conflict management capability, the article starts with a political economy analysis of West Africa and explores how the West African subregion has emerged as a "bad neighbourhood" in Africa and the theatre of violent intra-State conflicts. Building on this, the article examines the experience of Ecomog I, II, III and IV (ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group), the ECOWAS regional peacekeeping, peace support operators and conflict stabilization interventions in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Côte d'Ivoire. Key issues in evaluating ECOWAS effectiveness in regional peace and security issues are the geopolitics of West Africa and its constraints on the development and practice of common foreign and security policies; the leadership role of Nigeria; the role and contribution of extra-regional actors such as the former colonial powers and the UN; and the quality of leadership of both ECOWAS and Ecomog. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

114 Fridy, Kevin S.

Africa's disappearing election results : why announcing the winner is simply not enough / Kevin S. Fridy - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 88-101 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; elections.

In many African countries releasing election results means simply revealing the winners and losers and publicizing their percentage of the national vote. This norm makes it difficult for researchers interested in studying African elections to collect detailed election data and for citizens to evaluate the validity of the results. This paper describes the difficulties associated with collecting subnational election results in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria from the late colonial period through to the present; explores some of the potential reasons for these difficulties; argues for an alteration in the status quo and pushes election observers and scholars to demand more of African electoral commissions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

115 Kojo Sakyi, Emmanuel

Barriers to the implementation of code of conduct within the public sector in anglophone West African countries : perspectives from public managers / by Emmanuel Kojo Sakyi and N. Bawole - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 72, p. 21-37 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; English-speaking Africa; civil service; professional ethics.

This paper reports on a focus group study of senior and middle-level public managers' perceptions about barriers to the implementation of a code of conduct in the public sector in five anglophone West African countries: Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The study was conducted in March 2008. The findings indicate that if managed effectively, a code of conduct could be a useful tool for controlling irresponsible behaviour, red tape,

favouritism and corruption within the public service. Interviewees agreed that the reintroduction of codes of conduct in African public management has affected behaviour in terms of punctuality, hard work, adherence to rules and good work culture. Inadequate education of employees, too many inconsistencies and lack of impartiality in code administration, unavailability of a copy of the code, senior managers' failure to practise the contents of codes, difficulty in comprehending the language of the code, lack of exemplary leadership, poor supervision and monitoring, prevalence of a syndrome of leniency, an ineffective system of rewards and punishment, and unsupportive public service organization culture were identified as the major constraints to the implementation of a code of conduct. Leadership by example, education of employees, simplification of the code into simpler and readable units, increased access to the code, and rigorous application of a reward and punishment system were amongst the remedial actions suggested by discussants. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

116 Manière, Laurent

Les cultes de la kola dans l'Afrique coloniale: trajectoires et appropriations d'un phénomène religieux / Laurent Manière - In: *Autrepart*: (2010), no. 56, p. 193-211 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; cola; cults; popular beliefs; colonial period.

Au cours de la première moitié du XXe siècle, les cultes de la kola connurent un important succès dans l'Afrique coloniale, se propageant du nord de la Gold Coast jusqu'au Nigeria, en passant par les territoires du Togo et du Dahomey. Les populations littorales intégrèrent la noix de kola et d'autres éléments rituels venus du Nord dans leurs systèmes religieux avec des développements assez différents selon les régions. La noix de kola étant un élément essentiel de ces rites, on les regroupe souvent sous le nom générique de Goro (kola en hausa) ou Gorovodu mais on les connaît également sous les appellations de Atike (médicament), Kunde, Tron. Derrière ces dénominations se cachent en réalité plusieurs divinités dont les mouvements (tant au point de vue géographique que symbolique) se révèlent difficiles à appréhender tant leurs rituels semblent s'être constitués par agrégation d'influences diverses (chrétiennes, vodu, musulmanes), évoluant selon les territoires qu'elles traversaient. Le succès de ces cultes déplut aux missionnaires chrétiens qui décrivent le phénomène dans une série de monographies. Les analyses consacrées aux cultes de la kola ont souvent commenté leur aspect symbolique mais ne se sont pas réellement intéressées à leur trajectoire historique et spatiale. Si dans les années 1920, la capacité d'emprunter et d'innover en matière religieuse n'était absolument pas un phénomène nouveau, la nature et l'intensité des réseaux humains et matériels, les nouvelles frontières mises en place, l'action évangélisatrice de certaines sociétés missionnaires, la désorganisation sociale et les rivalités politiques nées avec la colonisation ont eu en effet une influence déterminante dans le parcours de ces cultes. En quelques années seulement, ils ont pu traverser les lignes et les frontières du monde colonial et

trouvé leur place dans un nouvel espace intermédiaire trans-culturel et trans-social. Bibliogr., rés. en français (p. 263) et en anglais (p. 268). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

117 Mann, Gregory

What was the 'indigénat'? : the 'empire of law' in French West Africa / by Gregory Mann - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 331-353.

ASC Subject Headings: French West Africa; colonial administration; colonial policy; legal status; indigenous peoples.

What was the 'indigénat'? This article approaches this question via three arguments. First, a study of the 'indigénat' (the regime of administrative sanctions applied to colonial subjects) challenges the idea that French West Africa formed part of an 'empire of law'. Second, a dynamic spectrum of political statuses developed around the 'indigénat' until its abolition in 1946. This spectrum is no less significant than one of its poles alone, that of colonial citizens. Third, the 'indigénat', its narrative of reform, and its relationship to law, bureaucracy, and authority illuminate the tensions between imperial rhetoric and colonial governance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

118 Moumouni, Seyni

Le temps des Oulemas : les manuscrits africains comme sources historiques / Seyni Moumouni & Viera Pawlikova-Vilhanova (dir.). - Niamey : Centre Nigérien de Recherches en Sciences Humaines, cop. 2009. - 350 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Études nigériennes, ISSN 0373-6296 ; no. 61) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 285921061X

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; manuscripts; historical sources; Arabic language; Sufism; Koran; Islamization; poetry; conference papers (form); 2007.

Le présent volume contient les actes d'un colloque sur les manuscrits africains en caractères arabe et ajami qui s'est tenu à l'université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey (Niger) (31 janvier-3 février 2007), dans le cadre du projet "Fontes Historiae Africanæ". Les textes des contributions, en français et en anglais, sont rassemblés en quatre parties: 1) Sources et méthodologie; 2) Manuscrits et histoire; 3) Manuscrits et linguistique; 4) Manuscrits et soufisme. Titres des contributions: 1) Corans africains manuscrits: vers une typologie (Constant Hameï) - Research methodology among scholars of the Sokoto Caliphate: before the British colonial invasion of 1903 (Sambo Wali Junaidu). 2) Manuscrit arabe sur l'histoire de la dynastie des 'maïyî' du Muniyo (Maïyî korema Zakari) - Environnement, chronologie et histoire: la contribution des manuscrits arabes à la connaissance des périodes de crises de subsistance du Sahel (Boureïma Alpha Gado) - An early Tuareg anti-colonial manifesto? A local critique of the French occupation of the Niger Bend (Bruce Hall) - Les manuscrits relatifs au règlement

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des conflits dans la Boucle du Niger, au Mali: contenus et importance (Moussa Ibrahim Toure) - Commandant Descemet and Hammadu Usman Umaru: sources on Gimbala book culture, 1317-1325 AH/1900-1907 CE (Jeremy Berndt) - Once upon a time in Yendi: glimpses from the past through the lens of manuscripts (Ghana) (Muhammad Hafiz). 3) Allusion and intertext in West African Arabic poetry: intertextual readings of some poems from Tazyini al-Waraqat, Ifadatu al-Talibin and Diwan al-wazir Junaid (Abdul-Samad Abdullah) - "Mahzûr, ratu-1-sa, a t", un manuscrit ajami en hausa: présentation et considérations d'ordre linguistique (Mahamane L. Abdoulaye) - Mandinka kinship and politics versus Arabic vocabulary in a chronicle from Guinea-Bissau (Zoltan Szombathy) - The contribution of Sheikh Abubakar Bube to Arabic lexicography: a case study of some of his remarks on al-Qamus al-Muhit by Fairuz-A, ba, dy (Sani Umar Musa) - Pratique d'écriture et transmission du savoir religieux en Afrique: chants religieux songay-zarma: cas des lettres de Say (Moulaye Hassane). 4) Aspects littéraires dans l'œuvre du Cheikh Abdel Razak de Koussa (Moutari Mahamane Sabo) - Kita, b wa lamma balagtu: expériences spirituelles et parcours mystiques chez Cheikh Uthman dan Fodio (1754-1817), présentation, traduction et annotation (Seyni Moumouni). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

119 Nga Ndongo, Valentin

La sociologie aujourd'hui : une perspective africaine / sous la dir. de Valentin Nga Ndongo et Emmanuel Kamdem. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 403 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Sociologie africaine) - Papers presented at an international colloquium, "La sociologie et l'anthropologie aujourd'hui: statuts, enjeux et débats", held Nov. 15-17, 2005 at the Université de Yaoundé 1, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2296111211

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Senegal; Togo; sociology; anthropology; social research; conference papers (form); 2005.

Du 15 au 17 novembre 2005 s'est tenu à Yaoundé (Cameroun) un colloque international s'interrogeant sur le savoir sociologique et anthropologique. Cinq thèmes ont été abordés et forment l'organisation du présent volume: théories et méthodes, enseignement et recherche, sociologie et sciences sociales, itinéraires africains de sociologie, applications socioprofessionnelles. Il s'agit du statut, de la vocation et des enjeux de la sociologie aujourd'hui principalement au Cameroun, mais aussi dans d'autres pays d'Afrique subsaharienne comme le Sénégal et le Togo. Auteurs (dans l'ordre de l'ouvrage): Valentin Nga Ndongo, Armel Huet, Cyrille Kone, Misse Misse, Abdoulaye Niang, Camille Ekomo Engolo, Pierre Mbouombouo, Godefroy Ngima Mawoung, Jean Nzhie Engono, Svetlana Roubailo-Koudolo, Jean-Claude Mbarga, Martin Elouga, Lucien Ayissi, Mbonji Edjenguèlè, Emmanuel Kamden et Rose Ikelle, Laurent Charles Boyomo Assala, Jacques Philippe

Tsala Tsala, Emmanuel Amougou Mballa, Moustapha Tamba, Olayinka Margaret Njikam Savage, Luc Mebenga Tamba. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

120 Nicaise, Médé

L'autonomisation "retenue": étude sur le principe de libre administration des collectivités territoriales en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone / par Médé Nicaise - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 73, p. 1-17.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; French-speaking Africa; legislation; decentralization; local government; central-local government relations; administrative reform.

L'Afrique de l'Ouest francophone s'efforce d'aménager, par paliers, une nouvelle administration territoriale fondée sur le principe de libre administration des collectivités territoriales. En vertu de la décentralisation - bien que ce terme ne soit pas mentionné dans les textes constitutionnels, de nouveaux cadres juridiques de l'administration territoriale sont définis au Sénégal, au Mali, au Niger, au Burkina Faso et au Bénin. Les lois confèrent aux contrôles exercés par le représentant de l'État une fonction de garant de l'unité de l'ordonnement juridique. La République est une et le garant de cette unité est le pouvoir central, qui s'exprime à travers les mécanismes de la tutelle (Première partie). Par ailleurs et sur la base des dispositions constitutionnelles qui confient au pouvoir exécutif la responsabilité de déterminer et de conduire la politique de la Nation, les textes organisant l'administration décentralisée des pays ouest africains francophones aménagent les outils juridiques et institutionnels qui permettent à l'État d'ordonner la gestion des collectivités territoriales autour de sa propre politique. Le principe de libre administration peut donc être contrarié par l'exigence de cohérence de la politique de la nation (Deuxième partie). (Le présent article est une version légèrement remaniée d'un texte paru en 2008 dans la "Revue juridique et politique des États francophones", année 62, no. 2, p. 188-208). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

121 Rossi, Benedetta

Reconfiguring slavery : West African trajectories / ed. by Benedetta Rossi. - Liverpool : Liverpool University Press, 2009. - XII, 237 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Liverpool studies in international slavery ; 2) - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 9781846311994

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Benin; Cameroon; Gambia; Ghana; Mauritania; Niger; Senegal; slavery; slaves; freedmen; social status; conference papers (form); 2007.

This collective volume focuses on the range of trajectories followed by slavery as an institution following the abolition of the slave trade, and the continuing, multifaceted strategies that descendants of both owners and slaves have developed to make use of their forebears' social positions, or to distance themselves from them. The ideas presented were

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first discussed at an international conference held at the London School of Oriental and African Studies in May 2007 and organized in collaboration with the Centre of African Studies of the University of London. The essays are: Introduction: rethinking slavery in West Africa (Benedetta Rossi); Slave descent and social status in Sahara and Sudan (French West Africa) (Martin A. Klein); African American psychologists, the Atlantic slave trade and Ghana: a history of the present (Tom McCaskie); After abolition: metaphors of slavery in the political history of the Gambia (Alice Bellagamba); Islamic patronage and republican emancipation: the slaves of the Almaami in the Senegal River Valley (Senegal) (Jean Schmitz); Curse and blessing: on post-slavery modes of perception and agency in Benin (Christine Hardung); Contemporary trajectories of slavery in Haalpulaar society (Mauritania) (Olivier Leservoisier); Slavery and politics: stigma, decentralisation and political representation in Niger and Benin (Eric Komlavi Hahonou); Slavery and migration: social and physical mobility in Ader (Niger) (Benedetta Rossi); Discourses on slavery: reflections on forty years of research (Cameroon, Trinidad) (Philip Burnham). [ASC Leiden abstract]

122 Vreyer, Philippe De

Migration, self-selection and returns to education in the WAEMU / Philippe De Vreyer, Flore Gubert and François Roubaud - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 52-87 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; labour migration; migrants; economic behaviour.

Using data from labour force surveys conducted simultaneously in the capital cities of seven West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries, the authors estimate a model of residential location choice in which expected earnings play a role. The model is first estimated in a reduced form. Estimates are then used to correct for the endogeneity of locational choice in the earnings equations estimated for each country. The authors find that migration behaviour has a significant effect in shaping earnings differentials between education levels and between the seven capital cities. Corrected predicted earnings in each country are then used as an independent variable in a structural multinomial logit of residential choice. Results show that individuals tend to reside in countries in which their expected earnings are higher than elsewhere. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BENIN

123 Bagodo, Obarè B.

Reconnaissance archéologique préventive intégrée à l'étude d'impact environnemental du Projet Gazoduc de l'Afrique de l'Ouest au Bénin (16-21 août 2004) : rétrospective, suivi et

dimensions prospectives / Obarè B. Bagodo - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2009), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 18-32 : foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; archaeology.

En accord avec les termes de références du 'Service Order Agreement no. 79117-055' passé entre Chevron Texaco Global Technology Services Company et une équipe de deux consultants archéologiques, une reconnaissance archéologique préventive a été conduite au Bénin, du 16 au 21 août 2004, dans la zone d'emprise du 'Projet Gazoduc de l'Afrique de l'Ouest' (GAO). L'objet de cette reconnaissance était de localiser d'éventuels éléments de patrimoine culturel tangible ou de sites archéologiques sur le tracé et les emplacements prévus pour l'implantation dudit gazoduc dans le pays. Cette portion de territoire a connu une présence humaine quasi continue depuis une période non encore déterminée avec précision mais antérieure au XVe siècle. À l'issue de la reconnaissance, des recommandations ont été faites à l'attention de l'équipe internationale de coordination du Projet GAO, afin que toutes les mesures utiles soient prévues pour une prise en compte des ressources culturelles matérielles avant et pendant la phase d'implantation du GAO-Bénin. La copie du rapport fut déposée à Lomé (Togo), au siège de la Communauté électrique du Bénin (CEB). Malgré cette précaution préventive, la phase d'implantation du gazoduc et des stations d'exploitation a démarré au Bénin sans aucune tentative de discussion avec les archéologues. Une telle situation de peu de considération des dimensions archéologiques et culturelles en matière de politique managériale du développement a motivé la présente réflexion. Celle-ci part d'une rétrospective du contexte, des objectifs, de la méthodologie et des résultats de la reconnaissance archéologique préventive, pour déboucher sur une esquisse de quelques dimensions prospectives. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURKINA FASO

124 Hilgers, Mathieu

Révoltes et oppositions dans un régime semi-autoritaire : le cas du Burkina Faso / sous la dir. de Mathieu Hilgers et Jacinthe Mazzocchetti. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2010. - 313 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811104191

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; authoritarianism; political attitudes; local politics; resistance; State-society relationship; political opposition.

Ce volume, qui rassemble des études de cas menées au Burkina Faso, entend former une contribution à l'analyse du fonctionnement des régimes semi-autoritaires, et proposer un aperçu à la fois synthétique et détaillé de la situation politique du pays, fondé sur des données empiriques. La première partie, "Opposition, tradition et changement social",

prend en compte les interprétations du phénomène de la sorcellerie et de l'hétérogénéité dans le passé de la société. Elle pose la question de savoir si une partie des dissemblances n'est pas à rapprocher des modes d'organisations locaux qui, au niveau des communautés de base, prévalent d'une région à l'autre (Benoît Beucher, Marion Vaast, Arnaud Bieri, Sylvain Froidevaux, Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Mahir Saul). La deuxième partie, "Ville et contestations", traite de la problématique de la traduction citadine du politique dans un contexte où l'État, en dépit de la "transition démocratique" des années 1990, demeure fondamentalement autoritaire (Alain Sanou, Alexandra Biehler, Émile Le Bris, Jacky Bouju, Mathieu Hilgers, Laurent Fourchard). La troisième partie, "Opposition et institutions", présente des cas montrant l'ambiguïté de la position des étudiants burkinabè, des journalistes à la suite de l'Affaire Norbert Zongo et des réseaux anticorruption. Le système politique burkinabè est une démocratie à double façade: elle tolère en effet l'opposition, mais celle-ci reste surveillée (Jacinthe Mazzocchetti, Sabine Luning, Marie-Soleil Frère, Augustin Loada, Sten Hagberg). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

125 Smith, Kate Bolgar

Questions of source in African cinema: the heritage of the griot in Dani Kouyaté's films / Kate Bolgar Smith - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 25-38.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; cinema; griots; epics; Manding.

This article offers a review of the long-accepted genre of 'return to the source' within African cinema through an analysis of the work of Dani Kouyaté, the celebrated director and griot from Burkina Faso. Drawing on sociological and anthropological knowledge of the Mande region, and particularly the musical traditions of the griot, the author suggests that the 'source' material of such films needs to be reassessed. While 'return to the source' films are often thought to present Africa's precolonial past, the author argues that a focus on 'precolonial' Africa does not preclude a focus on contemporary cultures. A re-view of the 'return to the source' films from a local perspective reveals a binding factor between the past and the present: the heritage of the griot. An analysis of two of Kouyaté's films - 'Keïta! L'héritage du griot' (1995) and 'Sia, le rêve du python' (2001) - demonstrates the ability of 'return to the source' films to be culturally syncretic and inspired by contemporary events as the director interlaces the past and the present, the local and the global. Questioning the tendencies to ghettoize films from Africa, the author proposes an outlook for African screen media scholarship that recognizes a film's specific cultural heritage and integrates it into the global film tradition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

126 Stroh, Alexander

The power of proximity: a concept of political party strategies applied to Burkina Faso / Alexander Stroh - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 1-29 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; political parties; election campaigns; ethnicity.

Recent publications suggest that exclusively ethno-regional parties are as rare in sub-Saharan Africa as elsewhere. At the same time, the idea that ethnicity is a very special feature of African party politics persists. This article acknowledges the general relevance of ethnicity in party competition but emphasizes the level at which it becomes important. It develops a micro-behavioural approach that pays particular attention to the strategic choices of party elites in order to supplement the dominant structuralist thinking in party research on Africa. An in-depth evaluation of detailed election data from Burkina Faso shows that strategies relying on personal proximity between the voter and the candidates influence the parties' success to a great extent. Parties maximize their chances of winning seats if they concentrate their limited resources on the home localities of leading party members. Hence, African party politics are less dependent on ethnic demography than is often implied but more open to change through elite behaviour. App. (key data on selected parties), bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CAPE VERDE

127 Cabral, Iva María

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Cap-Vert / Iva Cabral et Cláudio Furtado (éd.) ; trad. du portugais par Yann Guillaud ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2010. - 179 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2811103929

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Cape Verde; European Union; economic integration; ECOWAS; international relations; conference papers (form); 2008.

Aboutissement des travaux du séminaire tenu à Praia (Cap Vert) en octobre 2008, le présent ouvrage discute des avantages et des contraintes d'une intégration du Cap-Vert à la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États d'Afrique de l'Ouest). Par son insularité, son identité créole et sa position géographique à 400 km des côtes africaines, l'archipel se trouve dans une position d'intérêts différents entre son encrage au sein de la communauté ouest-africaine et son partenariat spécial avec l'Union européenne. Titres des textes de contributions: La problématique de l'immigration clandestine et les droits humains (Vera Duarte) - La spécificité d'un État insulaire et diasporique (José Maria Semedo) - Le Cap-Vert et la CEDEAO, une question identitaire (Gabriel Fernandes) - Le Cap-Vert et l'intégration en Afrique occidentale: discours de la "découverte" et mythes de fondation (António Correia e Silva) - Les politiques publiques du Cap-Vert dans le cadre de l'intégration à la CEDEAO et la stratégie globale de développement (José António M. dos Reis) - Le Cap-Vert et les nouvelles dimensions régionales (CPLP [Communauté de pays

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de langue portugaise], PALOP [Pays africains de langue officielle portugaise], OTAN, UE) (António Pedro Monteiro Lima) - Dimension économique de l'intégration régionale: la CEDEAO et le cas du Cap-Vert (José Luís Rocha) - La problématique de la libre circulation des personnes et des biens: le rôle du Cap-Vert dans la sécurité de la côte occidentale et de la frontière sud de l'Union européenne (Manuel Amante Rosa). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

128 Laurent, Pierre-Joseph

Esprits sans patrie: une analyse de la "religion du voyage" dans les îles du Cap-Vert / Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Charlotte Plaideau - In: *Autrepart*: (2010), no. 56, p. 39-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; syncretism; spirits; migrants; Catholic Church.

Les îles du Cap-Vert ont été découvertes en 1460. Plaque tournante du commerce atlantique des esclaves, elles semblent prédisposées, par la suite, à l'hybridation, à l'accommodement à l'ambivalence et à la transnationalisation. La spiritualité capverdienne se construit sur un double mouvement où la conversion forcée des esclaves africains au catholicisme va de pair avec une familiarisation des Européens aux systèmes de pensées de l'Afrique. Au fil des siècles, ce métissage fait naître un imaginaire catholique populaire où l'esprit du défunt (finado) s'établit comme l'un des ciments de la société; par sa mainmise symbolique sur le sort de ces familles de migrants tourmentées entre ici et là-bas, l'esprit "apatride" devient le commun dénominateur entre le natif et le migrant, le jeune et le vieux, le populaire et l'érudit, le catholique et le protestant, le continental et l'insulaire, l'Africain et l'Européen. Qu'il soit "errant" - inférieur - ou "de lumière" - supérieur -, l'esprit du défunt est également l'entité convoquée par le rationalisme chrétien pour (re)créer du lien. Ce n'est pas un hasard puisque cette doctrine spiritualiste née au Brésil en 1910 s'est répandue à l'étranger en accompagnant la diaspora capverdienne. Ses "irradiations" et séances de "dédoublément et nettoyage psychique" dirigées vers le monde entier, en font une spiritualité délocalisée, permettant de relier les destins humains par-delà les frontières géopolitiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf. rés. en français (p. 260) et en anglais (p. 265). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

GHANA

129 Breckenridge, Keith

The world's first biometric money: Ghana's e-Zwisch and the contemporary influence of South African biometrics / Keith Breckenridge - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 4, p. 642-662 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; identity; information technology; money; banking.

In January 2008 the Ghanaian Central Bank announced that it had introduced a new centralized mechanism for the settlement of transactions between the Ghanaian banks.

This interbank switch, as it was called, was purchased from, and managed by, the South African company Net 1 UEPS, and it had a unique central organizing principle. The switch was indexed biometrically, using a key derived from the ten fingerprints of account holders. This new interbank switch and a smartcard encoded in the same way has equipped Ghana with the world's first biometric money supply. This article is an effort to explain the development and significance of this biometric money, which Ghanaians call the e-Zwich. It traces the way in which biometric registration in Ghana (as in other African countries) has leaked from the mundane, difficult, and mostly unrewarding, task of civil registration into the more properly remunerated domain of monetary transactions. Viewed in the light of the rich historical anthropology of money in West Africa, what is at stake in Ghana may be much more significant than any of the current participants fully realize. Perhaps the most interesting finding of this study is that the e-Zwich system might actually succeed. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French.

130 Codjoe, Samuel Nii Ardey

Long-term determinants of deforestation in Ghana : the role of structural adjustment policies / Samuel Nii Ardey Codjoe and Fred M. Dzanku - In: *African Development Review*: (2009), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 558-588 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; deforestation; structural adjustment.

Prior to the 1980s, Ghana witnessed an alternating cycle of boom and scarcity, culminating in the introduction of structural adjustment policies (SAP) in the early 1980s. This paper uses data from the Ghana Forestry Services, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, FAO Yearbook of Forestry Products, Ghana Timber Marketing Board, Quarterly Digest of the Ghana Statistical Service, World Debt Tables, Bank of Ghana, IMF, COCOBOD and Ministry of Finance to examine the impact of SAP on deforestation in Ghana. The paper reveals a negative impact of structural adjustment on deforestation in Ghana through both direct and indirect channels. The most important channel of the effect of SAP on deforestation resulted from the conversion of forestland to crop farming, particularly cocoa farming, during the post-adjustment period. Even though wood extraction exhibited a negative impact on deforestation, the impact seemed relatively weaker than that of agricultural land use. In addition, while in the long run, deforestation tended to be more responsive to logging than agriculture, in the short run the elasticity of deforestation with respect to agriculture tended to be greater than that with respect to logging. Finally, agriculture was relatively more important in causing deforestation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

131 Duncan, Beatrice Akua

Cocoa, marriage, labour and land in Ghana: some matrilineal and patrilineal perspectives / Beatrice Akua Duncan - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 2, p. 301-321 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; cocoa; gender division of labour; marriage; customary law.

There is evidence to show that the institution of marriage, particularly customary law marriage, has served as an important framework for the extraction of conjugal labour as a factor in cocoa production since its introduction in the Gold Coast in 1879. This was necessitated by the abolition in 1874 of slavery and pawning, and the consequent need to replace an illegitimate and coercive system with a legitimate one. By virtue of a pre-existing customary obligation placed on women to assist their husbands in their economic pursuits, the marriage institution provided a basis for this transition. It has been argued, however, that some forms of economic relationship in Ghana revolve around expectations of reciprocity, and that human beings are not altogether altruistic in their dispensation of labour. Hence, women who provide labour support to their husbands expect to be rewarded with land or cocoa farms. In this article, the author argues that the pivotal role of cocoa in the rural economy intensified the use of conjugal labour and the consequent expectation of land by wives from their husbands, resulting in a situation in which cocoa, marriage, labour and land rights eventually evolved as 'institutional quadruplets'. Through case studies extracted from field work conducted in six communities in the Brong Ahafo, Western and Volta Regions of Ghana, the author demonstrates the continued interplay between these forces in modern times, and outlines some policy-centred concerns for the future direction of the cocoa industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

132 Geest, Kees van der

Local perceptions of migration from north-west Ghana / Kees van der Geest - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 4, p. 595-619 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Dagari; labour migration; seasonal migration; return migration; attitudes.

The Upper West Region in northern Ghana is a major source area of migrants who travel to southern Ghana seasonally or for longer periods. This has important implications for the lives and livelihoods of the Dagara migrants themselves and their relatives at home. Almost invariably the impact of out-migration on sending areas has been studied using 'Western' academic parameters. Little is known about how the people themselves value the profound changes that migration causes in their societies. In this article, findings are presented from interviews with 204 rural household heads who were asked to express their opinion about the consequences of seasonal, long-term and return migration. A quantitative approach to qualitative data was adopted to differentiate between collective perceptions and individual

opinions. It was found that almost all respondents were positive about the consequences of seasonal labour migration. They applauded its contribution to food security and considered it one of the few ways of gaining access to money and goods. The respondents were much more ambivalent about the consequences of long-term migration and return migration. On the positive side, they emphasized that out-migration reduced the pressure on farmland, and that some migrants attain higher living standards, both for themselves and for their relatives at home. On the negative side, many long-term migrants are not able to improve their livelihoods or lose their interest in the home community. The lack of support of some migrants is greatly lamented, especially if they later return empty-handed and become a burden on their relatives at home. The methodology used in this study yielded a holistic view of the consequences of migration on the source area as seen through the eyes of the home community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

133 Gilbert, Michelle

Disguising the pain of remembering in Akwapim / Michelle Gilbert - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 3, p. 426-452 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Akwapim polity; memory; personal names; royal insignia.

This essay concerns memory, ritual, and the deliberate obscurity of reference. In Akropong, capital of the small kingdom of Akwapim, southeastern Ghana, memories of a sorrowful or conflict-laden past are accessed by verbal and visual strategies that are allusive in nature. The name-response that a mother gives to her child, sites marked in the ritual landscape and a chief's gold-covered linguist staff with a carved narrative image are all sites of memory pertaining to the identity of persons or groups. Formalized, repetitive and felt to be obligatory, they commemorate continuity with a dangerous and/or painful past and simultaneously deny it. At issue are memories of past events - personal catastrophes, violent deaths and political disruptions - whose ramifications must still be confronted. The essay describes two cases in particular - children's names, and ritual sites and regalia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

134 Hilson, Gavin

A 'Kimberley protest' : diamond mining, export sanctions, and poverty in Akwatia, Ghana / Gavin Hilson and Martin J. Clifford - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 436, p. 431-450 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; diamonds; trade boycotts; diamond mining.

The temporary suspension of diamond exports in Ghana in 2006 and 2007 is arguably the most significant move to address mounting criticisms of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), an international initiative aimed at stemming the flow of rough diamonds used to finance wars. The ban, which took effect in November 2006, was much praised,

particularly in civil society circles, where it continues to be seen as a genuine effort to prevent the smuggling of "conflict diamonds". At the time, Ghana was accused of harbouring stones originating from rebel-held territories in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire. No evidence was found in support of the case that it was a repository for "conflict diamonds", however, and exports resumed early in March 2007. This article examines the context for the accusations of Ghana's implication in the smuggling of illicit diamonds, and draws on recent fieldwork to explain how the suspension has affected Akwatia, the country's main diamondiferous area. The actions taken raise important questions about how suspected violators - particularly smaller diamond-producing nations - of the KPCS should be handled, and underscore how global compacts can have a host of negative repercussions at the village level. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

135 Jockers, Heinz

The successful Ghana election of 2008: a convenient myth? / Heinz Jockers, Dirk Kohnert and Paul Nugent - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 95-115 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; elections; 2008; election monitoring; National Democratic Congress; New Patriotic Party.

Ghana's 2008 election has been hailed by national and international observers as a model for Africa. The perception of success has prevailed despite persistent concerns about an inflated voters' register and electoral fraud perpetrated by the two major parties, the NPP (New Patriotic Party) and NDC (National Democratic Congress), in their strongholds in the Ashanti and Volta Regions respectively. Electoral malpractice in Ghana's virtual two-party system could acquire a decisive importance as a 'third force', representing an even more important factor than the smaller opposition parties. Unfortunate diplomatic and technocratic biases in election monitoring, combined with a reluctance on the part of the responsible authorities to investigate what appears to be a long history of fraudulent voting, amounts to a dangerous time bomb of unresolved conflict which could detonate in future elections. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

136 Kobo, Ousman

'We are citizens too': the politics of citizenship in independent Ghana / Ousman Kobo - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 67-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; citizenship; immigrants; politics.

This paper examines Ghana's struggle to create a pluralistic nationality that guarantees universal rights to all citizens, including people of foreign origin. A major recipient of colonial labour migrants who considered themselves citizens of Ghana at the time of independence, Ghana provides an excellent case study for exploring the ambiguities and malleability of

postcolonial citizenship. The author analyses the various ways in which Ghanaian politicians have struggled since independence to redefine the nationality status of descendants of migrants from other parts of West Africa, who are collectively called Zongo and are mainly Muslim. The author argues that the politicization of Ghana's postcolonial citizenship stems not only from the country's colonial legacy, but also from struggles over diminishing economic resources between the late 1960s and early 1980s that led some indigenous Ghanaians to declare the non-autochthonous population as 'aliens' who should be excluded from the benefits of citizenship. Constitutional provisions that recognized citizenship by birth were contested by popular perceptions that only the autochthonous are 'true' citizens and are thus the only legitimate beneficiaries of political and economic rights. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

137 Lindberg, Staffan I.

What accountability pressures do MPs in Africa face and how do they respond? : evidence from Ghana / Staffan I. Lindberg - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 117-142 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; parliamentarians; patronage.

How African politicians, especially legislators, behave on a daily basis is still largely unknown. This article gives an empirical account of the daily accountability pressures and the strategies that Members of Parliament (MPs) in Ghana employ in responding to the demands that they face. While literature on political clientelism focuses on explanatory factors like lack of political credibility, political machines capable of effective monitoring, autonomy of brokers, high levels of poverty, and political competitiveness, the role of institutions has been overlooked. While the existing literature suggests that political clientelism is an optimal strategy in the context of weak institutions, the present analysis finds that the institution of the office of Member of Parliament in Ghana is strong, but shaped by informal norms in ways that favour the provision of private goods in clientelistic networks. The analysis also points to theoretical lessons on how political clientelism can endogenously undermine the conditions for its own existence. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

138 Swart, Sarah

Unaccompanied minor refugees and the protection of their socioeconomic rights under human rights law / Sarah Swart - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 103-128.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; South Africa; social and economic rights; refugees; children; children's rights.

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This paper reflects the results of a study whose main objective was to investigate the practical treatment of unaccompanied minor refugees in Ghana and South Africa, and to explore whether such treatment is in accordance with existing international norms and standards for the protection of refugee children. The study focused on the realization of children's socioeconomic rights in order to measure treatment. The paper addresses the obstacles which prevent the proper treatment of unaccompanied minor refugees, and makes recommendations as to how the international community can better regulate the treatment of unaccompanied minor refugees. In essence, the paper investigates whether there is a discrepancy between the rights of child refugees acknowledged in international law, and the situation of unaccompanied minor refugees in practice and, if so, how this can be remedied. Through the case studies of Ghana and South Africa, the paper shows that unaccompanied minor refugees are, to a certain extent, lost in the system. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

139 Takyi, Baffour K.

Religion and the public sphere : religious involvement and voting patterns in Ghana's 2004 elections / Baffour K. Takyi, Chris Opoku-Agyeman, and Agnes Kutin-Mensah - In: *Africa Today*: (2009/10), vol. 56, no. 4, p. 62-86 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; elections; 2004; voting; religion.

Since the end of the cold war, the sub-Saharan African region has witnessed an increased pace of "democratization". Ghana has evolved an orderly political succession in a vibrant democratic culture, and has conducted five successful elections since the early 1990s. These elections have been deemed free, fair, and devoid of the fraud that is common in many African countries. As a result, Ghana is considered a beacon of hope for democratic activists in sub-Saharan Africa as they challenge the absence of good governance in their own nations. Studies that examine Ghana's new democratic experiment abound, but nearly all focus on ethnicity and the electoral process. Far fewer have examined religion, a powerful identifiable force in the Ghanaians' lives, and how it affects the electoral process. This study uses 2005 Afrobarometer Survey data to examine the links between religion and voting patterns in Ghana's 2004 elections. Findings suggest that, in contrast to Muslims, Ghanaian Christians, especially the Protestant groups, were more supportive of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) than the National Democratic Congress (NDC). Implications for the findings are suggested, at least with respect to social inequalities and political discourse in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

140 Goerg, Odile

Le non de la Guinée, 1958 : entre mythe, relecture historique et résonances contemporaines / ouvrage dir. par Odile Goerg, Céline Pauthier et Abdoulaye Diallo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 208 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Cahier, ISSN 0981-339X ; 25) - Avec le concours du laboratoire SEDET (CNRS) et de l'université Paris-Diderot. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2296113311

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; independence; political history; memory; referendums; 1958.

Le 28 septembre 1958, les Guinéens votent à quatre-vingt-quatorze pour cent "non" au référendum portant sur la Communauté franco-africaine. Cette date constitue avant tout un événement fondateur de la nation et de l'État guinéen. Dans le présent ouvrage, les auteurs cherchent à jeter un autre regard sur cet événement et à en explorer les résonances dans l'histoire récente. C'est que le "non" est devenu en effet porteur de multiples messages. L'ouvrage vise à restituer la genèse du "non" comme mythe collectif tout en montrant les usages politiques qui en furent faits par les régimes successifs. Première partie: Une indépendance singulière: de 1958 aux résonances contemporaines. Titres des contributions: The refusal to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the 1958 "no" (Mike McGovern) - Réflexions sur le "non" de la Guinée, cinquante ans après (Ismael Barry) - Le "non" de Sékou Touré à travers les illustrations de la presse ghanéenne: (sept.-déc. 1958) (Anne Hugon). Deuxième partie: Construction du "non" et enjeux mémoriels: Le "non" de la Guinée: un lieu de mémoire national (Céline Pauthier) - Et si Sékou Touré n'était que l'homme du 25 août 1958? (Abdoulaye Diallo) - 25 août 1958 - 28 septembre 1958 - 2 octobre 1958: trois dates-clés de l'indépendance de la Guinée (André Lewin). Troisième partie: De la mobilisation anticoloniale à la mobilisation nationale: les impacts du "non": Guinéenne, aofienne, africaine Jeanne Martin Cissé: une normalienne en politique à l'heure de l'indépendance (Pascale Barthélémy) - Une désespérance de l'indépendance: l'unité nationale (Bernard Charles) - L'impact du "non" sur la politique culturelle guinéenne: indépendance politique et "décolonisation" culturelle (Brieuc Van de Wiele). En annexe, l'ouvrage comporte divers textes et documents ainsi qu'une bibliographie pour servir de sources à l'histoire de la Guinée moderne. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

141 Koko, Sadiki

Challenges for a return to civilian rule in Guinea / Sadiki Koko - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 101-107.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; political change; political conflicts.

WEST AFRICA - GUINEA

More than a year after the death of then President General Lansana Conté in December 2008 and the military takeover by the 'Conseil National pour la Démocratie et le Développement' hours later, the political transition in Guinea remains plagued by major uncertainties. The botched assassination of the President, Captain Moussa Dadis Camara, by his aide de camp, Lieutenant Aboubacar Sidiki Diakité, on 3 December 2009, has exacerbated the political crisis in a country believed to be on the brink of implosion. Guinea's current predicament continues to highlight the imperative necessity of addressing the challenges facing political transition in the country, a precondition for a speedy restoration of constitutional order, and return to civilian rule. The author argues that unless all internal and external stakeholders commit to a practically sound and politically realistic approach to overcoming the current political impasse, the political transition in Guinea is doomed to fail. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VIII-XI). [ASC Leiden abstract]

142 Picard, Louis A.

The 2008 Guinea Conakry coup: neither inevitable nor inexorable / Louis A. Picard and Ezzeddine Moudoud - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 51-69.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; democratization; civil society; coups d'état; 2008.

On 23 December 2008, the army captain Mousaa Dadis Camara seized power in a bloodless military coup in Guinea (Conakry), a mere hours after the death of long-sitting authoritarian president Lansana Conté. Using a political economy approach, this article examines the issue of democratic governance in Guinea and the impact that international donors had on the political debate in the last years of the Conté regime. Conté, who had held the office of president since 1984, had long been ill and speculation had been rife for at least the last decade as to his imminent demise. The authors' contention is that there was and continues to be an evolving pluralism and embryo group of self-defined civil society organizations in both urban and rural Guinea, but as a result of the December 2008 military coup opportunities have been lost in the promotion of democratic governance and more pluralistic group dynamics in the country. The authors argue that support for indigenous (and self-defined) civil society groups, including the development of political parties by the international community, is essential for a return to institutionalized governance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

IVORY COAST

143 Cutolo, Armando

Modernity, autochthony and the Ivorian nation: the end of a century in Côte d'Ivoire / Armando Cutolo - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 4, p. 527-552.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; political ideologies; citizenship; national identity.

In the mid-1990s, Côte d'Ivoire witnessed the rise of the ideology of ivoirité, a conception of citizenship based on autochthonous origins. Ivoirité was elaborated by a group of Ivorian intellectuals in the context of the political struggle opposing Henry Konan Bedié to Alassane Ouattara in the succession to the late President Houphouët-Boigny. Through the tactical use of the rhetoric of ivoirité, Ouattara was depicted by his adversaries as a 'Burkinabé' trying to rule the country. Going beyond this tactical aspect, the article addresses the ideological relations linking ivoirité to the 'project of an Ivorian liberal society' explicitly constructed by the same intellectuals. These relations contributed to the emergence, in the Ivorian public space, of a discourse establishing self-evident, hegemonic connections between notions like autochthony, modernity and nationality, on the one hand, and biopolitical concepts like population, immigration, security and resources on the other. The article uses two complementary perspectives to frame this emergent discourse. One focuses on the historical continuity of the political-economic strategies and population policies implemented by colonial governments and postcolonial elites. The other uses Giorgio Agamben's critical enquiry into citizenship and nationality to bring to light the implication of the ivoirité intellectuals in the construction of a national 'bios', and thus in the singling out of a paradigmatic form of bare life. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

144 Koffie-Bikpo, Céline Yolande

Aspects de la Côte-d'Ivoire / [contrib. de Céline Yolande Koffie-Bikpo ... et al.] - In: *Les cahiers d'Outre-Mer*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 251, p. 299-483 : foto's, graf., krt., tab - Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais..

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; marine fisheries; coastal management; tourism; urbanization; automobiles; used goods; informal sector; public transport; mobile telephone; access to health care; boundaries.

Composé d'un ensemble de neuf articles sur la recherche géographique sur la Côte d'Ivoire, ce numéro spécial couvre un vaste espace, dont une partie importante est consacrée au littoral, jusqu'à la frontière nord du pays. Titres des articles: Le littoral d'Assinie en Côte d'Ivoire: dynamique côtière et aménagement touristique (Célestin Hauhouot) - La pêche maritime en Côte d'Ivoire face à la piraterie halieutique (Céline Yolande Koffie-Bikpo) - Stratégies comparées de l'exploitation des plans d'eau lagunaires de Côte d'Ivoire (Kouassi Paul Anoh) - L'invasion des véhicules d'occasion en transit par le port d'Abidjan: le dynamisme ambivalent d'une activité en plein essor (N'Guessan Hassy Joseph Kablan) - Rôle des transports populaires dans le processus d'urbanisation à Abidjan (Irène Kassi-Djodjo) - Logique des contrats et réalité du marché: la filière de la grande distribution des cartes de recharge téléphoniques (Mamoutou Touré) - L'insécurité

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dans l'agglomération abidjanaise et son impact sur les cadres de vie et de travail (L. Atta Koffi) - L'accessibilité des populations rurales aux soins de santé dans le département d'Abengourou (Côte d'Ivoire) (Kouadio Akou Aka) - Les frontières nord de la Côte d'Ivoire dans un contexte de crise (Dabié Désiré Axel Nassa). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

145 Perrot, Claude-Hélène

Les Éotilé à livre ouvert / Claude-Hélène Perrot - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 233, p. 135-146.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Eotile; chieftaincy; ancestor worship; social change.

En novembre 2008, l'auteur retourne dans le sud-est de la Côte d'Ivoire pour apporter aux Éotilé son dernier ouvrage, "Les Éotilé de Côte d'Ivoire aux XVIIIe et XIXe siècles : pouvoir lignagier et religion", le seul existant à ce jour sur leur histoire, accueilli avec enthousiasme. Le présent article rend compte des cérémonies d'installation de deux chefs de village, où se dessine un changement dans les rapports entre État et chefferie traditionnelle; de la présence d'une religion ancestrale toujours vivante et coexistant avec d'autres appartenances religieuses, mais de façon plus tendue qu'autrefois; de l'attitude à l'égard d'un passé assumé, avec un retour à la langue éotilé en perdition, et d'une volonté de reconnaissance et d'insertion dans le présent, en dépit de l'appauvrissement général. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 174). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

LIBERIA

146 Giddings, Joshua

Research on Liberian music: a historical perspective / Joshua Giddings - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 25-58.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; music; research.

Because of its heterogeneous background, Liberia has a rich musical heritage. Liberian music consists of the ritual and ceremonial music of the indigenous tribes on the one hand, and the religious songs, patriotic hymns and popular dance music brought by the settlers and the missionaries, on the other. Hybrid forms, deriving from both these categories as well as foreign music such as Ghanaian highlife, American jazz and Afro-Cuban music, are also found. The author examines Liberian music as well as research into Liberian music, which is limited and conducted largely by foreigners. He presents a review of existing research, and, in conclusion, delves into the reasons for the low amount of research into Liberian music. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

147 Ag Mohamed, Alassane

Nord du Mali, de la tragédie à l'espoir (1990-1995) : les choix de développement économique (suite) et la problématique des réfugiés / Alassane Ag Mohamed, Chéibane Coulibaly, Gaoussou Drabo. - Bamako : Mande Bukari University Press, 2009. - 61 p. ; 21 cm. - (cahiers de Mande Bukari ; no. 14 (2009)).

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Mauritania; Burkina Faso; rebellions; refugees; peacebuilding; Malians.

Ce cahier comporte la deuxième partie d'une étude qui par le passé avait fait l'objet d'un financement par les ONG Accord, Novib et Oxfam, destinée à donner un éclairage sur le "problème du Nord du Mali", qui a eu des incidences sur le développement de la région en question. L'étude, parue originalement en juillet 1995, est donc reprise dans le présent numéro de la revue et le numéro précédent. L'introduction recommande de prendre en compte le fait que le contexte historique n'est plus complètement le même, et que les conclusions pourraient être nuancées. Les points développés sont: la situation dans la région de Tombouctou, de Gao et de Kidal du point de vue de la sécurité, des problèmes socioéconomiques spécifiques de chacune de ces régions et de la reconstruction de la paix; puis le problème des réfugiés maliens en Mauritanie et au Burkina Faso; les communautés au Nord Mali et l'harmonie à retrouver. Enfin, les différents mouvements de l'Azawad. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

148 Ag Mohamed, Alassane

Nord du Mali, de la tragédie à l'espoir (1990-1995) : l'histoire politique de la rébellion touarègue et arabe et les choix de développement économique / [Alassane Ag Mohamed, Chéibane Coulibaly, Gaoussou Drabo]. - Bamako : Mande Bukari University Press, 2008. - 58 p. ; 21 cm. - (cahiers de Mande Bukari ; no. 13 (2008)).

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Tuareg; Maures; nomads; rebellions; rural economy; peace negotiations; peace treaties.

Ce cahier comporte la première partie d'une étude, qui par le passé avait fait l'objet d'un financement par les ONG Accord, Novib et Oxfam, destinée à donner un éclairage sur le "problème du Nord du Mali", qui a eu des incidences sur le développement dans la région en question. L'étude, parue originalement en juillet 1995, est donc reprise dans le présent numéro de la revue. L'introduction recommande de prendre en compte le fait que le contexte historique général n'est plus complètement le même et que les conclusions pourraient être nuancées. Il s'agit de retracer l'histoire politique de la rébellion touarègue et maure, et de montrer les origines de cette rébellion et son traitement par les trois Républiques successives du Mali de 1962 à 1995. Le développement se trouve au centre du second chapitre de l'étude qui fait un diagnostic pour expliquer le déclin de l'économie

nomade et ébauche des solutions pour la relance du développement dans des zones jusqu'ici sous-exploitées. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

149 Kpodar, Kangni

The distributional effects of oil price changes on household income : evidence from Mali / Kangni Kpodar and Calvin Djiofack - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 205-236 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; consumer prices; petroleum products; household income; price policy.

Many net oil-importing developing countries, particularly African economies, have faced economic difficulties with high oil price increases. As a case study, this paper assesses the distributional effects of a rise in various petroleum product prices in Mali using a standard computable general equilibrium model. The results suggest that rising diesel prices primarily affect richer households, while the poorest ones tend to suffer more from higher kerosene and gasoline prices. Overall, the impact of fuel prices on household budgets shows a U-shaped relationship with expenditure per capita. Regardless of the oil product considered, high-income households benefit disproportionately from oil price subsidies. This suggests that petroleum price subsidies are ineffective in protecting the income of poor households compared with a targeted subsidy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

150 Panella, Cristiana

"Patrons' et 'petits patrons': knowledge and hierarchy in illicit networks of trade in archaeological objects in the Baniko region of Mali / Cristiana Panella - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 124, p. 228-237.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; illicit trade; sculpture; social networks; power.

Par une approche empirique de l'illégalité à travers ses usagers et des rapports d'inégalité, l'auteur dégage le fonctionnement des réseaux d'écoulement de statuettes anciennes en terre cuite dans la région du Baniko (Bougouni) au Mali, à partir des premiers maillons de la chaîne marchande: les paysans-fouilleurs et les intermédiaires ruraux. En particulier, elle essaye d'éclairer le lien entre information et pouvoir en contexte illicite. Son but est de montrer, d'une part, que l'organisation sociale de la filière rurale d'écoulement des terres cuites anciennes répond à un habitus hiérarchique apte à assurer le maintien du status quo des acteurs dominants (antiquaires urbains, antiquaires ruraux, intermédiaires) à travers la dépendance économique des fournisseurs ruraux et le monopole des connaissances de la filière. D'autre part, elle montre que, dans les limites de leurs marges de manœuvre, ces maillons premiers reproduisent des "micrologies de pouvoir" à l'égard des éléments faibles de la chaîne calquées sur les mêmes stratégies de cloisonnement relationnel que les acteurs ruraux subissent par les acteurs dominants. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

151 Pour

Pour l'Office du Niger! : mais quel Office du Niger : les communications. - Bamako : Mande Bukari University Press, 2008. - 77 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (cahiers de Mande Bukari ; no. 11 (2008)) - Les actes du colloque..

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; development corporations; land tenure; agricultural development; rice; agricultural productivity; farmers' associations; conference papers (form); 2008.

Ce numéro comprend les communications présentées au colloque concernant l'Office du Niger (ON) qui s'est tenu les 23-25 janvier 2008 à Bamako (Mali). Les thèmes traités sont: 1) Le schéma directeur de développement de la zone de l'Office du Niger (Paul Coulibaly), dont les objectifs sont l'augmentation de la production agricole et l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population - 2) Les statistiques à l'ON: Présentation de la méthode de sondage statistique du rendement paddy à l'ON (Mamadou Diarra) - Détermination des rendements et productions des cultures dans les périmètres irrigués au Mali, puis Comptendu de mission et proposition de programme pour l'évaluation des rendements et de la production de paddy en zone ON (Amadou Samaké) - 3) La question foncière à l'ON: Note sur les modes de tenure des terres à l'ON (Sadio Dembélé) - Une politique foncière pour la modernisation des exploitations familiales (Faliry Boly) - Gestion du foncier à l'ON: de l'identification des problèmes à la recherche d'un nouveau paradigme (Benoît Dave) - La nouvelle étape du développement agricole et le problème de la coexistence des deux voies de la réforme agraire (Amadou Tiéoulé Diarra) - 4) La représentation paysanne à l'ON: Les organisations paysannes à l'ON, janvier 2008 - Une représentation paysanne pour une gestion transparente et paritaire de l'ON (Faliry Boly). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

152 Pour

Pour l'Office du Niger! : mais quel Office du Niger : le déroulement du colloque et la synthèse des débats. - Bamako : Mande Bukari University Press, 2008. - 51 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (cahiers de Mande Bukari ; no. 10 (2008)) - Les actes du colloque. - Bibliogr.: p. 39-41. - Met bijl., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; development corporations; rural development; conferences; 2008.

Ce cahier présente, en tant que première partie, une synthèse des débats du colloque qui s'est tenu les 23-25 janvier 2008 à Bamako (Mali), et qui était centré autour de la tâche de l'Office du Niger. L'Office du Niger connaît depuis quelques années de nombreuses turbulences. Cependant, les organisateurs du colloque se placent résolument, dans leur présentation des thèmes: question foncière, représentation des paysans, baisse des rendements, dans la perspective d'un Office du Niger confirmé dans ses missions de gestion du réseau irrigué et d'appui aux exploitants, particulièrement aux exploitants familiaux. L'Office du Niger doit être réinventé, pour devenir capable d'accompagner le

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développement rapide des superficies aménagées, d'impulser de façon vigoureuse la production et de créer de nouvelles alliances avec les paysans. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MAURITANIA

153 Bonte, Pierre

Special issue on Mauritania part 1 / [Pierre Bonte et Sébastien Boulay]. - London : Maghreb Review, 2010. - 252 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Maghreb review, ISSN 0309-457X ; vol. 35, no. 1/2) - Omslagtitel. - Met bijdragen in het Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; social change; national identity; Berber; Islam.

Two distinguished scholars in Mauritanian studies, Pierre Bonte and Sébastien Boulay, were invited to edit this special issue of 'The Maghreb Review', which is devoted to 50 years of Mauritania's independence. Contents: Introduction: La Mauritanie contemporaine: enjeux de mémoire et nouvelles identités (Pierre Bonte et Sébastien Boulay); La Mauritanie au passé (re)composé (Pierre Bonte et Mohamedou Ould Mohameden Meyine); Aux origines de la culture matérielle des nomades de Mauritanie réflexions à partir des lexiques arabes et berbères (Catherine Taine-Cheikh); La musique et la poésie mauritaniennes à l'épreuve de la modernité (Mohamed Ould Bouleïba); La mémoire en 'ressac': histoires, identités et savoir naturaliste imrâgen: rupture ou continuité? (Hélène Artaud); Parcours croisés d'objets dans le champ interculturel: l'exemple du tourisme de trekking au Sahara (Adrar mauritanien) (Sébastien Boulay); From the Chinguetti mosque to Dubai towers: 'extraversion', connections and neo-urban society in a globalized Mauritania (Armelle Choplin); De nouvelles façons de fêter l'Ayd al-kabîr/Tabaski à Nouakchott? (Anne-Marie Brisebarre); Le droit au divorce des femmes maures du point de vue du droit musulman ('khul') (Corinne Fortier); Le système financier mauritanien: entre universalisme juridico-financier et particularisme(s) musulman(s) (Mohamed Fall Ould Bah); Overlapping solidarities: the politics of ethnicity and Sufi turuq in Mauritania (Cédric Jourde). [ASC Leiden abstract]

154 Special

Special issue on Mauritania part 2. - London : Maghreb Review, 2010. - P. 259-384. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm. - (Maghreb review, ISSN 0309-457X ; vol. 35, no. 3) - Omslagtitel. - Met bijdragen in het Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; slavery; return migration; Fulani; praise poetry; civil-military relations.

This is the second part of a special issue of 'The Maghreb Review' which was compiled on the occasion of 50 years of independence in Mauritania. Contributions: The politics of slavery in Mauritania: rhetoric, reality and democratic discourse (E. Ann McDougall); Un

nouvel élan du mouvement pendulaire de migration des gens du fleuve ou le retour organisé des réfugiés négro-mauritaniens sur la rive droite du fleuve Sénégal (Ndiawar Kane); 'Orienting' Fulani herders of Mauritania: struggles for identity, political marginalization and mobilization since the 1950s islamization (Riccardo Ciavolella); "Tes louanges, Sid Ahmed, ne sont pas critiques des autres" : pouvoir et louanges du pouvoir dans un village du Tagant mauritanien (Olivier Schinz); Une armée de tribus? Les militaires et le pouvoir en Mauritanie (Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh). [ASC Leiden abstract]

NIGER

155 Haour, Anne

Garumele, ville médiévale du Kanem-Borno? : une contribution archéologique / by Anne Haour and Boube Gado - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 355-375 : foto's, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; archaeology; urban history; Bornu polity.

Cette contribution reconsidère le site de Garumele (Niger) à la lumière de récents travaux archéologiques. Garumele est dit dans les sources historiques avoir été la capitale de l'empire de Kanem-Borno peu avant la fondation de Birnin Gazargamo (deuxième moitié du quinzième siècle). Cet article concilie sources archéologiques et historiques pour évaluer la véracité de cette tradition - mais aussi pour considérer les facteurs méthodologiques et théoriques qui contribuent au mystère des origines du Kanem-Borno. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

156 Turco, Angelo

Conflitti territoriali e sviluppo locale: il caso dell'Aïnoma (Niger) / Angelo Turco - In: *Terra d'Africa*: (2007/09), no. 16, p. 57-106 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; rural development; land conflicts; national parks and reserves.

En 1976 le Niger redéfinit la Réserve Totale de Faune (RTF) de Tamou, riveraine du Parc national W dans la région de Aïnoma, en rendant disponible la moitié de l'ancienne superficie classée pour des usages productifs. C'est un événement d'une énorme importance en Afrique de l'Ouest, car elle montre comment la protection de l'environnement, souvent considérée comme une thématique "naturaliste", soit ramenée au cadre anthropo-géographique qui est le sien, tout en devenant une ressource politique si les circonstances le réclament, selon un principe déjà largement appliqué par le colonisateur en Afrique Occidentale Française. Le déclassement a un objectif double. D'un côté, celui-ci représente une réponse au cycle de sécheresse, en offrant de nouveaux espaces de culture et de pâturage aux agriculteurs et aux pasteurs du Sahel aride. De l'autre côté, le déclassement se propose comme fer de lance du développement local.

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Cependant, le vide juridique dans lequel agissent les instances de la légalité, ainsi que le manque d'organisation, déterminent l'échec des différentes stratégies de développement local. De plus, tout cela met la morosité étatique à la charge des systèmes de légitimité tant fonciers ('fasiya') que politiques ('mansaya'), ce qui se traduit en un accroissement de la pression sur les ressources naturelles et sur la mise en place d'un cadre de conflictualité généralisée qui stresse aussi bien les institutions basiques que celles de la décentralisation. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

157 Adekoya, J.S.

Thematic study of songs that promote Islamic teachings in Yorubaland / J.S. Adekoya - In: *Orita*: (2008), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 103-127.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; popular music; Islamization; religious songs.

Music is an essential part of the culture of the Yoruba of Nigeria. However, in Yorubaland, as elsewhere, Islam has a theological tradition of opposition to music, while on the other hand it has been an incubator of musical evolution and protector of musical traditions. This apparent contradiction has led scholars and ethnomusicologists to focus on whether music is permitted ('halâl') or forbidden ('harâm') in Islam, neglecting the role that music plays in proselytization and the expansion of Islam. Based on (fragments of) texts of musical albums by notable Yoruba Muslim singers, this paper investigates the role of music in the promotion of Islam in Yorubaland. These Islamic 'gospel' musicians choose doctrinal themes or pillars of faith to teach people about their religion. The paper uses these pillars of faith - God, angels, the prophets, holy books and the Last Day - as the themes for testing how some Muslim musicians promote Islam or teach people to have faith in God through their music. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Adesoji, A.O.

Restoring peace or waging war : security agencies' management of ethno-religious uprisings in Nigeria / A.O. Adesoji - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 2-14.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; police; armed forces; rebellions; ethnic conflicts; interreligious relations.

From the 1982 Maitatsine Uprising to the 2009 Kala Kato Riot, Nigeria has been bedevilled by ethnoreligious uprisings with devastating human and material losses. In almost all these crises the police and the military have featured as agencies tasked with the responsibility of maintaining law and order and suppressing insurrection. While it was not alleged that they

precipitated some of these risings perhaps in their attempts to stem or nip them in the bud, they have been accused of escalating the conflict either by their slow and inadequate responses, their partisanship and their arbitrary responses, or by their slackness in managing the crises and their aftermath. However, but for their efforts the security basis of the Nigerian State would have been considerably compromised by religious fundamentalism given the level of preparedness of the groups involved, their resistance and, more importantly, the recurrent nature of the uprisings. This article reflects on the management of ethnoreligious uprisings in Nigeria by the police and the military. It considers the nature of the security agencies' involvement in the crises and examines the factors both within the agencies and in the larger Nigerian society which have aided or hindered their effective management of the conflicts. Note, ref., sum. (p. V-VI). [Journal abstract]

159 Akinbuwa, A.A.

The concept of women's rights in Nigeria / A.A. Akinbuwa - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 465-475.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women's rights; legislation; gender inequality.

The rights of Nigerian women are clearly spelt out in the Nigerian Constitution and in the various international treaties ratified by Nigeria. Yet, in spite of the fact that these rights are entrenched in the various laws, women are still deprived even of their basic human rights. This paper critically examines the question of women's rights and the nature of abuse in Nigeria, and articulates the rationale for and ways in which these rights can be given full effect. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

160 Akintunde, Dorcas Olu

Sexuality and spirituality: possible bedmates in the religious terrain in contemporary Nigeria / Dorcas Olu Akintunde and J.K. Ayantayo - In: *Orita*: (2008), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 91-102.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; sexuality; religion.

In African society, sexuality is considered to have a religious or spiritual dimension. This paper examines the issue of sex from the perspective of the three major religions in Nigeria, viz. Traditional Religion, Christianity and Islam. It also looks at the role of religious organizations in sex education, and pays attention to the influence of globalization on Africans' religious thinking about sexuality. It concludes with suggestions on the enhancement of sexual morality by religious organizations. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

161 Alabi, Mojeed Olujinmi A.

Strains and stresses of local governance in Nigeria : an assessment of the presidential model / by Mojeed Olujinmi A. Alabi - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 72, p. 61-78.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; local government reform; local government; separation of powers; presidential systems.

In 1991 presidentialism was first introduced to the local government level in Nigeria under the phased, never ending transition to civil rule programme of the Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida regime. The introduction of the presidential system to local government was unprecedented in its uniqueness and sudden in its emergence. Enhancement of the system of checks and balances was declared as the rationale for the new local government system. The first major challenge was how to adapt the new reforms to the existing instruments of governance at the local level in the absence of any comprehensive reform package or proposals for reform of the existing laws. It took some time before the needed legal, administrative and institutional framework could be put in place. A major implementation challenge at the onset of the reform programme was the struggle for power between the old career Secretaries and the new, politically appointed ones. In addition, there was no clear provision for the position of Head of Service at the local government level and this issue remains unresolved to date. Another perennial problem of "boardroom politics" attendant to the Babangida reforms of local government administration is the professionalization of the service and the departmentalization of its operations. The haphazard nature of the reforms in terms of conception and implementation also meant that there was no clear-cut demarcation of roles and responsibilities and there were no adequate capacity building trainings for the operators of the system. This created tension and friction between and among different segments of the system. Almost two decades later, many problems of adaptation and implementation remain, bringing into question the logic behind a reform that has so far reinforced rather than resolved the many challenges of governance and administration at a level of government where performance and stability remain indispensable to nation building and development. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

162 Anthony, Douglas

'Resourceful and progressive blackmen' : modernity and race in Biafra, 1967-70 / Douglas Anthony - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 41-61.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Biafran conflict; racial conflicts; propaganda.

Propaganda from Biafra and pro-Biafran rhetoric generated by its supporters drew heavily on ideas of modernity. This continued a pattern of associations rooted in colonial-era policies and ethnic stereotypes, and also represented a deliberate rhetorical strategy aimed

at both internal and external audiences. During the second half of the Nigeria-Biafra War, the concept of race assumed an increasingly prominent role in both Biafran and pro-Biafran discourse, in part because of the diminished persuasiveness of Biafran claims about Nigeria's genocidal intentions. Arguments about race dovetailed with established claims about modernity in ways that persist today. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

163 Araar, Abdelkrim

Poverty and inequality: a micro framework / Abdelkrim Araar and Jean-Yves Duclos - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 357-398 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; poverty; economic inequality; income distribution.

The overall aim of this paper is to develop an analytical micro framework with which to probe into some of the complex and context-specific linkages that exist between poverty and inequality. The micro-level data come from the recent and nationally representative National Living Standard Survey (NLSS) of Nigerian households, a survey that was carried out between September 2003 and August 2004 by Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics. The paper explores the link between poverty and inequality through an analysis of the poverty impact of changes in income-component inequality and in between and within-group inequality. This helps understand various possible linkages between poverty, growth and inequality. It might also help design policies to improve both equity and welfare. Interesting insights emerge from both the analytical and empirical analyses. One such insight is that both the sign and the size of the elasticities can be quite sensitive to the choice of measurement assumptions (such as the choice of inequality and poverty-aversion parameters, and that of the poverty line). The elasticities are also very much distribution-sensitive and dependent on the type of inequality-changing processes taking place. This also suggests that the response of poverty to growth can also be expected to be significantly context-specific. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

164 Arsikhia, Fatula Olugbemi

Weighing the travails of justice and human rights in Nigeria / Fatula Olugbemi Arsikhia - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 451-464.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; legal procedure; popular justice; administration of justice.

Protracted delays and other problems associated with the administration of justice in Nigeria have compounded the people's loss of faith in due process and resort to 'jungle justice': citizens take the law into their own hands in order to redress the perceived wrongs committed against them. This article identifies a number of such factors, which are rooted in the attitude of the Nigerian police, aspects of Nigerian procedural law, and the disobedience of court orders by the executive. A number of possible solutions to the problems are examined also. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

165 Bande, Tijjani Muhammad

The role of the civil service in Nigeria and the challenges of efficient service delivery / by Tijjani Muhammad Bande and Shehu Shaliyu Muhammad - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 72, p. 39-50.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; civil service.

Development can hardly occur without the civil service. In Nigeria cooperation among all stakeholders - politicians, career civil servants, the public - is especially necessary to arrest the disruption and confusion engendered by the sustained military dominance of Nigerian politics and the management of the country, and the undue interference particularly on the part of political office holders. The authors provide an overview of the civil service in Nigeria (size, structure, staff mix and level of education, reform efforts), its principles and role: translating into concrete action the policies of political bodies, assisting in the formulation of policies, and maintaining continuity of government policies and programmes. Amongst the challenges it faces in ensuring efficient service delivery are unwarranted interference by the executive or legislative arm of government, undue politicization of the civil service itself, poor conditions of service, and relations of distrust between the civil service and political office holders, on the one hand, and the public or civil society on the other. Ultimately, the surest way for a more efficient and service oriented civil service is for all stakeholders to cooperate. Political office holders and career civil servants must respect each others' boundaries. Political office holders and top civil servants need to act on the basis of fairness and merit. Career civil servants must check the excesses of politicians when they are in a position to do so. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

166 Fielding, David

Non-monetary determinants of inflation volatility : evidence from Nigeria / David Fielding - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 111-139 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; inflation; 2000-2009.

There is a large literature on the impact of exchange rate and monetary policy regimes on inflation volatility in emerging markets. Other determinants of inflation volatility are less well understood. Using monthly time-series data on the prices of ninety-six individual products in thirty-seven Nigerian states over 2001-2006, the author explores the non-monetary State-specific characteristics that drive local inflation volatility. Among the significant determinants of volatility are average inflation, transport and communication infrastructure, consumer access to credit markets and urbanization. However, there is substantial heterogeneity across products in the relative importance of these factors. The author discusses the implications of the results for development policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

167 Gbenga, Fasiku

Ethnicity in Nigeria / Fasiku Gbenga - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2008), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 141-156.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; ethnic groups; ethnogenesis.

Is an ethnic group a natural phenomenon or is it a social construct? According to ethnic naturalism, ethnic groups exist naturally as part of the regular features of the world. According to ethnic constructionism, ethnic groups are in some way socially constructed. Using Nigeria as a case study, the author explores these two positions. The plausibility of arguments in favour of ethnic naturalism implies that the existence of diverse ethnic groups is a natural phenomenon. However, there is a need for co-existence among ethnic groups within a nation. Ethnic diversity is a reality which, if managed through social precepts, can be a source of strength and unity. Hence members of ethnic groups should imbibe the culture of ethnic flexibility. The fact that an ethnic group has a natural base in the family, that is in a natural group, should be a catalyst for the promotion of a strong nationalism, in the sense that there is "a gradation of loyalties from family to community, to linguistic group or State and to the nation". Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

168 Hamilton, Donald I.

Total quality management and the management of work hazards in the oil and gas industry in Nigeria / by Donald I. Hamilton - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 73, p. 101-115 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; management; occupational safety; petroleum industry.

This study examines how the application of Total Quality Management (TQM) affects occupational hazards in the oil and gas industry in Nigeria. This industry is the mainstay of the Nigerian economy, accounting for more than eighty percent of GDP. The functioning of the oil and gas industry is therefore of prime importance to the Nigerian economy. The results show that a well-implemented TQM programme goes a long way in controlling occupational work hazards. This is because the prime motivating force to achieve health and safety comes from inside the organization through programmes like Total Quality Management. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

169 Horn, Karen

The Scottish Catholic Mission stations in Bauchi Province, Nigeria: 1957-1970 / Karen Horn - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 149-162.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; missionary history.

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In 1963 the Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh, Gordon Joseph Gray, asked for volunteers to staff a mission station in the Bauchi province in the north of Nigeria. By the end of 1969 the Bauchi experiment was deemed a success; however, the process of establishing the mission was littered with complications. Not only had this station been abandoned by the Society of African Missions since 1957, it was also firmly located in an Islam-dominated area where Catholic priests had to compete not only with Muslims but also with American Protestant missionaries and indigenous religions. To make matters worse, the years between 1963 and 1970 included two coups and a civil war during which religion became the focus of much of the violence. This article looks at the correspondence between Archbishop Gray and the volunteers in Bauchi in order to provide insight into how the missionaries experienced their task of establishing a Scottish Catholic presence in an area others considered too hostile. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

170 Imhanlahimi, Joseph E.

A review of Nigerian government's regulatory efforts to enhance local government autonomy / by Joseph E. Imhanlahimi and M.O. Ikeanyibe - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 72, p. 79-105 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; local government; central-local government relations.

Local governments in Nigeria have anchored their ineffectiveness largely on the inadequate autonomy granted to them. Yet the government of Nigeria has put in place a number of checks and balances, through constitutional, legal and administrative provisions and procedures, to enhance the autonomy of local government. These include the 1976 watershed local government reforms, and regulatory provisions for electing representative local government councils and for determining the size, finances, staffing and bureaucratic or management base of local government. However, little or no respect is accorded many of these provisions and guidelines by the higher level governments (state and federal). The constitutional and legal provisions and administrative guidelines are far from being implemented. Moreover, local government itself assumes a "passive posture" in the pursuit of intergovernmental relations. Local government operations often lack transparency and accountability and there is a high level of corruption. This considerably weakens local government autonomy. Recommendations to ameliorate the situation include respect for and abiding by the constitutional, legal and administrative arrangements by all tiers of government and respect for the rule of law. Local governments should also work harder to increase their internal revenue generation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

171 Koungou, Léon

Comment construire la paix dans un espace postconflituel?: le cas de Bakassi / Léon Koungou - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 234, p. 13-24 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Nigeria; conflict resolution; boundary conflicts.

La péninsule de Bakassi (officiellement sous la souveraineté du Cameroun) est située dans le golfe de Guinée. Elle comporte des ressources pétrolières et halieutiques convoitées par diverses communautés. Bien que le différend ayant opposé les deux États du Cameroun et du Nigeria soient aujourd'hui juridiquement résolu (après l'accord de Greentree du 12 juin 2006, les troupes nigerianes quittent la péninsule le 14 août 2008), les attaques se multiplient, engendrant une fragmentation des menaces. Une économie informelle, les violences de types mafieux et engagées impliqueraient des communautés hostiles au processus de paix dont la capacité de nuisance est significative. L'harmonie à Bakassi implique la pacification des communautés. Le présent article recense la démarche des différents protagonistes et les implications qui en résultent. Il observe la mutation récurrente des initiatives politico-militaires des États au cœur de ces dynamiques, où l'on passe assez souvent de la paix à la violence et de la violence à la paix. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 201). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

172 Lanre-Abass, Bolatito

The crisis of leadership in Nigeria and the imperative of a virtue ethics / Bolatito Lanre-Abass - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2008), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 117-140.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; leadership; corruption; ethics; Yoruba.

Since independence in 1960, the Nigerian political scene has been riddled with major upheavals and instability to the extent that nothing worthwhile has been achieved. This led to a crisis of leadership involving a lack of country-wide support for the government and its major institutions. There is also poor governance and management of the public sector, accentuated by corruption. Nigeria's elusive quest for development has its roots in bad leadership and corruption. Virtue ethics is an ethical approach to guide the empirical situations of the development dilemma in Nigeria. If political leadership draws from cultural values or virtues, then the apparent crises of leadership may disappear. Six core virtues recognized by traditional Yoruba culture - truthfulness/integrity, justice/fairness, trust, accountability, sensitivity/responsiveness and the spirit to serve - are relevant for political leadership in Africa and Nigeria. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

173 Lawal, Ilias B.

Public declaration of assets in Nigeria : conflict or synergy between law and morality? / Ilias B. Lawal - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 224-261.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; civil servants; professional ethics; corruption; constitutions; 1999; freedom of information.

The Nigerian Constitution seeks to prevent corruption and abuse of office through its provisions on the declaration of assets by public officers. Although they are not obliged to

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do so, many public officers have publicly declared their assets. This has in turn put pressure on others to do so. In forging a synergy between the law and practice of asset declaration in Nigeria, the paper examines the human rights implications of the recent trend and proffers suggestions for improvement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

174 Layiwola, Peju

The restitution of cultural artefacts : the case of Benin, a case for Nigeria / Peju Layiwola - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2009), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 33-43.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; archaeological artefacts; cultural policy; colonialism; Benin polity.

The issue of the repatriation and restitution of cultural artefacts is a highly debatable one, given that a large number of cultural objects kept in Western museums are of dubious provenance. The clamour for the return of these artefacts cuts across several cultures and is not restricted to Africa alone. However, the fact that several African objects reside in these museums, and not a single work from the West can be found in the museums in Africa, reveals the imbalance in the distribution of artefacts. The plundering of Africa by Western powers and the continued keeping of its treasures is the thrust of the present paper. It elaborates on the various attempts at restitution, particularly using the well-documented case of Benin during the 1897 British expedition. Certain obnoxious policies emerging from the West provide a platform for the non restitution of Africa's art holdings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

175 Nwachukwu-Agbada, J.O.J.

The influence of Igbo metaphysics on the writings of Chinua Achebe / J.O.J. Nwachukwu-Agbada - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2008), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 157-169.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; novels; philosophy; Igbo.

At the background of Chinua Achebe's (Nigeria) works is Igbo philosophy and thought. There is a consistent pattern of specific metaphysical events and actions in his novels which ought not to be ignored. His choice of the cyclic and the circular in his literary artifice and artifact is by no means fortuitous. Focus here is on the cyclical paradigm of Igbo metaphysics. In Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart' (1958) and 'No Longer at Ease' (1960), there seems to be a replay of tragic outcomes in a way that suggests a cyclic pattern of coming and going in which there seems to be no redeeming feature. Circular or spiral forms and movements in 'Arrow of God' (1964) have semiotic signification. And based on the mode of historical pursuit in his novels, there is no doubt that Achebe's preferred vision of history is the cyclic framework. As a writer of tragedy, history as circularity seems to serve his artistic purpose best. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Ogunrinade, Adewale O.

Social and biblical remedies to the problem of teenage pregnancy in Nigeria / Adewale O. Ogunrinade - In: *Orita*: (2008), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 33-49.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; pregnancy; adolescents.

In Nigeria, out of every 1000 girls, 200 give birth before the age of 18. This paper outlines some of the known causes and consequences of teenage pregnancy in Nigeria and presents solutions to the problem from two ends: the social and the biblical. Causes of teenage pregnancy in Nigeria include the desire for money and material possessions, broken marriages, lack of adequate sex education, rape, poverty and child labour. Teenage pregnancy has the following consequences: disruption of education, the affection of the girls' health, child abandonment, abortion and the accompanying risks, and early marriages. Sociological remedies proposed include intensified sex education in schools, homes and the wider society, as well as intensified moral instructions from parents and guardians, and the improvement of government policies on youth empowerment and development. As to biblical remedies, Church leaders behave as if teenage pregnancy is a 'social issue' and the problems associated with it do not exist in the Church. However, the Church could intervene by the deployment of practical and feasible methods of campaign, teaching and enlightenment about sexuality and sex-related issues in the Church and the news media. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

177 Ogunsaya, Yomi

Newspaper vending as a performative behaviour / Yomi Ogunsaya - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2009), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 65-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; market vendors; urban life; newspapers.

Based on interviews with fourteen newspaper vendors and twenty news-stand habitués in Ibadan, Nigeria, this paper considers how newspaper marketing can be seen as a cultural process. More specifically, it examines the character of news-stand habitués, the style and process of newspaper marketing and the import of 'space' and 'performative behaviour' in the construction of the encounter between newspaper vendors and their clients. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

178 Okafor, Emeka Emmanuel

Corporate 'marketers' or corporate 'prostitutes'? : the use of single ladies in some post-consolidated new generation banks in Ibadan, Nigeria / Emeka Emmanuel Okafor - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2009), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 90-111.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; gender discrimination; women workers; banks; working conditions.

The persistent use of single ladies as marketers in post-consolidated new-generation banks in Nigeria to attract huge deposit funds from members of the public has received little or no attention from scholars. This paper examines the phenomenon by focusing on three new-generation banks in Ibadan. It is based on interviews with eighteen single female workers and six managers. The ladies identify persistent and unwholesome sexual overtures and advances by the prospective male customers and high deposits targets set for them as the main challenges of their work. Locating the discussion within the theoretical context of Marxism and patriarchy, the paper argues that setting high deposit targets and engaging young ladies as marketers to mobilize funds from members of the public is in line with the spirit of global capitalism and a distorted sexual perception of women in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

179 Okogbule, Nlerum S.

The abortion of transitional justice mechanisms in Nigeria : the Oputa Panel in perspective / Nlerum S. Okogbule - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 441-450.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; offences against human rights; commissions of inquiry; legislation.

This paper examines the extent of human rights abuses in Nigeria that led to the setting up of the Human Rights Violations Investigations Commission, otherwise known as the 'Oputa Panel', and the legal dynamics that stalled its operations. It shows that the success of the legal challenge to the Commission was due to the absence of prior legal framework for the Panel and contends that the development is a useful lesson to other States contemplating the establishment of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions. It further submits that for a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to avoid such legal tangles and serve as an instrument for redressing human rights abuses, a prior legal framework is imperative. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

180 Okoye, Chukwuma

In black and white / [guest ed. Chukwuma Okoye]. - London : Adonis & Abbey, 2009. - 147 p. ; 24 cm. - (African performance review, ISSN 1753-5964 ; vol. 3, no. 2/3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; drama; writers; festschrifts (form); conference papers (form); 2008.

This special issue of 'African Performance Review' is dedicated to Nigerian playwright Femi Osofisan. It is the result of a conference organized at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ibadan on June 17-21, 2008. The essays included were selected from the 102 papers presented at the conference. While many critics tend to focus on one aspect of Osofisan's dramaturgy, this volume emphasizes the multilayered, complex and ambivalent nature of his oeuvre. Contributions: Interview with Professor Femi Osofisan (Olu Obafemi);

Dramatising development, not post-colonialism: the Femi Osofisan example (Izuu Nwankwo E); Osofisan's dramaturgy and the revolutionary streak: the concept of messianism in 'Morountodun' and 'Yungba Yungba and the dance contest' (Julie Umukoro); Performance in his blood: performative rhythms in Femi Osofisan's writings (Tracie Chima Utoh-Ezeajugh); Set and lighting designs as communication modes in Femi Osofisan's 'Morountodun' (Aminat Titilayo Adebayo); Playing to reconcile: Osofisan's theatre and the Nigerian polity (Daniel Udo); Femi Osofisan, youth and performance in Nigeria's democracy: the transformative theatre paradigm (Tor Iorapuu); Dramaturgical importance of music in modern Nigerian drama (Josephine Mokwunyei); Issues of freedom and sustainable development in select works of Femi Osofisan (Ikotinyie James Eshiet). [ASC Leiden abstract]

181 Olokoyo, Felicia O.

Econometric analysis of foreign reserves and some macroeconomic variables in Nigeria (1970-2007) / Felicia O. Olokoyo, Evans S.C. Osabuohien and O. Adeleke Salami - In: *African Development Review*: (2009), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 454-475 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; balance of payments; monetary policy.

Countries are showing interest in accumulating foreign reserves to ensure macroeconomic stability. There has been some debate whether to beef up the level of nations' foreign reserves or make it lower, especially in developing countries like Nigeria. Whereas some argue that the foreign reserve determines the country's rating in the global market, others hold opposing views. In this light, this paper examined the interactive influence of foreign reserve on some macroeconomic variables such as: economic size (GDP); trade; level of capital inflows; exchange rate; and inflation. Analysing secondary data from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletins (1970-2007), the econometric results obtained from cointegration test, vector error correction (VEC) within the framework of autoregressive distributed lags (ARDL) revealed the following: (1) existence of a long-run relationship between the variables and two cointegrating equations; (2) possibility of convergence of the variables from the short run to the long run with slow speed of adjustment. The authors therefore conclude that accumulation of large foreign reserves is not very productive in Nigeria due to its inability to induce some of the macroeconomic variables. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

182 Ololajulo, Babajide

The oil producing community identity in Nigeria : a politico-economic resource / Babajide Ololajulo - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2009), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 44-64 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; group identity; social relations; petroleum extraction; Yoruba.

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This paper examines the sociopolitical and economic issues involved in the distinction drawn between oil-producing and non oil-producing communities as categories of identification in Nigeria. Using the Ilaje people (a Yoruba subgroup) of Ondo State and particularly the Ilaje Mahin and Ilaje Ugbo communities as a case study, this paper looks at the factors of history, political economic elites and the State in identity formulation and the effects which the construction of the 'other' among a supposed homogeneous group has on the existing forms of social relationship. The paper shows that, although the advantage of the oil-producing community identity is utilized to attain political and economic height, the identity remains subordinate to a larger and inclusive Ilaje identity. Generally, the paper is a reflection on how identity is manipulated even in the local context to suit competition for resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

183 Omobowale, Ayokunle Olumuyiwa

Political clientelism and rural development in south-western Nigeria / Ayokunle Olumuyiwa Omobowale and Akinpelu Olanrewaju Olutayo - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 3, p. 453-472.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; patronage; rural development.

In spite of the universality of clientelism, it is often seen as a peculiar aspect of Third World politics, one which inevitably stifles development. This study examines clientelistic relationships in south-western Nigeria and their possible impact on rural development, with a special focus on Ibadan. It finds that rural clients attract the attention of the political class to promote the exchange of goods for loyalty through associations that afford clients a sort of cohesive power and a common front, the basis of their relevance in the political-clientelistic chain. This clientelistic chain also serves as the channel through which development projects are conceived and implemented. But since the projects provided only serve symbolic purposes, they easily collapse: clients may have the opportunity of changing patrons, but they remain subservient to the political/economic elite. Thus rural underdevelopment persists in spite of a continual inflow of development projects (and goods). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

184 Omobowale, Ayokunle Olumuyiwa

The sanctity of the 'white skin' in Yoruba belief system / Ayokunle Olumuyiwa Omobowale and Akinpelu Olanrewaju Olutayo - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2009), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 112-122.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; albinism; African religions; Yoruba.

Guided by the theory of sacredness and profanity of E. Durkheim, and based on key informant interviews, a literature review and Yoruba oral philosophy, this paper shows how the Yoruba precolonial belief system was able to preserve a physically different and hence

potentially endangered group in the earlier stages of Yoruba cultural development. They achieved this by creating notions of sacredness around the 'afin' (albino). Because 'afin' were sacred, they were set apart and surrounded with notions of reverence, respect, aura, mystery and mythological attributes. 'Afin' were presented as messengers of Obatala - the Yoruba head god, who was (is) regarded as the god of whiteness and righteousness. 'Afin' were also equated to the concept of 'Oyinbo', the 'zenith' of all values. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

185 Omoyefa, Paul

The Niger Delta conflict: trends and prospects / Paul Omoyefa - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 70-81.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; conflict resolution.

The Niger Delta conflict started less than a decade after Nigeria began producing and exporting oil in commercial quantities. The conflict began with non-confrontational and nonviolent agitation by the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) against the degradation of the Niger Delta area. Later the conflict developed into a conflagration of numerous unmanageable conflicts. Government leaderships in the country, at different times, have tried to bring an end to the conflict but this has not yielded the expected result. This paper argues that, in view of the many factors that are responsible for the eruption and sustenance of the conflict, the best approach to resolve the conflict is conflict transformation: a process of engaging with and transforming the relationships, interests, discourse and, if necessary, the very fabric of society. The paper examines the timeline, mapping and pyramid conflict analysis tools to draw up a systemic conflict transformation programme for the Niger Delta area of Nigeria. Ref., sum. (p. VII-VIII). [ASC Leiden abstract]

186 Onuoha, Freedom C.

The Islamist challenge: Nigeria's Boko Haram crisis explained / Freedom C. Onuoha - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 54-67 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; rebellions; 2009; Islam; religious movements; fundamentalism.

This article examines the Boko Haram crisis that engulfed four northern States in Nigeria in July 2009. It probes the historical evolution of this radical Islamic sect as well as its violent philosophy, highlights the impact of the uprising, and reflects on the contentious issues stemming from the uprising. It also proffers measures that could help alleviate religious violence in Nigeria. Although the general opinion is that radical sects in Nigeria are unlikely to turn into sleeper cells for global terrorism, the article contends that the fact that some of

the sect's members had received training in far-away Afghanistan and Mauritania raises some serious questions. Ref., sum. (p. VII). [Journal abstract, edited]

187 Uchendu, Egodi

Being Igbo and Muslim : the Igbo of south-eastern Nigeria and conversions to Islam, 1930s to recent times / Egodi Uchendu - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 63-87 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Islam; religious conversion; ethnic identity; Igbo.

Amid assumptions of a hegemonic Igbo Christian identity, conversions to Islam began in the late 1930s in the Igbo territory of southeastern Nigeria - the only region in the country that was not touched by the nineteenth-century Islamic jihad and subsequent efforts to extend the borders of Islam in Nigeria. Four decades after the emergence of Islam in the Igbo homeland, and with the mixed blessings of a civil war, Igboland began to manifest clear evidence of indigenous Muslim presence. A key aspect of this article is how one can be both Igbo and Muslim. It considers the complex interplay of religious and ethnic identities of Igbo Muslims (including the mapping of religious values onto ethnic ones) until the 1990s, when Igbo Muslims began to disentangle ethnicity from religion, a development that owes much to the progress of Islamic education in Igboland and the emergence of Igbo Muslim scholars and clerics. Igbo reactions to conversions to Islam and the perceived threat of these conversions to Igbo Christian identity also receive some attention in the article. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

188 Weimann, Gunnar J.

An alternative vision of sharia application in Northern Nigeria : Ibrahim Salih's 'Hadd Offences in the sharia' / Gunnar J. Weimann - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 192-221.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; Islamic law; ulema.

After Islamic criminal law was introduced in Northern Nigeria in 1999/2000, sentences of amputation and stoning to death were handed down by sharia courts. Within a short period of time, however, spectacular judgments became rare. Given the importance of religion in Northern Nigerian politics, this development must have been supported by influential Muslim scholars. This article analyses an alternative vision of sharia implementation proposed by influential Tijaniyya Sufi shaykh Ibrahim Salih. He calls for a thorough Islamization of Northern Nigerian society, relegating the enforcement of Islamic criminal law to the almost utopian state of an ideal Muslim community. In this way he not only seeks to accommodate the application of Islamic law with the realities of the multireligious Nigerian State but also tries to conserve the unity of Muslims in the face of a perceived threat for

Nigeria's Muslims of being dominated by non-Muslims in the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

189 Bignante, Elisa

Politiche e prassi di sviluppo locale: Egitto e Senegal a confronto / Elisa Bignante, Egidio Dansero, Cristina Scarpocchi - In: *Terra d'Africa*: (2007/09), no. 16, p. 107-142 : foto, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; Senegal; rural development; regional development.

À partir de la crise des études sur le développement et de la discussion "post-impasse" qui a animé les décennies successives, le développement local a joué de plus en plus un rôle central dans les politiques et les stratégies de développement. Si au cours des années 1980 le développement local a pris une importance croissante dans les pays industrialisés, bien que selon différentes formes et modalités, plus récemment, dans la deuxième moitié des années 1990, un intérêt croissant pour le développement local est visible dans les diverses transitions et les pays en voie de développement. Cet article est centré sur l'analyse des discours et des pratiques en matière de développement local dans les pays en voie de développement, notamment en Égypte et au Sénégal. En comparant comment le développement local a gagné en importance dans les deux pays, le but est également d'accentuer les différentes significations et l'ambiguïté des catégories conceptuelles qui sont normalement groupées sous l'étiquette du "développement local" ou du "développement économique local". Les deux études de cas ont été analysées en tenant compte d'une part de la complexité des contextes nationaux et internationaux dans lesquels ces discours ont été développés et, d'autre part, du dynamisme des pratiques et des réflexions en matière de développement local. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

190 Bradbury, Marina

Negotiating identities: representations of childhood in Senegalese cinema / Marina Bradbury - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 9-24 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; cinema; children; identity.

This article offers a critique of reductive paradigms that pit 'the West' against 'Africa' by means of specific analysis of representations of childhood in early and contemporary Senegalese fiction films, in particular 'Afrique sur Seine' (Vieyra and Sarr, 1955), 'La noire de...' (Sembene, 1966), 'Touki Bouki/The journey of the hyena' (Mambety, 1973), 'Un amour d'enfant' (Diogaye Beye, 2004) and 'Petite lumière' (Gomis, 2003). Since children are by nature malleable and impressionable, and the notion of childhood itself is unstable, children as characters and symbols provide a challenging and engaging way of dealing with

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issues of identity and a crisis of representation within an African screen media context. The article discusses to what extent audiovisual African representations of childhood allow African directors to reclaim autonomous yet hybrid identities on behalf of Africans, and argues that cinematic representations of childhood are key to building a more positive, multifaceted vision of Africa, African cultures and African identities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

191 McClune, Barrie

In search of Sembène / Barrie McClune - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 107-119 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; cinema; audiences.

On 8 July 2008, hundreds of people assembled in Dakar, Senegal, to pay homage to the 'Father of African Cinema', Ousmane Sembène, one year after his death. This visual essay begins at the National Homage to Ousmane Sembène in July 2008 and follows the author's search to find out whether Sembène's work is accessible to the Dakar public. From conference rooms, to museums, to market stalls and living rooms, the author explores what has happened to Sembène's work in the city he made his home, and thereby raises questions about the future of Senegalese filmmakers and audiences. The author concludes that the majority of the Senegalese are familiar with the name 'Ousmane Sembène', even if they are not familiar with his books and films. However, the homage to Sembène did not seem to have any relevance in contemporary Dakar. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

192 Perrot, Thomas

"Alors, tu ne m'embrasses plus Léopold?": Mamadou Dia et Léopold S. Senghor / entretien de Roland Colin avec Thomas Perrot et Étienne Smith - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 233, p. 111-132.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; political history; politicians; independence; decolonization; interviews (form).

Tout d'abord nommé dans l'administration coloniale française avant les indépendances en Afrique, puis collaborateur de Mamadou Dia de 1957 à 1962 et ami de Léopold Sédar Senghor, Roland Colin est aussi l'auteur de plusieurs ouvrages sur l'Afrique et particulièrement le Sénégal. Devenu responsable associatif et spécialiste des questions de développement (Iram, Irfed), Roland Colin est un acteur-témoin inclassable de la fin de la période coloniale et du passage à l'Afrique d'aujourd'hui. Grâce à une connaissance intime des hommes et des rapports de force, il livre dans cet entretien une lecture inédite de la transition historique au Sénégal et rend un hommage appuyé à Mamadou Dia pour sa vision politique et ses options en matière économique. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 174). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SIERRA LEONE

193 Fanthorpe, Richard

Beyond the 'crisis of youth'? : mining, farming, and civil society in post-war Sierra Leone / Richard Fanthorpe and Roy Maconachie - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 435, p. 251-272 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; peacebuilding; youth; civil society; diamond mining.

Sierra Leone's conflict has often been characterized as a 'crisis of youth'. For some, the post-war resurgence of grassroots associational life represents the unleashing of long-suppressed youth egalitarianism, yet this analysis tends to ignore the role of international aid in providing an economic incentive for impoverished Sierra Leoneans to embrace formal association. Case study evidence also shows that politics of 'community' identification and moral economies of patronage continue to affect post-war aid. Evidence of post-war social change can nevertheless be found outside the development sector. Diamond mining has long served as a driver of cultural modernization in Sierra Leone and detailed examination of post-war associational life in Kono District reveals that new foci and techniques of social activism have emerged since the end of the civil war. The decline of artisanal mining, with the expansion of large-scale industrial mining, and renewed interest in farming are driving a parallel resurgence of associational life in rural areas. Given that most Sierra Leoneans continue to depend on farming, this rural resurgence could yet represent the most durable basis for democratic change in Sierra Leone. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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GENERAL

194 Carmignani, Fabrizio

Endogenous optimal currency areas : the case of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community / Fabrizio Carmignani - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 25-51 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; business cycles; Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale.

The Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC) has been a monetary union for several decades now. According to the hypothesis of endogenous optimal currency areas (OCAs), the degree of business cycle synchronization across its member states should be significantly higher today than forty years ago. This paper examines cycle synchronization along three different statistical dimensions and shows that synchronization

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has remained low throughout the period 1960-2007, but has marginally increased over time. These findings have important implications for the design of the economic integration process in Africa. A chronology of business cycles in CAEMC countries is provided. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

195 Gnimpieba Tonnang, Édouard

La Cour de justice de la CEMAC et les règles du procès équitable / par Édouard Gnimpieba Tonnang et Olivier Fandjip - In: *Penant*: (2010), année 120, no. 872, p. 329-373.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; African courts; Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale; international law; legal procedure.

La création de la cour de justice de la CEMAC (Cameroun, Centrafrique, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad) est une nouvelle voie explorée par le législateur communautaire, car, sous l'égide de l'Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale, un tel organe n'avait point existé. Cette juridiction apparaît comme une figure emblématique du processus d'intégration, puisqu'elle veillera au sein de l'organisation au respect du tissu législatif qui régit la vie de la communauté. La réflexion portera ici sur les règles du procès équitable telles que consacrées par la législation communautaire, tout en jetant un regard sur l'ensemble des décisions rendues par la cour dans la perspective de mieux apprécier leur effectivité. Les règles du procès équitable peuvent être définies comme un ensemble de principes visant à garantir une bonne administration de la justice, un procès conforme à l'équité, juste et égalitaire. La cour n'est pas une juridiction pénale et ne met en cause que des personnes morales. Pour mieux appréhender la particularité de la consécration et même de l'effectivité des règles au sein de la juridiction en question, il est nécessaire d'envisager les exigences d'ordre organique du procès équitable devant la Cour de justice de la CEMAC, d'une part (première partie), et, d'autre part, les exigences du procès équitable liées au cours du procès au sein de cette cour: non seulement le procès doit avoir une durée raisonnable, mais aussi les audiences doivent être publiques (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

196 Ruigrok, Inge

Reshaping boundaries: regional inequality and State reforms in Angola / Inge Ruigrok - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 41-53.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; regional disparity; elite; interest groups; decentralization.

Even though the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA) managed to take firm control of the State as the war in the country ended in 2002, this article contends that its hegemony is not absolute. Focusing on

Huíla Province in southern Angola, this article shows that at the fringes of the State administration, emerging regional elites have established associations that seek to provide a remedy against the centralized system, which essentially deprives regions of political influence and sufficient economic resources. As in many other countries on the African continent, political identities that were legally enforced and institutionally reproduced in colonial times have hardly been transcended in the postcolonial period. Even if the associations' influence today does not yet reach further than bringing some insecurity to an otherwise secure polity dominated by the MPLA, the associations could play a role in reinforcing strong regional solidarity and give political expression to feelings of exclusion. Such sentiments could in turn lead to an increase of exclusivity ideas about citizenship, or even xenophobic violence. Much will depend on the strategies of the MPLA, and to what extent it will accommodate these emergent forces in the postwar era, not the least through the current subnational State reforms. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VII). [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

197 Anyefru, Emmanuel

Paradoxes of internationalisation of the anglophone problem in Cameroon / Emmanuel Anyefru - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 85-101.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; English language; minority groups; government policy; international law.

Historically it is not strange that the anglophone elites in Cameroon took their case to the international community, since this was a strategy that they also employed during the British colonial period. A number of petitions and constant visits were made to the United Nations (UN) by anglophone elites concerning British neglect of their territory. These petitions were made in the form of presentations before the United Nations in New York or whenever there was a visiting UN mission to the trust territory. Nonetheless, since the early 1990s, the pattern of petitions has changed drastically. Petitions against the new State are different from those earlier petitions against colonialism. The aim of the petitions against the new State has been to draw the attention of the UN and the international community to the injustices inflicted upon minority English-speaking Cameroonians by the ruling government. The anglophone elites believe that, by making their plight known to the international community, the latter might intervene to restore the statehood of Southern Cameroons. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

198 Evans, Martin

Primary patriotism, shifting identity: hometown associations in Manyu Division, south-west Cameroon / Martin Evans - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 3, p. 397-425 : krt.

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ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; group identity; associations; rural-urban relations.

People's participation in hometown associations reveals a deep sense of belonging to their home place. It has been argued that promotion of this 'primary patriotism' by associations is potentially divisive as it may engender parochialism, increase the focus on autochthony, and enhance ethnicization of the political landscape. Contrasting views, however, do not see hometown associations as necessarily inimical to wider social and political cohesion, but as potential sites for civic engagement and citizenship formation at different levels, reflecting the shifting identity that individuals hold. The article explores these issues among the two main tiers of association - divisional and village - in Manyu Division, South-West Province, Cameroon. It briefly describes their history and activities, then considers how the identities mobilizing them are constructed in three interlinked ways: geohistorical and genealogical; neotraditional; and national political. It concludes that while these associations occasionally engage in divisive politics in different spheres, analysis needs to balance this against their other activities and relationships. Most hometown associations continue in their original, social role of mutual support among rural-urban migrants, although their expansion into development at home has had more mixed results. Furthermore, concerns about parochialism are often hard to reconcile with the multiple levels of associational life observed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

199 Feldman-Savelsberg, Pamela

Urbanites and urban villagers: comparing 'home' among elite and non-elite Bamiléké women's hometown associations / Pamela Feldman-Savelsberg and Tiokou Ndonko - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 3, p. 371-396.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; urban women; Bamileke; ethnic identity; women's organizations; rural-urban relations.

Most work on the political implications of hometown associations has focused on male elites. This contribution attends instead to the gendered varieties of hometown associations, exploring variations in the bases of shared identity among six Bamiléké women's hometown associations - hailing from Ndé Division, Western Province, Cameroon, and organized in both elite and neighbourhood-based non-elite associations - in Yaoundé, Cameroon. It suggests several ways to reconceptualize hometown associations and belonging. Addressing the situationally specific ways Bamiléké women use and interpret 'home', the unit of belonging, it differentiates among actors and associations by gender and status. Viewing the autochthony debate from the perspective of 'allogènes', it reveals that the emotions of memory, marginalization and recognition are central to belonging, understandings of home, and involvement in hometown associations. Finally, it suggests that differences in associations' network structure affect both orientations and actions

toward the home place, and at times an 'ethnicization' of 'home'. The non-elite hometown associations exhibit the dense, bounded networks of 'urban villages' and strive to bring 'home' to the city. Members of elite hometown associations are urbanites, developing social networks consisting of more diverse and specialized ties, which may account for more universalistic discourse about bringing 'development' to the hometown. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

200 Fotso

La lutte nationaliste au Cameroun : 1940-1971 / sous la dir. de Fotso ; avec la participation de Tchoumboué, Pinta, Languieu. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 396 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [363]-368. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 2296128262

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; anticolonialism; national liberation movements; Union des Populations du Cameroun; national liberation struggles; decolonization; independence.

Le Cameroun est le seul pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne d'expression française qui ait conquis son indépendance par la lutte armée. Or, la résistance à la domination et à l'exploitation étrangère est antérieure à la lutte nationaliste incarnée par l'UPC (Union des Populations du Cameroun), et se situe depuis la colonisation allemande. Elle a constitué, sous sa forme la plus organisée, en des luttes syndicales, notamment au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, à travers des revendications socioéconomiques et politiques, d'où naîtra l'UPC. Le présent ouvrage comporte cinq chapitres. Le premier est consacré aux facteurs ayant prédisposé à la lutte. La prise de conscience et les revendications syndicalo-politiques sont abordées au chapitre deux. Les revendications nationalistes suivies de troubles sociopolitiques et la lutte armée sont traités respectivement dans les chapitres trois, quatre et cinq. Auteurs: Fotso, Tchoumboué, Pinta, Languieu (dans l'ordre de l'ouvrage). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

201 Iongh, Hans H. de

Savannah landscapes for the future : celebrating 20 years of environmental research and education in Northern Cameroon / ed. by Hans H. de Iongh ... [et al.]. - [Maroua] : Centre for Environment and Development Studies in Cameroon (CEDC), 2010. - 211 p. : ill., krt. ; 23x30 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 173-197. - Met bijl.

ISBN 9789051911695

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; scientific cooperation; environmental education; national parks and reserves; land use; wildlife protection.

In 1990 the University of Dschang in Cameroon and Leiden University in the Netherlands signed an agreement for cooperation in the field of environmental research and education. Jointly they established a research station in Maroua, called the Centre for Environment

and Development Studies in Cameroon (CEDC). This book documents twenty years of CEDC operations, covering such topics as land use transition, new pastoralism, inland fisheries, carnivore and bird conservation, and the impact of bushland fires on herbivores. It also includes an overview of the projects in which CEDC staff and researchers played a role. [ASC Leiden abstract]

202 Kah, Henry Kam

Religious cults in conflict with colonial forces, 1916-1961 : its impact on the social life of Mamfe Division in British Southern Cameroons / Henry Kam Kah - In: *Orita*: (2008), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 11-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; African religions; religious rituals; conflict; religious policy; missions; colonial period.

This paper examines the efforts of the British colonial authorities to denigrate religious cults in Mamfe Division, British Southern Cameroons. It first describes a number of cults or social clubs such as Nyankpe, Nfam, Obasinjom, Esabi, Olum, Ejaw, and Ebanwen. Then it outlines missionary activities in the area and discusses the emergence of conflict between the religious cults, the Christian community and the colonial authorities, leading to the socioeconomic and political (in)stability of Mamfe Division. After a review of archival documentation, the paper concludes that, in spite of the conflict between religious cults, missionary societies, the British colonial officials and attendant problems, these cults remained useful in the maintenance of justice and peace among the different ethnic groups of Mamfe Division and ought to be allowed to work hand in hand with the Christian forces to realize their different goals. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

203 Koungou, Leon

Comment construire la paix dans un espace postconflituel?: le cas de Bakassi / Léon Koungou - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 234, p. 13-24 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Nigeria; conflict resolution; boundary conflicts.

La péninsule de Bakassi (officiellement sous la souveraineté du Cameroun) est située dans le golfe de Guinée. Elle comporte des ressources pétrolières et halieutiques convoitées par diverses communautés. Bien que le différend ayant opposé les deux États du Cameroun et du Nigeria soient aujourd'hui juridiquement résolu (après l'accord de Greentree du 12 juin 2006, les troupes nigérianes quittent la péninsule le 14 août 2008), les attaques se multiplient, engendrant une fragmentation des menaces. Une économie informelle, les violences de types mafieux et engagées impliqueraient des communautés hostiles au processus de paix dont la capacité de nuisance est significative. L'harmonie à Bakassi implique la pacification des communautés. Le présent article recense la démarche des différents protagonistes et les implications qui en résultent. Il observe la mutation

récurrente des initiatives politico-militaires des États au cœur de ces dynamiques, où l'on passe assez souvent de la paix à la violence et de la violence à la paix. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 201). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

204 Mandjack, Albert

L'intronisation traditionnelle des autorités publiques au Cameroun / par Albert Mandjack - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 73, p. 75-100.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; power; political elite; symbols of power; enthronement.

La nomination au Cameroun à une haute responsabilité donne lieu à de nombreuses manifestations dont la moindre n'est pas le retour dans sa communauté d'origine. Ce retour, qualifié par l'auteur d'intronisation traditionnelle, traduit peut-être l'attrait de la sphère traditionnelle sur l'administration publique. Mais il traduit aussi et surtout l'habileté des élites et des autorités publiques à se servir alternativement de plusieurs sources, donc de la tradition et du spectacle des cérémonies, pour asseoir leur hégémonie. Le présent article montre les conséquences qu'entraîne pour le système politique le phénomène des transformations du lien entre les deux ordres de commandement, de la passerelle entre le commandement traditionnel et l'État moderne. Cet ensemble d'actions et de faits remettent en question la conception classique du système politique. La représentation passe des élus et autres dignitaires traditionnels aux membres de l'administration. Plus que jamais, le chef de l'État s'illustre dans ce système, comme la source et le destinataire final de tout pouvoir dans l'État. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

205 Mbah, Emmanuel M.

Disruptive colonial boundaries and attempts to resolve land/boundary disputes in the Grasslands of Bamenda, Cameroon / Emmanuel M. Mbah - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 3, p. 11-32.

The 1990s ushered in an unprecedented wave of violent land/boundary disputes between village-groups in the Grasslands of Bamenda, North-West Province of Cameroon, on a scale that had never been witnessed before. Widespread hardship, introduced by the prevailing economic crisis, was blamed for these disputes. But on closer examination it became clear that land/boundary disputes in the region have their roots in European (German, later British) colonial rule, and derive largely from administrative policies that were disruptive of inter-village boundaries. Despite the efforts of British colonial authorities to resolve these disputes before the close of the colonial era, they have persisted because postcolonial administrations in Cameroon have failed to judiciously address them. Notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

206 Ndue, Paul N.

Citizen participation in the delivery of public service in Cameroon / by Paul N. Ndue - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 72, p. 11-19.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; civil service; professional ethics.

The main reason for the existence of the public service is to provide goods and services to the community. Public employees play a major role in ascertaining, producing, and providing public services that are responsive to community needs. In this they are guided by basic principles or ethical guidelines deriving from the body politic and community values. Principles deriving from the body politic include the constitution and the public services statute, public accountability and the requirements of democracy, notably representation, social equity and values of individual rights. Guidelines deriving from community values include the requirements of administrative law, which are based on legality, impartiality and consistency, and thoroughness, as well as efficiency and effectiveness. Mechanisms that can assist in improving the provision and quality of public services include consumer organizations, consulting the users of services, increasing access, providing more and better information, and increasing openness and transparency. Cameroon is taken as a case in point. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

207 Nguemegne, Jacques P.

Fighting corruption in Africa: an institutional appraisal of the scope and the effectiveness of anti-corruption system and policies in Cameroon / by Jacques P. Nguemegne - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 73, p. 143-177 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; corruption; government policy.

Corruption has reached an endemic level in Cameroon. Using an institutional approach, the researcher presents a holistic description and a critical analysis of anti-corruption institutions and initiatives with an emphasis on their missions, goals, structures, activities, outcomes and limitations. The main purpose is to determine the structural, functional, systemic as well as behavioural patterns typical of the national anti-corruption process, to find out the reasons behind the failure of the system (a "patchwork" according to the author), and outline the necessary anti-corruption reforms that can be undertaken. Though emphasis is laid on systemic aspects, and in-depth analysis of particular aspects of corruption or of the groups involved is overlooked, major patterns of the existing anti-corruption (and corruption) system and policies are uncovered, and suggestions for the reform of ongoing policies are made. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

208 Njocke, Henri-Claude

Jurisdiction administrative: une réforme inachevée / par Henri-Claude Njocke - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 73, p. 117-141.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; judicial power; legal reform; supreme courts.

La constitution du 2 juin 1972 du Cameroun a été modifiée par la loi du 18 janvier 1996. L'autorité judiciaire a été transformée en un pouvoir judiciaire. De nouvelles institutions judiciaires ont été prévues: la chambre administrative, la chambre des comptes, les tribunaux administratifs inférieurs. Plus de dix ans après cette révision, est intervenue la loi du 29 décembre 2006 fixant l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la Cour suprême. C'est dans le cadre de cette loi qu'est abordée la question de l'organisation et du fonctionnement de la nouvelle chambre administrative en attendant la mise en place des nouveaux tribunaux administratifs. La présente étude examine les apports de cette loi par rapport à l'organisation et au fonctionnement de la chambre administrative et met l'accent sur les oublis de la réforme. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

209 Nyamndi, George D.

Absented presences in recent Anglophone-Cameroon poetry / George D. Nyamndi - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2009), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 3-14.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; poetry; English language.

The Republic of Cameroon showcases some of the deep-seated contradictions of modern-day Africa, summarized in the incessant search for an identity lost with the arrival on its shores of foreign interests. The partitioning of the former German Kamerun between Britain and France after the German debacle in the First World War initiated a journey into difference which the reunification of 1 October 1961 only helped, if anything, to deepen. Writing by Anglophone Cameroonians chronicles the rough and tumble of relations between the ensuing - and distinctly dissimilar - world views, and laments the passing away of their own particular lifestyle which guaranteed their self-worth and plenitude. This lament is captured most successfully in the cryptic language of poetry. Two exponents of this mode, Bate Besong and Mathew Takwi, are featured in this article. The author argues that the commanding force in their poetry is not the immediate, observable structure of society, that is, the historical present, but the absented, concealed circumstances of the coming into being of that historical present. The article underscores the point that Um Nyobe, the charismatic freedom fighter of the 1950s, though a Francophone, is in actual fact the father of Anglophone consciousness, in the sense that he articulated the values of justice and equity which Anglophone writing takes today as its fundamental premise. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

210 Page, Ben

Revisiting the politics of belonging in Cameroon / Ben Page, Martin Evans and Claire Mercer - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 3, p. 345-370 : krt., tab.

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ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; group identity; politics; boundary conflicts; Bali.

The article introduces a themed section in the journal on hometown associations in Cameroon. It outlines the impact of ten years' work in this field and argues that notions of autochthony remain central in understanding Cameroonian politics. However, the three articles go on to argue that some of the claims about home, belonging and politics are difficult to reconcile with the hazier reality observed on the ground. The articles aim to disturb any universal, inevitable or overly tidy segue between questions of belonging and claims of political segmentation. Too often the existing literature moves too quickly to an analysis that foregrounds only the worrisome dimensions of a politics of belonging, thus leaving little space for other interpretations. To explore this dilemma the article continues by exploring a land dispute in Bali Nyonga, north-west Cameroon. It shows (1) how ideas of belonging remain central to the practice of politics; (2) how the politics of belonging has changed over time; and (3) how it is possible to foreground an alternative 'politics of conviviality', which would otherwise be shaded out by the dominance of the politics of belonging within the literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

211 Santen, José C.M. van

'My "veil" does not go with my jeans': veiling, fundamentalism, education and women's agency in northern Cameroon / José C.M. van Santen - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 2, p. 275-300 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; female dress; fundamentalism; Islam; schooling.

This article demonstrates that the struggle over the Muslim 'veil' in public schools has also become a topic of debate in Cameroon. The author takes the life of a young woman, Maimouna, whose life she followed for 22 years, as a point of departure, and places it in its historical and social context. The author not only negotiates presuppositions about women and Islam in order to challenge notions of Muslim women as a homogeneous category, but also challenges the automatic association of Islam, fundamentalism and the debate on veiling. In this debate it is often taken for granted that women have no say over their own lives. The article shows not only that the wishes of diverse groups of women living in Muslim societies may vary, but also that in a single woman's life her views may change. The article explores how aspects of the new fundamentalist discourse come to the fore in the subject of veiling. Religious and political councils initiate the foundation of private Islamic schools that are built with money from Saudi Arabian NGOs. In these schools women may wear headgear, which they have to take off in public schools in accordance with the laic prescriptions of Cameroon's constitution. The incessant change of views on veiling is linked to local, national and international contexts, but in a different way at each level. The story of Maimouna indicates that modernity is gendered. In the fundamentalist

discourse in Cameroon in which veiling has acquired significance, men opt for another type of school where veiling is allowed, while women opt for education. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

212 Socpa, Antoine

New kinds of land conflict in urban Cameroon: the case of the 'landless' indigenous peoples in Yaoundé / Antoine Socpa ; [transl. from French by Stephanie Kitchen] - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 4, p. 553-572 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; land conflicts; expropriations; urbanization.

The land disputes in Cameroon that are best known are between groups of local (indigenous) populations and people originating from elsewhere (incomers). This situation is fairly common in the cosmopolitan towns of Douala and Yaoundé. The purpose of this article is not to revisit these types of conflict, but rather to explore conflicts over land between the indigenous populations and the State. This new kind of opposition demonstrates that it is not only the incoming populations who are dispossessing indigenous people of their land. In fact, in various and more effective ways, the State is playing a significant part in the expropriation of indigenous land heritage. This process may be witnessed in urban housing developments, as well as in areas set aside for public utility, or those that are too dangerous to be developed (slopes, piedmonts and marshlands). Through its policy of urbanization, the State is seemingly contributing to producing 'landless indigenous people' in much the same way as and probably more effectively than the incomers. This article reviews the historical processes of land expropriation from the time of the colonial State, analysing the grievances of indigenous people faced with this situation, as well as the strategies they have developed in an effort to take back control of their lost lands. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

213 Tourneux, Henry

Parler du SIDA au nord-Cameroun / sous la dir. de Henry Tourneux et Léonie Métangmo-Tatou. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2010. - 274 p. : graf., ill., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Dictionnaires et langues) - Bibliogr.: p. 13-17. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 2811104305

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; AIDS; French language; Fulfulde language; communication; health education; images.

Le présent ouvrage rend compte d'une recherche menée au Cameroun septentrional avec le soutien de l'Agence nationale de recherche sur le sida et les hépatites virales. Dans les pays africains dits francophones, les langues locales (comme le fulfulde ou peul), leurs concepts et les traductions sont le parent pauvre de la réflexion sur la communication, et les promoteurs (nationaux ou internationaux) de campagnes d'information et de conseil sur

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le sida doivent tenir compte de ce fait. Le livre présente des résultats d'enquêtes sur la conception et la perception du sida et du préservatif et sur les divers discours que tiennent les intervenants du domaine: personnels de santé, hommes d'Église, personnalités islamiques, agences spécialisées. Une attention particulière a été accordée à l'étude d'affiches, de dépliants et de films éducatifs. Auteurs: Boubakary Abdoulaye, Assana Brahim, François Fillol, Ambroise Hakoua, Hadidja Konaï, Léonie Métangmo-Tatou, Aliou Mohamadou, Ousmanou Mohamadou, Josiane Tantchou, Henry Tourneux, Martin Tsafack. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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214 Feidangai, Bruno

Per una geografia sociale e culturale della musica popolare urbana nella Repubblica Centrafricana: i 'ködrö' di Bangui / Bruno Feidangai - In: *Terra d'Africa*: (2007/09), no. 16, p. 211-231.

ASC Subject Headings: Central African Republic; popular music; songs; Sango language; urban society.

À travers l'analyse de la musique urbaine populaire dans les 'ködrös' (quartiers 'spontanés') de Bangui, République centrafricaine, il est possible de développer quelques réflexions sur la condition actuelle de la société centrafricaine subordonnée aux pressions de valeurs souvent opposées à celles des traditions africaines. Le contexte territorial choisi pour une telle analyse, c'est-à-dire le 'ködrö', est particulièrement significatif parce qu'il constitue, en même temps, un mode de désignation, de différenciation et d'identification de l'individu par rapport à l'Autre ou aux autres. Parmi les considérations que l'analyse de la musique centrafricaine moderne permet de faire, la première concerne la langue 'sango', qui comme le révèlent les chansons est dans un état de permanente "invention". En deuxième lieu, l'analyse offre l'occasion aux spécialistes en sciences sociales et humaines, de décrire et déchiffrer la vie quotidienne du citoyen centrafricain, dans le contexte d'acculturation et d'apprentissage de la modernité. Finalement, elle permet de poser la question d'une citoyenneté "du bas" à Bangui qui peut, justement, passer aussi à travers le discours musical. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

215 Bernault, Florence

Colonial bones : the 2006 burial of Savorgnan de Brazza in the Congo / Florence Bernault - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 436, p. 367-390 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); France; international politics; power; body; colonialism; monuments.

The Franco-Congolese agreement to enshrine the corpse of Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza in a grand memorial tomb in Brazzaville (2006) has been decried by many observers as neocolonial farce. This article interprets France's agenda to propose a "suave reconquest" of its former colonies, and Sassou Nguesso's forceful mobilization of national and regional support. Beyond the immediate political significance of the episode, however, the article proposes new ideas on the ways in which modern States, North and South, depend on "tournaments of value" that assign polarized worth to persons, and often back up international deals with transactions in sanctified human remains. The tactic, forged in part during the colonial era, illuminates important aspects of today's global imaginaries of domination. Brazza's bones work, in France and Africa, as a carnal fetish that, borrowing from various philosophies of power, merges Western and African beliefs in the body politic. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

216 Plancke, Carine

On dancing and fishing: joy and the celebration of fertility among the Punu of Congo-Brazzaville / Carine Plancke - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 4, p. 620-641 : foto, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); Punu; dance; fertility.

Among the Punu of Congo-Brazzaville 'ikoku' dancing is perceived through the concept of joy. In line with the privileging of the emotional experience, this article intends to consider the dance as an emotive institution - that is, a socially organized activity that creates culturally meaningful forms of emotion within which an understanding of self, as well as social identities and relations, are shaped. In 'ikoku', a succession of dance sessions, embarked on with shame-banishing pride and performed individually or as a couple, awakens a shared joy. Through the dance patterns and idiom, this joyful dancing is connected to the fecundating sexual encounter and to the activity of fishing, linking the dance world to the life-bearing water spirit world. The joining of sexual differentiation and maternal containment that in this way is enacted and deeply experienced by the participants - if the event succeeds in awakening joy - supports basic structures of Punu rural society characterized by the tension between conjugal relations based on a patri-virilocal principle and matriclanic belonging. The emphasis that the analysis places on the dance form itself, and on the shared joy in dawning fertility it evokes, also proves to be fruitful in understanding how 'ikoku' dancing persists in changing contexts, even in urban ones. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

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CONGO (KINSHASA)

217 Callus, Paula

Animation as socio-political commentary: an analysis of the animated films of Congolese director Jean Michel Kibushi / Paula Callus - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 55-71 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; cinema; politics.

This article broadly explores the relationship between non-indexical audiovisual formats and sociopolitical commentary by focusing on the animated films of Congolese filmmaker Jean Michel Kibushi. It uses a multidisciplinary approach, drawing on biographical information, the history of animation in Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), animation and African film theory, writing on Congolese popular culture and collective memory, and personal interviews with Kibushi. The main body of the article focuses on close analyses of two of Kibushi's films, 'Muana Mboka' (1999), and 'Kinshasa, septembre noir' (Kinshasa Black September, 1992). The article argues that Kibushi's films both mobilize local cultural forms and offer sociopolitical critique. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

218 Jewsiewicki, Bogumil

Lubumbashi 1910-2010 : mémoire d'une ville industrielle : Ukumbusho wa mukini wa komponi / coord. par Bogumil Jewsiewicki, Donatien Diwe dia Mwembu, Rosario Giordano ; préf. de V-Y Mudimbe. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 262 p., [23] p of plates. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Mémoires lieux de savoir, Archive congolaise) - Met noten.

ISBN 2296096603

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Katanga; towns; colonial history; memorial volumes (form).

Paru à l'occasion du centenaire de la ville de Lubumbashi (Elisabethville) en République démocratique du Congo, qui fut la capitale administrative du Katanga, en partie bilingue français/swahili, l'ouvrage propose une double évocation - orale et visuelle - du passé glorieux mais tourmenté d'un site industriel aujourd'hui en déréliction. Il comprend le texte d'une histoire orale d'Elisabethville en swahili du Katanga, transcrite en 1965 par André Yav et recueillie par Bruce Fetter, et une traduction commentée en français par Pierre Kasongo Pauni. Parmi les illustrations, des photos, prises sur le site minier ainsi que des photomontages d'une série intitulée "Mémoires" réalisées par l'artiste Sammy Baloji en 2006 à Lubumbashi; une rétrospective sociohistorique de Lubumbashi et du Katanga minier sous forme de tableaux par 13 peintres locaux. Des articles, écrits par des universitaires congolais ou non, proposent d'éclairer ces visions. Titres des textes: Relire le "Vocabulaire de ville de Elisabethville" 20 ans après sa rédaction (Kalundi Mango Albert,

Johannes Fabian) - Comment m'est parvenu le "Vocabulaire de ville de Elisabethville" (Bruce Fetter) - Les espaces de circulation de l'histoire orale à Lubumbashi (Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu) - "Vocabulaire de ville de Elisabethville": commentaire d'un point de vue sociolinguistique (Michaël Kasombo Tshibanda) - Un regard africain sur une ville coloniale belge: architecture et urbanisme dans le "Vocabulaire de ville de Elisabethville" d'André Yav (Johan Lagae, Sofie Boonen) (texte comprenant des photographies d'architecture coloniale congolaise) - La signification des noms des avenues de Lubumbashi (Michael Lwamba Bilonda) - Le souvenir des colons: Elisabethville, milieu cosmopolite d'Afrique (Rosario Giordano) - Pourquoi une exposition de photographies au Musée national de Lubumbashi? (Donatien Muya wa Bitanko) - Se souvenir pour bâtir un monde meilleur: photographies de Sammy Baloji (Bogumil Jewsiewicki) - Commentaire (Carlo Carbone) - De la genèse d'une culture littéraire aux strates mémorielles du Katanga (Charles Djungu-Simba K., Pierre Halen). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

219 Kalron, Nir

The Great Lakes of confusion / Nir Kalron - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 25-37.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; military intervention; civil wars; regional security.

Africa's Great Lakes region is filled with confusion, mistrust and pure hatred, and it is a geopolitical and humanitarian volcano on the verge of eruption. It is 'plagued' with a mixture of historical ethnical disputes, post-colonialist sentiments and neo-colonialist trends all mixed in the same frying pan, causing millions of deaths and constant instability in the region. This paper examines the events of the 1990s to the present: from the fall of the State of Zaire to the massacre in Rwanda, and from the civil war in Burundi to the consecutive Congo wars to the present-day security situation. It analyses the motivation of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi to engage in the conflict by uncovering the root cause of new trends in the security paradigm that emerged from the above conflicts, the economical interests of countries and individuals, and the ostensible regime change that plagued the region. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VI). [ASC Leiden abstract]

220 Marysse, S.

L'Afrique des grands lacs : annuaire 2009-2010 / sous la dir. de S. Marysse, F. Reyntjens et S. Vandeginste. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2010. - IV, 432 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique des Grands Lacs ; 14) - Met bijl., noten, Engelse samenvatting.

ISBN 229609659X

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; Rwanda; Uganda; political conditions; economic conditions; mining; refugees; economic integration.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA - CONGO (KINSHASA)

En analysant des thèmes d'actualité dans les domaines politique, social et économique, cet annuaire offre des clés pour une lecture de l'évolution de la région des grands lacs en 2009 et au premier trimestre de 2010. La première partie traite du Burundi, des développements politiques dans ce pays, des attentes envers la justice transitionnelle, des exploitations minières artisanales, et du projet d'une réforme du code foncier au Burundi. La deuxième partie examine la situation en République démocratique du Congo: elle en fait une chronique politique, présente les questions de la révision des contrats chinois, de l'éducation, de la gouvernance de la terre agricole urbaine à Kinshasa, de la réintégration des déplacés et des réfugiés au Kivu, du secteur minier de l'Est de la RDC, du profil socioéconomique du Sud-Kivu. La troisième section s'attache au Rwanda, en en faisant une chronique politique et en donnant une analyse du rapport Mutsinzi sur l'attentat du 6 avril 1994 contre l'avion du président Habyarimana. La dernière partie comporte des articles montrant les difficultés d'intégration économique régionale, l'implication de l'Ouganda dans le nord-est de la RDC, et le commerce transfrontalier ougandais avec la RDC et le Soudan. En annexe se trouvent des tables des membres des institutions gouvernementales au Burundi, au Rwanda et au Kivu à l'été 2010. Auteurs: An Ansoms, Stanislas Bucyalimwe Makaro, Raf Custers, Tom De Herdt, Dan Fahey, Sara Geenen, Bert Ingelaere, François Kabuya Kalala, Dominik Kohlhagen, Oracle Makangu Diki, Wim Marivoet, Stefaan Marysse, Gilbert Midende, Noël Obotela Rashidi, Jean Otemikongo Mandefu Yahisule, Filip Reyntjens, Kristof Titeca, Omer Tshiunza Mbiye, Stef Vandeginste, Inge Wagemakers. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

221 Matti, Stephanie A.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo? : corruption, patronage, and competitive authoritarianism in the DRC / Stephanie A. Matti - In: *Africa Today*: (2009/10), vol. 56, no. 4, p. 42-61.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; China; democracy; authoritarianism; corruption; patronage; development cooperation; foreign investments.

By examining the regime of Joseph Kabila through the lens of the "competitive authoritarian" regime subtype, this article aims to advance an understanding of the process and stability of Congolese democratic reform. By examining democratic contestation that has arisen through the legislature, judiciary, media, and electoral arena, this article argues that the Kabila regime does not meet the minimal requirements for democracy but can more accurately be classified as competitive authoritarian. The article proposes that because democratization in the Democratic Republic of Congo is based on external, rather than domestic, pressure, particularly the effect of Western foreign aid on corrupt patronage networks, the regime is vulnerable to authoritarian drift. In the final section, the article presents the argument that a decrease in politically conditional aid and an increase in politically unconditional Chinese investment are both likely to push the regime in a more

authoritarian direction. Given the size, location, and political influence of the DRC, an analysis of Congolese democratic institutions is essential to an understanding of democratic consolidation in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

222 Ndaywel è Nziem, Isidore

Les années Lovanium : la première université francophone d'Afrique subsaharienne / textes de Fernand Malengreau ... [et al.] ; rassemblés par Isidore Ndaywel è Nziem ; avec la collab. d'Amélie Schmitz et d'Yves De Bruyn. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 2 vol. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ISBN 2296117759

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; universities; educational history.

Avec ces deux volumes, 'Congo-Meuse' présente des matériaux pour la compréhension de la constitution en 1953 de la première université à avoir vu le jour, non seulement au Congo mais aussi en Afrique francophone subsaharienne, l'Université Lovanium à Kinshasa. Le premier tome comprend deux contributions sur les prodromes (Jean-Luc Vellut, Fernand Malengreau) et deux sur l'épanouissement (Guy Malengreau, Albert Mpase Nselenge Mpeti) du centre universitaire Lovanium. Le deuxième tome comprend des textes sur la vie quotidienne du campus de Lovanium (Bernard Olivier, Isidore Ndaywel è Nziem, Zéphyrin Butsana, Jérémie Wombisa, Albert Muylkens), sur la fin de l'université dans les années 1970 (André Yoka Lye Mudaba, Raymond Thysman, Marie-Madeleine Mwifi Bodibatu), ainsi qu'une contribution sur l'Institut Saint-Jérôme à l'Institut supérieur pédagogique de Lubumbashi (Pierre Godenir). En annexe une liste des diplômés de Lovanium. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GABON

223 Zue Ndoutoumou, Sylvestre

Les directions provinciales de la fonction publique au Gabon: une idée de déconcentration administrative et esquisse d'une modélisation des services extérieurs du ministère / par Sylvestre Zue Ndoutoumou - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 73, p. 19-55 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; civil service reform; decentralization; local government reform.

Les directions provinciales de la fonction publique au Gabon sont une création récente (1997) du gouvernement gabonais. L'idée de modifier l'organisation de la Direction générale de la fonction publique par des directions périphériques correspond à la nécessité pour l'État d'améliorer la gouvernance locale et de dynamiser l'administration locale. La première partie de l'article montre, sur un plan pratique, le contexte de la création des directions provinciales de la fonction publique. La deuxième partie examine l'effectivité de

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ces directions déconcentrées. La troisième propose des améliorations pour la modernisation de l'organisation et le renforcement des capacités techniques (équipement informatique) et humaines (formation et redéploiement des personnels) de la direction provinciale. Ann., bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

224 Alusala, Nelson

Informal cross-border trade and arms smuggling along the Uganda-Rwanda border / Nelson Alusala - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 15-26.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; illicit trade; boundaries; national security; East African Community; arms trade.

On 1 July 2010, the regional bloc comprising Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi launched the common market which provides for the free movement of labour, goods, services, capital and the right of establishment in the East African Community (EAC) region. This article evaluates the security challenges that are likely to occur along the international borders in East Africa with the advent of the EAC. In an attempt to illustrate the porosity of borders and the likelihood that criminals could take advantage of the situation, the author describes the ease with which transnational crime could thrive (in the absence of efficient border security measures) under the guise of informal cross-border trade that derives its basis largely from the customs and historical linkages in the region. While the danger is not alarmingly high, there is a likelihood that with the opening up of the EAC to the free movement of goods and people, criminals will exploit this freedom to commit crimes such as human trafficking, arms and drug smuggling and moving terrorists and contraband goods unless mechanisms are put in place to curtail these activities. Should this not happen, the mission of the East African Community could be jeopardized. The article is based on research carried out at two border posts in southwestern Uganda at the Rwandese border. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VI). [Journal abstract]

225 Calandra, Lina M.

Colonialismo e conservazione: all'origine conflittualità ambientale in Africa Occidentale Francese e in Africa Orientale Italiana / Lina M. Calandra - In: *Terra d'Africa*: (2007/09), no. 16, p. 143-210 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: French West Africa; Northeast Africa; environmental policy; nature conservation; forest policy; colonial period.

La conflictualité environnementale qui caractérise aujourd'hui l'Afrique a des raisons et des racines historiques. Il s'agit de raisons idéologiques et politiques qui tirent leurs origines de l'Europe impérialiste, et qui s'alimentent de pratiques et de traditions en même temps fonctionnelles à la consolidation et au renforcement des États nationaux européens, et à l'élaboration de ces discours environnementalistes qui, au nom de l'"intérêt public", justifieront les actions de "civilisation" et de "rationalisation" des ressources naturelles, tant en Europe qu'en Afrique. En effet, ces politiques et pratiques de conservation, gérées traditionnellement par le secteur forestier, seront bientôt exportées en Afrique où elles constitueront le point de départ pour des cadres institutionnels et l'élaboration des représentations scientifiques et idéologiques des contextes naturels et environnementaux africains. En récupérant les discours scientifiques (ou présumés tels) conditionnés par le projet colonial d'exploitation, notamment en Afrique Occidentale Française et en Afrique orientale italienne, les politiques environnementales actuelles sont ainsi caractérisées par l'ambiguïté et les contradictions. Faire ressortir ces contradictions représente le premier pas pour tenter d'adopter un point de vue interne au continent africain. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

226 Delius, Peter

History and archaeology in conservation : South Africa meets East Africa workshop / guest eds.: Peter Delius and Maria Schoeman. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2010. - p. 207-378. : foto's, krt. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 0002-0184 ; vol. 69, no. 2 (2010)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; archaeology; history; historiography; ecology; agricultural history; rock art; conference papers (form); 2009.

This special issue, with a selection of papers from a workshop at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa (July 2009), reflects the recent re-engagement of historians and archaeologists and the even more recent opening of an intensive dialogue between scholars working on eastern and southern African societies, especially those involved in the interdisciplinary, inter-institutional and National Research Foundation funded 500 Year Initiative (FYI). A core element of the FYI project is research on the history and nature of the walled and terraced settlements on the Mpumalanga escarpment, which display important similarities with the islands of intensive agriculture in central and eastern Africa. Tim Maggs, William Beinart and John Wright comment on the workshop and the excursion to the Mpumalanga escarpment which preceded it. In 'Reading the Rocks and Reviewing the Red Herrings', Peter Delius and Maria Schoeman explore the dearth of academic literature on, and the surfeit of exotic explanations of the Mpumalanga sites. Mats Widgren frames the discussion by comparing key factors in the development of "islands" of intensification from various parts of Africa (Besieged Palaeonegritics or Innovative Farmers: Historical Political Ecology of Intensive and Terraced Agriculture in West Africa and Sudan),

while Daryl Stump notes that agricultural systems can only be understood once detailed chronologies have been established (Intensification in Context: Archaeological Approaches to Precolonial Field Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa). A number of papers focus on wider themes. Matthew Davies (A View from the East: An Interdisciplinary "Historical Ecology" Approach to a Contemporary Agricultural Landscape in Northwest Kenya) and Paul J. Lane (Developing Landscape Historical Ecologies in Eastern Africa: An Outline of Current Research and Potential Future Directions) explore the analytical potential of historical ecology, while Norman Etherington provides an account of the causes of the truncated chronology of much historical research (Historians, Archaeologists and the Legacy of the Discredited Short Iron-Age Chronology). Benjamin W. Smith makes the case for the significance of rock art to historical understanding (Envisioning San History: Problems in the Reading of History in the Rock Art of the Maloti-Drakensberg Mountains of South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

227 Good

Good governance and civil society participation in Africa / Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa. - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), 2009. - 240 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789994455324

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Ethiopia; Lesotho; Uganda; Zimbabwe; governance; civil society; NGO; lawyers; conference papers (form); 2000.

The ten chapters in this book were selected from twenty-four papers presented at a regional conference on Promoting Good Governance and Wider Civil Society Participation in Eastern and Southern Africa organized by OSSREA in Addis Ababa in November 2000. They are: Democratic governance and economic management in Botswana: review of country experience and challenges (Gervase M. Maipose); Media, good governance and civil society in Botswana (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); Economic growth, poverty and governance: the case of Botswana (Apollo Rwomire); Civil society and governance in Ethiopia since 1991 (Asnake Kefale and Dejene Aredo); Decentralisation and governance: the Ethiopian experience (Kassahun Berhanu); Indigenous institutions and good governance in Ethiopia: case studies (Dejene Aredo and Yigremew Adal); The role of the National University of Lesotho and non-governmental organisations in the promotion of good governance and civil society (Matora Ntimo-Makara); Interest groups, good governance and civil society in Uganda: challenges of religious organisations 1962-2000 (Kulumba Mohammed); Governance and the democratisation process in Uganda under the National Resistance Movement (NRM): 1986-2004 (Geoffrey B. Tukahebwa); and A critical analysis of the training of lawyers in promoting civil society participation in governance in Zimbabwe: a focus on lawyers in human rights organisations (Amy S. Tsanga). [ASC Leiden abstract]

228 Kalron, Nir

The Great Lakes of confusion / Nir Kalron - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 25-37.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; military intervention; civil wars; regional security.

Africa's Great Lakes region is filled with confusion, mistrust and pure hatred, and it is a geopolitical and humanitarian volcano on the verge of eruption. It is 'plagued' with a mixture of historical ethnical disputes, post-colonialist sentiments and neo-colonialist trends all mixed in the same frying pan, causing millions of deaths and constant instability in the region. This paper examines the events of the 1990s to the present: from the fall of the State of Zaire to the massacre in Rwanda, and from the civil war in Burundi to the consecutive Congo wars to the present-day security situation. It analyses the motivation of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi to engage in the conflict by uncovering the root cause of new trends in the security paradigm that emerged from the above conflicts, the economical interests of countries and individuals, and the ostensible regime change that plagued the region. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VI). [ASC Leiden abstract]

229 Kersting, Norbert

Direct democracy in southern and East Africa / Norbert Kersting - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 1-22 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; referendums.

There seems to be a worldwide trend towards direct democracy instruments such as referendums and initiatives. The African Union Charter (2007) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad) strategy papers (2003) recommend these instruments. Is direct democracy the panacea for the problem of strong personalization of African party politics? If electoral democracy is the problem, is direct democracy the solution? This article describes the legal framework and the implementation in countries in southern and East Africa. Referendums, which are solely implemented at the national level, were often used to support regime change in the 1960s (independence) and in the 1990s (multiparty systems) and to strengthen and finalize conflict resolution. Plebiscites, characterized by strong executive governmental campaigning and party dominance predominate and citizen initiatives are not common. The implementation of citizen initiatives at both national and local levels could be an additional way of strengthening accountability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

230 Khadiagala, Gilbert M.

Boundaries in eastern Africa / Gilbert M. Khadiagala - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 266-278.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; boundaries; boundary conflicts; political history.

Boundaries in eastern Africa reflect intricate compromises by colonial and postcolonial authorities to stabilize human habitation within territorial spaces. Although creatures of human contrivances, these boundaries have evolved into natural formations that delimit the external reach of power and delineate citizenships. Over the years, the instability occasioned elsewhere in Africa by border conflicts has dissipated in eastern Africa, lending some semblance of permanence to existing boundaries. By the same token, however, boundaries are always permeable and flexible, responsive to emerging needs and priorities. In recent years, two powerful forces have contributed to these flexible forms of boundaries: the disintegrative dynamics of weak States and the integrative ones of regionalism. This article begins by revisiting the modalities of colonial boundary formation and then proceeds to discuss how and why some of the postcolonial States contested borders and the ways in which States resolved these conflicts. It concludes with recent trends that have affected the nature of boundaries in eastern Africa, particularly the contrasting patterns of frontiers of insecurity and borderlands of prosperity. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

231 Marysse, S.

L'Afrique des grands lacs : annuaire 2009-2010 / sous la dir. de S. Marysse, F. Reyntjens et S. Vandeginste. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2010. - IV, 432 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique des Grands Lacs ; 14) - Met bijl., noten, Engelse samenvatting.

ISBN 229609659X

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; Rwanda; Uganda; political conditions; economic conditions; mining; refugees; economic integration.

En analysant des thèmes d'actualité dans les domaines politique, social et économique, cet annuaire offre des clés pour une lecture de l'évolution de la région des grands lacs en 2009 et au premier trimestre de 2010. La première partie traite du Burundi, des développements politiques dans ce pays, des attentes envers la justice transitionnelle, des exploitations minières artisanales, et du projet d'une réforme du code foncier au Burundi. La deuxième partie examine la situation en République démocratique du Congo: elle en fait une chronique politique, présente les questions de la révision des contrats chinois, de l'éducation, de la gouvernance de la terre agricole urbaine à Kinshasa, de la réintégration des déplacés et des réfugiés au Kivu, du secteur minier de l'Est de la RDC, du profil socioéconomique du Sud-Kivu. La troisième section s'attache au Rwanda, en en faisant une chronique politique et en donnant une analyse du rapport Mutsinzi sur l'attentat du 6

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232 Ogola, Leandro Oduor

Human security in pastoralist areas of Eastern Africa / Leandro Oduor Ogola - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 27-40 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Sudan; Uganda; pastoralists; human security; government policy.

Pastoralist groups in Eastern Africa are extremely vulnerable as a result of intercommunity conflicts, the harsh terrain, and unfavourable climatic conditions. They have been neglected by successive regimes on matters of socioeconomic development. Based on data from Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia, this article interrogates the historical relationship between governments, humanitarian groups and pastoralists. It notes with great concern that pastoralists have been branded as hunger-stricken populations with insignificant economic potential that can be harnessed from their day-to-day livelihood. They are treated as sedentary populations who need a constant supply of relief food to keep going. In order to reverse these misconceptions, the article places emphasis on mitigating the threats of intra-community conflicts, diseases and natural disasters through investment in social schemes and infrastructure in order to open up the areas for service provision. Indeed, for a majority of the pastoralists, insecurity comes not so much from traditional security concerns, but from human insecurity concerns about their survival, preservation of their lifestyle and well-being in a day-to-day context. Note, ref., sum. (p. VI-VII). [Journal abstract]

233 Okumu, Wafula

Resources and border disputes in eastern Africa / Wafula Okumu - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 279-297 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; boundary conflicts; natural resources.

This article argues that there is a likelihood of inter-State disputes in eastern Africa as natural wealth is discovered in the borderlands. After providing an overview of the current

state of eastern African borders the article points out that the escalating transboundary resource disputes are due to the colonial boundary-making errors, undefined and unmarked borders, poor or lack of border management, poor governance, and population bulge. The article uses a number of case studies to contextualize transboundary resource conflicts: the dispute over the Uganda-Democratic Republic of Congo border in the Lake Albert region, Uganda's dispute with the neighbouring countries Kenya and Tanzania over the exploitation of Lake Victoria's resources, and the demarcation of boundaries on Lake Malawi. The article concludes by recommending the establishment of a regional mechanism to address border disputes and a regional framework for managing and sharing transboundary resources. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Prendergast, Mary E.

Diversity in East African foraging and food producing communities / guest ed. Mary E. Prendergast. - Nairobi : British Institute in Eastern Africa, 2010. - X, 136 p. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm. - (Azania, ISSN 0067-270X ; vol. 45, no. 1 (2010)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 1872566278

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Kenya; hunter-gatherers; archaeology; prehistory; archaeological artefacts.

Following the Introduction by Mary E. Prendergast, this special volume of Azania on Diversity in East African Holocene foraging and food producing communities opens with An ethnoarchaeological framework for the identification and distinction of Late Holocene archaeological sites in East Africa, by Kennedy K. Mutundu. Issues of inter-group contact between the communities under discussion are addressed by the next three papers, all of which explore aspects of foraging occupations associated with the Kansyore, a ceramic tradition spanning some six millennia (c. 6000 BC-AD 500): Holocene hunter-fisher-gatherer communities: new perspectives on Kansyore using communities of western Kenya, by Darla Dale and Ceri Z. Ashley; Lithics use at Kansyore sites in East Africa: technological organisation at four recently excavated sites in Nyanza Province, Kenya, by Oula Seitsonen; and Kansyore fisher-foragers and transitions to food production in East Africa: the view from Wadh Lang'o, Nyanza Province, western Kenya, by Mary E. Prendergast. Michael J. Causey concludes the volume with his paper entitled New archaeological discoveries from the Laikipia Plateau, Kenya. [ASC Leiden abstract]

KENYA

235 Akuja, T.E.

Trends and current status of indigenous knowledge among the inhabitants of the Turkwel riverine in Kenya / T.E. Akuja ... [et al.] - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 209-217 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; livelihoods; indigenous knowledge; ecology; Turkana.

The Turkana lead a predominantly traditional lifestyle largely depending on available natural resources for their livelihoods. They are mainly nomadic pastoralists with a few growing crops along the rivers' floodplains. The utilization of the rangelands is characterized by little or no use of yield enhancing inputs. However, the nomadic pastoralists have been able to achieve some sort of balance between their environment and their economy through experiential co-adaptation. Through this experiential co-adaptation the Turkana have accumulated a wealth of indigenous knowledge and established institutions that have helped them to cope with their fragile environment. However, not much of this knowledge has been used in the design and implementation of development initiatives. The article is based on a study which examined how the Turkana pastoral community living along the Turkwel riverine has over the years used its indigenous knowledge to cope with their environment. The study used participatory and household survey methods. The results show that, among others, the Turkana pastoralists cope with adverse situations through social networks, mobility, herd maximization and the adoption of 'new' adaptive strategies. It is concluded that there is a wealth of indigenous knowledge that can be used in finding practical solutions for local problems. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

236 Anderson, David

Khat in colonial Kenya : a history of prohibition and control / by David Anderson and Neil Carrier - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 377-397.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; drug policy; drugs; legislation; colonial period.

Efforts to institute a system for the control and prohibition of khat in Kenya are examined in this article. Prohibition was introduced in the 1940s after an advocacy campaign led by prominent colonial officials. The legislation imposed a racialized view of the effect of khat, seeking to protect an allegedly 'vulnerable' community in the north of the country while allowing khat to be consumed and traded in other areas, including Meru where 'traditional' production and consumption was permitted. Colonial policy took little account of African opinion, although African agency was evident in the failure and ultimate collapse of the prohibition in the face of widespread smuggling and general infringement. Trade in khat became ever more lucrative, and in the final years of colonial rule economic arguments

overcame the prohibition lobby. The imposition of prohibition and control indicates the extent to which colonial attitudes towards and beliefs about cultural behaviour among Africans shaped policies, but the story also illustrates the fundamental weakness of the colonial State in its failure to uphold the legislation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

237 Bachelard, Jérôme Y.

The Anglo-Leasing corruption scandal in Kenya: the politics of international and domestic pressures and counter-pressures / Jérôme Y. Bachelard - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 124, p. 187-200.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; corruption; government policy; interest groups.

Mwai Kibaki's election as Kenya's president in 2002 raised enormous hopes: after 24 years' repressive and corrupt rule by his predecessor Daniel Arap Moi, an apparently reformist opposition leader had been democratically elected president. The fight against corruption stood high among his electoral promises. Unfortunately, a year and a half after his election, the enormous Anglo-Leasing corruption scandal, and Kibaki's failure to prosecute the ministers involved, marked the end of the anti-corruption war. Building on existing Kenyan literature and international relations scholarship on transnational advocacy networks, this article systematically analyses the impact of both international and domestic pressures exerted on Kibaki to fight corruption. It confirms that this combination of pressures explains Kibaki's initial dismissal of the ministers involved. However, analysis of the 'counter-pressures' is also necessary to understand the crisis in all its complexity. Desperately seeking electoral support for the 2007 election, Kibaki acquiesced to ethnically based counter-pressures exerted by the dismissed ministers, and reinstated them. App. (chronology of events), bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

238 Kamau, Winifred

Law, culture and dispute resolution : prospects for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in Africa / Winifred Kamau - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 336-360.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; conflict resolution; legal pluralism.

In recent years, African countries have seen concerted efforts by Western agents to introduce alternative dispute resolution (ADR) as part of the reforms in the legal sector. ADR is seen as having many benefits over traditional litigation, notably that it is less expensive, speedier, informal and more flexible. Mediation, in particular, has been promoted as a return to the model of harmonious dispute settlement previously used by non-Western societies. There is an assumption that ADR can easily be 'retransplanted' to Africa. Using Kenya as a case study, this paper challenges the appropriateness of superimposing ADR techniques refined in the West onto African societies, whose

sociocultural, political and economic structures differ fundamentally from those in the West. It argues that there is a serious need to examine the specific African context, particularly the fact of legal pluralism, and to understand the ways in which culture impacts on dispute resolution. If ADR is to effectively operate in Africa, it will have to reexamine its cultural assumptions and strive to be responsive to the actual needs of the African people, rather than simply adhere to technique and form. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

239 Kijima, Yoko

Emerging markets in the post-liberalisation period : evidence from the raw milk market in rural Kenya / Yoko Kijima, Takashi Yamano and Isabelle Baltenweck - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 88-110 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; milk; food market.

Have recent reforms improved market functioning in African economies? The authors examine how the raw milk market in western and central Kenya has developed after the dairy sector liberalization in 1992 by using panel data of 862 rural households. From the late 1990s to 2004, the proportion of rural households who sold milk increased from 37 to 51 percent. During the same period, the proportion of households who sold milk to traders more than doubled, while it declined from 29 to 12 percent for those who sold milk to dairy cooperatives. On the basis of the price differentials between the farm gate and retail prices, the authors find that the functioning of the market improved between the late 1990s and 2004; in turn, the development of the milk market has increased the adoption of improved cows, resulting in higher milk sales. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

240 Lamont, Mark

Lip-synch gospel: Christian music and the ethnopoetics of identity in Kenya / Mark Lamont - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 3, p. 473-496.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Meru (Kenya); religious songs; popular music; identity.

In recent years there has been an outpouring of Kenyan scholarship on the ways popular musicians engage with politics in the public sphere. With respect to the rise in the 1990s and 2000s of gospel music - whose politics are more pietistic than activist - this article challenges how to 'understand' the politics of gospel music taken from a small speech community, in this case the Meru. In observing street performances of a new style of preaching, 'lip-synch' gospel, the author offers ethnographic readings of song lyrics to show that Meru's gospel singers can address moral debates not readily aired in mainline and Pentecostal-Charismatic churches. Critical of hypocrisy in the church and engaging with a wider politics of belonging and identity, Meru gospel singers weave localized ethnopoetics into their Christian music, with the effect that their politics effectively remain concealed within Meru and invisible to the national public sphere. While contesting the perceived

corruption, sin and hypocrisy in everyday sociality, such Meru gospel singer groups cannot rightly be considered a local 'counter-public' because they still work their politics in the shadows of the churches. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

241 Mawdsley, Emma

Non-DAC donors and the changing landscape of foreign aid: the (in)significance of India's development cooperation with Kenya / Emma Mawdsley - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 361-379 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; India; development cooperation; South-South relations.

The last few years have witnessed a growing interest in so-called "non-DAC donors" (NDDs), i.e. States providing aid and development assistance to low and middle-income countries but which are not members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a forum for selected OECD members to discuss poverty reduction, aid and development. While this is understandable, there is some danger that the diversity of the NDDs is overlooked, and the debate becomes distorted by an overly China-oriented lens. The focus of this paper is India's development cooperation agendas and activities in Africa, and more specifically, Kenya. The paper argues that despite growing "noise" about the wider phenomenon of the rise of the non-DAC donors within "mainstream" foreign aid arenas, the DAC donors in Kenya are only concerned with China. The paper asks whether India's meagre development cooperation relations with Kenya rightly disqualify it from the attention of the DAC community, or whether the country level is also an appropriate scale for strategically oriented dialogue and possible cooperation, India's modest development contributions notwithstanding. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

242 Mbondenyi, Morris Kiwinda

The right to participate in the government of one's country : an analysis of article 13 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in the light of Kenya's 2007 political crisis / Morris Kiwinda Mbondenyi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 183-202.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; civil and political rights; political participation; jurisprudence.

The article analyses the right to participate in the government of one's country under article 13 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights within the context of the post-election crisis experienced in Kenya in December 2007. It is argued that the crisis was a culmination of poor governance and undemocratic practices successively handed down from one political regime to another, from when the country attained its independence. The article maintains that since 1963, many Kenyans have been denied the enjoyment of the

right to participate in government through political manipulation, corruption, intimidation, vote rigging, ethnicity and other related vices. Hence, the undermining of democracy and diverse citizenship rights have contributed extensively to the country's governance crisis, the labyrinth of which was exposed by the 2007 postelection events. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

243 Prendergast, Mary E.

Diversity in East African foraging and food producing communities / guest ed. Mary E. Prendergast. - Nairobi : British Institute in Eastern Africa, 2010. - X, 136 p. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm. - (Azania, ISSN 0067-270X ; vol. 45, no. 1 (2010)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 1872566278

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Kenya; hunter-gatherers; archaeology; prehistory; archaeological artefacts.

Following the Introduction by Mary E. Prendergast, this special volume of *Azania* on Diversity in East African Holocene foraging and food producing communities opens with An ethnoarchaeological framework for the identification and distinction of Late Holocene archaeological sites in East Africa, by Kennedy K. Mutundu. Issues of inter-group contact between the communities under discussion are addressed by the next three papers, all of which explore aspects of foraging occupations associated with the Kansyore, a ceramic tradition spanning some six millennia (c. 6000 BC-AD 500): Holocene hunter-fisher-gatherer communities: new perspectives on Kansyore using communities of western Kenya, by Darla Dale and Ceri Z. Ashley; Lithics use at Kansyore sites in East Africa: technological organisation at four recently excavated sites in Nyanza Province, Kenya, by Oula Seitsonen; and Kansyore fisher-foragers and transitions to food production in East Africa: the view from Wadh Lang'o, Nyanza Province, western Kenya, by Mary E. Prendergast. Michael J. Causey concludes the volume with his paper entitled New archaeological discoveries from the Laikipia Plateau, Kenya. [ASC Leiden abstract]

244 Watson, Elizabeth E.

A "hardening of lines": landscape, religion and identity in northern Kenya / Elizabeth E. Watson - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 201-220 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Boran; Gabra; ethnic relations; space; religion; group identity.

The paper examines the ways in which identities and identity politics between ethnic groups are linked to the way landscapes are constructed and experienced in northern Kenya. Using the cases of the Boran and the Gabra, the paper demonstrates that indigenous religious beliefs, practices and institutions have been central to the construction and experience of landscape and to the development of certain forms of identities and inter-

ethnic relations. It explores the way in which, despite profound transformations brought by conversion to Islam and Christianity, the role of religion in structuring relations to landscape and identity remains. The paper draws on the theoretical approaches of D. Massey and T. Ingold which implicate social engagements with space in the construction of subjectivities and relations to others. It explores the extent to which Massey's idea of "open" and "closed" spatial systems can be applied usefully to the African context, and help to extend understandings of the development of peaceful or conflict-ridden inter-group relations. Through investigating the connections between religion, identity, landscape and space, the paper seeks to provide explanations for the growing salience of identity politics and inter-ethnic violence in northern Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

245 Wekesa, Peter Wafula

Old issues and new challenges: the Migingo Island controversy and the Kenya-Uganda borderland / Peter Wafula Wekesa - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 331-340.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Uganda; boundary conflicts; lakes; islands.

This paper examines the controversy between Kenya and Uganda over the ownership of Migingo Island in the shared Lake Victoria waters, in the context of general debates regarding African boundary disputes. The Migingo controversy brings to the fore unresolved issues around the emergence, nature and transformation of African borders generally, and their significant role in addressing pertinent questions of territoriality, citizenship and nationhood. Like other border controversies elsewhere in Africa, the Migingo case challenges the perception that border areas are marginal spaces that can be ignored. Migingo's troubles underscore the realities of Africa's colonial borders, bringing into focus the border populations and the social, cultural and economic relations they generate across the dividing lines. While challenging eastern Africa's States to view local communities as important agents in fostering change along common borders, the paper emphasizes the need for harmonious border relations as a barometer in testing good neighbourliness and regional integration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

246 Were, Maureen

Do exporting firms pay higher wages? : evidence from Kenya's manufacturing sector / Maureen Were and Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa - In: *African Development Review*: (2009), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 435-453 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; export oriented industries; wages.

When trade liberalization was first embarked on in Kenya some 20 years ago, a key argument against it was that it would reduce domestic wages, as exporting firms sought to remain competitive versus, for example, the low-cost Asian countries. A counter argument

was that manufactured exports require more elaborate design, supervision, packaging and handling, and thus a more educated labour force than production for the domestic market. To attract such skills, exporting firms would need to pay higher wages than non-exporting ones. This paper uses data from Kenyan manufacturing to study the impact of trade liberalization on earnings, distinguishing between exporting and non-exporting firms. In particular, it investigates whether exporting firms paid a wage-premium to their employees. The study uses manufacturing firm survey data from a World Bank regional project. The study has three important findings: (1) There was a large and significant effect of exporting on wages in the first decade of trade liberalization. During the first half of the 1990s, workers in exporting firms earned up to 30 percent more than those engaged in non-exporting firms. The results are robust even after controlling for individual and firm-level characteristics such as employee demographics, productivity, firm location and occupation. (2) After a decade of trade liberalization, exporting ceased to be a significant determinant of wages in Kenyan manufacturing, after controlling for productivity and firm location. (3) During the 2000s, casual or irregular employment became a more common feature of exporting firms. The results suggest that while higher wages were important in attracting skilled labour to exporting firms at the beginning of trade liberalization in the 1990s, domestic competition has since reduced the wage premium. Cost cutting pressures are instead reflected in the substitution of casual and low wage labour for permanent and better educated labour and in increased automation. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

247 Cieplak, Piotr A.

Alternative African cinemas: a case study of Rwanda / Piotr A. Cieplak - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 73-90 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; cinema.

There are various prescriptive and limiting discourses about what 'African Cinema' is or should be. Because of the vastness of the continent and the heterogeneity of the people inhabiting it (as well as those interested in its culture and history), most of these theories and assertions provide little more than general statements and often omit the importance of national and regional particularity. This article examines the emerging film industry in Rwanda and the potential challenge it can pose to certain paradigms within discourses surrounding 'African Cinema'. It looks at different funding and distribution models, including international, collaborative and independent film projects currently underway in Rwanda. It also looks at the Rwanda Cinema Centre (RCC) and the Rwanda Film Festival as well as the spectatorial processes evoked by the organization and the event. Analyses of two films - Patrick Mureithi's 'Icyizere: Hope' (2008) and Debs Gardner-Paterson's 'We Are All

Rwandans' (2008) - are provided to support the article's argument. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

248 De Walque, D.

The demographic and socio-economic distribution of excess mortality during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda / D. de Walque and P. Verwimp - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 141-162 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; population distribution; mortality; genocide.

This paper studies the demographic consequences of the Rwandan genocide and how the excess mortality due to the conflict was distributed in the population. Data collected by the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey indicate that although there were more deaths across the entire population, adult males were the most likely to die. Using the characteristics of the survey respondent as a proxy for the socio-economic status of the victims' family, the results also show that individuals with an urban or more educated background were more likely to die. The country's loss of human capital is a long-term cost of the genocide that compounds the human tragedies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

249 Hayman, Rachel

Abandoned orphan, wayward child: the United Kingdom and Belgium in Rwanda since 1994 / Rachel Hayman - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 341-360.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; Belgium; Great Britain; development cooperation; aid agencies.

Analyses of the nature and policies of the Rwandan government since 1994 vary widely. On the one hand, the country is regarded as having made remarkable progress from a developmental perspective; on the other, concerns abound over the attitude of the government with respect to democratization, human rights and regional stability. Donor agencies active in Rwanda engage with these governmental aspects in different ways, with some taking a more favourable view vis-à-vis such issues than others. This article examines the aid policies of Belgium and the United Kingdom in Rwanda between 1994 and 2005 - two donors with very contrasting historical experiences in the country. These examples demonstrate how the policies donor agencies pursue can be traced to their historical relationships with the recipient country, their domestic political contexts, and their approaches to aid. The article warns against a simplistic divide into "new" and "old" donors, a divide often used in the literature on Rwanda, as this masks more complex factors. The positions of individual donor agencies are constantly shifting, which raises broader questions regarding the current trend towards greater harmonization in donor strategies with regard to developing countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

250 Ingelaere, Bert

Peasants, power and ethnicity: a bottom-up perspective on Rwanda's political transition / Bert Ingelaere - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 435, p. 273-292 : fig., graf., krt., tab.
 ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; ethnicity; rural areas; peasantry; political change.

This article analyses over 400 life trajectories of ordinary peasants in order to complement top-down studies of the Rwandan political transition. Changes and differences according to the ethnicity of the respondents shed light on the Hutu-Tutsi bi-polarity which underlies the transition and reveal a reversal in perceived ethnic dominance accompanying the decisive moment in the political transition: the overthrow of the Hutu-dominated regime by the Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF). This suggests that the experience of the nature of governance and the (perceived) proximity to power lies at the heart of ethnic awareness. The nature of governance at the periphery of society is explored, and the article demonstrates that the instrumental stance on ethnic identity adopted by the post-genocide regime is not only erroneous but counter-productive. Adjusting the sociopolitical environment in which identities thrive is more important than a direct focus on identity constructs when developing policies to prevent ethnically structured violence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

251 Kopf, Martina

Ethik und Ästhetik in der Literatur: zum Genozid in Rwanda / Martina Kopf - In: *Stichproben*: (2010), Jg. 10, Nr. 18, S. 91-113.
 ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; genocide; novels; literature.

Dieser Artikel lotet die Bedeutung des Projekts 'Rwanda - Écrire par devoir de mémoire' aus, im deutschen Sprachraum als 'Ruanda - Schreiben gegen das Vergessen' rezipiert. Es handelt sich dabei um ein schriftstellerisches Projekt an der Schnittstelle von sozial-politischem und künstlerischem Engagement. Der erste Teil geht auf den Kontext des Projekts sowie allgemein auf Probleme ein, die sich mit dem Konzept von "Kunst über den Völkermord" verbinden. Der zweite widmet sich Zeugenschaft in Literatur und Kunst als einem Konzept, in dem sich ästhetische und ethische Fragen verbinden. Der dritte Teil interpretiert die Romane 'Murambi: le livre des ossements' (2000) von Boris Boubacar Diop (Senegal), 'La phalène des collines' (2002) von Koulsy Lamko (Tschad), 'L'ainé des orphelins' (2000) von Tierno Monémbo (Guinea) und den Text 'L'ombre d'Imana' (2000) von Véronique Tadjo (Côte d'Ivoire) in Hinsicht darauf, wie Formen von Zeugenschaft darin umgesetzt sind. Dabei wird auch eingegangen auf die Diskussion dieser Texte in Lehrveranstaltungen mit Studierenden der Afrikawissenschaften, Vergleichenden Literaturwissenschaft sowie der Internationalen Entwicklung an der Universität Wien. Bibliogr., Fussnote, Zsfg. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

TANZANIA

252 Englert, Birgit

In need of connection: reflections on youth and the translation of film in Tanzania / Birgit Englert - In: *Stichproben*: (2010), Jg. 10, Nr. 18, S. 137-159 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; cinema; translation; Swahili language; popular culture.

The translation of films from languages such as English, Hindi/Urdu or Chinese into Swahili is a phenomenon that has quickly grown into a successful business in Tanzania in recent years. The films are mainly products of the USA, India and China, but also of countries such as Thailand, Malaysia and Nigeria. In Tanzania, the films are subjected to a series of transformations that help to increase the appeal of the films to their predominantly youthful Tanzanian audience. This essay focuses on these transformation processes and shows how films are shaped by the work of translators ('watafsiri'), but also by the people who work in the video parlours ('vibanda vya video'), the places where these films are usually consumed. The essay is based on field research in Masasi (Mtwara region) and Nachingwea (Lindi region) in February 2009 and in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro (Morogoro region) and Bagamoyo (Tanga region) in September 2009. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

253 Fair, Laura

'They stole the show!': Indian films in coastal Tanzania, 1950s-1980s / Laura Fair - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 91-106.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; India; cinema; audiences.

Utilizing rare and innovative source materials, including hundreds of interviews and survey responses, as well as box-office receipts and archival sources, this article provides insights into the history of audience preferences in Tanzania from the 1950s to the 1980s. It reveals a long-term passion for Indian films amongst Tanzanians of all class, ethnic and gender backgrounds, and explores the nature of movie-going in Tanzania. The article also describes innovative exhibition practices inspired by the overwhelming audience demand for Indian films, such as 'reeling' and a black market trade in cinema tickets. While hinting at the complex reasons why Indian films became so popular among East African audiences, the article adds to the increasingly vocal calls for recognition of the place of both audiences and non-Western producers and distributors in our understanding of global media flows. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

254 Killian, Bernadeta

Do elections matter in Zanzibar? / Bernadeta Killian - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 74-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Zanzibar; elections; democratization.

Do multiparty elections facilitate or hinder the process of democratic consolidation in Zanzibar? Since Tanzania's return to a multiparty system in 1992, three rounds of general elections have been held in Zanzibar, all of them marred by gross irregularities, fraud, violence, and insecurity. All three elections were also followed by a political stalemate, with a major opposition party rejecting defeat, refusing to recognize the elected government, and challenging the results. Consequently, the legitimacy of the elected government has remained questionable for more than a decade. This puts in question the reliance on the 'election-centric concept' of the 'consolidation' phase, which tends to place a great deal of hope in the holding of periodic elections. This by no means suggests that elections do not matter in Zanzibar. They matter in terms of keeping the flame of democratic struggle alive. Also, as the findings in this article indicate, there is a need to pay attention not only to elections, but, equally important, to other processes and institutions of governance that enhance the rule of law and individual rights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

255 Lal, Priya

Militants, mothers, and the national family : 'ujamaa', gender, and rural development in postcolonial Tanzania / Priya Lal - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 1-20.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; ujamaa; family; gender roles; villagization.

Between 1964 and 1975, development politics in Tanzania came to be organized around a version of 'ujamaa' that normalized distinct gender roles and celebrated a generic ideal of the nuclear family. Yet as 'ujamaa' villagization unfolded on the ground in the south-eastern region of Mtwara, rural people's practices rarely conformed to the ideas about gender and family implicit in official discourse and policy. Just as the institution of the family on the ground proved to be a complicated and fractured one, the Tanzanian State's understanding of familyhood and the larger project of 'ujamaa' were deeply riddled with internal tensions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

256 Mallya, Ernest T.

Civil society organisations, incompetent citizens, the State and popular participation in Tanzania / Ernest T. Mallya - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 102-122 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; civil society; popular participation; State-society relationship.

EAST AFRICA - TANZANIA

Civil society organizations (CSOs) have played a vital role in the relationship between the State and society. In Africa they have come into existence for different purposes, ranging from 'self-help', where the State has failed to help its citizens, to human rights, as the wave of democratization has peaked, and economic rights, when a country's economy has crashed and governmental capacity declined to the extent that the population has had to take care of itself without help from the government. In Tanzania, CSOs have had to play a more extensive role because many citizens are not politically competent and CSOs have had to take the lead in strengthening the demand side of the political equation. But this role is questionable in cases where CSOs have taken to speaking for and representing people in many forums without the consent of those they claim to represent. In the process CSOs, like NGOs, have compromised their autonomy, becoming close allies and partners of the State. The dilemma is that if they do not do this they cannot help the people they purport to help and if they do they are seen to be usurping the power of the people. The way forward is to empower citizens to assume their role as citizens and to ensure that the relationship between CSOs and the State remains beneficial to all. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

257 McIntyre, L.R.

A cross-cultural collaborative : creating textbooks and learning materials and a sustainable partnership for African children / L.R. McIntyre - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 199-219.

ASC Subject Headings: Zanzibar; United States; educational cooperation; textbooks; secondary education.

This article describes a case study of the South Carolina State University (SCSU)-Zanzibar Textbook and Learning Materials Program (TLMP). A Needs Assessment Plan (NAP), consisting of interviews, observations and debriefings, and including a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), was implemented to determine the need for textbooks and learning materials. The purpose of the collaborative was to support capacity building in Zanzibar and provide textbooks and learning materials for children in this Subsaharan African region. The outcomes were achieved by developing, publishing, and delivering approximately one million culturally relevant textbooks for secondary students, as well as supplementary learning materials. Some of the Education For All (EFA) goals served as a guide for the TLMP's commitment to improve education and social awareness (i.e., gender, HIV/AIDS), and professional development through textbooks. Methodological considerations were framed by case study processes for a) describing, monitoring and analyzing causal effects, and b) a participatory research approach. The methods promoted an equitable process, giving voice to all participants. Consistent with the findings, results were culturally relevant textbooks and improved capacity for Zanzibari participants. Thus, a comprehensive process evolved, resulting in a sustainable partnership between SCSU and Zanzibari stakeholders.

The success of the project was confirmed at an historic ceremonial event, Biology textbooks and learning materials were delivered in January 2008, and Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics textbooks are scheduled to be delivered in September 2008. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

258 Ngulube, Patrick

Managing agricultural indigenous and exogenous knowledge through information and communication technologies for poverty reduction in Tanzania / Patrick Ngulube and Edda Tandi Lwoga - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 95-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; information technology; indigenous knowledge; agricultural development.

This article addresses the extent to which information and communication technologies (ICTs) may be used to manage agricultural indigenous knowledge (IK) to alleviate extreme poverty and halve hunger in the rural areas of Tanzania. It also discusses ways that ICTs can be used to introduce exogenous knowledge into the local communities in order to reduce hunger and poverty. It shows that ICTs may be exploited to manage exogenous knowledge, facilitate access to more livelihood resources and improve the poor's agricultural livelihoods. The use of ICTs in the context of exogenous knowledge has enhanced social livelihoods (networking), income and human capital dimensions (access to and use of information and knowledge resources). Experiences from Tanzania indicate that the impact of ICTs for managing IK is limited to human capital (indigenous agricultural production techniques). In order to manage all three dimensions of livelihoods, there is a need to borrow from the strategies employed in disseminating exogenous knowledge and take advantage of the ICTs' ability to capture, transfer, preserve and disseminate information and knowledge. Despite the fact that ICTs have the potential to reduce poverty, their effective use may be limited by a lack of relevant content; language, literacy, gender and urban/rural disparities; and a lack of financial resources and ICT policies. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

259 Östberg, W.

Losing faith in the land: changing environmental perceptions in Burunge country, Tanzania / W. Östberg and M.F.W. Slegers - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 247-265 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Burunge; farmers; environmental degradation; attitudes.

Two studies carried out among Burunge small-scale farmers disclosed a striking difference in their relation to the area's natural resources over a period of less than fifteen years. The paper outlines how the Burunge had come to develop essentially trustful attitudes to the world they inhabit. Dramatic changes in official land policies in the 1970s had not changed

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this by the early 1990s. However, this was also a time when a new mode of farming became dominant in the area, which caused Burunge farmers to move from a view of nature as a reliable provider to become concerned over increased drought, diminishing soil fertility and accelerated soil erosion. Rainfall records did not tally with the perceived increased severity of drought and therefore it is concluded that the Burunge did not relate drought only to meteorological events but also understand drought as a function of a diminishing resource base. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

260 Owens, Geoffrey Ross

Post-colonial migration: virtual culture, urban farming and new peri-urban growth in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 1975-2000 / Geoffrey Ross Owens - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 2, p. 249-274 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; suburban areas; urban agriculture.

Using ethnographic and historical approaches, this article examines unplanned, peri-urban settlements on Dar es Salaam's northern and western fringe, where urban farming is central to many residents' household economy. Contrasting with conventional models of African urban migration, these new districts were established by a vanguard of educated urban professionals, utilizing farming as an economic diversification strategy. Despite disjunctures arising through decolonization and implementation of State socialism in the 1960s and 1970s, this peri-urban vanguard not only engaged in agricultural activities reminiscent of regions on the borderlands of Tanzania, but also contributed to the reproduction of configurations of socioeconomic inequality characteristic of other kinds of urban communities. With critical infrastructural improvements and a pool of urban labourers supporting their endeavours, these districts attracted additional, economically influential urban in-migrants following capitalist reforms following the implementation of the Zanzibar Declaration in 1991. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

261 Reflections

Reflections on the transition to democracy in Tanzania / Research and Education for Democracy in Tanzania Project. - Dar es Salaam : Dar es Salaam University Press, 2010. - IX, 107 p. ; 21 cm. - (REDET publication ; 1) - Papers originally presented at a conference held in June, 1993, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and organized by the Research and Education for Democracy in Tanzania Project (REDET), Dept. of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Dar es Salaam. - Met bibliogr.

ISBN 997660274X

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; multiparty systems; democratization; conference papers (form); 1993.

This is a reprint of the papers given at the first annual "state of politics in Tanzania" conference held in 1993 as part of the Research and Education for Democracy in Tanzania (REDET) project launched by the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of Dar es Salaam University after the reintroduction of multiparty democracy in Tanzania in 1992. The Introduction is by Frederick J. Kaijage and this is followed by: The dynamics of political change and the restructuring of governance in Tanzania (Mwesiga Baregu); The structure and culture of politics inherited from Tanzania's one party rule (Samuel S. Mushi); Party practices (Max Mmuya); Ideological challenges of the transition to pluralism (Kwekaza S. Mukandala); Multipartism and the democratisation process: defence and security (Max Mmuya); The pitfalls of governance: national and local dimensions of current administrative reforms in Tanzania (Rwekaza S. Mukandala); Foreign policy under multipartism in Tanzania (Mohabe Nyirabu); Education for democracy: the conceptual framework (REDET); Social capability for development challenges: an institutional perspective and some lessons for Africa (Gaspar K. Munishi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

262 Stilwell, Christine

Information behaviour / ed.: Christine Stilwell. - Scotsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal, 2010. - 103 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Innovation, ISSN 1025-8892 ; no. 40) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Tanzania; information literacy; research; students; patients; farmers.

This issue has a special focus on information behaviour in South Africa. In her introductory article Christine Stilwell reports on the extent and nature of research on information behaviour in the South African context from 1980 to date. In a health-related study Ina Fourie reports on an exploratory study on information needs and information behaviour conducted with patients and families in a palliative cancer care setting. The tertiary education sector is the setting for the next two papers. The first, by Tusiwe Hadebe and Ruth Hoskins, relates to the use of electronic databases by master's students in the Faculty of Humanities, Development and Social Sciences at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg campus. Lindall Adams reports on an investigation into uncertainty in the information seeking behaviour of Generation Y students at the University of Stellenbosch. The final study, by Edda Tandi Lwoga, Patrick Ngulube and Christine Stilwell, deals with the information needs and information seeking behaviour of small-scale farmers in Tanzania. [ASC Leiden abstract]

263 Wambali, Michael

The practice on the right to freedom of political participation in Tanzania / Michael Wambali - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 203-223.

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ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; constitutional reform; political participation; civil and political rights; election management bodies.

The 'Mageuzi' reforms in 1992 replaced Tanzania's dogma of one-party rule with a potentially plural multiparty political practice. This paper reviews the impact of the reforms on Tanzania's constitutional and sociopolitical scene, specifically upon the right to freedom of political participation. Using a historical perspective, the article traces the origins of the present failures and successes in this regard in order to test whether the law meets the requirements of constitutionalism and international standards. It debates the issue as to whether in practice the one-party political system allowed free and unimpeded participation in public decisionmaking. It argues that the post-1992 reforms have not put an end to this legacy. It asks the question as to whether the National Electoral Commission is really independent and free of influence and dictation by the government. The amendments of the relevant constitutional provisions and other laws have added to the establishment of the Commission's de jure independence. Nothing has been done by the government to date, following a report of the Presidential Committee on the Constitution (Kisanga Committee) of 1999, to make the Commission de facto independent, even to a limited extent. Similar questions have been asked relating to other elements of political participation, such as the right to effective participation and the need to hold a constitutional conference leading to a new Constitution and allowing independent candidates in all elections in Tanzania. In this regard the government has not done enough, despite consistent pressure and campaigns from political parties and other civil society institutions. Lastly, the prospects for genuine political reforms are debated, acknowledging only limited success. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

264 Baines, Erin

Spirits and social reconstruction after mass violence : rethinking transitional justice / Erin Baines - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 436, p. 409-430.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; conflict resolution; cosmology; Acholi; spirit possession.

A vibrant debate in the field of transitional justice concerns the relative ability of global, national, and local mechanisms to promote justice after violent conflict. Discussion largely focuses on more formal mechanisms of justice (courts, tribunals, or truth commissions), implying that State institutions and the law are solely responsible for shaping the process of social healing. This article suggests that scholars should take seriously more informal, sociocultural processes outside the purview of the State, particularly for how they promote social reconstruction at the micro level. Examining the phenomena of spirit possession and ritual cleansing in northern Uganda, the author illustrates how such efforts are expressions

of injustice and reflect ordinary people's attempts to seek moral renewal and social repair. This approach is particularly illustrative in cases where "intimate enemies" exist. that is, settings where ordinary people who engaged in violence against one another must live together again. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

265 Barya, John-Jean

Citizens' socioeconomic rights and Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan / John-Jean Barya - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 398-440 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; poverty reduction; social and economic rights.

This article analyses Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) as a framework for actualizing citizens' socioeconomic rights, particularly education and health. It shows that the conceptualization and formulation of the PEAP as Uganda's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was dominated by 'donors' and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), without any significant role being played by more interested and relevant institutions such as Parliament, political parties, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and representative civil society organizations. Despite the constitutional and legal guarantees of socioeconomic rights on Uganda's statute books, the formulation and implementation of the PEAP did not regard these rights - particularly education and health - as rights but as mere services given by the State if the right macroeconomic policies are pursued. Only a new law on education enacted in 2008 attempts to concretize education as a right. The assumption that economic growth and the operation of market forces are the way to poverty reduction is misconceived - there are structural problems and unequal endowments and capabilities that the PEAP ignored. As a policy framework, therefore, the PEAP was essentially not a Ugandan document but one premised on a conditionality accepted by government and the MFPED to secure debt relief and advance the variously critiqued macroeconomic policies of the World Bank and IMF that have little or no regard for socioeconomic rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Beuving, J. Joost

Playing pool along the shores of Lake Victoria: fishermen, careers and capital accumulation in the Ugandan Nile perch business / J. Joost Beuving - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 2, p. 224-248 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; inland fisheries; fishermen; economic behaviour.

The 1990s saw the emergence of a thriving Nile perch export market from East Africa. This commercial table fish species is landed by migrant fishermen at villages that have sprung up along the shores of Lake Victoria, and then exported to overseas markets. By analysing the Ugandan perch fishery as a set of careers, the article shows that, although some

fishermen have benefited from the perch boom, most face an uncertain and marginal existence. Few of them, however, move away in response. Analysis of an anthropological case study reveals that this is because the fishermen value the urban culture characterizing prominent village landings, expressed in particular clothing and hairstyles, the prevalence of non-kin ties, and a prospering leisure industry epitomized by the proliferation of pool tables. Hence, a cultural preference for life at the landings, rather than a universal quest for economic opportunity, drives their economic decisionmaking. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

267 Clark, Janine Natalya

The ICC, Uganda and the LRA : re-framing the debate / Janine Natalya Clark - In: *African Studies*: (2010), vol. 69, no. 1, p. 141-160.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; International Criminal Court; peacebuilding; administration of justice.

In July 2005, the chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) formally began an investigation into crimes committed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda. The following year, he issued arrest warrants for five LRA commanders. The involvement of the ICC, however, has met with strong criticism from both inside and outside Uganda. Firstly, some commentators insist that peace must come before justice and that the ICC's arrest warrants undermine prospects for peace in Uganda. Secondly, there are those who maintain that the ICC's involvement rides roughshod over traditional, indigenous forms of justice. By exploring each of these claims in detail, this article seeks to answer the fundamental question of whether or not the ICC should withdraw its arrest warrants against the LRA. Its principal argument is that debates regarding the ICC and Uganda are typically based upon false dichotomies - between peace and justice and between international justice and traditional justice - that must be transcended. Peace and justice are not mutually exclusive but rather mutually reinforcing. They complement each other. Hence, the key question is not if peace should come before justice, but rather what form the administration of justice should take. The article further contends that rather than choosing between international (retributive) justice and traditional (restorative) justice, the emphasis should be on a holistic, blended approach that combines the two. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

268 Kakungulu-Mayambala, R.

Legal representation in Uganda from 1995 to 2005 : aiming high and falling short? / R. Kakungulu-Mayambala - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 487-497.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; legal aid; rights of the accused.

This is a comment on the enjoyment of the right to legal representation or counsel under the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. It focuses on the rationale for this right, the safeguards the right seeks to offer to the accused/litigant, and the extent to which the right has been realized in Uganda in light of the socioeconomic circumstances prevalent in the country. Furthermore, the comment substantially and analytically unearths the weaknesses and strengths underpinning Articles 28 (3) c, d and e and 23(3) of the Constitution. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

269 Lunga, Zweli

Problems in defining counterfeiting : the case of Uganda's 2009 proposed anti-counterfeit law / Zweli Lunga - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 498-508.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; fraud; legislation; intellectual property.

In 2009, Uganda introduced the Uganda Anti Counterfeit Bill, which aims to "prohibit trade in counterfeit goods" and stipulates stiff penalties against violators. The Bill has elicited strong reactions from both local and international civil organizations for a number of reasons, chief of which are the manner in which it defines counterfeits and counterfeiting, the mischief it is designed to cure, and its impact on access to medicines and the right to health. This paper reviews the current anti-counterfeit initiatives in Uganda, particularly the attempts at defining counterfeits. It also discusses the controversies and problems related to formulating a standard and acceptable definition of counterfeiting. It argues that the lack of conceptual clarity on the relationship between intellectual property laws and public health concerns has contributed to this problem. Therefore, a rethink of this relationship in a manner that takes into account questions of access to medicines and human rights, amongst others, is necessary in order to address the problem of counterfeits. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

270 Mugalula, John

A critical analysis of the law relating to bail in contemporary Uganda / John Mugalula - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 370-397.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; bail; legislation.

Although all offences areailable under current law in Uganda, the law relating to bail has been characterized by two distinct and not necessarily compatible sets of concern: first, a recognition of the hardships of custodial remand and a corresponding desire to ensure that they are imposed only where strictly desirable; and, second, anxiety in connection with the perceived incidence of offending carried out by the offenders granted bail. This paper shows that just like most rights in the Constitution, the right to bail is subject to a number of challenges which ultimately render it a sham. Some of these challenges are discussed. It

shows that the bail practice has been stringent in the military courts, which has sparked off serious constitutional litigation. The practice of police bond is also examined and found deficient. A number of recommendations are made towards a rights-sensitive approach to bail. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

271 Tamale, Sylvia

A human rights impact assessment of the anti-homosexuality bill / Sylvia Tamale - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 509-519.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; legislation; homosexuality; human rights.

The anti-homosexuality bill is a private initiative by David Bahati, Member of the Ugandan Parliament for Ndoorwa West. The bill was presented in Parliament on October 14, 2009, and has since stirred considerable controversy in Uganda. The present comment is a verbatim reproduction of remarks made by the author at a Public Dialogue hosted by the Human Rights and Peace Centre (HURIPPEC), at the Faculty of Law, Makerere University, on November 18, 2009. The author presents lessons from history showing that in times of crisis, when people at the locus of power are feeling vulnerable and their power is being threatened, they will turn against the weaker groups in society. Today homosexuals are under attack. The author also examines the social implications of the bill for the average Ugandan, as well as its legal implications. She demonstrates that some of the bill's clauses violate Uganda's constitution and other regional and international instruments that Uganda has ratified. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Tangri, Roger

President Museveni and the politics of presidential tenure in Uganda / Roger Tangri and Andrew M. Mwenda - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 31-49.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; heads of State; political opposition; succession.

There are various reasons why President Museveni is so determined to hold on to power in Uganda. These are similar to the ones motivating other African presidents seeking to entrench themselves in office. Museveni believes he is indispensable for Uganda's stability and prosperity, especially in a country devastated by bad leadership in earlier decades. Moreover, Museveni and his allies are fearful of being prosecuted under a new president for alleged wrongdoings. Opposition to Museveni's continued stay in power has come from within the ruling party, as well as other parties and the Buganda kingdom. But, as elsewhere in Africa, the opposition is too weakly developed to challenge Museveni effectively. Also, presidential manipulations, election rigging, and coercive measures have helped to secure Museveni's grip on power. In particular, Museveni has used the military to entrench himself in office. Moreover, international pressures to force him to relinquish

power are limited. Museveni has overseen a prolonged period of economic and political stability and donors argue he deserves their support, even when his record on democracy is tainted. In Africa, presidential incumbents who have stepped down have done so because of the strength of domestic and international pressures. Where political opposition is organized and united or where international donors use their aid to promote greater democratization, leaders are more likely to abandon plans to stay in power. It is the absence of such conditions that are leading to the creation of a life presidency in Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

273 Titeca, Kristof

Regulation, cross-border trade and practical norms in West Nile, north-western Uganda / Kristof Titeca and Tom De Herdt - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2010), vol. 80, no. 4, p. 573-594 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; illicit trade; norms; boundaries.

This article describes how cross-border trade in West Nile, northwestern Uganda, to a large extent takes place outside of the legal framework. This does not mean that this trade is unregulated. The authors use the concept of 'practical norms' to show the existence of regulation within this trade, which diverges both from official norms and social norms ('moral economy'). The article describes how these practical norms emerged and how they are enforced. First, it is shown how the moral economy of cross-border trade between northwestern Uganda, northeastern Congo and southern Sudan plays an important role in the articulation of these norms. Second, the authors ask which practical concerns play a role in sustaining the norms and how deviations from them activate open power struggles. And third, they show how concrete events have played a role in their emergence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

274 Tumwesigye, Stephen

The annexure to the Juba Peace Agreement on Accountability and Reconciliation : unanswered legal and enforcement questions / Stephen Tumwesigye - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 476-486.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; peace treaties; offences against human rights; conflict resolution.

Following several months of negotiation between the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda (GoU), in the southern Sudan capital of Juba, on June 29, 2007, the parties signed an agreement on accountability and reconciliation. On February 19, 2008, the parties signed an annex to the principal agreement, which laid down elaborate procedures on how perpetrators would be held accountable for crimes committed during the conflict. The LRA leader Joseph Kony refused to sign the Peace Agreement on November 30, 2008. As a result, the GoU resumed the offensive against the LRA. One of

the key issues in the signing of the Peace Agreement was whether the GoU would be able to convince the International Criminal Court (ICC) to drop the indictments that are on the heads of the LRA commanders in order to carry on national trials. This paper examines the obstacles that Uganda would face in achieving such a goal. It centres on the principle of complementarity and considers those factors that Uganda would have to satisfy in order to render national trials a viable option. It also looks at the issue of fair trial standards in Uganda in relation to international human rights standards, and finally examines the question of whether traditional justice mechanisms are a viable option to secure accountability. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

275 Twinomugisha, Ben Kiromba

The role of the judiciary in the promotion of democracy in Uganda / Ben Kiromba Twinomugisha - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; democracy; judicial power; judicial review of legislation; jurisprudence.

The article examines the role of the judiciary in the promotion of democracy in Uganda. The article recognizes the fact that the democratization process requires the involvement of many stakeholders, including the judiciary, the legislature and the executive. However, it is argued that the judiciary has a stronger constitutional responsibility for securing the integrity of democracy through the protection of fundamental human rights and the resolution of electoral disputes. It is argued that courts can be utilized as arenas in the struggle for democratization and the rule of law. Judges must feel compelled to select those values and principles from the Constitution which best promote democracy. Through their boldness, judges can push the government so that it may move forward on the journey of democracy. Judges must accept an aggressive law-making function regarding all categories of human rights. Major post-1995 cases illustrative of the promotion of democracy and human rights through judicial review include *Ssemogerere and Others v The Attorney-General*, *Charles Onyango Obbo and Another v The Attorney-General*, and the 2001 and 2006 presidential petitions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Wekesa, Peter Wafula

Old issues and new challenges: the Migingo Island controversy and the Kenya-Uganda borderland / Peter Wafula Wekesa - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 331-340.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Uganda; boundary conflicts; lakes; islands.

This paper examines the controversy between Kenya and Uganda over the ownership of Migingo Island in the shared Lake Victoria waters, in the context of general debates regarding African boundary disputes. The Migingo controversy brings to the fore unresolved

issues around the emergence, nature and transformation of African borders generally, and their significant role in addressing pertinent questions of territoriality, citizenship and nationhood. Like other border controversies elsewhere in Africa, the Migingo case challenges the perception that border areas are marginal spaces that can be ignored. Migingo's troubles underscore the realities of Africa's colonial borders, bringing into focus the border populations and the social, cultural and economic relations they generate across the dividing lines. While challenging eastern Africa's States to view local communities as important agents in fostering change along common borders, the paper emphasizes the need for harmonious border relations as a barometer in testing good neighbourliness and regional integration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

277 Wiegratz, Jörg

Fake capitalism? : the dynamics of neoliberal moral restructuring and pseudo-development: the case of Uganda / Jörg Wiegratz - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 124, p. 123-137.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; economic policy; liberalism; rural economy; ethics.

Uganda is regarded as the African country that has adopted the neoliberal reform package most extensively. Notably, neoliberal reforms have targeted the reshaping not only of the economy but also of the society and culture. The reforms aim to create a 'market society', which includes a corresponding set of moral norms and behaviour. Reforms, therefore, have to undermine, overwrite and displace pre-existing non-neoliberal norms, values, orientations and practices among the population; they also have to foster norms, values, orientations and practices that are in line with neoliberal ideology. This article looks at the process of neoliberal moral restructuring in Uganda since 1986. Extensive interviews in Kampala and eastern Uganda reveal that the cultural dimension of rapid neoliberal reform has negatively affected the relationships and trade practices between smallholder farmers and traders in rural markets. Since the onset of liberal economic reforms, face-to-face rural trade practices have been characterized by higher levels of 'malpractice' and a change in their form. Neoliberal Uganda is furthermore characterized by a spread of destructive norms and practices in other economic sectors and sections of society that have been 'modernized' according to neoliberal prescriptions. Many respondents invoked ideas such as 'moral degeneration', 'moral decay', a 'rotten society' and 'kiwaani' (the title of a popular song, used interchangeably with deceit, tricking, or fake to describe behaviours and objects) and were worried about the future of moral norms and business practices in the country. The changes and trends described in this paper seem difficult but not impossible to reverse. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

278 Delius, Peter

History and archaeology in conservation : South Africa meets East Africa workshop / guest eds.: Peter Delius and Maria Schoeman. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2010. - p. 207-378. : foto's, krt. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 0002-0184 ; vol. 69, no. 2 (2010)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; archaeology; history; historiography; ecology; agricultural history; rock art; conference papers (form); 2009.

This special issue, with a selection of papers from a workshop at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa (July 2009), reflects the recent re-engagement of historians and archaeologists and the even more recent opening of an intensive dialogue between scholars working on eastern and southern African societies, especially those involved in the interdisciplinary, inter-institutional and National Research Foundation funded 500 Year Initiative (FYI). A core element of the FYI project is research on the history and nature of the walled and terraced settlements on the Mpumalanga escarpment, which display important similarities with the islands of intensive agriculture in central and eastern Africa. Tim Maggs, William Beinart and John Wright comment on the workshop and the excursion to the Mpumalanga escarpment which preceded it. In 'Reading the Rocks and Reviewing the Red Herrings', Peter Delius and Maria Schoeman explore the dearth of academic literature on, and the surfeit of exotic explanations of the Mpumalanga sites. Mats Widgren frames the discussion by comparing key factors in the development of "islands" of intensification from various parts of Africa (Besieged Palaeonegritics or Innovative Farmers: Historical Political Ecology of Intensive and Terraced Agriculture in West Africa and Sudan), while Daryl Stump notes that agricultural systems can only be understood once detailed chronologies have been established (Intensification in Context: Archaeological Approaches to Precolonial Field Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa). A number of papers focus on wider themes. Matthew Davies (A View from the East: An Interdisciplinary "Historical Ecology" Approach to a Contemporary Agricultural Landscape in Northwest Kenya) and Paul J. Lane (Developing Landscape Historical Ecologies in Eastern Africa: An Outline of Current Research and Potential Future Directions) explore the analytical potential of historical ecology, while Norman Etherington provides an account of the causes of the truncated chronology of much historical research (Historians, Archaeologists and the Legacy of the Discredited Short Iron-Age Chronology). Benjamin W. Smith makes the case for the significance of rock art to historical understanding (Envisioning San History: Problems in the Reading of History in the Rock Art of the Maloti-Drakensberg Mountains of South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

279 Good

Good governance and civil society participation in Africa / Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa. - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), 2009. - 240 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789994455324

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Ethiopia; Lesotho; Uganda; Zimbabwe; governance; civil society; NGO; lawyers; conference papers (form); 2000.

The ten chapters in this book were selected from twenty-four papers presented at a regional conference on Promoting Good Governance and Wider Civil Society Participation in Eastern and Southern Africa organized by OSSREA in Addis Ababa in November 2000. They are: Democratic governance and economic management in Botswana: review of country experience and challenges (Gervase M. Maipose); Media, good governance and civil society in Botswana (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); Economic growth, poverty and governance: the case of Botswana (Apollo Rwomire); Civil society and governance in Ethiopia since 1991 (Asnake Kefale and Dejene Aredo); Decentralisation and governance: the Ethiopian experience (Kassahun Berhanu); Indigenous institutions and good governance in Ethiopia: case studies (Dejene Aredo and Yigremew Adal); The role of the National University of Lesotho and non-governmental organisations in the promotion of good governance and civil society (Matora Ntimo-Makara); Interest groups, good governance and civil society in Uganda: challenges of religious organisations 1962-2000 (Kulumba Mohammed); Governance and the democratisation process in Uganda under the National Resistance Movement (NRM): 1986-2004 (Geoffrey B. Tukahebwa); and A critical analysis of the training of lawyers in promoting civil society participation in governance in Zimbabwe: a focus on lawyers in human rights organisations (Amy S. Tsanga). [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Johnson, Robert

The model law on HIV in Southern Africa : Third World approaches to international law insights into a human rights-based approach / Robert Johnson - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 129-159.

ASC Subject Headings: developing countries; Southern Africa; international law; AIDS; human rights.

Legislating in response to the HIV epidemic is a core element of the global HIV strategy. A human rights-based approach is essential in order to comply with international law as well as to ensure effectiveness. This stands in contrast to punitive measures and criminalization provisions within HIV legislation. Third World States are entitled to be cautious about a purportedly human rights-based approach and an explicit conformity with international law

that have their institutional origins in advancing Western hegemonic interests. The insights of Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL) are important in harnessing international human rights law as a necessarily transformative framework that is effective in meeting its globally equitable and social justice character. This is especially so for the Southern African model law on HIV. TWAIL provide critical guidance relating to context and strategy for Southern African States in this regard and the model law, in turn, offers important opportunities in advancing TWAIL objectives in its counter-hegemonic struggle for global equity and justice. The Southern African model law on HIV is strongly compliant with international human rights principles and obligations and relevant to effectively address the nature of the HIV epidemic in the SADC region. The domestic adoption of the model law across the States of Southern African has the potential to fulfil a strategically crucial transformative role in advancing Third World resistance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

281 Maeresera, Sadiki

Operationalising the SADC Mutual Defence Pact : prospects and constraints / Sadiki Maeresera and Ufo Okeke Uzodike - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 94-107.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; defence agreements; regional security; SADC.

This article presents an analysis and recommendations that could assist the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) with the further development of policy frameworks for collaborative security and mutual defence. The Mutual Defence Pact (MDP) provides a legal framework designed to enhance collaborative defence cooperation to deal with issues ranging from aggression of a member State to cooperation in the field of joint training and information sharing. However, the article argues that factors such as the relative hesitancy in terms of political will, State sovereignty, bilateral relations existing between individual member States and those outside the subregion as well as the lack of full ratification of the pact and the description of the policy framework and its salient features are challenges to the operationalization of the MDP. The article also reviews its implementation status, critically assesses outstanding issues and makes recommendations regarding the management of the issues. The research focuses mainly on the conceptual and comparative analysis level with the aim of developing policy options. Issues related to collective security, mutual defence and global collective security are also examined through an analysis of key policy documents and statements from SADC and other (sub)regional organizations, as well as the United Nations. Notes, ref., sum. (p. IX). [Journal abstract]

282 Onslow, Sue

Cold war in Southern Africa : white power, black liberation / ed. by Sue Onslow. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2009. - VIII, 253 p. ; 25 cm. - (Cold War history series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

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ISBN 0203874242

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Angola; Namibia; South Africa; Zambia; Zimbabwe; cold war; international politics; apartheid; national liberation struggles.

In the 1970s superpower confrontation and friction moved to the Third World and Southern Africa became one of the cauldrons of its struggle. This book in a series on Cold War studies contains ten articles about its effects in Southern Africa. The chapters have been organized broadly thematically, to look at white minority nationalism and the Cold War, and black liberation and the Cold War. After an introduction by Sue Onslow, the chapters are: The Cold War in Southern Africa: white power, black nationalism and external intervention (Sue Onslow); Racism, the Cold War and South Africa's regional security strategies 1948-1990 (John Daniel); The USA and apartheid South Africa's nuclear aspirations, 1949-1980 (Anna-Mart van Wyk); The impact of anti-communism on white Rhodesian political culture, c. 1920s-1980 (Donal Lowry); The South African factor in Zimbabwe's transition to independence (Sue Onslow); Non-alignment on the racial frontier: Zambia and the USA, 1964-1968 (Andy DeRoche); Unsung heroes: the Soviet military and the liberation of Southern Africa (Vladimir Shubin); Terrorists or freedom fighters? Jimmy Carter and Rhodesia (Nancy Mitchell); From Cassinga to New York: the struggle for the independence of Namibia (Piero Gleijeses); The Angola-Namibia crisis of 1988 and its resolution (Chris Saunders). The Conclusion is by Sue Onslow. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

283 Chirambo, Reuben Makayiko

"A monument to a tyrant," or reconstructed nationalist memories of the father and founder of the Malawi nation, Dr. H.K. Banda / Reuben Makayiko Chirambo - In: *Africa Today*: (2009/10), vol. 56, no. 4, p. 2-21 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; monuments; memory; heroes; dictatorship; heads of State.

The mausoleum over former president Hastings Kamuzu Banda's grave and his statue in Lilongwe, the capital of Malawi, were unveiled in 2006 and 2009 respectively, with pomp and ceremony, and were hailed as giving Banda the honour and dignity he deserved. Both monuments were erected more than a decade after he had lost political power and died. However, his rule was not without controversy. While his supporters hail him as Ngwazi (Conqueror), Nkhoswe (guardian, protector, provider), saviour or messiah of his people, and father and founder of the nation, his critics describe him as a demagogue and a vicious dictator. Frank Chipasula in 1981 in the poem "A Monument to a Tyrant," even imagined a statue of Banda that would portray him as a despot. This article examines the narratives in

Banda's public monuments and Chipasula's imagined monument as contested narratives that problematize reconstructed nationalist memories of postcolonial African leaders such as Banda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 Fecitt, Harry

Barton's battalion / Harry Fecitt - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal: (2009)*, vol. 62 , no. 2, p. 19-26.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; Mozambique; military operations; colonial forces; World War I.

The Public Records Office in London holds two documents written by Lt. Col. Charles Walter Barton DSO of the King's African Rifles (KAR) which show the difficulties Barton had to contend with both when he created a new King's African Rifles battalion in Nyasaland (now Malawi) in 1917 and when he commanded the new battalion during its first engagements with the Germans in Portuguese East Africa in the first half of 1918. This paper describes these military actions in detail. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

285 Hajdu, Flora

Socio-economic causes of food insecurity in Malawi / Flora Hajdu ... [et al.] - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal: (2009)*, vol. 62 , no. 2, p. 6-18.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; food security; social conditions; government policy.

Food shortages in Malawi have been a recurring phenomenon, though this does not mean that the reasons for food insecurity have remained constant. The authors explore various reasons for food insecurity and show that these reasons are often linked to political interventions and changing socioeconomic conditions. In Malawi's case, many such interventions are linked to outside influences, international financial institutions and donor conditionalities, which is a problematic context for national policy formulation. Furthermore, rural livelihoods tend to be conceptualized as less diverse than they actually are, which has led to mistargeted interventions. The current AIDS pandemic is a recent and major socioeconomic condition, likely to have a major impact on food security. More research on this topic is needed, and policies geared at improving rural resilience to famines need to move away from a narrow focus on agricultural production and address the issue of AIDS and its close connection with livelihoods and food insecurity, if future famines are to be averted. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

286 Mshali, Rodney

Mineral resources of Malawi and mining potential / Rodney Mshali - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal: (2009)*, vol. 62 , no. 2, p. 27-35 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; mineral resources; mining.

The economy of Malawi requires diversification from agriculture for the country to realize significant development. This would entail full exploitation of Malawi's mineral wealth and exporting mineral products to markets abroad, thereby increasing foreign exchange earnings. There is also a need to exploit minerals for use in Malawi's industry. After an exposé on Malawi's geological setting and mineral resources, this paper shows that, in Malawi, mining is still in the infancy stage of development. It argues that advanced technology to win and process the minerals is required for the efficient production of Malawi's mineral products. The exploitation of mineral deposits requires large capital investment and highly automated technology to make a significant impact on the economic growth of the country. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

287 Fecitt, Harry

Barton's battalion / Harry Fecitt - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2009), vol. 62 , no. 2, p. 19-26.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; Mozambique; military operations; colonial forces; World War I.

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288 Manning, Carrie

Bilateral donors and aid conditionality in post-conflict peacebuilding: the case of Mozambique / Carrie Manning and Monica Malbrough - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 143-169.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; peacebuilding; development cooperation.

This article examines the role of bilateral donors and conditional aid in Mozambique's successful post-war peace process. The literature on peacebuilding has tended to privilege the role of UN missions in explaining the outcomes of post-civil war peace processes. The important role that bilateral donors may play in determining these outcomes has not been thoroughly studied. In Mozambique, donors with country experience, knowledge of domestic political actors and constraints, and a shared commitment to a successful outcome, were indispensable to the success of the peace process. The article details this engagement, arguing that it was not UNOMOZ (United Nations Observation Mission in Mozambique) alone, but UNOMOZ as supported by the flexible responses of these donors,

that provided an effective third-party guarantee of the peace agreement in Mozambique. It briefly discusses the broader implications of this finding for understanding international peacebuilding efforts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

289 Müller, Tanja R.

'Memories of paradise' : legacies of socialist education in Mozambique / Tanja R. Müller - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 436, p. 451-470.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; East Germany; educational cooperation; socialism; values.

During the Cold War, State-led education exchange programmes between postcolonial States and the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) were common. The biggest such project, the School of Friendship (SdF), sent 899 Mozambican children for socialist-inspired schooling in the GDR. By the time they returned to Mozambique in 1988, the transition from socialist-revolutionary State to capitalist society was under way. This article discusses the legacies of socialist education, focusing on the lives of some of those who spent the decisive years of adolescence in the GDR. The narratives give insights into the contradictory social reality of this historical period, showing how the SdF equipped the participants with "modern" virtues that became vital for their future lives, but which had also become largely obsolete by the time they returned to Mozambique. The SdF could thus be judged as a highly politicized programme where children were treated as pawns in a wider political game, while at the same time new horizons opened for its participants. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Pellizzoli, Roberta

'Green revolution' for whom? : women's access to and use of land in the Mozambique Chókwè irrigation scheme / Roberta Pellizzoli - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 124, p. 213-220.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; agricultural policy; agricultural projects; irrigation; women farmers.

The Chokwe irrigation scheme, covering approximately 30,000 hectares of land and cultivated by more than 11,000 farmers, is the largest area of irrigated land in Mozambique. Renewed interest in the scheme stems from the 'green revolution strategy', the Mozambican government's current agricultural policy that aims to "increase agricultural production and productivity of small farmers" and to eliminate the need to import rice and potatoes. This policy has major implications for an aspect that makes the Chokwe irrigation scheme an unusual case study: the high percentage of women in the family sector holding an irrigated parcel in their own name. This high number is a consequence of the historical dynamics of the area in the southern part of the country that have pushed the migration of men towards South Africa. This article analyses these dynamics and discusses the

implications of the 'green revolution strategy' with respect to women's access to and use of land. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

291 Cohen, Andrew

'Voice and Vision': the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland's public relations campaign in Britain: 1960-1963 / Andrew Cohen - In: *Historia*: (2009), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 113-132.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Great Britain; propaganda; images; federalism; 1960-1969.

By the late 1950s, the future prospects of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were increasingly portrayed in a pessimistic light in the British press. The federal government chose to counter this coverage by undertaking a comprehensive public relations campaign in the United Kingdom. This article examines their decision to hire the London public relations company, 'Voice and Vision', and this company's subsequent attempts to rehabilitate the federal image between 1960 and 1963. It is argued that although the campaign achieved limited success in some quarters, it revealed that the federal government had misunderstood British politics, and did not grasp the erosion of the ties that might previously have secured the Federation's future in British public sympathy only ten years earlier. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans and English. [Journal abstract]

292 Gadzala, Aleksandra W.

From formal- to informal-sector employment : examining the Chinese presence in Zambia / Aleksandra W. Gadzala - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 123, p. 41-59.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; China; enterprises; working conditions; competition.

This paper analyses China's recent engagement with Zambia, examining especially Chinese hiring practices, methods of business organization and the labour conditions maintained by Chinese-operated construction and mining firms. Moving beyond existing analyses which remain focused solely on Chinese trade, aid and investment, the paper first explores the microlevel of Chinese ventures, arguing that the continued employment of co-nationals as well as the generally substandard labour conditions maintained by Chinese firms lead to the offloading of Zambian workers into the country's burgeoning informal economy. There, newly emerged Chinese businesses stand to threaten local entrepreneurs who lack the resources necessary to parry Chinese competition. The result is a rapidly growing national unemployment rate and an increasing number of Zambians left struggling to sustain their livelihoods. The paper further argues that the characteristics defining China's engagement with Zambia are not particular to the Zambian context alone, but are

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rather abiding characteristics of overseas Chinese businesses in general. The paper ultimately calls for a policy framework regulating Chinese business activities in Zambia, lest the negative consequences of the Sino-Zambian partnership prevail. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

293 Odhiambo, Nicholas M.

Interest rate liberalization and economic growth in Zambia : a dynamic linkage / Nicholas M. Odhiambo - In: *African Development Review*: (2009), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 541-557 : graf., tab. ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; interest rates; financial policy; economic development.

This paper examines the dynamic impact of interest rate reforms on economic growth in Zambia, using two models in a stepwise fashion. In the first model, the efficacy of interest rate liberalization is examined by regressing the interest rate on the level of financial deepening. In the second model, the causal relationship between financial depth and economic growth is examined by incorporating savings as an intermittent variable in the bivariate setting, thereby creating a simple trivariate model. Using the cointegration-based error correction model, the study finds strong support for the positive impact of interest rate liberalization on financial deepening. In addition, the study finds that financial deepening, which results from interest rate liberalization, Granger causes economic growth. The results apply irrespective of whether the causality is estimated in the short run or in the long run. Other results show that: (1) lagged financial depth leads to further financial deepening; (2) savings and economic growth Granger cause each other; and (3) financial development Granger causes savings in the long run. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

294 Cohen, Andrew

'Voice and Vision': the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland's public relations campaign in Britain: 1960-1963 / Andrew Cohen - In: *Historia*: (2009), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 113-132. ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Great Britain; propaganda; images; federalism; 1960-1969.

By the late 1950s, the future prospects of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were increasingly portrayed in a pessimistic light in the British press. The federal government chose to counter this coverage by undertaking a comprehensive public relations campaign in the United Kingdom. This article examines their decision to hire the London public relations company, 'Voice and Vision', and this company's subsequent attempts to rehabilitate the federal image between 1960 and 1963. It is argued that although the campaign achieved limited success in some quarters, it revealed that the federal government had misunderstood British politics, and did not grasp the erosion of the ties that

might previously have secured the Federation's future in British public sympathy only ten years earlier. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans and English. [Journal abstract]

295 Delport, A.

Profiling learners and teachers at remote rural secondary schools : a case study / A. Delport, E. Mangwaya - In: *Africa Education Review: (2008)*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 220-238 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; academic achievement; secondary education; rural-urban disparity.

The academic achievements of learners at remote rural secondary schools in developing countries like Zimbabwe and South Africa tend to be low compared to those who attend urban schools. Acknowledging that numerous factors are likely to influence learners' academic achievement in general, this study focused on two factors, which have been identified by research as particularly significant, namely the specific profile of the rural school learner, as well as the profile of the teacher teaching at these rural schools. The profile of learners takes in parents' educational qualifications and occupations, as well as their attitudes to education and their involvement in school activities, family sizes and types, and the distances learners have to travel to school. The profile of teachers includes teacher qualifications, the subjects they teach and their actual specializations, as well as their teaching experience. Although the actual investigation was in the form of a case study done at only two remote rural secondary schools in Zimbabwe, the authors believe that these schools resemble most remote rural secondary schools in developing countries, also in South Africa. Based on their findings, they contend that the poor academic performance of learners at these two remote rural schools can be related to the specific profiles of the learners who attend these schools, as well as the profiles of teachers teaching at these schools. The findings once again emphasized the continuation of the dilemma of bimodal distribution of education opportunities to the detriment of (mainly black) learners in remote rural areas. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

296 Matlosa, Khabele

The role of the Southern African Development Community in the management of Zimbabwe's post-election crisis / Khabele Matlosa - In: *Journal of African Elections: (2009)*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 46-73 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; political conflicts; conflict resolution; elections; 2008; SADC.

The political crisis that beset Zimbabwe following its harmonized elections in March 2008 and the controversial presidential run-off poll in June of the same year has triggered heated debate among academics and policymakers alike. This paper joins this debate. It proposes an analytical framework for the understanding of the crisis and its political ramifications for democratization in Zimbabwe. In this regard, it problematizes the key question, whether or

not elections are meaningful to those who have voted if political elites are able to form a government by other means. It unravels the underlying factors behind the post-election crisis, one of these being Zimbabwe's long trajectory of ZANU-PF's political hegemony to the detriment of a viable multipartyism. It investigates SADC's intervention through mediation and how far this has taken the country on its democratization path. While a political settlement has been achieved with the signing of the Global Political Agreement (GPA), the extent to which the key political players adhere to and observe the letter and spirit of the agreement remains moot. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

297 Mpofo, Dephin

Indigenous knowledge management transfer systems across generations in Zimbabwe / Dephin Mpofo and Collins Ogutu Miruka - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 85-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; indigenous knowledge; education.

Indigenous knowledge transfer is becoming an increasingly important issue in the development fraternity as development practitioners seek answers to develop indigenous communities. This article examines how indigenous knowledge can be preserved and transferred as well as its interaction with social capital for the purposes of community development. Research was conducted in Mhakwe Ward, Chimanimani, in Zimbabwe in 2006. The main methods employed for the research were observations, in-depth interviews, secondary data (historical documents) and life histories. The main findings point to the fact that transfer of indigenous knowledge can only be achieved through incorporating indigenous knowledge into the normal systems of 'modern' learning like schools. This is because the young generation spends most of their time at these 'modern' institutions of learning. Furthermore, findings establish that, since indigenous knowledge is at risk of becoming extinct, documentation of this knowledge should be instituted to preserve it. While the implementation of this can be subject for future research, current research has identified imparting indigenous knowledge through 'modern' schooling as a more viable option for indigenous knowledge to be learnt by the younger generation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Mutekwa, Anias

The avenging spirit : mapping an ambivalent spirituality in Zimbabwean literature in English / Anias Mutekwa - In: *African Studies*: (2010), vol. 69, no. 1, p. 161-176.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; literature; English language; spirits; spirit possession.

Spirit possession is a central trope in Zimbabwean literature, not only in English, but also in indigenous languages. This article looks at the avenging spirit as it is manifested in Zimbabwean literature in English from the colonial days to the present, and uses postcolonial theory and the social deprivation theory of I.M. Lewis (1971) in the exploration.

It shows how this trope, under colonialism, is used to represent contesting power discourses that seek a stranglehold on the people. It goes on to show how the same trope is used to recover suppressed discourses, voices and narratives, and also becomes a metaphor for fissures in society in Zimbabwe in the aftermath of the war of liberation and the unfulfilled promises of the same. Finally, it explores the avenging spirit as a traditional belief system that is central in the psyche of many of the Zimbabwean people and which society has to contend with in the contemporary set up. The article goes on to argue however, that belief in the 'ngozi' represents traditional knowledge systems that can be used to deal with African problems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

299 Shava, Soul

Local knowledge as a source of community resilience / Soul Shava ... [et al.] - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 218-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; indigenous knowledge; livelihoods; ecology; agriculture.

Local knowledge can serve a source of local community resilience that provides an enabling capacity for people to sustain their livelihoods and adapt to environmental changes or new environments. This contribution draws upon case studies of emerging self-mobilized social learning processes in the recollection and application of agricultural knowledge as revealed in immigrant gardeners' narratives in New York City, United States, and narratives from relocated farming communities in Sebakwe, Zimbabwe. In these narratives the communities draw upon their reserves of local knowledge to respond to changes within their local environments. Such knowledge can serve as a source of community resilience through enabling people to sustain their livelihoods and community well-being, and thus adapt to environmental changes and displacement. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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GENERAL

300 Edwards, Steve

The role of the ancestors in healing / Steve Edwards ... [et al.] - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 1-11.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; ancestor worship; folk medicine; Nguni.

This article explores beliefs and practices with regard to the role of the ancestors in healing in relation to communal, human spirituality in general and Southern African Nguni people in particular. Special focus is on the psychosocial dynamics of healing as revealed through

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divine mediation and continuous communication with the ancestors. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Kersting, Norbert

Direct democracy in southern and East Africa / Norbert Kersting - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 1-22 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Southern Africa; referendums.

There seems to be a worldwide trend towards direct democracy instruments such as referendums and initiatives. The African Union Charter (2007) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad) strategy papers (2003) recommend these instruments. Is direct democracy the panacea for the problem of strong personalization of African party politics? If electoral democracy is the problem, is direct democracy the solution? This article describes the legal framework and the implementation in countries in southern and East Africa. Referendums, which are solely implemented at the national level, were often used to support regime change in the 1960s (independence) and in the 1990s (multiparty systems) and to strengthen and finalize conflict resolution. Plebiscites, characterized by strong executive governmental campaigning and party dominance predominate and citizen initiatives are not common. The implementation of citizen initiatives at both national and local levels could be an additional way of strengthening accountability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

302 Good, Kenneth

Briefing: the presidency of General Ian Khama: the militarization of the Botswana 'miracle' / Kenneth Good - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 435, p. 315-324.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; military regimes; political conditions.

Since the succession of Lieutenant-General Ian Khama to the presidency of Botswana in April 2008, an escalation in the militarization and personalization of power has taken place in the country. Repressive agencies have been operationalized, military personnel have entered government in increased number, an informal coterie of advisers has come into being around Khama, and a spate of accusations of extrajudicial killings by State agents have been made. Governance and democracy are thus seriously undermined in what is conventionally represented as an African success, and this briefing details recent events which are threatening the rule of law, peace, and human rights in Botswana. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

303 Ebewo, Patrick J.

Satire: a shifting paradigm in Zakes Mda's dramaturgy / Patrick J. Ebewo - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2009), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 25-37.

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; South Africa; drama; satire.

Zakes Mda's dramatic productions extend many frontiers, including polemics. Like some of his Southern African fellow-dramatists, the apartheid plays of Mda lent to the deprivation of the marginalized group a sardonic voice of condemnation that characterized the era. Most of his theatrical events were remarkable as they scanned the sordid worlds of hopelessness, disillusionment, betrayal and degradation. His dramaturgy was mostly wry, coarse and 'dark'. In his postapartheid plays, there seems to be a change of gear as the playwright gravitates towards satire - a blend of amusement and contempt. This study attempts to deny Mda his traditional role as a tragic and comic dramatist and situate him as a writer of satire. The aim is to demonstrate, by means of a scholarly critique of two plays, 'The Mother of All Eating' (2002) and 'You Fool, How Can the Sky Fall' (2002), how Mda acted as the consciousness and the conscience of his society by using satire as an instrument of censure to castigate the politically dominant groups betraying the masses in both Lesotho and South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

304 Höhn, Sabine

International justice and reconciliation in Namibia : the ICC submission and public memory / Sabine Höhn - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 436, p. 471-488.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; International Criminal Court; national liberation struggles; SWAPO; offences against human rights; memory; conflict resolution.

The article analyses the impact of international justice on the debate about public memory and visions of reconciliation in Namibia. Focusing on a submission by the Namibian National Society for Human Rights (NSHR) to the International Criminal Court in November 2006, it shows how domestic actors used international justice to advance their claims for reconciliation and it thus challenges the common assumption that reconciliation is an entirely domestic process. The article discusses how the ICC submission individualized guilt for past human rights abuses and neglected structures of suspicion and denunciation within the guerrilla movement SWAPO. The submission also challenged once more the government's efforts to reduce the complex history of the country's anticolonial war to a narrative of a unified struggle, and showed that the official policy of active forgetting was

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still questioned after almost two decades of imposed silence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Taylor, Julie J.

Differentiating 'Bushman' from 'Bantus' : identity-building in west Caprivi, Namibia, 1930-89 / by Julie J. Taylor - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 417-436.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; ethnic identity; ethnic relations; Mbukushu; San; government policy; 1930-1939; 1940-1949; 1950-1999.

This article focuses on the historical and political factors that shaped Khwe (San) and Mbukushu ethnic identities and their interrelationship between 1938 and 1989 in west Caprivi, Namibia. While acknowledging the multi-authored nature of identity building, the article demonstrates that the colonial and apartheid States made significant contributions to the construction of ethnicity in west Caprivi through veterinary interventions in the 1930s and apartheid policies regarding 'Bushman' in the 1950s, and by securing Khwe collaboration during Namibia's liberation struggle in the 1970s and 1980s. These State interventions, together with Khwe and Mbukushu responses to them, also shed light on why land and political authority became so central to struggles between the two groups. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

306 Akinboade, Oludele Akinloye

Bank lending and business cycles : South African evidence / Oludele Akinloye Akinboade and Daniel Makina - In: *African Development Review*: (2009), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 476-498 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; banks; loans; business cycles.

The paper provides empirical analysis on the linkage between the behaviour of bank lending and business cycles in South Africa. Consistent with theory, overall evidence suggesting pro-cyclicality of bank lending is uncovered both at macro and micro levels. At macro level, bank lending and lending rates have moved in tandem with business cycles. Real borrowing by government was counter-cyclical to business cycles as would be expected if the role of government was to fine-tune the economy during booms and recessions. At micro level, bank lending to households and firms was generally pro-cyclical. Even the growth of provisioning by banks has been largely pro-cyclical to business cycles, though exceptions were recorded. First, new mortgage lending exhibited counter-cyclical behaviour before 1993. This behaviour is attributed to the political and economic climate prevailing then, which created uncertainties that made ownership of property a good hedge against economic and political risks. Secondly, the growth of real credit for investment and

of foreign trade finance does not appear to have been related to business cycles. App., bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

307 Alexander, Peter

Rebellion of the poor : South Africa's service delivery protests : a preliminary analysis / Peter Alexander - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 123, p. 25-40 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; protest; public services; inequality; government policy.

Since 2004, South Africa has experienced a movement of local protests amounting to a rebellion of the poor. This has been widespread and intense, reaching insurrectionary proportions in some cases. On the surface, the protests have been about service delivery and against uncaring, self-serving, and corrupt leaders of municipalities. A key feature has been mass participation by a new generation of fighters, especially unemployed youth but also school students. Many issues that underpinned the ascendancy of Jacob Zuma also fuel the present action, including a sense of injustice arising from the realities of persistent inequality. While the interconnections between the local protests, and between the local protests and militant action involving other elements of civil society, are limited, it is suggested that this is likely to change. The analysis presented here draws on rapid-response research conducted by the author and his colleagues in five of the so-called 'hot spots'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Baker, Deane-Peter

South Africa's threat environment : a guide for the National Planning Commission / Deane-Peter Baker - In: *African Security Review*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 54-64.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; national security; administrative agencies.

The mandate of South Africa's recently appointed National Planning Commission includes addressing 'defence and security matters'. This article outlines the central elements of the threat environment facing South Africa in the foreseeable future. It argues that South Africa faces no meaningful existential threat from conventional military forces but that its security forces will need to be prepared to address possible raids and attacks by conventional military forces both on home soil and on vital interests beyond the nation's borders. Other threats highlighted include the threats posed by potential insurgencies, by terrorism, and by crime, social unrest and banditry. Also addressed is the danger of so-called hybrid threats, in which two or more of the single threat types outlined here are combined. Finally, the article challenges the National Planning Commission to rethink South Africa's policy on peace operations in the light of the need to ensure the safety and security of the nation's citizenry. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VII). [Journal abstract]

309 Barr, Abigail

Do the poor adapt to low income, minimal education and ill-health? / Abigail Barr and David Clark - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 257-293 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; poverty; living conditions; motivation.

The authors add to the small set of studies that investigate adaptation to low income among the poor and extend the analysis to education and health. To the extent possible given their data, the authors apply the methodology developed by A. Stutzer (2004) for investigating income aspirations. The data are taken from the Essentials of Life Survey (ELS), which was conducted in South Africa in 2001 by David Clark with the assistance and support of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) at the University of Cape Town. In accordance with previous studies, the authors find that beliefs about the amounts of income necessary to get by and live well increase with both own household income and the incomes of proximate others. They also find a positive relationship between beliefs about education necessary to get by and live well and own education. However, people believe that more health is necessary to get by when a greater proportion of proximate others are ill or disabled. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

310 Barris, Ken

Dreaming of a humane society: orature and death in Zakes Mda's 'Ways of Dying' and Phaswane Mpe's 'Welcome to our Hillbrow' / Ken Barris - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2009), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 38-47.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; oral literature.

This article discusses orature and death in two South African novels, 'Ways of Dying' (1995) by Zakes Mda and 'Welcome to our Hillbrow' (2001) by Phaswane Mpe. Both writers construct death as a signifier of traumatic social change, thus anatomizing community responses to transformation. Both introduce the narrative technique of orature. Mda, however, counterposes orature against death, injecting through it a humane and uplifting principle. In Mpe's novel, orature finds a more causative role, becoming a malicious agency that leads to the death of various characters. The article contrasts the viewpoints thus projected through orature, Mda projecting a community-based, developmental commitment, while Mpe negates community and nation as principles of social consolidation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Benit-Gbaffou, Claire

Special issue: Towards creating inclusive cities : experiences and challenges in contemporary South Africa / guest ed.: Claire Benit-Gbaffou, Caroline Kihato, Loren Landau. - New Brunswick, NJ : Transaction Periodicals Consortium, 2010. - 84 p. : foto's,

kr. ; 26 cm. - (Urban forum, ISSN 1015-3802 ; vol. 21 (2010), no. 1 (February)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban housing; housing policy; migrants; urban life; rental housing; women; gender inequality; urban development.

This special issue on the creation of inclusive cities in contemporary South Africa contains five papers. South African cities are encouraged by organizations such as the United Nations to work towards the inclusion of poor and marginalized inhabitants, but what is meant by inclusion, and what specific devices can contribute to the realization of this objective? In Johannesburg, South Africa, ownership of formal housing is conceptualized as both a symbol of and a route to the inclusion of poor people into the city. This is the subject of Sarah Charlton's paper. Lone Poulsen examines access to affordable rental housing in Johannesburg as a mechanism for inclusion in the city with a particular emphasis on 'rooms', particularly for migrants. Joanna Vearey explores the complexities displayed by urban migrant populations using informal housing and considers how local government can (not) engage with such migrant groups to address their public health and social welfare needs. Dominique Vidal examines the meaning of city life for migrants from Maputo (Mozambique) in Johannesburg. Based on a study of three municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal, Alison Todes, Pearl Sithole and Amanda Williamson explore the extent to which women's voices have been mainstreamed into the participatory processes of integrated development plans (IDPs) and how this has affected municipal policy and its implementation in projects. [ASC Leiden abstract]

312 Boaduo, Nana Adu-Pipim

Assessing the role of conscience and self adjudication in enhancing development, social justice and governance : the case of South Africa / F.R.C. Nana Adu-Pipim Boaduo - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 361-369.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mass education; socialization; political consciousness.

When racial segregation endorsed officially by South Africa's minority apartheid government was enforced, this dehumanizing policy created and nurtured social and political problems, and led its adherents to psychologically indoctrinate their kith and kin to falsely believe in white supremacy. The fight to end this obnoxious philosophy led to protracted hatred, attacks and alienation among racial groupings and endangered all South Africans. In 1994, the new South Africa ushered in a new political ideology of reconciliation, which requires intensive new education ('enlightenment education') to humanize all South Africans. This article analyses this new education. Its main contention is that it is only when all South Africans receive the new education with open consciousness and change their mindsets, that development, social justice and human rights can be attained and put into

practice for the benefit of the citizens of the Rainbow Nation. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

313 Bromfield, Tracy

Local effort and global connections : the role of international linkages in the evolution of technological capabilities at Sasol / by Tracy Bromfield & Helena Barnard - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 30-68 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; technological change; scientific cooperation; international cooperation; enterprises.

To what extent are international business connections useful to facilitate technological upgrading, and to what extent are they essential? This paper highlights at which junctures and through which mechanisms international expertise contributed to the technological advancement of Sasol, a firm that was founded in 1950 as a synthetic fuels producer to help promote energy security for South Africa. Technology development at the firm is followed from its founding until 2005. A variety of data sources are used to track the relationship between Sasol's own efforts and foreign linkages in the technological evolution of the economy. First, Sasol's synthetic fuel reactors are discussed as physical evidence of the firm's ability and effectiveness in transforming coal into fuels and chemicals. Second, Sasol's scientific publications and patenting are interpreted as evidence of advances in its underlying science base. Finally, the discussion is contextualized by using newspaper articles, company publications and annual reports from 1957 onwards to highlight the economic, sociopolitical and technical drivers in the evolution of Sasol. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

314 Brown-Luthango, Mercy

Access to land for the urban poor : policy proposals for South African cities / Mercy Brown-Luthango - In: *Urban Forum*: (2010), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 123-138 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; land tenure; urban poverty; urban areas.

The operation of the urban land market has been identified as a significant obstacle preventing the urban poor from accessing affordable land in postapartheid South Africa. A new approach, advocated by the UK Department for International Development and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation entitled 'Making markets work for the poor -M4P' emerged in the 1990s. The M4P perspective, however, has been accused of an obsession with economic solutions to the problem of landlessness and informality to the exclusion of other sociopolitical and legal remedies. The Brazilian case, on the other hand, provides an example of a more progressive approach as it combines social policy and legal reform to regulate the use of urban land to ensure that land fulfils its 'social function'. The present paper discusses the Brazilian case and the instruments used in that country to deal

with vacant/unused land in cities. It argues that the progressive taxation of vacant land in cities could be a potentially valuable policy instrument in South African cities. Land-based fiscal instruments can be utilized by local governments to manage the use of land and to access additional revenue which can be redistributed to the poor for the provision of infrastructure and services. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

315 Burger, Willie

Die tand van die tyd : opstelle opgedra aan Jac Conradie / redakteurs: Willie Burger en Marné Pienaar. - Stellenbosch : Sun Press, 2009. - III, 227 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - Bijdragen in het Afrikaans, Nederlands en Engels. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 1920338136

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; linguistics; Swahili language; Afrikaans language; literary criticism; festschrifts (form).

Die bydraes in hierdie bundel weerspieël iets van die veelsydigheid van die Suid-Afrikaanse taalkundige Jac Conradie, professor aan die Universiteit van Johannesburg tot 2009. Die bydraes word in vier groepe verdeel. Die eerste vyf bydraes sluit aan by Conradie se werksaamhede in die linguistiek, veral die vergelykende taalkunde. Uit die tweede groep opstelle blyk die waardering vir Conradie se bemoënis met die verlede. Die derde groep sluit aan by die literêre kritiek en die laaste twee bydraes raak ikonisiteit. Bydrae oor Afrika: The structure of the Swahili noun phrase: evidence from fictional narratives (Amani Lusekelo); Die vertaling van 'n vertaalterminologielys in Afrikaans: 'n prosesbeskrywing (Marné Pienaar en Anne-Marie Beukes); Grafstene in Karel Schoeman se 'Hierdie lewe': vertellings wat die afwesige aandui (Willie Burger); Breyten Breytenbach as konseptuele versmelter (Willem Botha); "Te hel met heling, Niggie!": wanneer traumanarratiewe tekort skiet (Thys Human); "His master's voice": Tom Gouws se navolging en afwyking in gesprek met Van Wyk Louw (Marthinus P. Beukes); Die "wil tot vernuwing": N.P. van Wyk Louw en Afrikaneridentiteit in die vroeë 20ste eeu (Karin Cattell). [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

316 Cabrita, Joel

Texts, authority, and community in the South African 'Ibandla lamaNazaretha' (Church of the Nazaretha), 1910-1976 / Joel Cabrita - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 60-95.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African Independent Churches; Church history; religious literature.

This paper on the history of textual production in the 'Ibandla lamaNazaretha' (Church of the Nazaretha) in South Africa illuminates the changing practices of governance and community in the Church during the period 1910-1976. The Church's documentary history provides insight into its leaders' efforts to use texts to govern, centralize and discipline their

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geographically far-flung, often unruly congregations. In addition to focusing on the documentary regime instituted by the Church's leaders, the paper also explores the reading and writing practices that animated ordinary believers. For laity, as well as for leaders, texts and a general range of literate practices were a means of knitting themselves together in opposition to the incursion of the State, and in distinction to contemporary rival Christians. Finally, the paper also seeks to position the texts of Nazaretha leaders and laity as significant material objects in their own right. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Cabrita, Joel

Politics and preaching: chiefly converts to the Nazaretha Church, obedient subjects, and sermon performance in South Africa / Joel Cabrita - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 21-40.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African Independent Churches; traditional rulers; authority; oratory.

Twentieth-century Natal and Zululand chiefs' conversions to the Nazaretha Church (South Africa) allowed them to craft new narratives of political legitimacy and perform them to their subjects. The well-established praising tradition of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Zulu political culture had been an important narrative practice for legitimating chiefs; throughout the twentieth century, the erosion of chiefly power corresponded with a decline in chiefly praise poems. During this same period, however, new narrative occasions for chiefs seeking to legitimate their power arose in Nazaretha sermon performance. Chiefs used their conversion testimonies to narrate themselves as divinely appointed to their subjects. An alliance between the Nazaretha Church and KwaZulu chiefs of the last hundred years meant that the Church could position itself as an institution of national stature, and chiefs told stories that exhorted unruly subjects to obedience as a spiritual virtue. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 De Coning, Christo

Programme management as a vehicle for integrated service delivery in the South African public sector / Christo De Coning and Simone Günther - In: *Africanus*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 44-53.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; management; public sector.

This article provides an overview of the policy implementation nature of programme management and provides clarifying notes on the concepts 'programme' and 'programme management'. Various benefits of the programme management and programmes approach are discussed and highlighted with South African case experiences - the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Maputo Development Corridor - as examples. The article finds that although it is clear that valuable programme management experiences

exist in South Africa, few of these have been recorded and a dire need exists to develop such case studies in order to solicit lessons of experience and best practices. The article concludes that programme management has a significant role to play in integrated service delivery and specific recommendations are made to decisionmakers in this respect. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

319 Desai, Ashwin

The race to transform : sport in post-apartheid South Africa / ed. by Ashwin Desai. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2010. - VII, 271 p - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0796923191

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; sport policy; athletics; cricket; football; rugby.

This book emerges from a wide-ranging research project on racial re-dress in postapartheid South Africa. One of the central questions asked in the volume is whether the current changes in South African sport are reinforcing a form of class apartheid in sports, and whether the present trajectory will deepen inequalities rather than progressively mitigate them. Contributions: Introduction: Long run to freedom (Ashwin Desai); Creepy crawlies, portapools and the dam(n)s of swimming transformation (Ashwin Desai and Ahmed Veriava); Inside 'the House of Pain': a case study of the Jaguars Rugby Club (Ashwin Desai and Zayn Nabbi); 'Transformation' from above: the upside-down state of contemporary South African soccer (Dale T. McKinley); Women's bodies and the world of football in South Africa (Prishani Naidoo and Zanele Muholi); Jumping over the hurdles: a political analysis of transformation measures in South African athletics (Justin van der Merwe); Beyond the nation?: colour and class in South African cricket (Ashwin Desai and Goolam Vahed); Between black and white: a case study of the KwaZulu-Natal Cricket Union (Goolam Vahed, Vishnu Padayachee and Ashwin Desai). [ASC Leiden abstract]

320 Dlamini, Jacob

The root of the matter : scenes from an ANC branch / Jacob Dlamini - In: *African Studies*: (2010), vol. 69, no. 1, p. 187-203.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress; political participation; party structure.

The election of Jacob Zuma as ANC president at the organization's fifty-second national conference in Polokwane (South Africa) in 2007 has been described, by sections of the media especially, as a triumph of ordinary members over a leadership that had grown distant, aloof and arrogant under Thabo Mbeki. It has been said that branch members, who made up ninety percent of the delegates at the conference as per the dictates of the ANC constitution, reclaimed the ANC from a technocratic and self-serving elite and thus reconnected the organization to its popular base. This article uses a microscopic study of

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an ANC branch in Katlehong, a township twenty kilometres east of Johannesburg, to examine the way a branch operates. Using the 'extended case study' method plus 'ethnographic thick description' adopted by Andrea Cornwall in her work on Brazil's health councils, the study examines episodes in the life of the branch in question. It calls into question the valorization of ANC branches post-Polokwane. It concludes by calling for a more critical appreciation of the gap between assumptions about the democratic and rooted nature of ANC branches, and 'the understandings and practices of the actors' that inhabit those branches. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

321 Dooling, Wayne

Reconstructing the household: the northern Cape Colony before and after the South African War / by Wayne Dooling - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 399-416.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; racial conflicts; Anglo-Boer wars; domestic workers; colonists; Blacks; Whites.

A major component of the South African War, the imperialist conflict that gave birth to modern South Africa, was the violence that occurred between white settlers and indigenous black populations. This article seeks to understand the particular nature of this violence in the northern districts of the Cape Colony. The war intruded into a region in which memories of conquest were alive, and where recently established settler authority was extremely fragile. Here, the war has to be seen as the final chapter in the closing of a nineteenth-century colonial frontier. The conflict was one between masters and servants in a region where capitalist relations of production had yet to take hold. Conflict continued in the years immediately after the war, and an essential task of the post-war State was to calm disgruntled black subjects. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Dyubhele, Noluntu

Constraints to the economic activities of women in rural areas / Noluntu Dyubhele, Pierre Le Roux, Ronald Mears - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 230-240 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; rural women; livelihoods; indigenous knowledge.

Women in rural areas often have little or no access to economic assets as they are located in poverty-stricken areas lacking in basic infrastructure. They use indigenous knowledge (IK) to increase agricultural productivity, preserve and transfer culture and nurture children. This paper analyses the constraints to the economic activity of rural women in the Ngqushwa Municipality of South Africa's Eastern Cape in the context of the situation that prevails in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo, the poorest areas of the country. It argues that ignoring the constraints to women's economic development increases poverty in rural areas. The 'means' dimension of reducing poverty is critical to

women. They meet their basic needs through a variety of activities and resources such as subsistence production which relies on having access to common property resources and the State's provision of services. The paper argues that rural poverty is created and maintained through the replication of unproductive cultural practices and the implementation of inappropriate policies. Government policies should recognize women as economic actors and create economy-oriented policies rather than welfare-oriented solutions. IK, agricultural, and non-agricultural activities such as sewing grass mats and producing beadwork are critical to household livelihoods in rural areas. These activities are an important route through which women would be able to escape poverty. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Ebewo, Patrick J.

Satire: a shifting paradigm in Zakes Mda's dramaturgy / Patrick J. Ebewo - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2009), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 25-37.

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; South Africa; drama; satire.

Zakes Mda's dramatic productions extend many frontiers, including polemics. Like some of his Southern African fellow-dramatists, the apartheid plays of Mda lent to the deprivation of the marginalized group a sardonic voice of condemnation that characterized the era. Most of his theatrical events were remarkable as they scanned the sordid worlds of hopelessness, disillusionment, betrayal and degradation. His dramaturgy was mostly wry, coarse and 'dark'. In his postapartheid plays, there seems to be a change of gear as the playwright gravitates towards satire - a blend of amusement and contempt. This study attempts to deny Mda his traditional role as a tragic and comic dramatist and situate him as a writer of satire. The aim is to demonstrate, by means of a scholarly critique of two plays, 'The Mother of All Eating' (2002) and 'You Fool, How Can the Sky Fall' (2002), how Mda acted as the consciousness and the conscience of his society by using satire as an instrument of censure to castigate the politically dominant groups betraying the masses in both Lesotho and South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Ebrahim, H.

You said, "Black girl" : doing difference in early childhood / H. Ebrahim, D. Francis - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 274-287.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; children; race relations; gender roles; identity.

This article draws on a larger study that examined the constructions of childhood by young children in early childhood centres. Ten boys and girls, between the ages two and four, from two early childhood centres in urban KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, participated in the study. The article explores the multiple ways in which young children use discourse and context to interpret differences around race, gender and other social identities. The authors

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draw on data produced through observations, storytelling and persona dolls to argue that, although young children reproduce multiple social realities they encounter in their daily lives, they are active subjects in constructing differences. Story telling with persona dolls provides opportunities for young children to talk about their experiences with regards to difference. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Funke, Nikki

Evaluating environmental policy integration and policy coherence across service sectors : the case of South Africa's inland water biodiversity / Nikki Funke and Dirk Roux - In: *Africanus*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 18-30.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; environmental policy; water management; biodiversity.

The conservation of South Africa's inland water biodiversity has until recently only been incidental to the formal protection of terrestrial ecosystems. As a result, only 50 percent of the main rivers contained in South Africa's protected areas are ecologically intact and 54 percent of main river types outside of or bordering protected areas are critically endangered. This situation is grave since the conservation of inland water biodiversity is critical to maintaining the natural functioning of freshwater ecosystems and the important services they provide, especially to poorer people who are directly dependent on them. Because water is a cross-cutting issue, conserving inland water ecosystems and inland water biodiversity requires substantial cooperation between the agencies responsible for other sectoral policies that affect or are affected by water, such as agriculture, urban, rural and economic development, and health. This paper reviews the Water Research Commission (WRC) project - initiated in 2005 - that has facilitated the development of cross-sector policy objectives. It uses an environmental policy integration (EPI) research approach to analyse the rationale and process whereby the cross-sector policy objectives were developed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

326 Gidlow, Roger

The historical role of foreign equity portfolio capital in South Africa / by Roger Gidlow - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 69-93 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; securities; foreign investments; financial market.

The role of foreign equity investors on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange (JSE) has a chequered history. The capital provided by such investors has proved to be volatile at times, but such capital has a long history, and has often proved to be crucial. Since the early 1990s there has been a resurgence in the flows of foreign equity portfolio capital into South Africa, which has played a key part in helping the country to finance deficits on the current account of the balance of payments. However, some analysts have been warning that the local economy is vulnerable to an emerging markets-inspired sell-off of local

equities by foreigners at some stage, while left-wing organizations such as Cosatu allege that foreign equity inflows onto the JSE are highly speculative, and have helped to create an environment in which the rand is overvalued, leading to job losses in areas such as the manufacturing sector. This paper reviews the historical role of such equity flows in and out of South Africa, with special emphasis on the period since the 1980s. Furthermore, it outlines the current scale and nature of such equity funds, and assesses future prospects in this regard, since the sustainability of inflows of these funds will be crucial in determining the future of the rand, and domestic interest rates. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

327 Griffiths, Dominic

The politics of dwelling : being white/being South African / Dominic Griffiths and Maria L.C. Prozesky - In: *Africa Today*: (2009/10), vol. 56, no. 4, p. 22-41.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Whites; self-concept; group identity; apartheid; emigration.

This paper explores the incongruence between white South Africans' pre- and postapartheid experiences of home and identity, of which a wave of emigration is arguably a result. Among the commonest reasons given for emigrating from South Africa are crime and affirmative action; however, this paper uncovers a deeper motivation for emigration using Charles Taylor's concept of the social imaginary and Martin Heidegger's concept of dwelling. The skewed social imaginary maintained by apartheid created an unrealistic sense of dwelling for most white South Africans. After 1994, the conditions supporting this imaginary disintegrated. Many white South Africans feel so strong a sense of unease they can no longer dwell in the country. Many try to escape through emigration, but carry unresolved questions of identity and belonging to their new "homes". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Gumede, William Mervin

The poverty of ideas : South African democracy and the retreat of intellectuals / ed. by William Gumede and Leslie Dikeni. - Auckland Park : Jacana Media, 2009. - XIV, 258 p. ; 21 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 1770097759

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; intellectuals; politics.

An acrimonious debate has developed in postapartheid South Africa on the devaluation of ideas and the intellect in the public sphere. In an Introduction, William Gumede and Leslie Dikeni elucidate the problem. This is followed by fourteen essays which examine the debate on what constitutes the role and responsibility of the intellectual in South Africa: Building a democratic political culture (William Gumede); Our intellectual dilemma: the pseudo-intellectuals (Leslie Dikeni); Democracy, dissidence and the poet (James Matthews); The spiritual life of the intellectual (Albert Nolan); Meta-intellectuals: intellectuals

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and power (Grant Farred); The role of revolutionary intellectuals: the life of Comrade Mzala (Jeremy Cronin); The engaged intellectual: the life and work of Harold Wolpe (Dan O'Meara); African intellectuals and identity: overcoming the political legacy of colonialism (Mahmood Mamdani); Intellectuals, the State and universities in South Africa (Jonathan Jansen); Taming the young lions: the intellectual role of youth and student movements after 1994 (Prishani Naidoo); Gender and policy-making: terms of engagement (Shireen Hassim); The strange case of schizophrenia in South Africa's gender politics (Helga Jansen-Daugbjerg); Science and activism in opposition to Mbeki's AIDS denialism (Mandisa Mbali); Ideas and power: academic economists and the making of economic policy (Vishnu Padayachee and Graham Sherbut). [ASC Leiden abstract]

329 Hinks, Tim

Job satisfaction and employment equity in South Africa / Tim Hinks - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 237-255 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; job satisfaction.

This paper estimates job satisfaction equations in postapartheid South Africa. Absolute earnings contribute to greater job satisfaction. Racial group is also an important predictor of job satisfaction, but, when interacted with a proxy for affirmative action legislation, it is found that black job satisfaction is positively correlated with this legislation whereas coloured and to a lesser extent white job satisfaction is diminished. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

330 Horn, Karen

The Scottish press and the Anglo-Boer War : the 'Edinburgh Evening News' and 'The Scotsman' (1899-1902) / Karen Horn - In: *Historia*: (2009), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 158-177.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Scotland; Anglo-Boer wars; images; press.

While the Anglo-Boer War was raging in South Africa, another war was being fought between two newspaper editors in Scotland. The so-called pro-Boer editor of the 'Edinburgh Evening News' and the Unionist editor of 'The Scotsman' faced each other across a battleground littered with sarcasm, misunderstandings, misinterpretations of terms and a stubbornness which prevented the two editors from providing an accurate picture of the war and further confusing the already muddled understandings of terms such as patriotism, imperialism and liberalism. Although both editors confronted important issues such as Black Week and the 'scorched earth policy', it is clear that these topics were used merely as a cover for matters such as loyalty and patriotism towards the British Empire. When 'The Scotsman' accused the 'Edinburgh Evening News' of being pro-Boer, the editor of the 'Edinburgh Evening News' rejected the allegation as unwarranted; however, the continued anti-war stance of the 'News' seemed only to confirm its pro-Boer status among

readers and unionist newspapers such as 'The Scotsman'. By comparing the two different editorial approaches, the article attempts to indicate the extent to which a major event such as the Anglo-Boer War emphasized ideas of Scottish national identity, and the role the Scottish press played in this ongoing debate. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans and English. [Journal abstract]

331 Imenda, Sidwala

Traditional healers' conceptions of the roles and functions of selected internal body organs : indigenous African healing practices / Sidwala Imenda - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 36-50.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; healers; indigenous knowledge; body.

This article investigates the conceptions of traditional healers regarding the roles and functions of selected internal body organs, i.e. the brain, heart, spleen, kidneys, liver and lungs. Fieldwork involved one-on-one interviews with three traditional healers from the New Castle area of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The findings show that some of the respondents' conceptions of the roles and functions of these selected body parts are in concord with Western science. Overall, however, the sociocultural orientations of the participants have a telling influence on how they conceptualize the roles and functions of these internal organs. In particular, the findings indicate that the interplay between the physical and spiritual realms of human existence is a major platform from which the participants understand these roles and functions. These findings are discussed in the contexts of both possible future actions and further research. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Ingle, Mark

A suggested way forward for the integration of South Africa's health care systems / Mark Ingle - In: *Africanus*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 54-65.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; health policy; folk medicine; health care.

This article assesses the desirability and feasibility of an integrated national health care system for South Africa. In doing so it presents arguments both for and against the integration of traditional healing with the formal biomedical model. Although fully integrated systems of health care exist in Asia, African countries have yet to progress beyond the 'inclusive' phase. There are many arguments both for and against full integration. All attempts at eradicating traditional healing in Africa have failed, such is the trust reposed in this sector by the general populace. Traditional practitioners, if fully embraced by the health system, could help free up resources within the understaffed biomedical sector. But de facto integration poses formidable institutional challenges and it is not clear that South Africa has reached the stage where it has the implementational wherewithall to introduce

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such a system. This article maintains that instead of formally instituting an integrated system, by fiat as it were, South Africa should allow its de jure inclusivist approach to mature, and to develop organically in the direction of full integration. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

333 Jacklin, Heather

Re-imagining the social in South Africa : critique, theory and post-apartheid society / ed. by Heather Jacklin and Peter Vale. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2009. - XI, 308 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1869141792

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; social sciences; humanities; social research; historiography; sociology of knowledge.

The articles in this volume try to revive the tradition of intellectual argument which marked the final years of apartheid in South Africa. The contributors offer explanations of why postapartheid discourses are focused so narrowly and imagine different conversations about contemporary South African life. They are the fruit of a symposium at Rhodes University. The contributions are: Framing and revisiting: debates old and new (Peter Vale, Heather Jacklin); Dimensions of social theory (Theodore R. Schatzki); Citizenship, knowledge and the nationalist State (Ivor Chipkin); The critical and emancipatory role of the humanities in the Age of Empire? (Bert Olivier); The political conditions of social thought and the politics of emancipation: an introduction to the work of Sylvain Lazarus (Michael Neocosmos); Shifting the ground of reason (Richard Pithouse); On representation: citizenship and critique in Marx and Said (John Higgins); The common good expressed in the humanities: a context for social theory (Nicholas Rowe); Translating 'South Africa': race, colonialism and challenges of critical thought after apartheid (Suren Pillay); and A subaltern studies for South African history (Premesh Lalu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

334 Jita, L.C.

Capacity for (quality) instruction : a framework for understanding the use of resources to promote teaching and learning in schools / L.C. Jita, M.L. Mokhele - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 253-273.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; primary education; educational quality; teaching methods.

South Africa recently introduced a new curriculum, designed to encourage the learning of conceptually demanding subject matter. While this new curriculum has provided the necessary impetus for change in some schools, others in the country continue to struggle in their attempts to provide quality instruction. This is more so for those schools that serve the historically disadvantaged, and especially so in subjects like Science and Mathematics. A pertinent question is why many schools in South Africa, and elsewhere, are unable to take

full advantage of new curricula and policy support to improve their capacity to offer quality instruction? In this paper the authors develop the concept of capacity for instruction as a framework for understanding the mobilization and use of a variety of resources by schools to achieve their teaching and learning goals. They then apply the framework in a study of Hillview Primary School (a pseudonym) in the rural part of Mpumalanga province which has, over the past few years, struggled to sustain its capacity to offer quality instruction. Guided by an interpretive paradigm, they collected and analysed data from teacher interviews, classroom observations and document analysis, in order to understand how the "deconstruction" or gradual loss of capacity to offer quality instruction, especially in Science and English, occurred at this school. They discuss the critical role of the students - as a resource - in the (de)construction of the school's capacity for instruction. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

335 Jones, Stuart

The role of banking development : South African economic development during the period of functional stability, 1850s-1970s / by Stuart Jones - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 94-117.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; banking; economic history; 1850-1899; 1900-1949.

The first banks which were established in South Africa in the first half of the 19th century were small and confined to serving the needs of local agricultural communities. The reason for the solidity of South African banks was the quality of their management and the insistence on focusing on the classic functions of financial intermediary, security and the provision of short-term loans to merchants and farmers. This paper argues that the period 1850-1970 was a period of functional stability that may be subdivided into a period of vigorous local expansion in the 1850s followed by a long period of dominance by the imperial banks that lasted from the early 1860s to the 1980s. The long period of stable functions was dominated by conservative overseas banks. Only after two decades of unparalleled worldwide economic growth in the 1950s and 1960s did banking functions begin to change, and then it was in an environment of government controls and government-managed currencies that accompanied changing market needs. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Joseph, Stacey-Leigh

Tackling informality: why HIV/AIDS needs to be a critical component of urban development policies / Stacey-Leigh Joseph - In: *Urban Forum*: (2010), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 85-105 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban development; informal settlements; AIDS.

Research suggests that developmental factors like poverty, unemployment, gender inequality and inadequate shelter, water and sanitation all play a role in increasing

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vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. These conditions further affect the ability of HIV-positive individuals, households and communities to cope with the consequences of the epidemic. This in turn leads to further impoverishment and reduces the likelihood that people living in informal settlements will be able to improve their livelihoods. Yet, little attention has been paid by policymakers and planners to the relationship between HIV/AIDS and informality, despite the challenge it provides for cities and the implications of the epidemic for government institutions and local government in particular. This paper argues that informality is complex and that its heterogeneous nature is not effectively understood and thus not given appropriate recognition and support. It looks at the effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic within this context of informality and the inevitable wave of urbanization. The paper suggests that the only way to deal effectively with HIV/AIDS and informality is through planning and building integrated and sustainable urban settlements that respond to the complexities of informality in cities of the developing world. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

337 Koning, Mirjam de

Co-management and its options in protected areas of South Africa / Mirjam De Koning - In: *Africanus*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 5-17 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; nature conservation; national parks and reserves; community participation.

Co-management is sometimes also referred to as participatory, collaborative or joint management. There are many definitions, but in general it is regarded as a middle-range management option between State and community management. This paper presents an overview of the definition, global trends, legal framework in South Africa and process of co-management in protected areas, as well as an explanation of the various types of co-management that were identified. The advantages and disadvantages of each type are listed, and a beneficiation matrix is developed as a tool to facilitate choosing the optimal option for each given situation. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

338 Lambert, John

Maintaining a British way of life : English-speaking South Africa's patriotic, cultural and charitable associations / John Lambert - In: *Historia*: (2009), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 55-76.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; associations; social history; English-speaking South Africans; Whites.

As part of ongoing research on the history of white English-speaking South Africans, this article examines the role played by a number of patriotic, cultural and charitable associations in the lives of English speakers during the 19th and 20th centuries. Most of the associations were transplanted to South Africa from the United Kingdom or from Canada

and they were firmly grounded in the British and imperial ethos that was so marked a feature of the group. The article examines the establishment and growth of the associations and shows how they flourished during the years of British paramountcy in the subcontinent and during times of crisis such as the two world wars. It then examines the reasons for a decline in association membership from the middle of the 20th century. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans and English. [Journal abstract]

339 Landau, Loren B.

Loving the alien? : citizenship, law, and the future in South Africa's demonic society / Loren B. Landau - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 435, p. 213-230.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; foreigners; citizenship; xenophobia; violence; 2008.

In May 2008, South Africa witnessed two shocking weeks of deadly attacks on foreigners and other suspect outsiders. This article makes sense of the violence with reference to an extended history of South African statecraft that both induced the conflict and hamstrung efforts to address it. In particular, it describes how decades of discursive and institutional efforts to control political and physical space have generated two demons with which the country must now contend. The first is a perceived enemy within: an amorphously delimited group of outsiders that is inherently threatening, often indistinguishable from others, and effectively impossible to exclude spatially. The second demon rests in a society prepared to kill to rid itself of those retarding the country's postapartheid renaissance. For many of those behind the attacks or empathizing with them, controlling the movement of people within the country and across its borders remains essential to security, prosperity, and South Africa's national self-realization. Political leaders now face a dilemma: extending legal identities and constitutionally promised protections to outsiders and other foreigners risks being seen as betraying the national project by the demonic and visibly violent society they have helped create. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Letseka, M.

The challenges of university teaching and learning in the era of managerialism / M. Letseka - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 305-323 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; higher education; pedagogy; educational reform.

The paper debates the challenges of university teaching in the era of managerialism. It teases out current institutional reconfigurations in South African higher education and briefly comments on claims of an existential crisis, with a focus on contestations over the direction of institutional reconfiguration at the University of Fort Hare. The Fort Hare case is part of the broader discourse on globalization and marketization of higher education taking place in South Africa and worldwide. The challenges of teaching and learning are integral to the university as a complex institution in the era of supercomplexity. The university should

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shed its 'ivory tower' mentality, acknowledge that its future legitimacy depends on its willingness to negotiate processes and procedures with its community, of which it is itself a constitutive part. The paper questions the relevance of the lecture as a pedagogical practice in this era of supercomplexity; it argues that the lecture is dead and should be replaced by alternative pedagogical approaches appropriate to the era of supercomplexity. It advocates Socratic questioning to create epistemological and ontological disturbance in the students. Socratic questioning is characterized by a relentless self-examination and critique, an endless quest for intellectual integrity and moral consistency, manifest in fearless speech that unsettles, unnerves, and unhouses people from their uncritical sleepwalking. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

341 Lissoni, Arianna

Life after thirty : the history workshop / guest ed.: Arianna Lissoni and Noor Nieftagodien - In: *African Studies*: (2010), vol. 69, no. 1, p. 1-139.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; historiography; social history; local history; history education; cultural heritage; popularization; conference papers (form); 2009.

On 3-5 April, 2009, on the occasion of thirty-odd years of the History Workshop (HW) at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), South Africa, a colloquium was convened to both celebrate its longevity and reflect critically on its practice. The cluster of papers collected here as articles represent a snapshot of the debate that took place. The cluster is organized, ostensibly, around the colloquium's five substantive panels: social history, oral history, public history, local history, and history in education. The first panel on social history, to which Deborah Posel's paper was a contribution, interrogated the radical roots of social history while questioning its continued existence and present agenda. The panel also reflected on the relationship between social and labour history, and if the latter has become over the years the "neglected sibling". Noor Nieftagodien's paper on "local history" comes from the panel of the same name, where the focus was on how to move from localized case studies to broader generalizations, on the relationship between researchers and communities and their transformations since the late 1970s, and the crucial issue of the possible parochialism of local histories. Cynthia Kros and Ciraj Rassool both addressed the panel on public history and heritage, in which the relationship between history and its various publics, the political responsibilities of historians to public history, the politics of representation, and the commercialization of heritage and memorialization projects were debated. Sekibakiba Peter Lekgoathi's paper was part of the history in education panel, which evaluated the HW's engagement with the teaching of history in secondary schools through its teachers' workshops in the context of the changing curriculum since the 1990s, especially with regards to the controversial "outcomes-based education" (OBE) curriculum and the adoption of oral history methodology in schools. Opening the collection is Philip Bonner's keynote address, which provides an overview of the HW's genesis, growth, and

potential future direction. Neeladri Bhattachary's paper, based on his talk in the social history panel, his final remarks at the colloquium, and a public lecture on Indian historiography (held in conjunction with the colloquium), offers a comparative lens on the key debates raised by the colloquium. The issue is introduced by Arianna Lissoni and Noor Nieftagodien, with Shireen Ally. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

342 Lues, J.F.R.

Brewing and consumptions practices of indigenous traditional beer in a typical South African semi-urban area / J.F.R. Lues ... [et al.] - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 163-174 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; beer; hygiene; indigenous knowledge; drinking customs.

This study assesses the knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practices regarding the food safety and brewing methods applicable to the manufacturing of traditional beer as well as consumer perceptions. A questionnaire survey was conducted among 30 informal brewers and 90 traditional beer consumers in a semi-urban area in South Africa. The data indicate that, while brewers are still using the same traditional brewing methods, 75 percent brew for commercial purposes instead of traditional reasons. All consumers drink to relieve stress and are aware of possible toxic ingredients although unconcerned. While the majority of the brewers lack refrigeration facilities, improper hygiene practices do not appear to be the result of a lack of infrastructure. Fifty-five percent of brewers wash the containers when dirty, while 45 percent wash them after use. Unhygienic practices such as failure to cover the hair and wearing jewellery while brewing indicate a lack of knowledge regarding proper hygiene. There is a need to establish and implement awareness programmes pertaining to personal and general hygiene. This, together with regulations governing the licensing of informal brewers, should improve the general hygiene practices, microbial contamination of the beer and contribute to minimizing health risks to the traditional beer consumer. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

343 Makgopa, Mokgale

The use of ditaola (divination bones) among indigenous healers in Sekhukhune District, Limpopo Province / Mokgale Makgopa and Magaelane Koma - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 51-58 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; divination; folk medicine; indigenous knowledge.

This article examines the role of 'ditaola' (divination bones) in traditional healing. Twenty-five indigenous healers were selected through purposive sampling and were asked to respond to thirty-five questions that related to the classification, different kinds of falls and the interpretation of divination bones. In addition, the researchers observed the lives of the people through participant observation. The study shows that the origin and the naming of

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divination bones tend to reveal a very close relationship between human beings and the environment. Furthermore, the symbolic names given to the different "ditaola" seem to make these diagnostic tools more significant in the context of indigenous healing. Unlike Western healing systems, indigenous healing is found to rely heavily on symbols and figurative language. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Makgopa, Mokgale

Figurative and poetic language in indigenous healing : an African perspective / Mokgale Makgopa and Magaelane Koma - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 147-157 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; healing rites; divination; healers; praise poetry.

This article highlights the significance of the connection that exists between indigenous healing and poetic language use, particularly praising. One indigenous healer from the Tubatse Local Municipality (Limpopo Province, South Africa) was requested to participate in the study. Data was collected by using interviewing and participant observation methods. The investigation focused primarily on the different kinds of spatial arrangements occurring after the fall of divination bones and their interpretations by the indigenous healer. The study found that praising in indigenous healing plays a significant role. Through praising, the problems of the patient are brought to the fore. It was also found that figurative and poetic language is used to praise the divination bones before and after their fall. Praising was also found to be used, in some instances, to refer to the disease that the patient might be suffering from. The different kinds of animal totems and their interpretation are also discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

345 Makhubele, Jabulani Calvin

The relevance of language in the process of indigenising life skills education in South Africa : a social work perspective / Jabulani Calvin Makhubele, Lulama Ida Qalinge - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 199-208.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; languages of instruction; educational policy.

Language is perhaps the single most important factor in educational efficiency and determines the long-term consequences for academic achievement. Language enhances academic achievement when one learns to read and write in a language one does speak well. This article therefore highlights the importance of language in indigenizing life skills education. It argues that effective teaching of life skills education should firstly be characterized by the use of more suitable local languages, the use of sufficient teaching techniques, a culturally adequate curriculum content and sufficient financial material resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

346 Manase, Irikidzayi

Johannesburg during the transition in Ivan Vladislavic's 'The whites only bench' and 'The restless supermarket' / Irikidzayi Manase - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2009), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 53-61.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; prose; urban environment; political change.

This article analyses two literary representations of Johannesburg (South Africa) in the early 1990s, Ivan Vladislavic's story 'The whites only bench' (1996) and his novel, 'The restless supermarket' (2001). These works describe the city in a period of transition from apartheid to a democratic and postapartheid era. The article draws on critical ideas about the city, postulated by R. Williams, B. Pike, H. Lefebvre and others, to argue that Vladislavic's works show Johannesburg's inhabitants encountering moments of tension, violence and anticipation during the city's transformation. Vladislavic explores his characters' responses to the unfolding social and political transformation. The article also considers the use of the trope of chaos and disorder in these works, and the subsequent apocalyptic perceptions of some of Vladislavic's urban dwellers in describing some of the city's residential, commercial and public spaces. This is contrasted with alternative perceptions by some characters, who hope for a new prosperous and opened-up city, where new multiracial and meaningful relationships are possible. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Marais, P.

Student teachers' understanding of multicultural education in public schools / P. Marais, C. Meier - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 184-198.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; race relations; cultural pluralism; teachers; teacher education; pedagogy.

As schools in South Africa become increasingly multicultural, pressure is being put on them to meet the needs of all learners. The South African Schools Act, No 84 of 1996, affirms the recognition of all forms of diversity in public schools. It seems clear from media reports, however, that diversity in schools is not readily accepted and that teachers are largely held accountable for racial prejudice in schools. This raises the question whether teachers fully understand multicultural education as a means to adequately manage diversity in schools. Against this background, a project was undertaken to establish what student teachers' understanding of multicultural education is, and what they regard as the most important aims of multicultural education. Data were obtained by the use of semi-structured questions serving as a self-report instrument. The data collected were consolidated and categorized into themes. It became clear from the data that most respondents showed a seriously deficient conception of the nature, aims and material manifestations of multicultural education. It is therefore recommended that teacher education programmes should be

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scrutinized to ascertain whether they are providing the right kind of knowledge content to prepare student teachers to function competently in multicultural schools. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Mashamba, Tshilidzi

Traditional healers' views on fertility / Tshilidzi Mashamba - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 12-23 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; infertility; healers.

Infertility is one of the major problems facing families, both in the public and private health sectors. This article reports on findings of a study on the traditional perspectives regarding infertility. The study was based on semi-structured interviews with five traditional healers from the Vembe District (Limpopo Province, South Africa) and content analysis. Participants indicate that patients have different reasons for wanting to procreate, and when conception does not take place, often women are blamed. There are also perceived consequences of being childless. They fall under different categories, such as social, economic and health-related. The findings of the study reveal that the etiology of infertility is attributed to three major factors, viz. biomedical, traditional and supernatural. When patients consult traditional healers for treatment, diagnostic strategies are employed and the necessary treatment is prescribed. Where such healers realize that the patient's condition is complex and beyond their assistance, they refer the patient to other traditional healers, faith healers or Western-trained health practitioners. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

349 Mashile, E.O.

Supply and demand for teachers : is open and distance learning an answer? / E.O. Mashile - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 351-363 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; teacher education; distance education; teachers; supply and demand.

The sheer number of teachers required to cater for an unprecedented increase in enrolment in developing countries, and corresponding continuous professional development to improve teaching and learning, remain a major problem. Given this problem, the author argues that traditional face-to-face training of teachers no longer suffices to manage imbalances in the supply of and demand for teachers in South Africa, and hence the need for open and distance learning. The allocation of resources to higher education institutions for teacher training using distance education within South Africa, if not reviewed, will constrain the quality and capacity of institutions to respond adequately to future teacher shortages. In addition, the discourse on teacher supply and demand should be tempered with awareness of the looming crisis of teacher retention that is always at the

periphery of the planning of, and discourse on teacher provision in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

350 Maylam, Paul

Archetypal hero or living saint? : the veneration of Nelson Mandela / Paul Maylam - In: *Historia*: (2009), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 21-36.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; images; heroes.

This article explains, along two lines of inquiry, why Nelson Mandela - Madiba - has come to be so revered and venerated in recent decades. According to the first approach, Mandela can be viewed as an archetypal hero. Joseph Campbell (1949) outlined the typical course of journeys undertaken by mythical heroes such as Odysseus and Aeneas. This course followed a regular pattern of separation, initiation and return: separation from society, followed by a dangerous journey of perilous ordeal, culminating in a triumphant return to society. Mandela's life has in many respects followed this pattern: the Rivonia Trial removed him from the public view; he endured the severe ordeal of imprisonment; and he returned to society as a saviour-like figure. While the trajectory of Mandela's life fits into Campbell's model, and may explain in part the reverence and veneration, this approach can also diminish Mandela into a semi-mythical figure. The second line of inquiry is given greater weight, attaching special significance to Mandela's human qualities - his humility, integrity, generosity of spirit, and wisdom. He renounced grandiosity, ostentation, and personality cults, and strove to adopt an exemplary lifestyle. These qualities have been the main source of his popular appeal. Ref., sum. in Afrikaans and English. [Journal abstract]

351 McDonald, David A.

'Ubuntu' bashing: the marketisation of 'African values' in South Africa / David A. McDonald - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 124, p. 139-152.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; philosophy; values; capitalism.

Broadly defined as an 'African world view' that places communal interests above those of the individual, and where human existence is dependent upon interaction with others, ubuntu has a long tradition on the continent. This paper explores the ways in which the philosophy and language of ubuntu have been taken up and appropriated by market ideologies in postapartheid South Africa. The literature on 'ubuntu capitalism' offers the most obvious illustration of this, but there are more subtle ways in which ubuntu theory and language have been (re)introduced to postapartheid South Africa to support and reinforce neoliberal policymaking. But rather than reject ubuntu thinking outright as too compromised by this discursive shift, as much of the Left in South Africa has done, the paper asks if there is something potentially transformative about ubuntu beliefs and practices that can be

meaningfully revived for more progressive change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Mmakola, David

South Africa's SMME policy : the challenge remains / David Mmakola - In: *Africanus*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 66-81 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; small enterprises; economic policy.

This paper argues that the small, medium and micro-enterprise (SMME) policy in South Africa, revised in 2005, faces the same challenges that confronted the original 1995 policy and accompanying implementing institutions. It first traces the original policy, outlining its tenets, objectives and implementation arrangements. Next, the paper assesses the policy's performance. The assessment focuses on the impact of the regulatory and policy environment, the development objectives that guided the original policy, and the performance of institutions established to implement the policy. It is concluded that the impact of the policy environment, especially the economic restructuring of the mid 1990s, still requires further, detailed studies. Moreover, the development objectives are based on problematic assumptions that confuse key stakeholders, tend to contradict one another, and are assessed too soon after implementation has commenced without due appreciation of the complexity of the development process. The policy has also suffered from gross underutilization of SMME programmes by SMMEs, lack of coordination between public sector role players across the three spheres of government, limited interface between public and private institutions involved in SMME development work, and the limited voice of SMMEs in both policy formulation and implementation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Mtimkulu, Phillip

The key to one-party dominance : a comparative analysis of selected States : some lessons for South Africa? / Phillip Mtimkulu - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 23-45.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; one-party systems.

Since the ascent to power of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1994, the concept of one-party dominance has dominated the South African political landscape. The magnitude of the ANC's victories in four consecutive elections raises questions about whether South Africa is headed for a one-party dominant political system achieved through democratic rather than authoritarian means - a feat achieved by only a few political parties in the past century. The author presents a comparative analysis of dominant political parties in five selected States - Botswana, India, Israel, Italy and Sweden - and argues that the ascension to power of parties which have attained dominance has been preceded by extraordinary

circumstances prevailing within their States and that it was the successful involvement of these parties in resolving these circumstance that was responsible for their victory in subsequent elections. However, other factors also contributed to the continued electoral success of the parties. The ANC also traces its ascension to power back to the extraordinary circumstances that prevailed in South Africa and which the party assisted in resolving. The author assesses the possibility that the ANC will attain dominance in the South African body politic as parties in other countries have done. This necessitates a study of the factors the parties exploited in order to be continuously voted into power. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Mufamadi, Jane

Cross cultural dilemmas in the management of HIV/AIDS : the role of African traditional healers / Jane Mufamadi - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 24-35.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; healers.

This article investigates the role that African traditional healers can play in the care and management of HIV/AIDS. Ten traditional healers from the Vhavenda community in South Africa were interviewed to understand their perceptions and approaches to the management of HIV/AIDS. To triangulate, ten Western-trained health care practitioners and eight HIV/AIDS patients were also interviewed to canvass their views on the role that traditional healers can play in the management of HIV/AIDS. The article finds that traditional healers provide a client-centred and personalized health care management that is culturally appropriate and tailored to meet the needs and expectations of their patients. Some of the patients report consulting traditional healers when presented with what they consider to be HIV/AIDS related symptoms. Western-trained health care providers report a willingness to collaborate with African traditional healers. However, the study also finds that most traditional healers do not understand HIV/AIDS as they seem to confuse this clinical condition with some sexually-transmitted diseases. The cultural proximity of traditional healers may facilitate communication about the disease and related social issues. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

355 Murray, Bruce K.

Empire & cricket : the South African experience, 1884-1914 / ed. by Bruce Murray & Goolam Vahed ; with a forew. by André Odendaal. - [S.l.] : UNISA Press, cop. 2009. - XIX, 326 p. : foto's. ; 27 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 281-313. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1868885402

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Great Britain; cricket; colonial territories; history; 1890-1899; 1900-1909.

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This volume illuminates the complex relationship between the British Empire and cricket, and in particular in the making of South African society, between 1884 and 1914. It describes how cricket acted as a vehicle for Empire, and explores its impact on race and class. Contributions: More than a game (Bernard Hall, Richard Parry and Jonty Winch); Black cricketers, white politicians and the origins of segregation in the Cape to 1894 (Richard Parry); Guardians of the game: the role of the press in popularising the 1888/89 tour and establishing the South African Cricket Association (Jonty Winch); 'I could a tale unfold': the tragic story of 'Old Caddy' and 'Krom' Hendricks (Jonty Winch); Empire, race and Indian cricket in Natal, 1880-1914 (Goolam Vahed and Vishnu Padayachee); A.B. Tancred and his brothers (Bernard Tancred Hall); George Lohmann (Keith Booth); Cricket's 'laird': James Logan (Dean Allen); R.M. Poore: sporting prowess and imperial controversy (Jeremy Lonsdale); The Boer prisoners of war in Ceylon and the 'great and grand and old manly game of cricket' (W.G. Schulze); Two cricketers and a writer: the strange case of 'Buck' Llewellyn, Jimmy Sinclair and Major Bowen (Jonty Winch and Richard Parry); The googly, gold and the empire: the role of South African cricket in the imperial project, 1904-1912 (Richard Parry and Dale Slater); Constructing imperial identity: the 1907 South African cricket tour of England (Geoffrey Levett); and. Abe Bailey and the foundation of the Imperial Cricket Conference (Bruce Murray). [ASC Leiden abstract]

356 Nengwekhulu, R.H.

Reflections on improving teacher performance / R.H. Nengwekhulu - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 338-350.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; educational quality; teacher education; educational reform.

The debate about declining education standards and quality has been going on for decades. At the centre of this debate has been teacher performance. But the blame for the decline in educational standards and quality of education in South Africa cannot be placed squarely on the shoulders of teachers alone. Society as a whole must accept its share of responsibility too. For the decline or the improvement of the standard and quality of education depends on the roles played by teachers, parents, learners, tertiary institutions, non-governmental organizations and the government. To blame teachers alone misses the core problem, which is at the root of the continuing decline in educational standards and quality in a country which has the biggest economy in Africa. To stem this tide will require a collaborative effort by all these role players. But, more importantly, it will require the restructuring of how teachers are trained, as well as the transformation of school governing bodies, so as to enable them to play the role the South African Schools Act intended them to play. The profession must also be made attractive in order to attract talented matriculants. This will entail improvements in the salary structure and conditions of service of teachers. It will also be necessary to revamp the current teacher in-service training and development system to enable it to play a more meaningful role in assisting teachers to

continually refresh and retool their skills in order to cope with the ever-changing teaching and learning environment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

357 Ntombana, Luvuyo

Xhosa male initiation and teaching of moral values : an exploration of the role of traditional guardians in teaching the initiates / Luvuyo Ntombana - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 73-84.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; initiation; socialization; Xhosa.

This article discusses the role of Xhosa male initiation practice (South Africa) in the teaching of moral values and the part played by the 'amakhankatha' (traditional guardians) in the practice. Xhosa male initiation is regarded as a rite of passage since it has a historic role in building up the moral lives of boys as they graduate to manhood. 'Amakhankatha' are identified both from literature and the research findings as major role players in the teaching of the initiates. A shift in the approach to teaching moral values and in the practice of initiation has resulted in the death of initiates as well as the misbehaviour of the 'amakwala' (new men). The author suggests that initiation practices should be redefined in order to play a positive role in building the moral fibre of Xhosa society, as it was intended in the past. As part of the solution to the problem the author suggests an informal curriculum in order to empower the 'amakhankatha', who will in turn teach the initiates. This curriculum comprises topics such as HIV and AIDS, crime, women abuse and what it means to be a responsible man. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Ogana, Winifred

Diagnostic practices of 'izangoma' in Durban, South Africa / Winifred Ogana - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 115-126.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; healers; divination.

This article interrogates the value of divination as a diagnostic tool of izangoma (diviners), who are at the apex of the hierarchy of African traditional healers in South Africa. While some of the divination methods used by 'izangoma' are dismissed as 'unscientific' by sceptics, the techniques cannot be wished away since they are still in demand. Referrals between African and conventional healers are requested on a regular basis, with each set of practitioners recognizing strengths and limitations in handling certain conditions. In the interest of patients who choose to frequent both health care systems, there is a need nevertheless, to understand what appears inexplicable in divination. To this end the article first situates African traditional medicine (ATM) in historical perspective concerning its low status pitted against the dominant conventional medicine. Next, the article delves into the intricacies of the various diagnostic methods applied by 'izangoma'. Third, the article

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highlights some of the challenges posed by the diagnostic methods under discussion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Ozturk, Ilhan

Exchange rate volatility and trade : an empirical investigation from cross-country comparison / Ilhan Ozturk and Huseyin Kalyoncu - In: *African Development Review*: (2009), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 499-513 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; exchange rates; international trade.

This paper investigates empirically the impact of exchange rate volatility on the trade flows of six countries over the quarterly period of 1980-2005. The impact of a volatility term on trade is examined by using an Engle-Granger residual-based cointegrating technique. The major results show that increases in the volatility of the real exchange rate, approximating exchange-rate uncertainty, exert a significant negative effect on trade for South Korea, Pakistan, Poland and South Africa and a positive effect for Turkey and Hungary in the long run. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

360 Park, Yoon Jung

Making sense of borders / guest ed.: Yoon Jung Park. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2010. - p. 379-479. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 0002-0184 ; vol. 69, no. 3 (2010)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; boundaries; inequality; citizenship; Coloureds; group identity; xenophobia; Chinese; immigrants; conference papers (form); 2009.

This special issue contains 5 papers presented at the XV South African Sociological Association (SASA) Congress (University of the Witwatersrand, 28 June-2 July 2009). The theme of the congress, Making Sense of Borders, was formulated in response to acts of xenophobic violence in South Africa, particularly heinous in May/June 2008, motivating the organizers to highlight the question of borders - between nation-States, between migrants and South Africans, between "foreigners" and South Africans, between "locals" and "citizens", between those with access to services and those without, and between men and women. The papers highlight a range of types of borders as well as different processes by which borders are constructed. While only one of the articles deals specifically with xenophobia in South Africa, they all address issues related to borders and boundaries, race and class, belonging, identity and citizenship. The articles confront constructions of (and ruptures in) social and collective identity; class, ethnic/racial, and gender inequalities; boundaries created through knowledge production dominated by particular groups; and communities, national identities and spatial boundaries. Four of the five articles discuss the role of the State, in constructing borders and boundaries, in contesting borders or in implementing border controls. The articles range from the local - in examinations of

different border/identity constructions in Durban and Stellenbosch, to the national - in discussions of South African conceptions of citizenship, new social movements in the country, and the small but diverse communities of Chinese, to the regional and global - in the 2009 World Social Forum (WSF) and the global alter-globalization movement. Contents: Introduction: Identity, Citizenship and Power in South Africa (Yoon Jung Park) - Viewed from the Past, the Future of South African Citizenship (Jonathan Klaaren) - "We Would Have No Name": The Porosity of Locational and Racial Identities Amongst the "Coloured Communities" of Stellenbosch, c. 1890-1960s (Chet J.P. Fransch) - Between the Push and the Shove: Everyday Struggles and the Re-making of Durban (Ashwin Desai) - Subaltern Sexiness: From a Politics of Representation to a Politics of Difference (Prishani Naidoo) - Boundaries, Borders and Borderland Constructions: Chinese in Contemporary South Africa and the Region (Yoon Jung Park). [ASC Leiden abstract]

361 Plaut, Martin

South Africa: the ANC's difficult allies / Martin Plaut - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 124, p. 201-212.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress; political opposition.

South African President Jacob Zuma has ridden the crest of a wave of popularity. However, he is struggling to hold together his increasingly fractious Alliance partners - the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the South African Communist Party (SACP), and the South African National Civic Association (SANCO). The inability of the opposition to hold the ANC to account in parliament means that the real debate has shifted to inside the Alliance. At the heart of the conflict within the Alliance is a failure of delivery. The ANC finds itself with at least three factions competing for influence: the Left (the Communist Party and the unions), the Right (ANC traditionalists, Africanists who resent the influence of ethnic minorities, and the ANC Youth League), and a group around Zuma, who is attempting to hold the middle ground. Divisions within the Alliance now run deep and there is an evident hostility between Left and Right. The real question is who will in time come to provide a voice for the voiceless in South Africa. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

362 Redding, Sean

"Maybe freedom will come from you" : Christian prophecies and rumors in the development of rural resistance in South Africa, 1948-1961 / Sean Redding - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 163-191.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Transkei; rebellions; prophets; Christianity; Pondo; 1950-1959; 1960-1969.

In South Africa, Christian teachings and texts informed African political activity in the 1950s and 1960s, particularly in the rural areas, and rumours predicting both real revolts and

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fantastic interventions were common. While recent scholarship concerning supernatural beliefs in African political life often analyses the impact of fears about witchcraft or faith in the ancestors, Christianity of various types was also a significant influence on people's actions. This paper analyses the historical background to the revolt against apartheid policies that developed in the Transkeian region of the Eastern Cape of South Africa in the late 1950s and early 1960s - often called the Mpondo Revolt - and pays special attention to the role of Christian influences. Christianity was consequential both in terms of how people understood their grievances and also in the kinds of predictions they made about their political future. Rumours and religion combined with material grievances to create a prophetic moment in which rebellion became a moral choice. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Saul, John S.

Race, class, gender and voice : four terrains of liberation / John S. Saul - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 123, p. 61-69.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; national liberation struggles; inequality.

This article focuses on the complex conceptual and practical terrain offered by the concept of 'liberation', both analytically and practically. It argues that liberation is best considered to be a multidimensional process, evoking an approach to its study (and to its practice) that would take seriously its resonance, for purposes of the analysis of Africa, as implicating struggle on the levels of race, class, gender, and (democratic) voice. The article then suggests, with special reference to South Africa, the costs that have accompanied the collapse of the meaning of the term 'liberation' into a mere metaphor for national emancipation from colonial/quasi-colonial and racially defined rule. Comfortable as the narrowing of its definition in such a way may be to the domestic elites who have succeeded their former colonial rulers into possession of formal power, it leaves great scope for merely rationalizing the imposition of a kind of recolonization upon the territories concerned and ensuring the continued subordination in class, gender, and political terms of the vast mass of the ostensibly 'liberated' population. In sum, in both political and theoretical terms the concept 'liberation' must be reclaimed so as to permit both more precise scientific investigation and more militant and engaged practical work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

364 Shendy, Riham

Do unions matter?: trade reform and manufacturing wages in South Africa / Riham Shendy - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 163-204 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; wages; collective bargaining; tariffs; wage policy; trade policy.

The effect of nominal tariff cuts on industry wage differentials has been the subject of a number of recent empirical studies. The author investigates the latter relationship with respect to the South African trade reform experience using micro-level labour data for the period from 1995 to 2004. He extends on the existing literature in two respects: first, he is the first controlling for the potential effect of labour market institutions, such as collective bargaining power, in assessing the relationship between tariffs and industry wages. Second, he accounts for general equilibrium effects by controlling for the impact of changes in effective tariff rates. On the one hand, he finds that only wages in industries with levels of unionization beyond a certain threshold were adversely affected by tariff cuts. This negative effect is exacerbated by the extent of sectoral union power. The reported large magnitudes of the tariff impact on wages is in line with the considerably high mark-ups documented for South Africa. On the other hand he finds some evidence suggesting that wages in industries with union power below the threshold were positively affected by the tariff cuts. This evidence suggests the omitted variable bias resulting from not controlling for industry heterogeneities in bargaining power when examining the wage-trade relationship. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

365 Sinwell, Luke

TheWynberg Concerned Residents' disempowering court victory / Luke Sinwell - In: *Urban Forum*: (2010), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 153-169.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; housing; social and economic rights; legal procedure; urban poverty; State-society relationship.

In the South African context, the use of the judiciary as a means through which the poor can access housing and defend themselves from evictions has been addressed by several researchers. While some scholars seem to assume that the court offers the possibilities for redistribution and for the protection of the rights of marginalized South Africans, others have highlighted "the limitations of the judiciary as a route to democratic access to the city". However, authors have not provided an in-depth analysis of the relationship between the demands made by a community-based organization and their involvement in a court case. Drawing primarily from in-depth interviews with a community-based organization in Alexandra (a township in Johannesburg, South Africa) called the Wynberg Concerned Residents (WCR) and local government officials involved with the Alexandra Renewal Project (ARP), this article illustrates the process through which the WCR became disempowered after its victory in court. Furthermore, it suggests that court cases do not always challenge the amount of resources provided by the State for the local level, in this case the ARP. As a result, victories in court do not necessarily have a positive effect on the living conditions of the poor as a whole. Instead of transforming development through the court system, the court may merely offer a potential means by which to re-manage specific local decisions so that the demands of particular residents can be addressed. The article

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concludes by offering a possible way forward given the disjuncture between community-based activists and movement theorists. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

366 Sodi, Tholene

Taile, the traditional healer : a psychologist's view of healing in a Northern Sotho community / Tholene Sodi - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 127-137.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; folk medicine; psychology; healers.

Western psychological theories tend to focus mainly on the individual. Western-based psychotherapy, therefore, may not be appropriate for persons from a sociocentric cultural milieu, like most African cultures. Based on interviews with one Sotho-speaking traditional healer - a 55-year old woman from a village in the Mopani District Municipality, Limpopo Province, South Africa -, this article explores the institution of traditional healing. The traditional healer was interviewed using the phenomenological interviewing method. The objectives of the study are to identify the psychological elements that are associated with traditional healing; to provide a psychological interpretation of the healing procedures that are used in traditional healing; and to identify and describe the steps followed in traditional healing. In conclusion, the article calls for more studies to investigate this alternative form of health care in view of its great potential in the treatment of mental illness and other ailments in indigenous African communities. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

367 Sodi, Tholene

Indigenous healers' diagnostic and treatment methods for some illnesses and social dysfunctions / Tholene Sodi - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 59-72.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; healers; folk medicine; psychotherapy.

Calls for the recognition of indigenous healers have been made nationally and internationally in view of the positive role that these providers of alternative health care can play in the treatment of various forms of illness. In South Africa, the Draft Policy on African Traditional Medicine for South Africa lays the foundation on how collaboration between indigenous healers and modern health care providers could be realized. This article focuses on the healing methods that are used by indigenous healers in South Africa. An overview of the diagnostic methods and the therapeutic procedures used in the treatment of some illnesses and social dysfunctions is presented. Case studies are presented to illustrate how two indigenous healers interpret and treat 'senyama ' - a form of psychological dysfunction. Some psychological and public health explanations are advanced to understand this culturally defined health condition from a Western health perspective. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

368 Southall, Roger

Zunami! : the South African elections of 2009 / ed. by Roger Southall and John Daniel. - Auckland Park : Jacana Media, 2009. - XIII, 300 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 1770097228

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2009; political parties; electoral systems.

This book is the result of a study of the 2009 South African general election supported by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Faculty of Humanities Research Committee of the University of the Witwatersrand. It contains fourteen contributions: *Zunami!* The context of the 2009 election by Roger Southall; Trends in party support and voter behaviour, 1994-2009 by Collette Schulz-Herzenberg; The electoral system and electoral administration by Judith February; The ANC's national election campaign of 2009: *Siyanqoba!* by Anthony Butler; Congress of the People: between foothold of hope and slippery slope by Susan Booyesen; Strategy, sacrifice or sour grapes? Cope versus the ANC in the Eastern Cape by Janet Cherry; The Democratic Alliance: consolidating the official opposition by Zwelethu Jolobe; The IFP campaign: *Indlovu ayisindwa kwabaphambili!* by Suzanne Francis; South Africa's smaller parties (UDM, ACDP, ID and FF+): searching for a role and fighting for survival by Hans Maria Heyn; Azapo, MF, PAC and UCDP: searching for a role and fighting for survival by Tsoeu Petlane; *Godzille and the witches: gender and the 2009 elections* by Shireen Hassim; *Desperately seeking depth: the media and the 2009 elections* by Jane Duncan; The national and provincial electoral outcomes: continuity with change by John Daniel and Roger Southall; and *Glancing back, looking ahead: tilting left?* by John Daniel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

369 Stilwell, Christine

Information behaviour / ed.: Christine Stilwell. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal, 2010. - 103 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Innovation, ISSN 1025-8892 ; no. 40) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Tanzania; information literacy; research; students; patients; farmers.

This issue has a special focus on information behaviour in South Africa. In her introductory article Christine Stilwell reports on the extent and nature of research on information behaviour in the South African context from 1980 to date. In a health-related study Ina Fourie reports on an exploratory study on information needs and information behaviour conducted with patients and families in a palliative cancer care setting. The tertiary education sector is the setting for the next two papers. The first, by Tusiwe Hadebe and Ruth Hoskins, relates to the use of electronic databases by master's students in the Faculty of Humanities, Development and Social Sciences at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg campus. Lindall Adams reports on an investigation into uncertainty in the

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information seeking behaviour of Generation Y students at the University of Stellenbosch. The final study, by Edda Tandi Lwoga, Patrick Ngulube and Christine Stilwell, deals with the information needs and information seeking behaviour of small-scale farmers in Tanzania. [ASC Leiden abstract]

370 Swart, Sarah

Unaccompanied minor refugees and the protection of their socioeconomic rights under human rights law / Sarah Swart - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2009), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 103-128.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; South Africa; social and economic rights; refugees; children; children's rights.

This paper reflects the results of a study whose main objective was to investigate the practical treatment of unaccompanied minor refugees in Ghana and South Africa, and to explore whether such treatment is in accordance with existing international norms and standards for the protection of refugee children. The study focused on the realization of children's socioeconomic rights in order to measure treatment. The paper addresses the obstacles which prevent the proper treatment of unaccompanied minor refugees, and makes recommendations as to how the international community can better regulate the treatment of unaccompanied minor refugees. In essence, the paper investigates whether there is a discrepancy between the rights of child refugees acknowledged in international law, and the situation of unaccompanied minor refugees in practice and, if so, how this can be remedied. Through the case studies of Ghana and South Africa, the paper shows that unaccompanied minor refugees are, to a certain extent, lost in the system. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Tucker, Andrew

Shifting boundaries of sexual identities in Cape Town : the appropriation and malleability of 'gay' in township spaces / Andrew Tucker - In: *Urban Forum*: (2010), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 107-122.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; homosexuality; Blacks; group identity; townships.

While much has been written concerning the effect of the postapartheid transition upon gay communities in predominantly more affluent parts of South Africa, little is still known about how this transition affected black African gay residents in the former townships. This article therefore examines the impact that the political transition had on groups in the former townships through an exploration that highlights first the way it helped create delineated sexual binary relationships. It then goes on to explore how the social expression of these binary relationships has a unique geography within the former townships which in turn also

allows us to see how the historically very Western-centric term of identification 'gay' has been appropriated in unique ways. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

372 Van Laren, L.

Selected teachers' understanding of assessment four years after the implementation of the New Assessment Policy / L. Van Laren, A. James - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 288-303.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; teachers; educational reform; academic standards.

The New Assessment Policy was introduced in South Africa in 2003. Teachers were expected to implement this policy in the various fields that they were teaching. The present article explores selected teachers' understanding of the policy, including factors that influenced their understanding. The authors were particularly interested in what Grade 7 and 9 Mathematics and Natural Sciences Learning Areas teachers' understanding of this policy was and when, how and why this understanding was influenced. A naturalistic, qualitative case study approach was used. Three teacher education students were trained to collect data from a convenient, small sample of twelve Grade 7 and Grade 9 teachers. The findings suggest that many of the participating teachers' understanding is still linked to assessing learners' knowledge only. Some teachers included skills in their understanding of assessment, but only one Grade 7 teacher mentioned values. Furthermore, it was possible to draw a distinction between the teachers' personal understanding and their policy understanding of the Assessment Policy. The authors conclude that, after more than four years, many teachers' understanding of assessment is still restricted mainly to the assessment of knowledge. They suggest suggest that teachers' knowledge, skills, attitudes and values of assessment as well as of the assessment process should be given due consideration for effective implementation of the Assessment Policy. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

373 Van Riet, Gideon

Qualitative and quantitative community level approaches : disaster risk assessment in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality / Gideon Van Riet - In: *Africanus*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 31-43 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; disasters; municipal government; risk.

Although a legislative requirement, community-based and scientific disaster risk assessments (DRAs) are greatly neglected in the South African context. The present paper discusses one case where DRA was prioritized. It examines lessons learned from the DRA process in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality (FDDM) in South Africa's northern Free State Province. In 2006, the FDDM acquired the services of the African Centre for Disaster Studies at North-West University to complete a large-scale disaster risk reduction

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consultancy project, which included the updating of the FDDM's disaster risk management plan as well as a scientific DRA. The paper evaluates the process followed as a means of obtaining usable disaster risk information and to assess the nature of its local engagement. The main findings are that a tension exists between legislative requirements for municipal-level DRA and the need for community-based approaches. The author also finds that large-scale survey methods, as a means of DRA, should at best be used as a supplementary method to qualitative approaches. Surveys may be good for comparisons between settlements, but qualitative methods are better at explaining the dynamics and subtle nuances of local risk profiles. Finally, the author proposes that a broader set of actors should be included in the DRA process, in particular regarding site selection, in order to maximize its usefulness. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

374 Van den Bergh, G.N.

The influence of British traders on early Potchefstroom, 1852-1877 / G.N. Van den Berg - In: *Historia*: (2009), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 37-54.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mercantile history; colonial history; British; 1850-1899.

The economic influence of Potchefstroom (Transvaal, South Africa), within little more than a generation of the town's establishment in 1839, was phenomenal. By the late 1850s, it had become nothing less than the most important trading centre in the interior of Southern Africa. In this development foreign, and especially British, influence was to play the predominant role. In the beginning, fear of annexation by Britain resulted in strained economic relations between Transvaal Voortrekkers and the British colonies. At first, only indispensable trade was tolerated. Andries Pretorius, however, favoured broader trade with the colonial harbours. The Sand River Convention of 1852, whereby relations between the ZAR (Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek) and the colonies were normalized, facilitated this. This resulted in an immediate and extensive settlement of foreign, especially British, merchants with their families and staff in Potchefstroom. Trade boomed overnight to the advantage of all concerned, but centred on British initiative. Accustomed to municipal government in the Eastern Province, from where most of them came, the new merchants were instrumental in establishing a similar system in Potchefstroom from where it spread to the rest of the Transvaal. A number of the new residents were elected to the Volksraad in time. The foreign residents were also instrumental in establishing a variety of formal cultural movements, in which the Afrikaner community shared and which was emulated by them. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans and English. [Journal abstract, edited]

375 Verhoef, Grietjie

Savings for life to build the economy for the people : the emergence of Afrikaner corporate conglomerates in South Africa 1918-2000 / by Grietjie Verhoef - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 118-163 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; insurance; enterprises; economic history; Afrikaners; 1900-1999.

This paper explores the establishment and growth of Sanlam, the South African life assurance company. The history of Sanlam portrays an initiative by Afrikaner businessmen from the middle class and wealthy elite in the Cape during the early 1900s. Although its formation was primarily motivated by Afrikaner nationalist concerns, it was organized along sound business principles. As the initial social responsibility goals were achieved, its strategy was adjusted to compete in the growing modern South African and later global markets. The empowerment strategy of Afrikaners since the early decades of the 20th century is also analysed. This strategy depended on the mobilization of own resources, in this case savings in life assurance policies. Sanlam acted as the vehicle to strategize, plan and implement empowerment opportunities. Once this objective had been achieved, Sanlam started to promote Black economic empowerment. The paper focuses on three broad developments: the establishment and formative phase of Sanlam; the expansion, diversification and acquisition of business interests; and the return to core business once the initial aims were achieved. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

376 Visser, Gustav

Leisurely lesbians in a small city in South Africa / Gustav Visser - In: *Urban Forum*: (2010), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 171-185 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; homosexuality; white women; leisure; urban areas.

Over the past two decades, particularly in post-industrial societies, the geographies of gay men's and, to a lesser extent, gay women's lives have received considerable research attention. A central research interest has been the mapping of gay geographies of leisure. There are, however, fewer studies in the academic record about gay leisure geographies in the developing world context, particularly in Africa. This investigation aims to address an aspect of this investigatory oversight by looking through the lens of white gay women in the city of Bloemfontein, South Africa. The study maps white gay women's leisure-seeking and positions their (sexual) desire(s) relative to other homosexual and heterosexual leisure geographies. A highly complex and contradictory set of spatial and temporal patterns and practices emerge in which desire and repulsion are often in close proximity located in a number of leisure, retail, work, and private spaces. In addition, these spaces are inhabited by a range of different identity cohorts according to gender, gender performativity, class, and race. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

377 Vogel, H.M.

Psychological counselling and indigenous African knowledge systems in South African context / H.M. Vogel - In: *Indilinga*: (2009), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 175-188.

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ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; folk medicine; counselling.

Psychological counselling relates to basic humanity and universal values such as the regard for human dignity, healthy socialization, and emotional health. Counselling individuals who experience emotional or relational problems is a function of the helping and health care professions. Effective counselling should provide appropriate help to people living in a contemporary and diverse society, such as South Africa. Traumatic experiences, bereavement, depression, violence and the traumatic aftermath of criminal activities are all part of the emotional turmoil experienced by many South Africans and their families. Key questions are: do Western-oriented counselling practices have a role in African-oriented settings? How effectively are counsellors who have been trained in Western-oriented counselling practices equipped to serve the diverse South African population? This article discusses selected Western approaches in the light of a discussion of indigenous African knowledge systems; suggests nodes of correspondence between the two systems of thought; and makes recommendations to promote the training of culturally sensitive counsellors. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

378 Welch, T.

Reaching teachers? : curriculum challenges for distance teacher education in South Africa / T. Welch - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2008), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 324-337 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; teacher education; distance education.

The use of distance education methods is essential for the provision of all teacher education in South Africa - not just an option for a few programmes in one or two institutions. For this reason, the challenges of distance teacher education are the major challenges for achieving the goal set out in the National Policy Framework for Teacher Education and Development: 'more teachers, better teachers'. Challenges include increasing the flexibility and location of current teacher education programmes in order to attract and support a more diverse teacher target audience, designing courses to nurture dialogue and integrate learner support, and moving beyond surface change in response to criticism. Finally, although external quality assurance processes are critical in creating a shared understanding of quality standards and the need for change, quality assessment needs to be followed up with support. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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379 Claveyrolas, Mathieu

L'ancrage de l'hindouisme dans le paysage mauricien: transfert et appropriation / Mathieu Claveyrolas - In: *Autrepart*: (2010), no. 56, p. 17-37 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; Hinduism; landscape; religious buildings; communalism; diasporas.

L'île Maurice est une jeune nation née de la société de plantation et de nombreux flux migratoires. La nation mauricienne s'est construite sur un rapport de force démographique qui a fait des engagés une majorité défendant sa légitimité à représenter et diriger la nation tout en revendiquant sa spécificité par rapport aux autres communautés mauriciennes. Ce ne sont plus alors les références à l'esclavage, à la rupture avec les racines, qui sont pensées comme fondatrices, mais bien l'héritage indien censément apporté et préservé par les engagés. Entre hindouisme créole (né du contact entre cultures dans le contexte de la société de plantation) et crispation autour des identités indiennes, la communauté hindoue à Maurice a su ancrer localement ses pratiques religieuses, ce qui est étudié ici à travers l'invention de Maurice comme paysage hindou et, à un autre niveau, l'appropriation de l'espace public via la démultiplication des lieux de culte. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 260) et en anglais (p. 264). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

380 Ramessur-Seenarain, Shalini

Are Mauritians ready for e-government services? / by Shalini Ramessur-Seenarain - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2009), no. 72, p. 51-59 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; public administration; information technology; Internet.

Mauritius, a country which represents one of the leading advocates of e-governance in sub-Saharan Africa, has taken much action to improve e-readiness dimensions (fixed telephone lines, mobile cellular phones, computer access, internet access, tariffs, information technology (IT) literacy, computer usage, internet usage, Digital Opportunity Index, Digital Access Index). As such Mauritius ranks high among sub-Saharan African countries in terms of the e-readiness index, based on the United Nations Global E-Government Readiness Index. However, a close look at the usage rate of e-government services, such as online applications, reveals that it is very low, while online transactions are still rhetoric. Using available secondary data sources, this paper assesses whether the high e-readiness index gives a true indication of citizens' e-readiness. It further explores the factors facilitating and inhibiting citizens' e-readiness through the administration of a survey questionnaire. The main findings reveal that the barriers inhibiting citizens' e-readiness are resistance to

change, absence of opportunities for e-participation and e-consultation, and lack of awareness. The main facilitators of citizens' e-readiness are awareness campaigns which spell out the advantages of online public services compared to traditional methods of service delivery, the building of trust in government, and managing change. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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381 Combeau, Yvan

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La loi du 19 mars 1946 sur la départementalisation ouvre une nouvelle phase de l'histoire de la Réunion, qui de société coloniale change de statut et dont les liens avec la métropole se modifient aussi. Comment la départementalisation et les transitions entre la Réunion et la métropole se sont-elles opérées, y compris dans la vie quotidienne? Les contributions passent en revue les aspects de la politique, des mutations de l'économie, de l'éducation, des sports et des loisirs, de la culture, de la presse et de l'opinion publique. Auteurs (dans l'ordre du livre): Wilfrid Bertile, René Squarzoni, Yvan Combeau, Paul Vergès, Sudel Fuma, Ho Hai Quang, Julie Mathieu, Shantala Hoarau, Prosper Eve, Evelyne Combeau-Mari, Frédérique Gonthier, Lucile Rabearimanana, Frédéric Payet, Christophe Pause, Paul Hoarau, Carpanin Marimoutou, Didier Soret, Maryse Duchêne, Bernard Idelson, Nelson Navin, Isabelle Mayer. [Résumé ASC Leiden]