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

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# AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

Number 36, 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](mailto:asclibrary@ascleiden.nl)

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Vol. 28, no. 2 (2010); vol. 28, no. 3 (2010)

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Vol. 48, no. 2 (2010)

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Vol. 36, no. 2 (2009)

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*South African historical journal* = ISSN 0258-2473. - Abingdon [et al.]

Vol. 62, no. 1 (2010)

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

Vol. 25, pt. 1 (2009)

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Jg. 50, nr. 1 (2010)

*Urban forum* = ISSN 1015-3802. - Dordrecht

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## INTERNATIONAL

### GENERAL

#### 1 Bergenthum, Hartmut

African Studies - striving for integrated information services: recent developments in Germany and Europe / Hartmut Bergenthum, Thomas Siebold - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 109-121.

ASC Subject Headings: Europe; Germany; Africa; African studies; librarianship; information management.

New projects, services and collaborations have recently brought the infrastructural services for African Studies in Europe a big step forward. This report gives an account of new subject gateways (ilissAfrica) and digitization projects (Frobenius Institut digital pictorial archive, Bayreuth-based DEVA project) and discusses recent European cooperation ventures in the field of African Studies librarianship (European Librarians in African Studies, ELIAS). Additionally, new developments and services of the Africa South of the Sahara Collection at Frankfurt University Library, funded by the DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft), are presented. These help to address the changing needs of researchers and to handle information overload, while keeping up with the latest developments. Nevertheless, the fragmentation and compartmentalization of the different services still hinder more integrated information services. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

#### 2 Boukongou, Jean Didier

*Humanité et liberté en Afrique centrale* / Jean Didier Boukongou. - Yaoundé : Presses de l'UCAC, 2010. - 380 p. ; 24 cm. - (Autour d'un thème) - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo (Brazzaville); France; human rights; UN.

Deuxième tome d'un ouvrage centré sur le thème des droits de l'homme en Afrique, et en particulier en Afrique centrale. La plus grande partie des contributions porte sur le Cameroun, avec quelques-unes sur la République centrafricaine, le Congo-Brazzaville, et également sur l'ONU et sur la France. Aspects traités en rapport avec la problématique des droits de l'homme: Communauté internationale et problématique de la faim (Rosalie Baboga) - Pauvreté et accès à la justice (Sylvestre Namgana) - Prévention des risques naturels et lutte contre la pauvreté (Kader Léonide Madou) - Politiques publiques de sécurité alimentaire et protection des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels (Dabagai) - Féminisation de la vie publique et politique (Valerie Nne'e Onna) - Droit international humanitaire dans les accords de paix en Afrique (Christophe Onambele) - Le Conseil des

droits de l'homme dans le système des Nations unies (Linda Mahéva Nériza Ekwe) - L'affaire du Beach de Brazzaville (Christine Kotna Abega) - La responsabilité pénale des Casques Bleus (Aristide Evouna Evouna) - L'ONU dans le règlement des conflits: cas de la RCA (Christelle Corinne Kamgang Simeu) - Procédure pénale et délai (Elise Espérance Yotchou Nana) - Protection des droits de la personnalité par le juge camerounais (Pythagore Nano Kamgaing) - Détention provisoire (Ulrich Gael Noubissie Djeukeussi) - Lieux de détention (Vincent Pascal Mouen Mouen) - L'enquête préliminaire en droit camerounais (Simon Pierre Hemle Djob Sotong) - Convention cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques (Janvier Ngwanza Owono) - Participation des citoyens à l'autorisation des établissements classés dangereux (Jérôme Ishema) - Protection des droits des salariés dans les entreprises en restructuration (Dolaine Virginie Biyon) - Droit au travail (Domiiue Mvogo Mvogo) - Lutte contre l'immigration clandestine en France (Henri Daniel Ewane Ewane) - Protection des droits des étrangers (Ariane Kampingwe) - Protection des réfugiés (Cyril Owana Essombo) - Victimes de la torture et réparations (Angèle Julie Erika Tchatchouang Kemayou) - Assistance juridique (Joseph Emmanuel Ongolo Foe) - The protection of private media information sources (Philip Okie Tabi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 3 Coulon, Christian

*Altérité et identité, itinéraires croisés : mélanges offerts à Christian Coulon* / [sous la dir. de Dominique Darbon, René Otayek, Pierre Sadran]. - Bruxelles : Bruylant, 2010. - XXII, 418 p. : foto, ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2802728245

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; political science; Islam; festschrifts (form).

Ce volume de mélanges est dédié au chercheur et enseignant Christian Coulon, directeur de recherche au CNRS, puis professeur des universités à l'Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux. La perspective en est orientée en fonction de la question de l'altérité, mais aussi des identités. Il comprend des textes de témoignages et de contributions sur la sociologie politique du continent africain, l'Afrique, et en particulier sur l'islam en Afrique subsaharienne et la "politique par le bas". Auteurs des textes sur l'Afrique et l'islam: Jean-François Bayart, Simon Bekker, Jean du Bois de Gadusson, Michel Camau, Jean Copans, Donal B. Cruise O'Brien, Dominique Darbon, Étienne Le Roy, Denis-Constant Martin, René Otayek, Jacques Palard, Alain Ricard, Céline Thiriot. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 4 Gasparetti, Fedora

Relying on 'teranga': Senegalese migrants to Italy and their children left behind / Fedora Gasparetti - In: *Autrepart*: (2011), no. 57/58, p. 215-232 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Italy; immigrants; Senegalese; values; kinship; children; foster care.

Though migratory experience offers opportunities for new kinds of practices, traditions, and family dynamics to develop, it also often replicates patterns and codes of behaviour that already exist in the migrant's home culture. Senegalese migrants residing in Italy and elsewhere tend to send their children to Senegal to be raised by relatives. This practice among Senegalese parents long predates contemporary Senegalese migration to Europe. It follows a long-standing custom of receiving young family members into the home, drawing on the fundamental Senegalese value of 'teranga', often inadequately translated as hospitality. In the migrant context, this kind of 'teranga' becomes crucial and works both ways. The article highlights how distance parenting is organized in the particular Senegalese context of 'teranga', and how migrants live their separation from their children. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English (p. 332) and French (p. 326). [Journal abstract]

### 5 Mboyi Bongo, Serge

Le débat colonial: réflexion autour d'une mémoire qui divise / Serge Mboyi Bongo - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 171-191.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; France; colonialism; postcolonialism; social sciences; memory.

Les débats sur les lois dites "mémorielles" et la question de la "repentance" ont relancé en France, en particulier dans la première décennie du vingt-et-unième siècle, une polémique relative au fait colonial, ainsi qu'à ses implications sociopolitiques dans les sociétés africaines qui ont été colonisées, mais aussi dans la société issue de celle qui a été anciennement colonisatrice elle-même. La question principale est celle de la mémoire, du lien de celle-ci avec l'histoire et de son caractère collectif. La représentation historique influe sur les mémoires. Parmi les auteurs et travaux passés en revue et qui traitent de l'impact d'une intervention extérieure sur les structures des sociétés africaines traditionnelles, certains voient en la rupture coloniale une source de stagnation, d'autres, une matrice de progrès. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 203). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 6 McCabe, Kimberly A.

*Sex trafficking : a global perspective* / ed. by Kimberly A. McCabe and Sabita Manian. - Lanham, MD [etc.] : Lexington Books, cop. 2010. - VI, 188 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr. . - Met index.

ISBN 9780739129333

ASC Subject Headings: world; Maghreb; Northeast Africa; Southern Africa; human trafficking; prostitution.

This book explores variants of human sex trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) from a global perspective in terms of its multiple purposes and victims. It provides a

comprehensive examination and coverage of human sex trafficking, including its prevalence and possibility, as well as the legal and legislative responses to human trafficking by countries across various geographic regions of the world. The introduction gives an overview of the scope of sex trafficking of women and children for CSE, including the background to the concentrated effort in the US which has led to 'tier ranking' of countries based on their efforts in preventing human sex trafficking. The subsequent chapters provide an assessment of human sex trafficking in geographical regions as categorized by the US State Department's Annual Report of Trafficking in Persons 2008: Africa; East Asia and Pacific; Europe; Near East; South Asia; Western Hemisphere; and North America. Part 1 on Africa has two contributions, one on the Horn of Africa by Sabita Manian, the other on South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, by William J. Mathias and Kimberly A. McCabe. Part 4 on the Near East has a contribution on the Maghreb, by Sunita Manian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **7 Sarkar, Siddhartha**

*Why poor people stay poor : a cross-cultural study in developing countries* / Siddhartha Sarkar [ed.]. - Saarbrücken : Lap Lambert, 2010. - VII, 175 p. : graf., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr.

ISBN 9783838381619

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Ghana; Kenya; Mauritius; Nigeria; India; Pakistan; poverty; rural households; female-headed households; household income; women's employment; child labour; malnutrition.

This volume addresses the issue of why people stay poor by analysing the livelihood situations of poor communities and households in a number of developing countries (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, India and Pakistan), as well as their perceptions of their own situation. Chapters on Africa: Poverty and child malnutrition in Kenya: correlates, differentials and inequalities (Jane Kabubo-Mariara); Correlates of household poverty in rural Kenya: panel data analysis (Milu Muyanga); Female-headed households and poverty in Mauritius (Ramessur Taruna Shalini); Women participation in modern labour force: an overview of some barriers in Nigeria (D. Shade Adekeye); Socio-economic status of female-heads [of] household in rural Botswana (Pelotshweu Moepeng and Clem Tisdell); Does participation in microfinance programs improve household incomes: empirical evidence from Kenya (Joy M. Kiiru); Women empowerment through micro-credit: evidence from rural farming areas in Central Region of Ghana (Samuel Kwasi Ndzabah Dadzie and William Ghartey); Exploitation of children through child labour and tourism link in Kenya (Salome Wangalachi and Tabitha Kiriti Nganga). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 8 Adesina, Jimi O.

Archie Mafeje and the pursuit of endogeneity : against alterity and extroversion / Jimi O. Adesina - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 133-152.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; social sciences; African studies; epistemology.

Professor Archibald Monwabisi Mafeje passed away on 28 March 2007. The meaning of Archie Mafeje, for three generations of African scholars and social scientists, is profound and about diverse encounters. For some it was personal; for others it was through his works, and for most in the community the encounter via scholarly works became personal and intimate. The meaning of Mafeje for generations of African scholars is found in his uncompromising aversion to the "epistemology of alterity" - the "othering" of Africa and Africans - and the advancement of scholarship grounded in the centring of African ontological experiences. It is in this aversion to alterity and pursuit of endogeneity that the present author locates Mafeje's lasting legacy for new generations of African intellectuals. The paper, which is personal and intellectual, involves a close and critical engagement with these aspects of Mafeje's scholarships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### 9 Adogame, Afe

*Religion crossing boundaries : transnational religious and social dynamics in Africa and the new African diaspora* / ed. by Afe Adogame and James V. Spickard. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2010. - IX, 280 p. ; 25 cm. - (Religion and the social order, ISSN 1061-5210 ; vol. 18) - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004187306

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; diasporas; religion; globalization; Pentecostalism.

This volume on transnational African religions focuses on African migration during the postindependence period and on those religions that have at least one foot in Africa. Part 1 deals with aspects of religion in the transnational migration process: Ebenezer Obadare and Wale Adebani explore Nigerian migrants' use of religion in the visa-seeking process, Mei Mei Sanford describes the transnational life of a women's leader in a Yoruba (Aladura) indigenous church at Coney Island, Géraldine Mossière explores a similar transnationality among Congolese Pentecostals in Canada, and J. Kwabena Asamoah-Gyadu examines how Africa's new Pentecostal churches use new media to maintain contact with their members abroad. Part 2 focuses on transnational religious dynamics within Africa: Joël Noret on intra-African religious transnationalism in West Africa (Benin, Nigeria, Togo), Linda van de Kamp and Rijk van Dijk on Brazilian and Ghanaian religious efforts in

southern Africa, Laura S. Grillo on divination and sacrifice in the West African urban diaspora, Susan M. Kilonzo on the ways in which youth have forged transnational ties in several Kenyan African Instituted Churches, Damaris Seleina Parsitau and Philomena Njeri Mwaura on three Kenyan-based and female-led churches/ministries, and Edlyne E. Anugwom on a 2008 crusade in Nigeria led by a German Pentecostal evangelist. The final part, on the wider implications of transnational African religions, contains chapters on the Winner's Chapel, an international Pentecostal denomination headquartered in Nigeria (Samuel Krinsky), and on the global dynamics of 'African traditional religion' (Marleen de Witte). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **10 Afigbo, Adiele Eberechukwu**

*Emergent themes and methods in African studies : essays in honor of Adiele E. Afigbo* / ed. by Toyin Falola and Adam Paddock. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2009. - XXVI, 679 p. : foto's, tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 1592216773

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; historiography; history; Igbo; African studies; festschrifts (form).

This volume honours Nigeria's pre-eminent historian Adiele Afigbo (1937-2009), who contributed to African historiography over the course of forty years. Reflections on Afigbo and the frontiers of knowledge by T. Falola and A. Paddock are followed by five parts: A: Adiele E. Afigbo: historiography and career (six chapters); B: Reflections in historiography (eight chapters); C: Studies in Igbo history (seven chapters); D: Nigeria in transition (six chapters on Kalabari-Ijo time consciousness, nationalists in the context of decolonization, the boxer Hogan Bassey, deregulation and privatization since the 1980s, the Niger delta and the oil revolution); and E: Africa reconfigured (eight chapters on cultural identity change and islamization in North Cameroon, women in early 20th century Moghamo history (Cameroon), politics and propaganda in Ngugi's cave allegory, African perspectives on healing and nature conservation, towards the restoration of Africa, poverty alleviation, the ethics of Africa's governance, and sacred and popular music and dance in African Pentecostalism). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **11 Aina, Tade Akin**

Beyond reforms: the politics of higher education transformation in Africa / Tade Akin Aina - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 1, p. 21-40.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; higher education; universities; educational reform.

In spite of over a half century of interventions and waves of "reforms", higher education in Africa today consists of institutions, systems, and practices that lack distinct values and goals, or a mission and vision connecting them to the major challenges of their local and

global contexts. What is needed in African higher education is true transformation, which will involve practical and epistemological ruptures with previous ways of doing things and a reconstruction of structures, relations, cultures, and institutions. Of particular importance are initiatives that will ensure gender equity, changes in the organization and process of knowledge production, and a reenvisioning of universities' funding sources and mechanisms. (Text of the Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola Lecture, delivered at the African Studies Association's 2009 meeting.) Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 12 Albert, Christiane

*Littératures africaines et territoires* / sous la dir. de Christiane Albert, Rose-Marie Abomo-Maurin, Xavier Garnier ... [et al.]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 270 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Lettres du Sud) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811105123

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; literature; national literatures; space; identity; conference papers (form); 2009.

À l'ère de la mondialisation et des recompositions identitaires, certains écrivains africains remettent en cause la notion d'appartenance à un espace littéraire national donné et s'inscrivent plutôt dans la littérature-monde; il s'agit donc de réexaminer les définitions du territoire. Titres des contributions: Présentation (Christiane Albert, Xavier Garnier) - Penser le territoire: du lexique à la théorie (Daniel Delas) - Sémiotique et espace littéraire africain: des milieux physiques à la spatialité sémiotique (Georice Berthin Madébé) - Quelques considérations pour une géocritique de l'espace africain (Bertrand Westphal) - Littérature et espace: la problématique des littératures nationales (Salaka Sanou) - Territoire national et altérité: de l'appartenance régionale géo-physique à l'exclusion ou l'utopique unité nationale (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin) - Le territoire littéraire égyptien (Marc Kober) - La prose romanesque ngugienne: une écriture du territoire (Kasimi Djiman) - Topographie littéraire de la Gambie (Pierre Gomez) - Écriture du territoire dans les romans swahili (Elena Bertoncini) - Pour une géographie de la mémoire, terrains et traces (Alain Ricard) - Chronotopes dans le roman swahili: pour une orientation du territoire est-africain (Xavier Garnier) - La conquête territoriale de l'Afrique par les Européens dans "Monné, outrages et défis" d'Ahmadou Kourouma (David Diop) - Dongala et Mabanckou entre la violence et la norme: le legs d'un territoire symbolique (Corinne Blanchaud) - "Où est le territoire?": les écrits pour mémoire au Katanga (RDC) (Maëline Le Lay) - Congo concept (Nicolas Martin Granel) - Le "Pleurer-Rire", roman du "désancrage" (Pierre Soublas) - Hawad: de l'espace morcelé à l'espace dilaté (Jean-Dominique Péné) - Des paysages et des hommes: la langue à l'épreuve de la route (Nathalie Carré) - Lambeaux d'Afrique en terre d'ailleurs (Catherine Mazauric) - La notion de territoire dans le discours théorique de la littérature "africaine" en français (Lourdes Rubiales) - Écriture migrante et nouveaux territoires

littéraires dans quelques romans francophones (Adama Coulibaly) - Conclusion (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 13 Arbache, Jorge Saba

*Gender disparities in Africa's labor market* / Jorge Saba Arbache, Alexandre Kolev, and Ewa Filipiak, ed. - Washington, DC : World Bank, cop. 2010. - XXVIII, 420 p. : ill., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa development forum) - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 0821380664

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Congo (Brazzaville); Ethiopia; Guinea; Madagascar; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; gender inequality; labour market; gender division of labour.

Women's earnings are a fraction of male's earnings in several African countries. This book uses new datasets to show that this wage gap is not simply the result of discrimination in the labour markets, but rather the result of a number of factors, ranging from labour market conditions to access to education to cultural values and attitudes in the household. The first chapter presents an overview of gender disparities in African labour markets (Alexandre Kolev and Nicolas Sirven). The next four chapters comprise a microanalysis of the gender gap in employment, pay, education, and other dimensions: Alexandre Kolev and Pablo Suárez Robles on the gender pay gap by age cohort in Ethiopia, Christophe J. Nordman, Faly Rakotomanana, and Anne-Sophie Robilliard on Madagascar, Christophe J. Nordman and François-Charles Wolff on African manufacturing firms, and Caterina Ruggeri Laderchi, Hans Lofgren, and Rahimaisa Abdula on trends in Ethiopia based on two household surveys (1995, 2005). Chapters 6 and 7 rely on macrosimulation methods to investigate the role of different scenarios on gender disparities in labour income in Guinea and Tanzania (Juan Carlos Parra Osorio and Quentin Wodon). Chapters 8 and 9 look at gender disparities in time use in Ethiopia (Pablo Suárez Robles) and Sierra Leone (Quentin Wodon and Yvonne Ying). The final two chapters deal with links between labour outcomes and intra-household bargaining in the Republic of Congo (Prospere Backiny-Yetna and Quentin Wodon) and Nigeria (Diego Angel-Urdinola and Quentin Wodon). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 14 Armstrong, Chris

*Access to knowledge in Africa : the role of copyright* / ed. C. Armstrong ... [et al.]. - Claremont : UCT Press, 2010. - XVII, 366 p - Published in association with the International Development Research Centre, the Shuttleworth Foundation and the LINK Centre, Graduate School of Public and Development Management, University of the Witwatersrand. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9781552504901

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; copyright; access to information; education.

This book is a result of an international and interdisciplinary research project known as the African Copyright and Access to Knowledge (ACA2K) project which was carried out in eight countries in 2006-2007. The starting point for the project was a long-term vision for copyright regimes in African education systems. The project's two main hypotheses were that 1) study countries' copyright environments do not currently maximize access to the knowledge contained in learning materials and 2) that improvements can be made to the countries' copyright environments in order to increase access. The introduction stresses the importance of improving African education systems, and discusses the connection between education and copyright, existing research on copyright and education, the ACA2K project, its objectives and research methods, the ACA2K project and gender, and the results of the project. This is followed by country reports on Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**15 Bazika, Jean-Christophe Bounboua**

*Repenser les économies africaines pour le développement* / sous la dir. de Jean-Christophe Bounboua Bazika & Abdelali Bensaghir Naciri. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2010. - X, 252 p. : fig., tab. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2869783299

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic development; reform; industrial development; financial policy; economic policy; industrial policy.

Après cinquante ans d'indépendance politique, pour proposer de véritables alternatives de développement économique au continent africain, trois questions fondamentales se posent: Quel rôle l'État doit-il jouer pour impulser le développement (1ère partie); Quelles stratégies d'industrialisation et d'exportation de biens manufacturés (2ème partie); Comment assurer le financement du développement (3ème partie). Titres des contributions à cet ouvrage collectif: Introduction: Les économies africaines et l'impératif de nouvelles alternatives pour le développement (Jean-Christophe B. Bazika et Abdelali Bensaghir Naciri) - 1) Le rôle de l'État dans le développement économique: une comparaison Afrique-Asie-Amérique latine (Jean-Christophe Bounboua Bazika) - Problématique du développement et réforme de l'État en Afrique: analyse du cas de l'Algérie (Boutaleb Kouider) - Ajustement des réformes en Afrique: la condition d'un développement réussi (Brahim Elmorchid) - D'une CEPGL (Communauté économique des pays des grands lacs) à une autre: quelles alternatives dans les stratégies actuelles d'intégration et de coopération pour le développement? (Arsène Mwaka Bwenge). 2) Industrialisation par substitution des importations en Afrique et compétitivité internationale: une revue critique (Siméon Maxime Bikoué) - La contribution de la logistique à l'intégration des sous-traitants marocains du secteur textile-habillement à la logique des donneurs d'ordre étrangers (Abdelali Bensaghir Naciri) - Le rôle de la Chambre de commerce et d'industrie dans la promotion des partenariats innovants: cas de l'Association Pointe-Noire Industrielle (APNI) au Congo-Brazzaville (Jacques Bigala) -

L'économie populaire, la lutte contre la pauvreté et le développement durable (Gaston Nkouika-Dinghani-Nkita). 3) L'impact de la libéralisation commerciale sur les finances publiques du Congo (Alain Douathe Koyangozo) - L'utilisation viable des ressources naturelles pour le développement: le cas du pétrole tchadien (Ratabaye Tordeta) - L'argent de la diaspora et le financement des infrastructures sociales urbaines et périurbaines de base en Afrique (Gérard Tchouassi) - Fondements analytiques et propositions de la création d'une monnaie et d'une banque centrale africaines communes (Koffi Sodokin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 16 Ben Henda, Mokhtar

*TIC et éducation en Afrique : applications, recherche et perspectives* / Réseau TICER ; sous la dir. de Mokhtar Ben Henda et Emmanuel Tonye. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 206 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Senegal; Madagascar; information technology; electronic media; education; Internet; conference papers (form); 2008.

Un séminaire a été organisé le 20 juin 2008 en France par le réseau TICER (Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication pour l'Éducation et la Recherche), avec comme focus l'Afrique plus particulièrement. Issu de ce séminaire, le présent ouvrage, pluridisciplinaire, rassemble également des témoignages et des analyses sur des dispositifs de formation ou d'action sociétale (médecine, gouvernance) utilisant les technologies de l'information ou de la communication. Les contributions s'interrogent sur les outils et les acteurs de l'enseignement médiatisé, sur la présence des TICE dans les universités africaines ou encore sur les normes et standards du e-learning dans une perspective spatio-temporelle. Titres: Épidémiologies et maladies émergentes et ré-émergentes (EMER): bilan d'étape du réseau Système d'information scientifique et technique SIST-EMER (Justin Ayayi Akakpo) - Intégration des TIC dans la formation à l'École Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique de Yaoundé (Cameroun) (Thomas Tamo Tatieste, Nacer Adamou Saïdou) - Digital divide in sub-Saharan Africa universities: recommendations and monitoring (Boubakar Barry, Victor Chukwuma, Charles Barton, Les Cottrell) - E-learning 2.0 virage ou mirage (Mona Laroussi) - Pertinence de l'utilisation des TIC dans l'enseignement des filières technologiques (Emmanuel Tonyé) - TIC et gouvernance locale: stratégies d'intégration de services dans le processus de décentralisation au Sénégal (Khady Bâ Sambé, Alex Corentin, Claude Lishou) - Expériences innovantes en télé-enseignement médical à Madagascar (Juvenice Ramaroson, Herizo Andriamboloniaina, Fahafahantsoa Rapelanoro Rabenja) - L'accessibilité des formations en ligne: de l'offre aux usages (Viviane Glikman) - La temporalité 'Hype Cycle' des standards e-learning dans le contexte des pays émergents (Mokhtar Ben Henda). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**17 Bergenthum, Hartmut**

African Studies - striving for integrated information services: recent developments in Germany and Europe / Hartmut Bergenthum, Thomas Siebold - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 109-121.

ASC Subject Headings: Europe; Germany; Africa; African studies; librarianship; information management.

New projects, services and collaborations have recently brought the infrastructural services for African Studies in Europe a big step forward. This report gives an account of new subject gateways (ilissAfrica) and digitization projects (Frobenius Institut digital pictorial archive, Bayreuth-based DEVA project) and discusses recent European cooperation ventures in the field of African Studies librarianship (European Librarians in African Studies, ELIAS). Additionally, new developments and services of the Africa South of the Sahara Collection at Frankfurt University Library, funded by the DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft), are presented. These help to address the changing needs of researchers and to handle information overload, while keeping up with the latest developments. Nevertheless, the fragmentation and compartmentalization of the different services still hinder more integrated information services. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**18 Bourgouin, France**

Des individualistes globaux: ruptures et discontinuités dans les familles d'élites africaines transnationales / France Bourgouin - In: *Autrepart*: (2011), no. 57/58, p. 299-314.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; elite; individualization; identity; foreign students; family.

Cet article cherche à démêler les sens attribués par les élites politiques et militaires de l'Afrique à l'investissement éducatif international pour leurs enfants. L'analyse ethnographique est fondée sur les récits de vie d'un groupe de professionnels de la finance d'origine africaine occupant des postes de cadres supérieurs au sein de sociétés transnationales à Johannesburg (Afrique du Sud), au moment de la bulle financière de 2004. L'article montre que l'investissement dans une éducation transnationale constitue un mécanisme de reproduction de l'identité d'élite. L'une des conséquences de cette trajectoire identitaire et professionnelle a été un affaiblissement passif des liens familiaux, et une réticence, de la part de ces jeunes professionnels, à fonder une famille dans sa forme classique. L'article conclut en analysant la signification des discontinuités et des dislocations de la vie familiale comme un moyen de réaffirmer une identité, et comme une quête de légitimité parmi l'élite africaine contemporaine. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 328) et en anglais (p. 333). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**19 Campbell, Horace G.**

Reconstruction and reparations: lessons from China and the Pan-African world / Horace G. Campbell - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2009), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 140-167.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; reparations; social justice; offences against human rights; higher education.

This article addresses the role of the university and institutions of higher learning in carrying out the mandate of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (WCAR), held in Durban, South Africa in 2001. The documents leading up to the WCAR and the final conference declaration set forth a concrete framework for combating racism. Central to this framework was the declaration that the trans-Atlantic slave trade was a crime against humanity and that reparations were needed. It is the contention here that the reparations movement is central to peace and reconstruction in the 21st century. The article draws lessons from the peace and justice movement in an effort to analyse the ways in which the work in the university can support peace and reconstruction in all parts of the world. Within the Pan-African world the reparations movement is very wide, ranging from those who seek monetary compensation to those who view reparations and social justice as central platforms for healing humanity. The current rapid expansion of Sino-African relations offers new perspectives and opportunities for universities to help steer these relations toward principles that will promote peace and true reconstruction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**20 Chumbow, Beban Sammy**

Linguistic diversity, pluralism and national development in Africa / Beban Sammy Chumbow - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 21-45 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; multilingualism; language policy.

In the quest for national development in Africa, how are the facts of linguistic diversity to be reconciled with pluralism, the African Union's ideological option for nation building? From the perspective of language planning theory, the author proposes a tier stratification model of language planning predicated on an adaptation of Jurgen Habermas's 1965 notion of the public sphere. Concretely, the bifurcation of the public sphere into public and private domains, and a principled stratification of languages of the nation-State into these domains, leads to a rational planning process. The process is characterized by the maintenance and consolidation of the linguistic and cultural identities of ethno-linguistic communities at the microplanning level while constructing a pluralistic national identity at the macro-planning level. The efficacy of the interaction between the two domains is mediated by two principles. The Principle of Functional Complementarities (PFC) requires that all languages be assigned (by the State) some valorising functions, i.e. functions that procure economic,

social, and political advantages, thereby contributing to elevating the status of the ethno-linguistic communities. The Principle of Attitude Engineering (PAE) is expected to effect a positive change of attitude, culminating in a change of mindset congruent with the paradigm shift of national development anchored on pluralism. This model of language planning ensures the empowerment of linguistic minorities, provides for a reduction of ethno-linguistic dominance and ipso facto, ensures the democratization of access to knowledge, especially development-relevant knowledge for the national development enterprise. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## 21 Conte, Bernard

L'Europe et l'Afrique: du velours à la bure / Bernard Conte - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 35-44.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; European Union; Lomé Convention; Cotonou Agreement; development cooperation.

Depuis le début de sa construction, l'Europe a organisé ses relations avec l'Afrique et les pays du Sud, reçus en héritage de la période coloniale. Succédant à la convention de Yaoundé, la convention de Lomé (1975) a longtemps été considérée comme un modèle novateur et progressiste de coopération internationale, aménageant une sorte d'impérialisme de "velours". Le présent article montre l'évolution vis à vis des pays ACP (Afrique, Caraïbes, Pacifique), et en particulier de l'Afrique, de la politique commerciale de la Commission européenne depuis le contexte des années 1970, propice aux revendications du tiers monde mais qui s'est révélée peu efficace en termes de coûts-bénéfices pour les bailleurs de fonds, jusqu'à la nouvelle convention signée à Cotonou (juin 2000), dans un contexte de mondialisation néolibérale. Confrontée à la concurrence des États-Unis, de la Chine, de l'Inde sur le continent africain dans la course aux ressources naturelles et la conquête des marchés, la démarche de la Commission européenne s'affirme désintéressée dans les accords de partenariat économique (APE) alors que désormais l'efficacité de l'aide doit impérativement, pour l'Europe, se mesurer en termes de retour sur investissement, le "velours" ayant été échangé pour la "bure". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 201). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 22 Coulon, Christian

*Altérité et identité, itinéraires croisés : mélanges offerts à Christian Coulon* / [sous la dir. de Dominique Darbon, René Otayek, Pierre Sadran]. - Bruxelles : Bruylant, 2010. - XXII, 418 p. : foto, ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2802728245

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; political science; Islam; festschrifts (form).

Ce volume de mélanges est dédié au chercheur et enseignant Christian Coulon, directeur de recherche au CNRS, puis professeur des universités à l'Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux. La perspective en est orientée en fonction de la question de l'altérité, mais aussi des identités. Il comprend des textes de témoignages et de contributions sur la sociologie politique du continent africain, l'Afrique, et en particulier sur l'islam en Afrique subsaharienne et la "politique par le bas". Auteurs des textes sur l'Afrique et l'islam: Jean-François Bayart, Simon Bekker, Jean du Bois de Gadusson, Michel Camau, Jean Copans, Donal B. Cruise O'Brien, Dominique Darbon, Étienne Le Roy, Denis-Constant Martin, René Otayek, Jacques Palard, Alain Ricard, Céline Thiriot. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 23 Coulon, Virginia

*Les littératures africaines : textes et terrains / textwork and fieldwork : hommage à Alain Ricard / études rassemblées par Virginia Coulon, Xavier Garnier ; introd. de János Riesz.* - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 496 p. ; 24 cm. - (Lettres du Sud) - Bibliogr.: [469]-492. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782811104375

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; France; literature; performing arts; African languages; travel; oral literature; writers; French language; festschrifts (form).

Cet ouvrage collectif est dédié à Alain Ricard. Les recherches de ce dernier, menées à la croisée de l'anthropologie culturelle, des sciences de la communication et de la littérature comparée, ont permis une meilleure connaissance des dynamiques littéraires et artistiques sur le continent africain. La prise en compte des pratiques textuelles en Afrique est indispensable pour comprendre le phénomène littéraire. La science des textes, telle qu'Alain Ricard l'a pratiquée, passe par un travail de terrain qui permet de prendre la mesure de la vie littéraire du continent et l'impact des littératures sur les réalités sociales et humaines. C'est le sens du combat qu'il a engagé pour faire reconnaître les littératures africaines. La première partie traite également des arts de la performance (S. Moulard-Kouba, N. Morgan, B. Lindfors, B. Englert, C.F. Swanepoel, O. Ajayi-Soyinka, S. Agbota Zinsou, K. Alemjrodo). La deuxième de littérature en langues africaines, des genres littéraires et de littérature orale (S. Agbeka Amegbleame, D. Chancé, J. Derive, B. Mouralis, A. Nzabatsinda, N. Raschi, U. Baumgardt, M. Ngalasso-Mwatha). La troisième, d'exploration et de récit de voyages (S. Gehrmann, F. Veit-Wild, A. Wynchank, P. Taoua, T. Schüller, L. Rubiales, C. Coulon). La quatrième, des terrains sur le continent et aussi des horizons mondiaux de la littérature africaine.(X. Garnier, A. Mangeon, V. Porra, P. Halen, A. Rettová, D. Delas, V. Coulon). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 24 Dierikx, Marc

*L'aide néerlandaise en Afrique dans les années 1960 : un pas dans l'inconnu / Marc Dierikx* - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 236, p. 67-79.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Netherlands; development cooperation; multilateral aid; 1960-1969.

La signature du traité de Rome a conduit les Pays-Bas à participer à l'effort européen de coopération dans une région du monde qui leur était encore relativement inconnue à l'ère contemporaine: le continent africain. Conscient des limites des programmes européens et soucieux de faire valoir leurs intérêts propres, les Pays-Bas se désolidarisent en partie de la politique commune motivés par le soutien des intérêts de son secteur privé. Fondé sur des documents d'archives du ministère néerlandais des Affaires étrangères, le présent article interroge la relation des intérêts nationaux avec les dispositifs d'aide de l'Europe. Dès 1960, les associations d'employeurs néerlandais demandent au gouvernement de considérer, outre les approches de développement multilatérales, les initiatives de coopération bilatérales. L'aide doit jouer un important rôle d'amorçage de la pompe des exportations. Le libre-échange, traditionnellement privilégié par les milieux politiques, est considéré comme un stimulant du développement économique dans le tiers-monde. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 162). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

### 25 Dufour, Françoise

La stéréotypie comme matérialité discursive d'une dominance sociale dans les projets de colonisation de l'Afrique occidentale / Françoise Dufour - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 267-282.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; France; stereotypes; colonization; ideologies; discrimination.

Le présent article procède à une analyse des discours et des représentations coloniaux, en particulier des énoncés de la première, puis de la seconde moitié du dix-neuvième siècle, fondés sur le critère de "civilisation" qui est érigée en valeur absolue. La stéréotypie de l'Africain a constitué une pièce maîtresse dans l'établissement de la dominance coloniale légitimée par la mission de civilisation des peuples inférieurs. Le stéréotype du Noir "sauvage", "primitif", "arriéré", se construit en discours à partir d'un "type" énonciatif incarnant la norme idéale d'une valeur absolue de civilisation: le Blanc "civilisé". Malgré l'utopie d'assimilation, type et stéréotype construisent un découpage inégalitaire du monde social qui répond à la contrainte de domination des colonisés au service de l'exploitation économique coloniale. La coexistence des valeurs d'égalité et de sujétion que la rhétorique coloniale met en cohérence trouve sa source dans l'entrecroisement des différents interdiscours qui participent au sémantisme du terme-notion de "civilisation": l'idéologie universalisante du progrès des Lumières qui prône la libération de l'Homme et la théorie des races qui essentialise les différences entre les hommes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**26 Edigheji, Omano**

Public sector reforms in Africa / [guest ed.] Omano Edigheji - In: *Africa Development*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 1-131.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Botswana; Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; public enterprises; civil service reform; privatization; decentralization; public services.

Developmentalism has been one of the main justifications for many public sector reforms. In Africa this has, in part, been based on the assumption that public sector reforms, which will make the State effective, efficient, accountable and productive, are necessary conditions for development. The introductory article in this special issue of 'Africa Development', by Omano Edigheji, focuses on public sector reforms in Africa, especially since the 1980s, and the quest for democratic developmentalism. Paul Omoyefa interrogates the philosophical and normative underpinnings of public sector reforms. His main argument is that African leaders do not understand the philosophical basis of public reforms, which ultimately are foisted by the Western world on Africa and are such as to enable Western powers to encourage African leaders to generate enough funds to pay off external debts. Recognition of the dictatorship of the donor community and the consequent lack of African ownership of some of the key reform agendas, including public sector reforms, led to the Paris Declaration of 2005 as a new aid architecture for Africa. This is the subject of Lennart Wohlgemuth's article. While Wohlgemuth expresses optimism about the new aid architecture, public sector reforms have not fundamentally altered the performance of the African State, as is evident from the remaining articles in the volume. Lewis Dzimhiri focuses on one component of public sector reforms, namely the performance management system (PMS), with Botswana as a case study. Roberts Kabeba Muriisa, in his article on decentralization in Uganda, notes that subnational governments lack the capacity and personnel to exercise responsibility for service delivery. William Muhumuza points out that decentralization is part of a neoliberal agenda, serves the interests of the African political elite and has been implemented without due regard to democratic principles. Honest Prosper Ngowi notes that as from the mid-1980s, the role of the public sector in service provision in Tanzania has considerably diminished as a result of privatization and "agentification" (the use of executive agencies to deliver public services). Kenneth Nyangena looks at the privatization of water and sanitation services in Kenya, focusing on the shortcomings and challenges. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**27 Etzo, Sebastiana**

The mobile phone 'revolution' in Africa: rhetoric or reality? / Sebastiana Etzo and Guy Collender - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 437, p. 659-668.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; mobile telephone.

The rapid adoption of mobile phone technology in Africa and its dramatic benefits have frequently been described as a 'revolution'. However, the industry also faces notable challenges and unintended consequences. Penetration rates vary from under 10 percent in Ethiopia to nearly 100 percent in Gabon (UNCTAD report 2009). The accessibility and use of mobile phones can also entrench unequal power relations between men and women, and between employers and employees. This briefing strives to bring balance to the mobile debate and identify information gaps. The authors argue that, in addition to more research, a close collaboration between different interests (including State, mobile companies, banks and donors) is necessary to improve the socioeconomic potential of mobile telephony. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **28 Fagbohun, Olanrewaju A.**

International law and the crisis of corruption : Africa in focus / Olanrewaju A. Fagbohun, Gbadebo A. Olagunju - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 1-42.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; corruption; international agreements; African agreements.

At the root of Africa's stagnation in development lies corruption, tied to bad governance. The authors examine the word corruption, drawing the meanings attached to it from international perspectives and using the UN anti-corruption toolkit as a model. They then look at Africa's corruption rating in 2008 and examine some probable reasons for the entrenchment and spread of the "virus" on the continent, such as poverty, unemployment, inadequate/delayed remuneration of public officers, family pressures and greed. They consider the negative impact of corruption on society generally and the measures and efforts currently being undertaken at an international level to fight the malaise, focussing on the UN Global Programme against Corruption, initiated in 1999, and the UN Convention against Corruption, which entered into force on 14 December 2005. They examine some of the efforts made so far by a number of African countries, using Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, and South Africa as examples. Finally, they discuss the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, which entered into force on 5 August 2006, as the concerted effort of African countries to tackle corruption on a continental basis. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **29 Gebrewold, Belachew**

The cynicism of "African solutions for African problems" / Belachew Gebrewold - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 80-103.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international relations; regional security; African organizations; political philosophy.

Currently, "African solutions for African problems" has become the leading principle driving security and economic cooperation within Africa and between the continent and outside actors. It is suggested that the emergence of a more peaceful and prosperous Africa depends on the implementation of this principle and that this can be done through the creation of regional security communities. This paper argues that there is a fundamental contradiction between the concept in theory and in practice. The key problems of "African solutions for African problems" are not primarily technical, financial or logistical. Rather they are multilevel systemic contradictions imbedded in Africa's place in the international system. The paper shows that this often hinders the potential of the African Union and its regional economic communities' ability to become security communities. It includes examples of how major powers - France, the United States, the United Kingdom, China and Russia - interact with Africa. The paper concludes that since Africa's problems are not only African but also global, solutions for Africa can only be global-systemic. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### 30 Gruzd, Steven

*Grappling with governance : perspectives on the African Peer Review Mechanism* / ed. by Steven Gruzd. - Johannesburg : South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), 2010. - XVIII, 226 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 9781920196301

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Peer Review Mechanism; governance.

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), a tool designed to promote good governance on the continent, was born out of the optimism at the new millennium that Africa's time had come. Looking back, almost a decade after the APRM was first conceived, this book explores how it evolved from theory to practice in a variety of contexts. Using case studies and transversal analysis, multiple voices from different civil society actors examine the process through their own keyhole. Steven Gruzd looks at how the tool was designed. The next three chapters are case studies: Juliet Nakato Odoi on Uganda's APRM process, Nick Hutchings, Mukelani Dimba and Alison Tilley, and Brendan Boyle on the South African experience. The three chapters that follow examine the APRM from a technical viewpoint: Do think tanks benefit from APRM work? Kenya's experience (Rosemary Atieno, Mohamud Jama and Joseph Onjala); Using representative opinion surveys in the APRM process (Robert Mattes); and APRM's economic governance and management standards: what civil society should look for (Colm Allan and Neil Overy). Moving from how the tool was used to what its use revealed, Faten Aggad-Clerx analyses the action plans emerging from some of the early APRM countries, including Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya, Algeria, South Africa and Benin. The last two chapters, by Yarik Turianskyi and Terence Corrigan, take a thematic approach, analysing governance trends across countries revealed through the APRM. In the conclusion, Steven Gruzd outlines

what needs to be done to consolidate and build upon the early gains of the APRM. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**31 Haller, Tobias**

*Disputing the floodplains : institutional change and the politics of resource management in African wetlands* / ed. by Tobias Haller ; with a forew. by Elinor Ostrom. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2010. - XVIII, 452 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African social studies series, ISSN 1568-1203 ; vol. 22) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004185326

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Botswana; Cameroon; Mali; Tanzania; Zambia; wetlands; natural resource management; institutional change.

African floodplains in semi-arid areas are important for local livelihoods as they harbour many common-pool resources such as fisheries, pasture, wildlife, veldt products, water and land for irrigation. However, in many of these areas resources are under pressure. This book presents seven case studies from Mali, Cameroon, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana based on anthropological fieldwork (2002-2008) and explores how these common-pool resources have been managed in precolonial, colonial and postcolonial times. The focus of the study is on how institutional change has contributed to resource management problems. An introduction by the editor is followed by chapters on inland delta fisheries among the Somono and Bozo of Mali (Sabrina Beeler-Stücklin and Karin Frei); power relations and conflicts about resource management among the Kotoko, Musgum, Fulbe and Araba Choa in the Waza-Logone floodplain of Cameroon (Gilbert Fokou); resource management and legal pluralism among the Musgum and Kotoko of the Waza-Logone floodplain (Gabriela Landolt); the change from integrated slope management to fragmented use in the Pangani river basin, Same district, Tanzania (Gimbage Mbeyale); the management of fisheries, wildlife and pastures in the Rufiji floodplain area of Tanzania (Patrick Meroke); common-pool resources problems among the Ila, Plateau-Tonga and Batwa in the Kafue Flats, Zambia (Tobias Haller and Sonja Merten); and community-based natural resource management in the Okavango Delta of Botswana (Roland Saum). The final chapter, by Tobias Haller, offers a synthesis. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**32 Harneit-Sievers, Axel**

*Chinese and African perspectives on China in Africa* / ed. by Axel Harneit-Sievers, Stephen Marks and Sanusha Naidu. - Cape Town : Pambazuka Press, 2010. - XVI, 274 p. ; 20 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1906387338

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; Angola; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; Kenya; Mozambique; Nigeria; Sudan; international relations; civil society; conference papers (form); 2008.

The papers in this volume were originally presented at the conference 'China-African civil society dialogue', in Nairobi on 21-22 April 2008. They provide insight into the diversity of views held by civil society activists from a variety of African countries on China's role on the continent. Part I discusses ongoing debates: African studies in China (Li Anshan), China in Africa (Sanusha Naidu); Matching China's activities with Africa's needs (Sanou Mbaye). Part II analyses the macroeconomic dimension of contemporary Sino-African relations (papers by Zeng Qiang, Nancy Dubosse, and Hong Yonghong). Part III comprises six country case studies focusing on different dimensions of China's engagement with Africa: Ethio-China relations (Gedion Gamora and K. Mathews); China's impact on Kenya's clothing industry (Paul Kamau); impact of Chinese imports on Nigerian traders (Edwin Ikhuoria); potential environmental impact of Chinese investment in the DRC (Claude Kabemba); disappearing forests in Mozambique (Daniel Ribeiro); China's advance in Angola (Elias Isaac). Part IV analyses China's growing role in peace and security on the African continent: He Wenping on Darfur, Desire Assogbavi on China's role in Africa's security, Francis Ikome on the role of the AU. Part V explores the possibilities for civil society engagement (papers by Xiao Yuhua, Antony Otieno Ong'ayo, and Zhi Yingbiao and Bai Jie). The concluding chapter emphasizes that advancing China-Africa civil society dialogue is significant for monitoring and shaping the trajectory of the Sino-African relationship. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 33 Harris, Leonard

Cosmopolitanism and the African Renaissance: Pixley I. Seme and Alain L. Locke / Leonard Harris - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2009), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 181-192.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; development; ideologies; values; pan-Africanism.

The author explores the heretofore unknown relationship between Pixley I. Seme, one of the founders of the African National Congress, and Alain L. Locke, the primary architect of the Harlem Renaissance. He suggests that Seme's Pan-African sensibilities created the conditions for Locke to explore what it means to pursue an African Renaissance; and Locke's focus on literary expression was an exemplar for Seme's later forays in journalism and cosmopolitan unions across ethnic lines. Seme and Locke, however, created significantly different concepts of African regeneration, Renaissance, race and cosmopolitanism. Their concepts are described and evaluated. Seme's approach to Renaissance is criticized for its reliance on an ideal of valuation that renders values stable and unchanging. Locke's value theory contends that valuation is necessarily engaged in transvaluation, thus, human cognition is necessarily always engaged in creating new value categories. Locke's approach is criticized because it allows for what the author defines as 'sophisticated cruelty': the unintentional social destruction of ethnic group values. The author argues that Locke's approach of moderate cosmopolitan has the least theoretical

disadvantages of major concepts of cosmopolitanism and Pan Africanism. Bibliogr., sum.  
[Journal abstract]

**34 Hinz, Manfred O.**

*In search of justice and peace : traditional and informal justice systems in Africa* / ed. by Manfred O. Hinz, in cooperation with Clever Mapaure. - Windhoek : Namibia Scientific Society, 2010. - VIII, 463 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9991640924

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Angola; Burundi; Kenya; Mozambique; Namibia; Lesotho; Rwanda; Senegal; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania; customary law; customary courts; human rights; conference papers (form); 2007.

The papers in this volume are a result of the Expert Meeting on Traditional and Informal Justice in Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, on 20-22 June 2007. Its aim was to exchange experience with traditional and informal justice systems, to explore their potential for the solution of conflicts, and to debate appropriate strategies for strengthening the compliance of traditional and informal justice systems with international human rights. The papers are grouped into four parts. Part I, Background, contains legal anthropological observations on traditional and informal justice systems by Manfred O. Hinz, and a consideration of traditional justice systems as seen by international organizations by Clever Mapaure. Part II, Traditional justice: the African normality, has chapters on the Ombadja traditional authority (Prisca Nangoma Anyolo), traditional courts (Manfred O. Hinz) and community courts (Nico Horn) in Namibia, and traditional justice in South Africa (Tom W. Bennett), Senegal (Fatou Kiné Camara, in French), Kenya (Shin-ichiro Ishida on dowry claim cases), Tanzania (Eliamani Laltaika, and Harald Sippel and Ulrike Wanitzek), and Lesotho (Borenahabokhethe Sekonyela). Part III, Traditional justice in situations of transition, has chapters on Rwanda (Francois-X Bangamwabo), Burundi (Tracy Dexter and Philippe Ntahombaye), Somalia (Sue Tatten), Angola (Fernanda Chipela Conceição Domingos), Mozambique (Maria Paula Meneses, Sara Araújo), and Southern Sudan (Deng Biong Mijak). Part IV, Traditional and informal justice: theoretical aspects, contains chapters by Effa Okupa (Is African customary law just?), Lorenz Böllinger (criminal sciences in Namibia), Oliver C. Ruppel and Katharina G. Ruppel-Schlichting (the ombudsman in Namibia), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Sue Tatten), the Herero-German war (Manfred O. Hinz), the potential of traditional healing for conflict resolution (Manfred O. Hinz and Helgard Patemann), and legal pluralism and human rights in Africa (Werner Menski). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**35 Hodgson, Dorothy L.**

Becoming indigenous in Africa / Dorothy L. Hodgson - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 1-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; indigenous peoples; interest groups; group rights; UN.

This article traces the history of how and why certain African groups became involved in the transnational indigenous rights movement starting with a speech in 1989 by Moringe ole Parkipuny, a long-time Maasai activist and member of the Tanzanian Parliament, before the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations in Geneva. Over the next twenty years, Maasai, Kung San, Batwa, Amazigh and other African groups became actively involved in the international indigenous peoples' movement with the support of certain transnational advocacy groups. The article examines how the concept of the indigenous has been imagined, understood, and employed by African activists, donors, advocates, and States; the participation of Africans in the UN Working Group and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; and the opportunities and obstacles this has posed for the ongoing struggles for recognition, resources, and the rights of historically marginalized people like the Maasai. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **36 Hoppers, Catherine A. Odora**

From bandit colonialism to the modern triage society : towards a moral and cognitive reconstruction of knowledge and citizenship / Catherine A. Odora Hoppers - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2009), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 168-180.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; North-South relations; epistemology.

This article argues that the transition from bandit colonialism through the intricate systems of the modern triage, where States define a target group within its territory as indispensable, requires more than just critique, or a prayer for the meek to inherit the earth. It requires a decisive consensus that the meek do not inherit the earth by their meekness alone: they need defences of the mind and conceptual categories around which they can organize their thoughts and actions. Turning the previously colonized into participants in a new moral and cognitive venture against oppression requires more than just periodic elections, significant though electoral processes are. Addressing the atrophy of human capabilities that has characterized human development in the context of both bandit colonialism and the modern triage society demands the development of a plurality of insights, of critical traditions, and a deepening of the tools for diagnosis and hence the quality of prognosis. It may, in certain instances, demand a cognitive indifference to the Western model and a robust engagement with the methods of science and in particular their impact on sustainable livelihood when acting in consort with economics. But most of all it calls for a vigorous engagement with conceptual categories and the theoretical and cultural underpinnings from which they have descended, with the clear intention of their dismantling. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**37 Hultin, Niklas**

Repositioning the front lines? : reflections on the ethnography of African securityscapes / Niklas Hultin - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 104-125.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Gambia; national security; disarmament; anthropology.

This article addresses Africa's absence in the ethnography of security and the methodological and analytical issues involved in filling this absence. It reviews writings by anthropologists and scholars in adjacent fields that take an ethnographic approach to political security and its institutions, and shows that this scholarship suggests two modes of critique beneficial to understanding security processes in Africa. One mode is contrastive and emphasizes vernacular conceptions of security, whereas the other is immanent and discursive (complementing "securitization" and the Copenhagen School). The argument is that when it comes to African security, there is a significant body of work in the former vein but less in the latter vein. As a result, the conception of African "otherness" is boosted to the detriment of a more nuanced understanding of formal African security actors. The essay ends with some methodological reflections on the ethnography of African security institutions, based on the author's research on small arms control in the Gambia. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**38 Jesse, James E.C.**

Examining the rule of exhaustion of local remedies under international and regional human rights bodies / James E.C. Jesse - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 65-91.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; legal procedure; offences against human rights; African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; jurisprudence.

The rule of exhaustion of local/domestic remedies is the fundamental requirement an applicant (complainant) is required to discharge before his application (communication, complaint, claim, petition) alleging a violation of human rights is admissible to any regional or international body responsible for monitoring, protecting or enforcing human rights, such as the regional human rights courts and commissions and the UN treaty bodies such as the Human Rights Committee of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The author examines and appraises the jurisprudence of various international human rights bodies with regard to the requirement of exhaustion of domestic remedies, focussing in particular on issues involving "availability" and "effectiveness" of local remedies before a complaint is accepted by a respective human rights body. To this end he first briefly examines the statutory provisions relating to the exhaustion of domestic remedies in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights and UN treaty bodies before examining, through the lens of case law, how the rule of exhaustion of local remedies is treated. He

concludes that the common jurisprudence among all regional/international human rights bodies is that the requirement of exhaustion of local remedies should not be pursued with a degree of rigidity. The rationale behind this is to uphold human rights and make them meaningful. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 39 Jordan, Pamela A.

A bridge between the global North and Africa? : Putin's Russia and G8 development commitments / Pamela A. Jordan - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 83-115 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Russian Federation; foreign policy; North-South relations; development cooperation; 2000-2009.

This article investigates the extent to which President Vladimir Putin's Africa policy between 2000 and 2008 was shaped by Russia's membership in the Group of Eight (G8). Russia joined the Group of Seven to form the G8 in 1998, when it was more focused on its economic and other domestic problems. Mindful of the changing geopolitical situation and Africa's role in the global economy, Russian officials have viewed Russia's ability to forgive the debt of African nations and contribute to solving international development problems within the G8's framework as measures of its economic success and resurgence as a great power. Moreover, its G8-oriented strategy became a key part of Russia's relations with Africa. Putin officials argued that Russia was better positioned to defend the interests of developing countries and could act as a metaphorical bridge between the G8 and the global South. While Russia complied with several Africa-related G8 commitments, its arms sales to Sudan and a widespread perception that it gave Africa inadequate attention during its chairmanship of the G8 in 2006, weakened its attempts to portray itself as a bridge between the global North and Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 40 Kalu, Ogbu

*The collected essays of Ogbu Uke Kalu* / ed. by Wilhelmina J. Kalu, Nimi Wariboko & Toyin Falola. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2010. - 3 vol. ; 23 cm.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; Christianity; missions; Pentecostalism; social conditions; collected works (form).

This three-volume publication contains the collected essays of Ogbu Uke Kalu (1942-2009), Nigerian scholar of religious studies. Part I, African Pentecostalism, contains his essays on the Pentecostal experience in Africa. Contrary to Western perspectives on African Pentecostalism, Kalu provides an alternative transnational discourse that is sensitive to local identities, appropriations and contestations of global processes. The essays in Part II, Christian missions in Africa, highlights how the shifting centre of gravity in Christianity is being played out in Africa. Part III, Religions in Africa, contains essays on the intersection of

religion and social issues in Africa. The three issues also contain biographies, testimonies and tributes to Ogbu Kalu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**41 Lindell, Ilda**

Between exit and voice: informality and the spaces of popular agency / Ilda Lindell - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 2/3, p. 1-11.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; informal sector; labour market; labour policy.

The last decades have witnessed deepening processes of informalization and casualization in Africa and beyond. Growing numbers of people rely on economic activities occurring beyond State regulation, something that is widely evident in urban areas. Multiple dynamics are converging to drive these trends that have resulted in new floods of entrants into the informal economy. Juxtaposed to these dynamics are the more long-standing informal activities through which popular groups have coped with the lack of formal work opportunities. Parallel to the widespread trends of informalization and casualization is a resurgence of attempts to bring segments of the informal economy under some form of State regulation. These developments confirm that the boundary between what is and is not to be regulated by the State is a shifting one. The drawing and re-drawing of this boundary is a contested process that involves social struggles and a variety of actors, encompassing both powerful interests and popular forces, including informal and casual workers themselves. The contributions in this special issue address the politics involved in and ensuing from processes of informalization/formalization in particular contexts. They discuss some of the contradictions, tensions, and conflicts that have emerged in the context of such processes. The papers deviate from the common victimizing views of informal actors by examining varied spaces and forms of popular agency in relation to those processes. This introduction highlights these issues on the basis of a selective discussion of the topics addressed by the papers. The articles in this issue were initially presented at a conference on 'Informalizing economies and new organizing strategies in Africa', held in 2007 under the auspices of the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**42 Mabaka, Placide**

Penser ou repenser le processus d'intégration du continent africain? / Placide Mabaka - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 61-76.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international relations; African agreements; African organizations; pan-Africanism.

Malgré la transformation de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine en Union Africaine, le processus d'intégration du continent africain continue à faire face à divers obstacles. Pour dénouer les différents problèmes posés par le développement de ce processus, l'auteur

propose une rupture symbolique dans la manière de concevoir le processus d'intégration de ce vaste continent. Ainsi, l'instauration d'une fédération africaine - qui n'aura pas pour conséquence la création d'un État fédéral africain - lui paraît être la réponse la plus adéquate et la plus efficace qui soit. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 202). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

#### 43 Meimon, Julien

Culte du terrain à la rue Monsieur: les fonctionnaires de la France d'outre-mer et de la coopération / Julien Meimon - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 236, p. 53-65.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; France; civil servants; colonial administrators; development cooperation.

Dans le contexte des marches vers les indépendances de l'Afrique noire, le ministère de la Coopération s'installe à Paris, rue Monsieur, à la fin des années 1950, mais sans disposer lors de sa création d'un corps spécialisé de fonctionnaires, car le recrutement formel du ministère de la France d'outre-mer est éteint depuis 1958. S'agit-il d'une rupture ou d'une continuité? On constate une certaine porosité. À partir d'entretiens et de questionnaires, la transition postcoloniale de cette administration est lue à travers les trajectoires de carrière de ses fonctionnaires qui partagent tous le "culte du terrain" construit au cours de la période coloniale. Issus en majeure partie de l'Enfom (École nationale de la France d'outre-mer) et dotés d'une formation d'expert et de technicien, ils se méfient d'une bureaucratie administrative classique naissante qu'ils jugent trop éloignée des réalités de terrain. Mais cette culture conforte aussi une construction du ministère en vase clos et favorise une certaine continuité dans les pratiques, avant et après les indépendances. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 161-162). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 44 Meto'o Etoua, Maxime Pierre

*Nouveaux discours sur l'Afrique : scènes, configurations et enjeux* / Maxime Pierre Meto'o Etoua ... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. - 394 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Mosaïques ; no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 2296546021

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; world; images; politics; politicians; language usage; history; mass media; international relations.

Ce numéro spécial est principalement centré autour des représentations de l'Afrique, de son identité et de ses aspirations que se font les Africains eux-mêmes, et des images et stéréotypes concernant le continent tels qu'ils apparaissent en particulier dans les réflexions sur le négritude, la relecture de l'historicité africaine que font des auteurs comme J.F. Bayart, A. Mbembe et J.G. Bidima, et dans les discours d'hommes politiques (Nicolas Sarkozy à l'université Cheik Anta Diop de Dakar au Sénégal le 26 juillet 2007, Wen Jiabao

le 11 septembre 2009 à Sharm el-Cheikh en Égypte, Mouammar Kadhafi les 11-16 juillet 2009 au même endroit, Paul Biya le 17 décembre 2007 à Copenhague au Danemark, Barack Obama à Accra au Ghana le 11 juillet 2009, Ségolène Royal à Dakar le 6 avril 2009, Benoît XVI le 17 mars 2009 au Cameroun). Les différents contributeurs s'interrogent sur les enjeux philosophiques, idéologiques, économiques, politiques et géostratégiques, explicites ou non, de ces discours et affirmations à l'aune des approches issues des sciences humaines et sociales. Le but recherché ici est de montrer comment cette littérature politique et ses avatars esthétiques mobilisent et déploient un imaginaire pluriel et contradictoire, dans un débat qui reste ouvert. Auteurs: Jean Claude Abada Medjo, Fils Bernard Anbassa, Sosthène-Marie Xavier Atenké-Étoa, Jean Paul Balga, Louis Dominique Biakolo Komo, Cheikna Aliou Diagana, Annemarie Dinvaute, Alain Ekorong, Michel-Yves Essissima, Jacques Evouna, Falimatou Pemgbou, Oumar Guédalla, Raphaël Yamilé Haraoui Ghebalou, Louis-Marie Kakdeu, Raymond Mbassi Atéba, François-Désiré Mbesse Akamse, Maxime Pierre Meto'o Etoua, Nathalie Negrel, Raphaël Ngwe et Flaubert Yanta, Léon-Marie Nkolo Ndjodo, Pierre Paulin Onana Atouba, Nathan Onana Noah et Michel Douryang, Yomna Safwat Salem, Emmanuel Toh Bi Tié. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**45 Miller, Stephen M.**

*Soldiers and settlers in Africa, 1850-1918* / ed. by Stephen M. Miller. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2009. - XIII, 339 p. ; 25 cm. - (History of warfare, ISSN 1385-7827 ; vol. 56) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004177512

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Great Britain; colonial wars; colonial forces; military history; 1900-1999.

This volume examines the difficulties that Great Britain faced in the Victorian and Edwardian eras while sustaining, controlling, and extending its empire by means of military force. The first group of essays focuses on the experience of soldiers in South Africa: "Valuable, gallant and faithful assistants": the Fingo (or Mfengu) as colonial military allies during the Cape-Xhosa wars, 1835-1881 (T. Stapleton); African levies in Natal and Zululand, 1836-1906 (J. Laband & P. Thompson); From mercenaries to military settlers: the British German Legion, 1854-1861 (J. Laband); Blacks who backed the Boers: Republican commando auxiliaries in the Anglo-Boer or South African War, 1899-1902 (B. Nasson). A second set of essays looks at the ways in which events in Africa shaped politics and culture in Great Britain and how these same events shaped the politics and culture of the local landscape: British military perspectives on Africa in the late 19th century (E.M. Spiers); War secretaries and their commanders-in-chief: South Africa, professional rivalries, and the politics of reform (J.L. Meriwether); Confronted with the facts: why the Boer delegates at Vereeniging accepted a humiliating peace to end the South African War, 31 May 1902 (F. Pretorius). A third set of essays deals with the role of officers: Manipulating the modern

curse of armies: Wolseley, the press, and the Ashanti War, 1873-1874 (I.F.W. Beckett); Sir Redvers Buller and the South African Light Horse (J. Thomas); Rural struggles and the politics of a colonial command: the Southern Mounted Rifles of the Transvaal Volunteers, 1905-1912 (I. van der Waag); New light on the East African theater of the Great War: a review essay of English-language sources (B. Vandervort). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **46 Mpedi, L. George**

Impact of the global economic crisis on social security systems in Africa / L. George Mpedi - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 123-138 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; social security; economic recession.

Social security systems throughout Africa are under pressure due to the current global economic crisis. For that reason, social security interventions are urgently needed to deal with social risks induced by the economic downturn, such as high levels of unemployment. In the context of Africa, this problem is compounded by factors which prevailed prior to the crisis, such as armed conflicts, natural disasters and disease. African social security systems need to respond to the present crisis as well as the social consequences of the aforementioned issues. A challenge for Africa is that in certain countries on the continent, there is a general lack of social security mechanisms. And where such mechanisms exist, often their scope of coverage is limited. African countries need to focus on turning the current crisis into an opportunity by reinforcing their social security systems where such systems exist or introducing systems where they are absent. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **47 Mwaura, Philomena Njeri**

Gender based violence: a pastoral challenge for the Church in Africa / Philomena Njeri Mwaura and Elishiba Kimani - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 25-42.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; women; gender inequality; violence; Church.

Gender-based violence is often a display of male power which manifests itself in various forms. Today, all over Africa, violence directed against women is pervasive. This paper focuses on violence against women and girls and explores its root causes and manifestations, including sexual violence, cultural violence - traditional practices which discriminate against women, such as female genital cutting, widow inheritance, food taboos, oral literature which portrays women as subordinate to men, and bride wealth; and economic violence, related to women's access to and control of resources at the family and national level. The paper also pays attention to the reasons why women remain in abusive relationships (fear and economic dependency) and the consequences of violence against women. Violence against women is also present in the Church, sometimes reinforced by uncritical reading and observance of biblical texts. The Church has unwittingly caused the

prevalence of violence against women through its silence. In conclusion, the paper looks at ways in which the Church can help to overcome violence against women through spiritual and ethical responses. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**48 Ngalasso-Mwatha, Musanji**

*L'imaginaire linguistique dans les discours littéraires, politiques et médiatiques en Afrique /* sous la dir. de Musanji Ngalasso-Mwatha. - Pessac : Presses universitaires de Bordeaux, cop. 2010. - 661 p. : fig., ill., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Etudes africaines et créoles ; 1) - Met noten.

ISBN 2867817013

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; language usage; sociolinguistics; literature; images; politics; mass media; conference papers (form); 2008.

Les textes qui constituent ce livre résultent d'un colloque international organisé du 11 au 13 décembre 2008 à Bordeaux. À partir d'illustrations puisées dans le champ discursif africain, singulièrement dans les discours littéraires, politiques et médiatiques tenus par des acteurs parlant ou écrivant en langues africaines ou en langues européennes, les textes tentent de montrer comment l'imaginaire linguistique opère à travers des thèmes privilégiés qui alimentent les discours produits au quotidien, comment il se manifeste au niveau des outils sémio-linguistiques, en quoi il peut être considéré comme une manifestation de l'appartenance socioculturelle, ethnique ou nationale de l'orateur ou de l'écrivain, et enfin, comment il révèle des façons de s'exprimer ou de percevoir spécifiquement africaines. La première partie de l'ouvrage comprend des articles de caractère théorique et méthodologique qui rappellent les définitions de base (imaginaire linguistique, attitudes et représentations, activité épilinguistique et construction métalinguistique); La deuxième partie concerne les discours littéraires, y compris les polars et bandes dessinées; La troisième partie s'attache à l'analyse des discours politiques, scène polémique par excellence, espace de la propagande et de l'esprit partisan, de la violence symbolique et/ou réelle, nourrissant le conflit des imaginaires; La dernière partie contient des essais sur les discours médiatiques. Ces textes témoignent de la place de l'imaginaire dans l'espace de la communication de masse, en montrant comment des langues et des cultures différentes se nouent dans le tissu discursif, particulièrement dans les médias. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**49 Nhamo, Godwell**

Climate change: double-edged sword for African trade and development / Godwell Nhamo - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2009), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 117-139 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; climate change; international agreements; exports.

African governments face increasing pressure from major export destinations, primarily former colonial and slave-owning countries, to be climate-change compliant. Climate change is a double-edged sword: on the one side it is hitting Africa's agricultural sector with increased droughts, floods, extreme frost and wildfires; and on the other, African governments are being forced to respond to stringent regulatory regimes imposed by international export destinations. Currently, the per capita greenhouse gas emissions from the highly industrialized nations - the North - is estimated to be four times that of Africa and the rest of the developing world. Twin research questions were investigated in this article. First, to what extent does climate change impact on African trade and development. Second, how can African governments stay on a path of sustained trade and development in this era of climate change? This article argues that Africa's survival in these times of climate-change compliance rests on a shift to greater intra-African trade, as individual nations move towards cleaner and more organic technologies to become full-fledged partners in the international climate-change regulatory regime. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **50 Ogot, Bethwell A.**

Rereading the history and historiography of epistemic domination and resistance in Africa / Bethwell A. Ogot - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 1-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; history; historiography.

The decolonization of knowledge is a crucial step in ensuring that Africans worldwide retake control of their own destinies and histories. In the late 1950s and 1960s a new wave of scholarship began to emerge on the continent, as many African universities that had been appendages of European educational institutions became autonomous and developed vibrant history departments. The success of African nationalism during the 1960s consolidated the place of African history in African institutions and allowed them to adopt an even more important role in the development of African historiography. Later a new generation of African historians who were inspired by a variety of liberal and Marxist theories of political economy launched fierce criticisms of the pioneering scholars. Today the central question is again about epistemology. Modern African historians must also confront the challenge of globalization (the modern imperialism), which is reshaping the international economy as well as the intellectual map of the world. This article was originally presented as the Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola Lecture at the African Studies Association's 51st Annual Meeting, November 15, 2008, Chicago. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **51 Okolo, M.S.C.**

Contesting the African public sphere : a philosophical re-imaging of power and resistance in Ngugi's 'Wizard of the Crow' / M.S.C. Okolo - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 59-80.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; novels; literary criticism; democracy; public opinion; authoritarianism; power; resistance.

Habermas's ideal notion of the "public sphere" as the necessary condition for a genuine democracy is applied here in the assessment of the ideas contained in Ngugi's 'Wizard of the Crow' (2007) in an attempt to map out and understand the African public sphere. 'Wizard of the Crow' employs the values of the public sphere to pass satirical comments on society's values and practices: old assumptions are re-interrogated, established world views reviewed and class and gender-silenced issues revealed and re-evaluated. The paper adopts an interdisciplinary approach by employing philosophy and literature, here taken as 'Wizard of the Crow', as investigative tools. The author's choice of 'Wizard of the Crow' to interrogate the African public sphere is particularly guided by the fact that to really encounter the public sphere is to first of all engage it at an imaginary realm. Besides, encountering the issues highlighted in 'Wizard of the Crow' away from the structural discourse of the public sphere helps to humanize and plant them in the consciousness of people who may not have access to exotic academic presentations on the subject. Preferring a philosophical re-imaging of the concerns contained in 'Wizard of the Crow' is to situate them within broader analytical frameworks. By adopting the basic methods of philosophical inquiry - exposition, critical analysis and reconstruction - the issues are lifted from the domain of fiction to the space of systematized knowledge directed at presenting a comprehensive notion of the African public sphere in as far as this can be achieved. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **52 Olonisakin, Funmi**

*Women and security governance in Africa* / ed. by Funmi Olonisakin and Awino Okech. - Cape Town [etc.] : Pambazuka, 2011. - XII, 172 p. ; 20 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 9781906387891

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Liberia; Mozambique; Sierra Leone; national security; human security; women; African Union; ECOWAS.

This book examines the nature and scope of security governance discourse in varying contexts in Africa and assesses to what extent this converges with women's security concerns and aspirations. It is guided by the thesis that the extent to which women's agendas are visible in security governance arrangements is a reflection of a society's realization (or not) of a people-centred and inclusive security. The chapters are grouped into three parts. Part 1 offers a conceptual understanding of security governance within three frameworks: the domain of international relations (Funmi Olonisakin), transitional justice processes (Comfort Ero), and the role of women in the African State (Awino Okech). Part 2 focuses on country case studies that bring to bear the engagement of women in conflict and postconflict processes. Drawing on Liberia (Ecoma Alaga), Sierra Leone

(Mohammed Sidi Bah), and Mozambique (Helen Scanlon and Benilde Nhalevilo), the authors highlight the complex arrangements involved in negotiating a space for women's engagement in the cessation of violence and in rebuilding the State. Part 3 looks at the regional context in which security governance is being translated into a normative framework, focusing on ECOWAS (Eka Ikpe) and the African Union (Tim Murithi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 53 Onyebueke, Victor Udemezue

Place and function of African cities in the global urban network : exploring the matters arising / Victor Udemezue Onyebueke - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 1-21 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; capitals; international relations; globalization; urban planning.

As the world shrinks into a 'global village', cities have come into focus as dominant nodes in the global transactions and flows of capital, commodities, people and services. The resulting economic cum information order is not only transforming the architecture of discrete cities everywhere but is also motivating new patterns of inter-city relations and networks. Global urban network is now synonymous with the trans-State processes that make up the global economy. Hence, cities are increasingly perceived as a new 'resource' and 'spring board' for connecting to and operating at the global level. This article explores these issues with reference to the place and function of African cities in the global urban network. A city-based assessment of this nature offers a fresh and fluid scope to African development questions and quests as against the more conventional 'State-centric' benchmarking. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 54 Ozor, Frederick Ugwu

Electoral process, democracy and governance in Africa: search for an alternative democratic model / Frederick Ugwu Ozor - In: *Politikon*: (2009), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 315-336.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; democracy; governance; elections.

In search for answers to what is wrong and where to locate what is wrong with African democracy, this paper attempts to establish the validity of the nexus between elections, democracy and governance in Africa. The paper argues that the feasibility of recreating aspects of Africa's past to develop an African democracy variant necessitates the need to move away from philosophy to concrete suggestions. Strengthening representative democracy will require institutional changes that draw upon the spirituality and traditions of Africa's past, which nevertheless take into account present-day African politico-cultural imperatives arising from changing socio-politico-economic relations, perceptions, values, and attitudes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**55 Pandurang, Mala**

*African women novelists : re-imaging gender* / ed. by Mala Pandurang, Anke Bartels. - New Delhi : Pencraft International, 2010. - 216 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 8190941631

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; women writers; novels; women; identity.

This collective volume on women novelists from Africa contains 13 contributions which are grouped into five parts. Part I, Pioneering voices: Gender on agenda: African womanhood in Flora Nwapa's 'Efuru' (Nigeria) (James Tar Tsaaio); Grace Ogot: re-imaging gender in Kenyan literature (Michael Wainaina and Evelyn Hongo); Buchi Emecheta: re-imaging the African feminine self (Nigeria) (Margaret A. Cox). Part II, Deconstructing patriarchal narratives: Mariama Ba: (re)-creating, (re)-membering quiescent selves (Senegal) (Kanshi Vashist); Deconstructing patriarchal images of woman: Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo's 'The last of the strong ones' (Nigeria) (Ojo Olorunleke); Irreverent believers in lost causes: Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's incorrigible women (Nigeria) (Shreya Bhattacharji). Part III, The politics of (self-)representation: A historiographical study of the works of LaRay Denzer, Bolanle Awe (Nigeria) and Nina Mba (Saheed Aderinto); Representations of black women in Nadine Gordimer's short fiction (South Africa) (Kusha Sharma); Dyadic relationship and disclosure of self: Doris Lessing's 'Under my skin' (Zimbabwe) (Ammalu Kutty). Part IV, Women and war narratives: 'The stone virgins': Vera's new image of African women (Zimbabwe) (Marlene De La Cruz-Guzmán); Tsitsi's Tambudzai: the nervous condition of 'The book of not' (Zimbabwe) (Pauline Dodgson-Katiyo). Part V, Diaspora/exile: Calixthe Beyala: individual representations of "universal" female experiences (Franco-Cameroonian)(Jennifer T. Westmoreland Bouchard); Khatibi's 'bi-langue' and Sebbar's 'fitna': nomadization of gender (Maghreb) (Julian Vigo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**56 Pitcher, Anne**

Rethinking patrimonialism and neopatrimonialism in Africa / Anne Pitcher, Mary H. Moran, and Michael Johnston - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 125-156.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Botswana; authority; legitimacy; political systems.

Current usages of the terms patrimonial and neopatrimonial in the context of Africa are conceptually problematical and amount to a serious misreading of Weber. His use of the term patrimonial delineated a legitimate type of authority, not a type of regime, and included notions of reciprocity and voluntary compliance between rulers and the ruled. Those reciprocities enabled subjects to check the actions of rulers, which most analyses of (neo)patrimonialism overlook. The authors apply these insights to a case study of Botswana, where a modern democratic State has been erected on historical foundations of patrimonial authority. They argue that a misreading of Weber has turned African countries into examples of an imagined common pathology and caused a mistaken identification of

this pathology with a type of legitimacy or authority. In conclusion, they suggest that scholars reconsider the application of Weber's concepts to African States. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### 57 Rossatanga-Rignault, Guy

L'Afrique et le monde: sortir du paradigme du "campement-comptoir" / Guy Rossatanga-Rignault - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 13-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; France; dependence; North-South relations; political elite; universities.

L'Afrique semble rester enfermée, même encore dans la première décennie du vingt-et-unième siècle, dans le paradigme du "campement-comptoir" où l'Histoire l'a fait entrer il y a cinq siècles, c'est à dire dans une position de sujétion et de marginalité. L'auteur explique ces concepts, le "campement" étant l'équivalent du provisoire, de l'éphémère, de l'informel et du non-droit dans la gestion de l'espace comme en matière environnementale, et le "comptoir" le rapport particulier qu'entretiennent les élites politiques africaines, tous bords confondus, avec les capitales occidentales et notamment les anciennes métropoles coloniales. L'université africaine est vue comme "comptoir" scientifique postcolonial. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 201). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 58 Schiere, Richard

*Supplement on China-Africa economic relations* / Richard Schiere ... [et al.]. - Oxford : Blackwell, 2010. - p. 559-643. : fig., graf., tab. ; 28 cm. - (African development review, ISSN 1017-6772 ; vol. 22, suppl. 1) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; development cooperation; international trade; poverty reduction; conference papers (form); 2010.

In the context of China's increasing engagement in Africa, the African Development Bank organized a seminar that brought together researchers in Tunis on 25-26 March 2010 to discuss the status, impacts, and outlook for China's activities on the continent. Questions such as: How can Africa broaden the benefits from trade with China? Is China's engagement different from that of other partners? Are there opportunities for mutual peer learning? were asked. Six of the submitted papers, based on mostly quantitative analysis, were selected for publication. Titles of the papers: The future of African trade with China under alternative trade liberalization schemes (Mohamed A. Chemingui and Mohamed H. Bchir) - Impacts of the rise of China on developing country trade: evidence from North Africa (Paul Brenton and Peter Walkenhorst) - Does China transfer productivity enhancing technology to sub-Saharan Africa? Evidence from manufacturing firms (Juliet U. Elu and Gregory N. Price) - Chinese FDI to Africa: what is the nexus with foreign economic cooperation? (Marco Sanfilippo) - Building complementarities in Africa between different

development cooperation modalities of traditional development partners and China (Richard Schiere) - Poverty alleviation in the People's Republic of China: the implications for Sino-African cooperation in poverty reduction (Zhong Wu and Enjiang Cheng). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**59 Schmidt, Peter Ridgway**

*Postcolonial archaeologies in Africa* / ed. by Peter R. Schmidt. - Santa Fe : School for Advanced Research Press, 2009. - XIV, 287 p. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 243-278. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1930618085

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Botswana; Cameroon; Eritrea; Kenya; South Africa; archaeology; postcolonialism; conference papers (form); 2007.

This volume pulls the veil from previous representations of African archaeology to show that archaeologists working in Africa are still very much in the grip of patronage systems planted during the colonial era, marginalizing young innovative African archaeologists. Based on a seminar on postcolonial archaeology held in Florida in 2007, the book presents cutting-edge proposals for how archaeology in Africa today can be made more relevant to the needs of local communities. Contributions: What is postcolonial about archaeologies in Africa? (Peter R. Schmidt); Archaeologies of disenchantment (Jonathan R. Walz); The atomic model view of society: application in studies of the African past (Felix A. Chami); Practicing postcolonial archaeology in Eastern Africa from the United States (Chapurukha M. Kusimba); Toward recognition of the right to a cultural past in the twenty-first century: an example from East Africa (Karega-Munene); Postcolonial silencing and the State: perspectives from Eritrea (Peter R. Schmidt); Barons, Anglo-Saxons, and nos ancêtres - or, Eating the young in francophone West Africa (Roderick J. McIntosh); Worldviews, mind-sets, and trajectories in West African archaeology (Augustin F.C. Holl); Africa on display: curating postcolonial pasts in the Cameroon Grassfields (Michael Rowlands); Between indigene and citizen: locating the politics of the past in postcolonial southern Africa (Alinah K. Segobye); Decolonizing the mind-set: South African archaeology in a postcolonial, post-apartheid era (Ndokuyakhe Ndlovu); Embracing many voices as keepers of the past (Flordeliz T. Bugarin); 'Everybody here is all mixed up': postcolonial encounters with the past at Bosutswe, Botswana (James Denbow and Morongwa Mosothwane, assisted by Nonofho Mathibidi Ndobochani); Reworking African(ist) archaeology in the postcolonial period: a sociocultural anthropologist's perspective (Faye V. Harrison). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**60 Sow, Ibrahima**

La philosophie africaine en question: le pourquoi et le comment / Ibrahima Sow - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2002/09), t. 52, no. 1/2, p. 37-66.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy; ethnophilosophy; African identity.

Le présent article s'efforce de réorienter le débat sur la philosophie africaine dans une perspective purement théorique. La constitution de cette philosophie africaine serait liée, d'une manière ou d'une autre, au besoin d'une identité, d'une reconnaissance de soi et d'une affirmation philosophique de l'être africain face à une "europhilosophie". Or, cette interrogation se rattache à la question fondamentale du concept même de philosophie, posée par Heidegger. L'article examine la position des "ethnophilosophes" et ce qu'ont dit les philosophes africains comme P. Hountondji, A.A. Dieng, I. Sow ou M. Towa face aux thèses heideggériennes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**61 Tagou, Célestin**

*The dynamics of conflict, peace and development in African societies : [from local to international] = La dynamique des conflits, de la paix et du développement dans les sociétés africaines ; [du local au global] / ed. by Célestin Tagou ; inaugural address by Johan Galtung. - Yaoundé : PUPA-APUP, cop. 2010. - 298 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Series AIPCD) - Bijdragen in het Engels en Frans. - Papers presented at an international colloquium "The dynamics of conflict, reconciliation and peace in African societies : from the local to the national level and beyond" held in 2009 at the Université Protestante d'Afrique Centrale at Yaoundé, Cameroon. - Met bibliogr., gloss., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.*

ISBN 9956647012

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; conflict resolution; peacebuilding; conference papers (form); 2009.

This volume brings together the papers presented at the international colloquium "The dynamics of conflict, reconciliation and peace in African societies", held in Yaoundé on 6-9 April 2009. The first set of papers discuss theoretical issues: The intrinsic linkage between conflict, development, civilization and peace in 21 century (J. Galtung); Paradigmes dominants dans l'histoire de la pensée de paix: de l'universalisme antique à l'idéalisme onusien (C. Tagou); Africa's splendid social technology of reconciliation, and the political sociology of its under-utilisation at the national and international level (W.M.J. van Binsbergen); La prise en compte - et en charge - des souffrances psychologiques comme préalable au processus de paix et de résolution de conflits (E.F. Uwanyiligira). The second group of papers deal with case studies: Conflict transformation, reconciliation and peace building in northern Uganda - anthropological perspectives (L. Lenhart); L'impact des églises bukaviennes dans les problèmes de paix et développement (A.E. Abi on the

Democratic Republic of Congo); Women and post conflict reconstruction in Rwanda (P. Uwineza); Peace-development nexus in societies transiting from conflict: case study of northern Uganda (F. Okumu-Alya). The last three chapters discuss peace processes in the wider international context: Looking East (Asia): responsible leadership - a pre-requisite for peace and development in Africa (R. Tetzlaff); The securitization of development more political leverage for Africa or more interference from the outside? (L. Brock); Les enjeux environnementaux de la reconversion économique post conflit (C. Njomgang). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**62 Weldehaimanot, Simon M.**

Unlocking the African Court of Justice and Human Rights / Simon M. Weldehaimanot - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 167-209.

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

In July 2005 the African Union (AU) decided to merge the Court of Justice of the African Union (CJ) and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) to form the African Court of Justice and Human Rights (ACJ&HR). The way the merger is provided by the ACJ&HR Protocol to a large extent maintains the separate identity of the CJ and the ACHPR, which will form the two sections of the ACJ&HR. The CJ (condemned to be merged before it is established) is the principal judicial organ of the AU, whereas the ACHPR is a treaty body. The ACJ&HR has been made the judicial organ of the AU. To understand the modalities of the merger, the author looks at the nature of the two independent courts and then at the one formed out of their merger, briefly discussing what will be lost and gained when the merger takes place. The limited standing of NGOs and individuals before the ACHPR has not been remedied, even though standing before the ACJ&HR is expanded to a few new entities, such as the Committee of Experts. The author discusses the legal and non-legal arguments for enabling NGOs and individuals to bring cases before the ACJ&HR, including the role of Amicus Curiae and the entitlement of the African Commission and the Committee of Experts to refer or submit a case. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**63 White, Robert A.**

The moral foundations of media ethics in Africa / Robert A. White - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2010), vol. 31, no. 1, p. 42-67.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; journalism; professional ethics.

A number of the analyses of media ethics in African contexts argue that journalists and other media workers vacillate and are inconsistent in following basic norms of ethical practice because this practice is not anchored in an underlying moral foundation rooted in

African values. Various models of foundational African moral philosophy have been proposed, such as communalistic Afrocentred values, but there is little evidence that media practice is actually related to these abstract formulations of African values. The present study argues that foundational values must be inferred from accounts of ethical decisionmaking in newsroom and other media production practices. This article reviews six areas of experience in which foundations of journalistic values and ethics surface: discussions about the basic role identity of journalists; sensitivity to the suffering of vulnerable people; the communalistic basis of African moral commitments; the support of professional colleagues; organizations committed to developing norms of professional media conduct; and academic research on media ethics. It proposes a composite formulation of journalistic ethics that can be tested in further research. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### **64 Zeleza, Paul Tiyambe**

African diasporas: toward a global history / Paul Tiyambe Zeleza - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 1, p. 1-19.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; diasporas; African studies.

This article interrogates the development of African diaspora studies. It is based on the author's research over the past five years, which aimed to map out the dispersals of African peoples in all the major regions of the world, compare the processes of diasporization within and among these regions, and examine the patterns of diaspora engagements - demographic, cultural, economic, political, ideological and iconographic - with Africa. It offers a vigorous critique of the hegemonous Afro-Atlantic, US model in African diaspora studies which is problematic when applied to other world regions and periods. It focuses on two critical challenges that students of African diasporas must confront: the terms of analysis that are adopted, and the problems of historical mapping. For a more pluralistic and productive global history of African diasporas, one that is suited to the pan-Africanism and internationalism of the 21st century, more complex diasporas need to be conceptualized. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **NORTHEAST AFRICA**

#### **ERITREA**

#### **65 Ogbaharya, Daniel**

Community-based natural resources management in Eritrea and Ethiopia: toward a comparative institutional analysis / Daniel Ogbaharya and Aregai Tecle - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 490-509.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Eritrea; natural resource management; land tenure; community participation.

Community-based natural resources management (CNRM), which emphasizes community empowerment, participation and enhanced use of indigenous knowledge in resources and environmental management, is an increasingly popular discourse for sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite its popularity, CNRM faces various discursive and institutional challenges in countries with a recent history of top-down development. This paper provides a comparative examination of the specific historical, ideological and political contexts behind discourses, policies and institutions for and against community-based resources and environmental management in Ethiopia and Eritrea. There is a need for greater emphasis on communal rights to pastoral, agricultural and forest resources, in contrast to the continued support for a neo-Malthusian dispensation of environmental rehabilitation or reclamation which still reigns supreme in both Eritrea and Ethiopia. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## ETHIOPIA

### **66 Baudouin, Axel**

Between neglect and control: questioning partnerships and the integration of informal actors in public solid waste management in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia / Axel Baudouin ... [et al.] - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 2/3, p. 29-42.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; waste management; State-society relationship; urban planning.

The paper addresses the long-standing role of informal actors in solid waste management in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Large numbers of people make a living through scavenging, waste collection and recycling. The varied and shifting relations between these actors and the local authorities are examined. For the most part, the authorities have largely neglected informal waste collectors. Recently, however, the role of informal actors was recognized and the authorities attempted to establish a "partnership" with informal actors in the waste sector. The paper discusses the consequences and problems involved in this partnership and how it facilitated political dominance and surveillance in a context of authoritarian governance. Informal actors have frequently resisted attempts at taxation and have avoided any collaboration with and control by the authorities. More generally, the paper concludes that political manipulation, poor accountability, lack of opportunities for participation, and the ensuing mistrust among informal actors towards local authorities prevent any successful integration of the actors and their interests in the public management of waste in the studied setting. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**67 Bishop, Carly**

From food aid to food security: the case of the Safety Net policy in Ethiopia / Carly Bishop and Dorothea Hilhorst - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 181-202 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; food security; food aid; development projects.

Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), launched in January 2005, is an attempt to bring food security to 5 million people by providing them with social security to close the yearly hunger gap, coupled with development projects to lift them permanently out of poverty. The programme is an example of the new policy arrangements that aim to link food aid to food security and development. This paper analyses the early implementation of the PSNP in two villages of the Amhara Region. It shows how the programme was in practice interpreted and used by local authorities to realize a related programme of voluntary resettlement, aimed to relocate people from the highlands to the lowlands, and how this locally changed the objective from helping the most vulnerable people to reserving the benefits of the programme for the more affluent and economically potent households. It shows how local responses to food security policies were informed by institutional patterns, discourses about food insecurity and the articulation of policy with adjacent or past policy practices. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**68 Guindeuil, Thomas**

"Pour l'âne, le miel n'a pas de goût" : miel et société dans l'histoire du royaume d'Éthiopie / Thomas Guindeuil - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 283-306 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; honey; apiculture; symbols; folk medicine; social status.

L'étude des sources de l'histoire du royaume chrétien d'Éthiopie permet de caractériser le miel au-delà de sa seule nature alimentaire, c'est à dire de le situer au cœur de la vie de la société. Symbole de fertilité et d'abondance dans la littérature éthiopienne, ses mentions métaphoriques recoupent une réalité économique ancienne dans le royaume, de la vie paysanne au commerce international. La très haute valeur marchande de ce produit est indissociable de son rôle dans les échanges sociaux ou encore des vertus médicinales qu'on lui prête. Enfin, l'histoire de la place du miel et surtout de son principal produit dérivé, l'hydromel, est celle d'une différenciation sociale fondée sur les manières de table. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**69 Kassie, Girma T.**

Implicit prices of indigenous bull traits in crop-livestock mixed production systems of Ethiopia / Girma T. Kassie, Awudu Abdulai and Clemens Wollny - In: *African Development Review*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 482-494 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; cattle; market; prices.

This study examines the bull trait preferences of cattle buyers and estimates the relative willingness to pay for the preferred attributes. Data were generated using choice experiment method in five markets in central Ethiopia. Standard and Heterogeneity in Mean (H-M) Random Parameters Logit (RPL) models were used to analyse buyers' preferences for traits, while kernel density estimators were employed to examine the distribution of the willingness to pay for the individual traits. The results show that cattle buyers of central Ethiopia assign high values for good traction potential, big body size, disease resistance, calf vigour, and for places of origin when choosing bulls in the market. The preferences cattle buyers have for these attributes do vary essentially due to differences in occupation, education and age. The main implication of the findings is the necessity of identification and reckoning of trait preferences while designing crossbreeding efforts meant to sustain development of cattle production. Comprehensive and informed approach in this regard will also contribute to reducing the erosion of the genetic diversity of the indigenous animal genetic resources. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

**70 Ogbaharya, Daniel**

Community-based natural resources management in Eritrea and Ethiopia: toward a comparative institutional analysis / Daniel Ogbaharya and Aregai Tecle - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 490-509.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Eritrea; natural resource management; land tenure; community participation.

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**71 Tadesse, Bamlaku**

Women in conflict and indigenous conflict resolution among the Issa and Gurgura clans of Somali in Eastern Ethiopia / Bamlaku Tadesse - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 85-110.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; social conflicts; women; conflict resolution; Somali.

This article examines the impacts of social conflict on women, the role of women in conflict processes and in indigenous conflict resolution, as well as the participation of women in social institutions and ceremonies among the Issa and Gurgura clans of the Somali in eastern Ethiopia. It explores the system of conflict resolution in these clans, and women's representation in the system. The primary role of women in the formation of social capital through marriage and blood relations between different clans or ethnic groups is assessed. The paper focuses on some of the important elements of the sociocultural settings of the study community that are in one way or another related to conflict and indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms. It also examines the positive role of marriage practices in the formation of social capital, strengthening friendship and unity instead of enmity. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## 72 Tegegne, Habtamu Mengistie

Rethinking property and society in Gondärine Ethiopia / Habtamu Mengistie Tegegne - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 89-106 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; land tenure; social classes; historiography; historical sources.

The historiographic question that this article asks is: How can historians uncover actual social and economic practices without imposing anachronistic standards and terminologies on the available evidence? In studies of the Ethiopian land system, most historians have argued that large sections of Ethiopian society were organized around two forms of land tenure, 'rist' or the hereditary and 'usufruct' land right of peasants, and 'gult', a unit of land held by social elites as fiefs for the king and lords. The author argues that this interpretation needs rethinking. In particular, the study of land charters justifies the need to formulate new analytical concepts for the study of Ethiopian society and its property system by recontextualizing the agrarian literature in terms of the categories of 'rim' - a form of private property - and 'zéga' (pl. 'zégoch') - a socially subservient class of peasants. The analysis focuses on the relationship between landlords and 'zégoch' - in the context of social, economic, and cultural realities in eighteenth and nineteenth-century Ethiopia. The thesis is that during this period the Ethiopian ruling classes gained their power and income primarily from ownership of 'rim' land and the labour of 'zégoch'. Bibliogr., gloss., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 73 Toggia, Pietro Stefano

*Ethiopia in transit : millennial quest for stability and continuity* / ed. by Pietro Toggia, Melakou Tegegn and Abebe Zegeye. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2011. - V, 221 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 0415616972

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Ethiopian studies; historiography; political conditions; government policy.

This book was published earlier as a special issue of 'African Identities' (vol. 6, no. 4 (2008)) focusing on Ethiopia in transit. The contributions critically examine the constructions of Ethiopia and interrogate historical and contemporaneous issues, as well as the multiple contradictions that define present-day Ethiopia. Contents: History writing as a State ideological project in Ethiopia (Pietro Toggia); Modernity, Eurocentrism, and radical politics in Ethiopia, 1961-1991 (Teshale Tibebu); The Beta Israel and the impossible return (Abebe Zegeye); Who is Amhara? (Mackonen Michael); A new discourse on 'gender' in Ethiopia (Indrawatie Biseswar); An investigation into the maintenance of the Maale language in Ethiopia (Lawrie Barnes and Kobus van Aswegen); The EPRDF vis-à-vis Ethiopia's development challenges (Melakou Tegegn); A retrospective observation of Elias Sime (Meskerem Assegued); Situated neoliberalism and urban crisis in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Fassil Demissie). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **74 Tsegaye Regassa**

*Issues of federalism in Ethiopia : towards an inventory* / ed. Tsegaye Regassa. - [Addis Ababa] : Addis Ababa University, Faculty of Law, 2009. - XIII, 350 p. ; 20 cm. - (Series on Ethiopian constitutional law) - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; federalism; ethnicity; multilingualism; language policy; constitutions.

This collective volume identifies some of the most salient issues regarding federalism and the federal constitution in Ethiopia. In an introductory chapter, Tsegaye Regassa identifies three categories of issues, namely issues of design, of practice and of culture. Subsequent chapters analyse select areas of federalism that provoke a divergent set of opinions in the Ethiopian legal professional community, namely language rights, the right of "nations, nationalities and peoples" to self-determination, and the rights of women in a predominantly ethnic federal system. Language rights are explored from the perspective of the principles that govern the choice of working languages at the federal level (Aberra Defega), from the perspective of the need for equitable relations among competing languages and fair regulation of linguistic justice (Yared Legesse) and from a comparative perspective by juxtaposing the Ethiopian system alongside that of South Africa (Yonatan Tesfay Fessha). Christophe Van der Bekken considers the rights of ethnolinguistic groups in the context of the state constitutions. Lahra Smith raises the question as to whether ethnic federalism is bad for Ethiopian women. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 75 Zeleke, Meron

'Ye Shakoch Chilot' (the court of the sheikhs) : a traditional institution of conflict resolution in Oromiya zone of Amhara regional state, Ethiopia / Meron Zeleke - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 63-84.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; customary courts; conflict resolution.

Traditional institutions of conflict resolution play a significant role in the day-to-day lives of Africans in general and Ethiopians in particular. They serve as alternative institutions of conflict resolution in a country where the State legal system is failing to fully provide the judiciary needs of the nation. The strong social tie existing in the community makes the significance of reconciliation, the key role of traditional institutions, indispensable. On the basis of ethnographic research carried out in Jille Dhmugaa district, this paper looks at the following questions: what are the pull factors towards traditional institutions? And why do people prefer the traditional institutions vis-à-vis the State legal system ('forum shopping')? It presents an ethnographic study of a shrine, viz. the shrine of Tiru Sina. This shrine has a weekly conflict resolution session, handling diverse cases ranging from civil to criminal matters and serving a broad geographical area. The paper has three parts. The first gives a brief description of the shrine and the court of the sheikhs. The second part deals with the diverse nature of cases handled by the court of the sheikhs. Part three discusses the main argument, viz. the factors affecting the choice for the court of the sheikhs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## SOMALIA

## 76 Abuhakema, Ghazi

The Somali Youth League constitution : a handwritten Arabic copy (c. 1947?) from the Ethiopian Security Forces Archives in Harär / Ghazi Abuhakema and Tim Carmichael - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 450-466.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; political parties; political history; party structure; Arabic language.

The group founded in 1943 as the Somali Youth Club (SYC) and reorganized in 1947 as the Somali Youth League (SYL) dominated Somali politics for decades, yet has been subjected to little focused scholarship. This article briefly summarizes the SYL's history; reproduces and translates an Arabic copy of the party's constitution which is housed in the Harärgé branch of the Security Forces Archives in neighbouring Ethiopia; and comments on the problematic nature of the document's Arabic. This version of the SYL constitution is part of the SYL's history in Ethiopia, as well as the group's changing and poorly understood relationships with the Addis Ababa government and Ethiopia's security forces headquarters in Jijjiga and Harär. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**77 Gebrewold, Belachew**

When things fall apart :conflict dynamics and an order beside the State in postcollapse Somalia / Belachew Gebrewold and Dustin Dehéza - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-20.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; State collapse; conflict.

Twenty years after the State in Somalia collapsed, Somalia is still being referred to as a failed State. The term of 'State failure' to describe the situation in Somalia since the breakdown of the central order and the ouster of Siad Barre in 1991 does not only fail to adequately describe the order that has emerged from the breakdown of the State. It is a term to describe the current situation that actually describes the period that led up to the breakdown of State structures. Against this background, this article argues that by using the concept of an order 'beside the State' the situation in Somalia can be captured more accurately. In trying to expand this model, it is further argued that the Somali conflict needs to be understood as a multi-level 'conflict system' that extends from a local to a regional and global level. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**78 Hesse, Brian J.**

*Somalia : State collapse, terrorism and piracy* / guest ed.: Brian J. Hesse. - Abingdon : Routledge, Taylor & Francis, 2010. - p. 245-362. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of contemporary African studies, ISSN 0258-9001 ; vol. 28, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; State collapse; terrorism; piracy; peace negotiations; international relations.

Why and how should the international community deal with the collapsed State of Somalia? From the presence of al-Qaeda operatives to pirates, to what extent is Somalia a threat to global peace and commerce? Can select Somali success stories provide guidance on how to correct what is most wrong with Somalia? This special issue of the 'Journal of Contemporary African Studies' sheds light on these questions. Contributions: Introduction: the myth of 'Somalia' (Brian J. Hesse); The UN-led Djibouti peace process for Somalia 2008-2009: results and problems (Apuuli Phillip Kasaija); Somalia and global terrorism: a growing connection? (Mohamed Ibrahim); The fourth point: an examination of the influence of Kenyan Somalis in Somalia (Donovan C. Chau); An open letter to Uncle Sam: America, pray leave Somalia to its own devices (Said S. Samatar); Putting Somali piracy in context (J. Peter Pham); Where Somalia works (Brian J. Hesse). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SUDAN

**79 De Maio, Jennifer L.**

Is war contagious? : the transnationalization of conflict in Darfur / Jennifer L. De Maio - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 25-44 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Central African Republic; Chad; civil wars; international relations; foreign policy; war.

Scholars often regard the transnationalization of civil wars as unique expansions of the war and in doing so overlook the importance of the international system in contributing to the spillover of violence. The relationship between domestic situations and international contexts directly contributes to the transnationalization of civil war. The author focuses on the widening of the Darfur conflict from a domestic conflict in Sudan to a war with strong international connections and ties. She argues that the transnationalization of war in Darfur is not the result of diffusion or contagion. Instead, the spillover of violence is the result of calculations on the part of the Sudanese government, which is using the violence in Darfur to wage proxy wars in Chad and the Central African Republic. A dangerous system of war has developed, with the governments of Chad, the CAR, and Sudan supporting and arming rebel groups in pursuit of wider political objectives and military goals. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**80 Deng, Luka Biong**

Livelihood diversification and civil war : Dinka communities in Sudan's civil war / Luka Biong Deng - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 381-399 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; livelihoods; risk; rural households; Dinka; civil wars.

It is generally recognized that diversification is among the livelihood strategies adopted by rural households to manage risk events, yet understanding of its status and effectiveness in the context of civil war is lacking or inadequately researched. The empirical findings in a non-conflict context suggest that the higher the risk and the more assets available, the more households will diversify. This article is an attempt to gain a nuanced understanding of the status of livelihood diversification in the context of civil war. Findings from the Dinka in southern Sudan indicate that diversification is not always the best livelihood strategy option in the context of civil war. Within the households exposed to civil war, those exposed to endogenous counter-insurgency warfare tend to diversify their primary livelihood activities less. Contrary to commonly-held views, among the households exposed to exogenous counter-insurgency warfare, the non-poor households tend to diversify their primary livelihood activities less than the poor households. Similar findings are also observed from the results of the comparative analysis of different forms of diversification in crop production, livestock management and assets. The differential status of livelihood

diversification observed during civil war is more explained by the nature and characteristics of counter-insurgency warfare. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**81 Patey, Luke A.**

Crude days ahead? : oil and the resource curse in Sudan / Luke A. Patey - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 437, p. 617-636.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; petroleum; political economy; peace treaties.

Oil remains a major threat to peace and stability in Sudan as the interim period of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement draws to a close. With a 2011 referendum for Southern secession on the near horizon, political relations between the government of Sudan and the semi-autonomous government of Southern Sudan rest precariously on a fragile economy and waning oil sector. This analysis of the political economy of oil in Sudan since 2005 finds that governance at national, regional, and local levels has largely failed to manage the damaging political and economic effects of the resource curse. Uncertainty surrounding Khartoum's oil transfers to the South, negligence and corruption among the Southern elite, and the lack of a peace dividend to offset environmental degradation in oil-bearing regions trace the multiplicity of the resource curse in Sudan. While compromises on oil between political elites offer some hope of avoiding a future North-South civil war, the regional and local dimensions of the resource curse remain critical sources of armed conflict. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**82 Vaughan, Chris**

Reinventing the wheel?: local government and neo-traditional authority in late-colonial northern Sudan / by Chris Vaughan - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 255-278.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; local government; indirect rule; 1940-1949; 1950-1959.

The introduction of 'local government' in the British Empire was part of a wider project of postwar imperial policy to make 'other' political cultures look less 'other' and more like the metropole itself. Imperial subjects sitting on councils were now ordering their business in line with metropolitan models of ritualized council meetings, thus partially entering what was still a privileged sphere of whiteness. Local government was envisaged as both a disciplinary training ground for future political independence as well as a bulwark against the spread of nationalism among local communities. However, according to the present paper - which looks at the case of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Sudan -, this local government was a cosmetic change, intended to buy time for colonial government to make more effective bargains with an ever more demanding educated elite, while real power remained in the hands of the established allies of the State, so-called 'traditional' notables or chiefs. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

**83 Asaah, Augustine H.**

In the realm of the beyond: cross-border life, pan-Africanism, and identity in Ahmadou Kourouma's novels / Augustine H. Asaah - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2009), no. 30, p. 639-651.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; novels; boundaries; identity.

This paper examines themes such as exile, displacement, life across borders, rootlessness, identity, and the derailment of the Pan-Africanist project in Ahmadou Kourouma's novels "Les soleils des indépendances", "Monnè, outrages et défis", "En attendant le vote des bêtes sauvages", "Allah n'est pas obligé". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**84 Bissielo, Anacré**

Les permanences et les impensés de la réflexion sur la démocratie en Afrique / Anacré Bissielo - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 161-169.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; democratization; political science; values.

L'auteur propose une réflexion sur la démocratisation en Afrique après cinquante ans d'indépendance et, en particulier, depuis la période des "Conférences nationales" censées inaugurer la reconstruction des jeunes États dans les années 1990. Du point de vue de la théorie, il rappelle l'existence de diverses études sur le système de valeurs sociopolitiques. Cependant, l'exigence intellectuelle n'a pas débouché sur une véritable démocratisation. La question de la démocratie en Afrique est à rapprocher de celle du rôle des élites actuelles. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 204-205). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**85 Devèze, Jean-Claude**

*Challenges for African agriculture* / Jean-Claude Devèze, ed. ; pref. by Jean-Michel Debrat. - Washington, DC : World Bank, cop. 2011. - XXIII, 267 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa development forum) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0821384813

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; small farms; agricultural policy; agricultural development.

This book deals with the future of African family farms and their role in the development of sub-Saharan Africa. The first part of the book discusses the challenges facing smallholder

agriculture in Africa: the demographic challenge, given the continued growth of the rural population and the substantial migrations; the economic challenge, in terms of the place of agriculture in development, given the international context and the opening up of markets; and the environmental challenge, involving the use of natural resources and ecosystem management, in connection with land pressure and climate change. The second part of the book presents five fields of action that can be incorporated into government policies to promote successful agricultural transitions: improve systems of land tenure, strengthen innovation processes, capture regional markets for food products, develop financing for agriculture, and promote human capital. The final part gives the platform to four African officials who present their vision on the future of agriculture: N'Diogou Fall (Senegal), Philip M. Kiriro (Kenya), François Traoré (Burkina Faso), and Ibrahim Assane Mayaki (Niger). Contributors: P. Chedanne, J.-C. Devèze, F. Doligez, G. Faure, F. Gendreau, J.-J. Goussard, R. Labrousse, C. Lapenu, P. Lavigne Delville, J.-P. Lemelle, A. Lipchitz, B. Losch, V. Papazian, J.-P. Pichot, V. Ribier, C. Torre, B. Wampfler. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**86 Dowdle, Andrew J.**

Resource allocation and military budgetary politics in sub-Saharan Africa / Andrew J. Dowdle - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 65-79 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; defence policy; armed forces; public expenditure.

While scholars have tried to explain the variation in spending by sub-Saharan African countries on conventional forces or auxiliary forces, no study has been done that compares the resource allocation process for both. This article proposes to rectify this oversight by comparing and contrasting the various factors that determine why countries spend money on certain types of security organizations. Two similar ordinary least squares regression models are constructed to measure the influence of certain variables on conventional and paramilitary strength. The analysis indicates that governments elect to spend more money on conventional forces when faced with military conflicts as opposed to potential threats. By contrast, inter-State conflicts suppress spending on irregular forces. The best predictor of State spending on auxiliary organizations involves domestic factors such as the existence of a civilian government. The most surprising finding is that spending on conventional and auxiliary forces is not always an "either/or" decision. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**87 Finnegan, Ruth**

Studying the oral literatures of Africa in the 1960s and today / Ruth Finnegan - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 15-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; oral literature; research.

This paper was presented at the 7th Conference of the International Society for the Oral Literatures of Africa (ISOLA) held at Lecce (Italy), 11-15 June 2008. The author proposes personal reflections on some changes over the last generation in how the oral literatures of Africa have been studied. Drawing on her own experience, particularly with examples from the Limba of Sierra Leone, the author comments on contrasts between the 1960s and now. In addition to the huge corpus of innovative and imaginative work by researchers and practitioners from many backgrounds, there have been shifts in the image of 'Africa' and in the overall perspectives of such work. These include the international and historical context in which, unlike earlier, such work is now set, together with the increasing recognition of Africa-based scholars, emphasis on 'performance' and creativity and new approaches to the analysis and situating of 'oral texts'. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**88 Fonkoua, Pierre**

*La décentralisation de l'éducation en Afrique subsaharienne : avancées et hésitations /* sous la direction de Pierre Fonkoua et Louis Marmoz. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 271 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Cahiers africains de recherche en éducation, ISSN 1634-331X ; 7) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 2296132324

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; Cameroon; Gabon; Guinea; Chad; Togo; educational reform; decentralization; educational policy.

Quatre parties traitent de la question de la décentralisation de l'éducation en Afrique subsaharienne: 1) Domaines, 2) Degrés et efficacité, 3) Bonne gouvernance, 4) Expériences nationales et enjeux. Titres: 1) Décentralisation de l'éducation et contextualisation de l'enseignement (Gaspard Mbemba) - École et décentralisation dans une direction préfectorale de l'éducation de Guinée (Djénabou Baldé); 2) Le rôle des langues locales dans le processus de décentralisation de l'éducation au Cameroun (Paul Thierry Elobo et Gianna Pallante) - Politique de décentralisation et éducation des filles au Cameroun (Brigitte Matchinda) - La gestion participative de problèmes environnementaux sur le campus universitaire de Lomé: l'initiative du projet Campus-Vie (Kossi Souley Gbeto) - L'enseignement privé catholique au Gabon et la décentralisation (Galedi Nzey) - Réformes et régionalisation du système éducatif tchadien: un duel entre déconcentration et décentralisation (Salé Hagam); 3) Nouvelle gouvernance universitaire et problématique de la décentralisation (Dominique Mvogo) - Le curriculum de la formation des enseignants participe à la décentralisation pédagogique en Afrique (Luc Jamet); 4) La décentralisation au Cameroun: enjeux pour le financement public de l'éducation (Innocent Fozing) - Décentralisation et amélioration de la qualité de l'éducation: l'expérience de l'éducation de base au Cameroun (Albert Étienne Temkang) - Les enjeux politiques de la décentralisation en Afrique subsaharienne: le cas du Cameroun (Pierre Fonkoua, Innocent Fozing, George

Fonkeng Epah, Bruno Dzounessi Tayiim, Mgbwa Vandelin, Annie Mbiah, Odile Louise Kamdom). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 89 Jeon, Yongil

Fertility in sub-Saharan African countries with consideration to health and poverty / Yongil Jeon, Sang-Young Rhyu and Michael P. Shields - In: *African Development Review*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 540-555 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; fertility rate; demographic change.

Fertility has begun to fall in sub-Saharan Africa but it remains high on average and particularly for a few countries. This paper examines African fertility using a panel data set of 47 sub-Saharan countries between 1962 and 2003. Fixed and random country effect estimates are made in models where the explanatory variables are suggested by the theory of the demographic transition as modified by J.C. Caldwell (1982). Special attention is paid to the economic status of women, urbanization, the poverty level, and the health of the population including total health expenditures and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The results support Caldwell's hypothesis and are generally supportive of the hypothesis that a fertility transition is occurring. HIV/AIDS is found to have a negative impact on fertility. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 90 Lagoutte, Stéphanie

*Les droits de la femme et de l'enfant : réflexions africaines = Women and children's rights : African views* / sous la dir. de Stéphanie Lagoutte et Nina Svaneberg (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 384 p. ; 24 cm - French and English. - Met noten.

ISBN 2811104747

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Côte d'Ivoire; Kenya; Malawi; Niger; Togo; Uganda; children's rights; women's rights; marriage law; family law.

Le présent ouvrage sur la situation des femmes et des enfants en Afrique du point de vue des droits de l'homme comporte trois parties: 1) Perspectives générales sur la famille, les femmes, les enfants et les droits de l'homme en Afrique; 2) Mariage, divorce et droits de l'homme; 3) Défis pour les femmes et les enfants dans la société. Les textes des contributions sont en anglais et en français. 1) How African law protects women: the Maputo Protocol (Roselyn Karugonjo-Segawa) - Domesticating international children's rights: Kenya as a case study (Godfrey Odongo) - African values and the rights of the child: a view of the dilemmas and the prospects for change (Jackson Wafula Muyila) - Prolégomènes à une éventuelle réforme du droit du divorce au Niger (Boubacar Hassane) - Langues et appropriation des droits de l'homme: le cas du milieu rural mossi à tradition orale (Burkina Faso) (Issa Diallo). 2) Le consentement matrimonial à l'épreuve des réalités burkinabé (Elisabeth L. Kangambega) - La dot dans le code des personnes et de la famille

au Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire et Togo (Isabelle Akouhaba Anani) - A critical look at the property rights of customarily married women in Uganda: based upon cases from the Uganda Human Rights Commission (Christine Birabwa-Nsubuga). 3) Opportunities for improving the rights of women: women and political power in Malawi (Grace Tikambenji Malera) - Violence against women in Burundi: goals towards a more protective system (Guillaume Muringa) - L'assistance juridique aux mineurs délinquants dans les pays de l'Afrique occidentale francophone: l'exemple du Bénin (Éric Montcho-Agbassa). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**91 Lelièvre, Samuel**

Diffuser des films africains en Afrique: le cas du Cinéma numérique ambulant / Samuel Lelièvre - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 227-241.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; cinema; cultural cooperation.

Le cinéma africain est confronté à de grandes difficultés de production et de diffusion. Il a pu être aidé dans les années par des initiatives de coopération Nord-Sud subventionnées par l'État français. Aujourd'hui, la "révolution numérique" a des conséquences dans le secteur du cinéma et de l'audiovisuel. C'est dans cette perspective que l'on peut considérer une initiative originale, celle du Cinéma numérique ambulant (Cna). Après avoir défini la place des images audiovisuelles en Afrique subsaharienne, la présente étude décrit l'historique de l'action du Cna, puis son organisation et son dispositif. Elle situe son action au sein des contextes sociaux et culturels dans lesquels elle se déploie, principalement en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone, et aborde finalement la question de la technologie du numérique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**92 Logmo Mbelek, Aaron**

La souveraineté fiscale des États africains au Sud du Sahara (face aux enjeux du développement): l'exemple du Cameroun / par Aaron Logmo Mbelek - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 53-67.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; fiscal law; sovereignty; globalization.

Du fait du développement de la "nouvelle économie", la souveraineté fiscale des États en Afrique est susceptible de se retrouver fortement remise en cause sous l'effet d'un processus lié à une mondialisation et au caractère virtuel des échanges et du pouvoir fiscal, et à l'immatérialité des frontières. Si l'expression classique de la souveraineté fiscale des États, avec la territorialité de l'impôt, semble encore être à la base de la législation, il est tout aussi facile de constater l'altération de la souveraineté fiscale par les problèmes de développement. Ceux-ci portent atteinte au fonctionnement normal des États africains en général et au Cameroun en particulier. Il peut s'agir des contraintes des programmes

d'ajustement culturel, et de l'influence des nouvelles technologies, qui limitent la souveraineté fiscale des États. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**93 Mbah, Jean Ferdinand**

*Terrain : problèmes et postures* / Jean Ferdinand Mbah ... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 191 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Revue gabonaise de sociologie ; no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9782296123113

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Gabon; anthropological research; sociological research; research methods; universities.

Ce numéro spécial est centré autour des études anthropologiques et sociologiques et la réflexion se retourne sur la discipline elle-même, s'interrogeant sur la manière de penser le sujet et l'objet de la recherche, sur la hiérarchie et le pouvoir dans la mise en œuvre des études anthropologiques et sociologiques en Afrique - et plus particulièrement ici au Gabon - , sur la façon d'aborder le terrain, sur les influences extérieures (comme les politiques). Sommaire: La fabrique des savoirs en Afrique subsaharienne: acteurs, lieux et usages dans la longue durée (Jean Copans) - La relation d'enquête: instrument de connaissance sur l'objet (Jean Ferdinand Mbah) - La recherche scientifique à l'épreuve du terrain gabonais (Claudine-Augée Angoué - Les sociologues et le terrain gabonais: entre implication et renoncement (Placide Ondo) - Croisement des terrains culturels et construction des savoirs anthropologiques (Maixant Mebiame Zomo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**94 Monenembo, Thierno**

Comme un ovni qui ne décolle jamais, l'Afrique! / Thierno Monenembo - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 5-12.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; underdevelopment; modernization; traditions.

Selon l'auteur, plusieurs des maux qui affectent l'Afrique (entendue comme l'Afrique au sud du Sahara) trouvent leurs causes dans une manière d'addiction au passé, à la tradition. Inscrite dans un ordre précis et ancien, la culture traditionnelle, l'Afrique ne sait pas rompre avec le passé: tout changement est vécu comme un désordre, toute idée nouvelle comme une trahison. L'auteur préconise une renaissance "à la protestante", l'invention d'une modernité qui ne saurait faire l'économie d'un véritable dialogue avec l'Occident. Rés. en français et en anglais (p. 201). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**95 Ndikumana, Léonce**

Measurement of capital flight: methodology and results for sub-Saharan African countries / Léonce Ndikumana and James K. Boyce - In: *African Development Review*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 471-481 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; capital movements; balance of payments.

This paper presents the methodology for the computation of capital flight and reports new estimates of the magnitude and timing of capital flight from 33 sub-Saharan African countries from 1970 to 2004. The authors' methodology calculates capital flight as the residual difference between inflows and outflows of foreign exchange recorded in the balance of payments, with corrections for the magnitude of external borrowing, trade misinvoicing, and unrecorded remittances. They find that total capital flight from these countries in this period amounted to 443 billion dollars (in 2004 figures). With imputed interest earnings, the accumulated stock of flight capital amounted to 640 billion. These numbers exceed these countries' external debts, which in 2004 amounted to 193 billion dollars, indicating that sub-Saharan Africa is a net creditor to the rest of the world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**96 Ndinga Nziengui, Alphonse**

L'art subsaharien et l'expérience européenne / Alphonse Ndinga Nziengui - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 45-60.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Europe; visual arts; aesthetics.

Le présent article passe en revue différentes étapes de la découverte de l'art africain, en particulier de la statuaire, en Europe et traite de l'évolution dans son appréciation. Des collectionneurs européens s'y intéressèrent dès le dix-septième siècle. L'art "primitif" africain exerça un pouvoir d'attraction, voire de fascination, dès les expositions qui eurent lieu à Paris en 1889, sur des artistes (Picasso, Braque, Derain, Vlaminck, Brancusi, Modigliani, le groupe Brücke en Allemagne) en contribuant à la naissance du cubisme et de l'art moderne européen. L'esthétique de l'art négro-africain fut reconnue par le grand public occidental enfin. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 202). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**97 Ndounou, Landry P.R.**

Peut-on aider l'aide à aider l'Afrique? / Landry P.R. Ndounou - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 77-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; development cooperation; international economic relations.

Dans la perspective du développement initié au sortir de la colonisation, la solidarité internationale s'est traduite principalement en aide publique au développement (APD). Cependant, force est d'observer qu'après plusieurs décennies de solidarité des États industrialisés à l'égard des États africains, les objectifs initialement poursuivis sont loin d'avoir été réalisés. Ainsi, l'APD ne s'est pas toujours accompagnée de la possibilité d'une affirmation non équivoque des États africains sur la scène internationale. Le présent article entend examiner les raisons de cette inadéquation entre, d'une part, les principes et les objectifs affichés de l'APD et, de l'autre, les résultats obtenus. Il relève l'existence de limites institutionnelles et structurelles exogènes aux mouvements des flux financiers entre Nord et Sud; de plus, différents types de contradictions internes aux sociétés africaines, par exemple, au niveau des mentalités: sens peu aigu de l'intérêt général et du service public, acceptation difficile de l'esprit de contradiction ou esprit critique; sur le plan culturel et social, tendance à l'inertie ou diminution des capacités d'innovation; sur le plan politique, rejet du pluralisme des idées, des pratiques et de toute possibilité d'alternance, donc de la démocratie; sur le plan économique, faible culture de l'épargne et de l'investissement productif. L'auteur identifie encore certains facteurs qui empêchent de profiter des délocalisations et des investissements étrangers qui sont une caractéristique de la mondialisation. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 202). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**98 Onoma, Ato Kwamena**

The use of land to generate political support / Ato Kwamena Onoma - In: *Africa Development*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 147-155.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; land; property rights; politics.

Placing the use of land to garner and reward political support in a broader historical perspective, the author argues that this practice is not necessarily peculiar to contemporary African politics. The favouring of government supporters in land distribution programmes and the exchange of land for political support are neither a very recent practice characterizing the return to multiparty democracy in Africa nor a preserve of corrupt African leaders. In exploring the institutional foundations of the exchange of land for political support the author clarifies the dynamics involved in this practice. This leads to an understanding of the crusade against institutions that guarantee property rights, such as village committees and councils of elders, land courts, title and deeds registries, and special enforcement agencies, and the uncertainty that tends to go along with the exchange of land for political support. The social costs of this phenomenon, as well as the human costs of evictions and expropriation of properties, are high, beyond the fact that in these political markets for land, parcels sometimes go to those who need them least and those who are least likely to make productive use of them. Politicians also find their arbitrary control of the power to guarantee rights in land useful because it allows them to perform the

delicate task of gerrymandering constituencies without redrawing boundaries. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**99 Raposo, Pedro Amakasu**

Chinese and Japanese development co-operation : South-South, North-South, or what? / Pedro Amakasu Raposo and David M. Potter - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 177-202 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; China; Japan; development cooperation; foreign policy.

This article compares the evolution and characteristics of Chinese and Japanese aid, assessing the impact of their aid policies in sub-Saharan Africa from the 1950s to the present. It argues that China and Japan's aid programmes share more similarities than dissimilarities. Both pursue aid strategies that spread allocations across a region rather than concentrating upon specific countries. The article seeks to clarify the following questions: in what way are Chinese and Japanese aid strategies different from each other and Western donors? Should their aid be seen as a form of South-South cooperation that provides an alternative to the West's hegemony in Africa? Or is aid from these donors simply another strategy to control African resources and State elites in the guise of a partnership of equals? Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**100 Rempel, Ruth**

"No better than a slave or outcast" : skill, identity, and power among the porters of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, 1887-1890 / by Ruth Rempel - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 279-318 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; East Africa; Zanzibar; group identity; porters; expeditions; personal names; 1880-1889.

The primary purpose of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition (1887-1890) was to provide assistance to Emin Pasha, governor of Equatoria, the southern-most province in Egypt's Sudanese empire, which was threatened by Mahdist forces and by pressure from British administrators, functioning as "the assignees in the bankruptcy of the Egyptian government". The Expedition crossed central Africa in the late 1880s. Many of its members were intent on maintaining or adopting distinctive identities. Its Sudanese strove to maintain a martial identity, its Manyema porters to create an ethnic and occupational one, and its Europeans to construct themselves as gentlemen, explorers, and successful imperial agents. Based on Expedition records, this article focuses on the creation of identity by the Expedition's Zanzibar-based porters, which occurred on an individual basis, but also involved a collective effort to assert themselves as 'wangwana' or 'waungwana' (freemen, gentlemen). The acquisition of particular skills and work strategies was one part of this identity creation, names were another. Porters both maintained and adopted names, a part

of their process of identity creation that can be accessed through the Expedition's unusual wealth of documentation. App., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**101 Soumaho, Mesmin-Noël**

Comment lire les dynamiques sociales africaines au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle? : état des savoirs, enjeux et perspectives épistémologiques / Mesmin-Noël Soumaho - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2009), no. 3, p. 143-159.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; social sciences; epistemology.

Le présent texte, revu et actualisé, est issu d'une communication faite à l'inauguration de "l'exposition livres", organisée lors du colloque international sur "Les sciences sociales en Afrique sub-saharienne: bilan et perspectives" (Libreville, Gabon, 7-12 juin 1999). Il traite de la contribution des sciences sociales à la construction des dynamiques sociales en Afrique sub-saharienne en rapport avec les périodes coloniale, des indépendances et post-coloniale, et dans le contexte actuel de la mondialisation. L'enjeu épistémologique était de voir comment favoriser l'édification d'une science sociale africaniste, dynamique et critique, et capable d'engagement face aux défis du nouveau millénaire. L'auteur prend l'exemple de la manière dont une organisation cosmopolite comme le CODESRIA cherche à résoudre le problème de la "fracture scientifique", et des obstacles épistémologiques et idéologiques (au-delà de l'eurocentrisme, de l'"afropessimisme" et de l'"afroptimisme") de la production intellectuelle, en particulier dans le domaine des sciences sociales en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. en français et en anglais (p. 204). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**102 Tenikue, Michel**

Birth order and schooling : theory and evidence from twelve sub-Saharan countries / Michel Tenikue and Bertrand Verheyden - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 459-495 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; schooling; age; economic behaviour; household budget.

The authors examine the impact of birth order on the discrimination between siblings in terms of schooling and child labour. A dynamic model shows how birth order interacts with current and future consumption and highlights the crucial role of household wealth. Whereas in poor families liquidity constraints when children are young penalise earlier-born children, richer families tend to invest more in the education of these children. The authors test these predictions by using recent Demographic and Health Survey data sets for twelve sub-Saharan countries. Controlling for household fixed effects, gender and age, the results confirm that the education levels of earlier born children are ceteris paribus lower than their later-born siblings in poor households, whereas earlier-born children are more educated in richer ones. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**103 Tidjani Alou, Antoinette**

Ancestors from the East, spirits from the West : surviving and reconfiguring the exogenous violence of global encounters in the Sahel / Antoinette Tidjani Alou - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 75-92.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Sahel; myths; spirit possession; culture contact.

The Sahel possesses an outstanding history as an arena of social, political, economic, cultural and interethnic interrelations and conflicts. This is visible notably in foundation narratives that exist all over the region, staking claims to an ancestor from the Islamic East. This widespread phenomenon intersects interestingly with a cult of spirit possession like hawka, originating in the oral culture of Arewa in East-Central Niger, renowned for its steadfast attachment to African ancestral religion and arising from the embodied spiritual reaction and resistance to European colonization. Hawka highlights cultural responses to a violent encounter with the West. This paper examines aspects of these two interconnected intercultural themes and motifs arising from historical encounters with East and West. It argues that the presence in the Nigerian Sahel of "ancestors from the East" and of "spirits from the West", distant in time but not in significance, responds to the domination of Sahelian societies by Arabs and Europeans, eliciting in the affected African populations diverse cultural and religious strategies of negation and negotiation of the tensions and compromises involved in identity formation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**104 Wells, Jill**

Employment relationships and organizing strategies in the informal construction sector / Jill Wells & Arthur Jason - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 2/3, p. 107-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; South Africa; Tanzania; construction industry; labour relations; labour recruitment; trade unions.

The expansion of self-employment, casual labour and outsourcing in the construction sector around the world and the growing involvement of intermediaries has led to an increasing complexity of employment relationships. The paper discusses the implications of this complexity for collective organizing, drawing on recent studies of informal labour in the construction sector in three cities in Africa (Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, and Cape Town) and a fourth study in Nepal. Recruitment through intermediaries clearly limits the opportunity for trade unions to organize the workers. As the greatest divide seems to lie between the intermediaries and the large contractors, however, there may be scope for collaboration among the intermediary agencies and the workers, who together can put pressure on the large contractors to get better deals for workers. The paper then takes a closer look at the Tanzania case, where informal construction workers have come together in groups for social security and economic purposes. The relationships within the groups and the role of

the leaders is discussed. These dispersed groups have recently formed an umbrella organization, the Tanzanian Informal Construction Workers Association. The paper discusses its agenda, achievements, targets, and the diverse range of allies and actors with whom the association engages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**105 Youde, Jeremy**

Government AIDS policies and public opinion in Africa / Jeremy Youde - In: *Politikon*: (2009), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 219-235 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; AIDS; health policy; public opinion.

The AIDS epidemic has exacted a terrible toll on the African continent, but little research has examined how Africans themselves feel about their governments' responses to this health crisis. Using Afrobarometer survey data from 15 different sub-Saharan African States collected between 2002 and 2004, the author examines the factors that lead to higher support for an individual government's AIDS control efforts. The results suggest that, in some instances, support for a government's AIDS policies may simply be a proxy for more generalized support for the government. They also suggest that governments that can demonstrate competency in one area (like economic management) may have more leeway from the public to address an issue like AIDS. While HIV/AIDS certainly still carries a stigma in certain communities throughout the continent, the survey results may suggest that AIDS policies are, for better or worse, entering the realm of 'normal' politics. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**106 Zidouemba, Dominique Hado**

L'édition scientifique en Afrique noire francophone (1960-2006) / Dominique Hado Zidouemba - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2002/09), t. 52, no. 1/2, p. 175-200.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; publishing; research; book industry.

L'édition scientifique (ou académique ou savante) couvre l'ensemble des œuvres produites par la recherche universitaire mais aussi un certain nombre d'ouvrages didactiques et de manuels universitaires. En Afrique, complexe et peu rentable, elle n'est pas prise en compte par les maisons d'édition commerciales et vit une crise quasi structurelle. En Afrique noire francophone, les structures chargées de promouvoir l'édition scientifique sont de création récente, quand elles n'étaient pas léguées par le colonisateur. Le présent article analyse les structures et les méthodes de gestion de l'édition scientifique, dresse le bilan de la production par pays, identifie les obstacles qui entravent le développement de cette édition spécialisée, et passe en revue les solutions proposées depuis 1960 pour parer à ces obstacles. L'auteur propose un bilan faisant le point de la situation de l'édition scientifique

pour la période 1960-1990 pour les pays suivants: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Mali, Niger, République démocratique du Congo, Sénégal, Togo. L'auteur rappelle les tables rondes sur l'édition scientifique qui ont eu lieu par le passé (sur l'Afrique francophone, les 15 et 16 mars 1989; sur l'Afrique occidentale et centrale, les 6 et 7 octobre 1993 à Accra, Ghana; sur la communication, le numérique et les nouvelles technologies, du 6 au 8 septembre 2006 à Leiden, Pays-Bas). Il conclut en faisant des propositions dans le but de redynamiser l'édition scientifique. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## WEST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### **107 Goeh-Akué, N'buéké Adovi**

*Histoires nationales et/ou identités ethniques : un dilemme pour les historiens africains? /* N. A Goeh-Akue et N. L. Gayibor (eds). - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 309 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique liberté) - Contributions to an international colloquium held in Apr. 2004. - This volume was originally intended to precede the publication of vol. 2 of *Histoire des Togolais* (2005). - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296130879

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Togo; Burkina Faso; history; ethnic identity; images; conference papers (form); 2004.

Textes des contributions au colloque tenu en avril 2004: Des défis de l'écriture d'une histoire nationale en Afrique: l'exemple du Togo (N. Gayibor) - Dominants et dominés ou des difficultés de la construction d'une histoire nationale au Bénin (M. Videgla) - Histoire et société: interrogations et réactions sociales face à la rédaction de l'histoire dans le contexte du Burkina Faso (C. Sissao) - Techniques et difficultés de la recherche en histoire politique du Cameroun français à la fin du XXe siècle (N. M. Mbengue) - Toponymie et histoire nationale: le cas de la ville de Po au Burkina Faso (M. Gomgnimbou) - Écrire une histoire nationale, entre mythes et vérité: le point de vue d'un étranger (Y. Marguerat) - Dyula et Akan avant la colonisation, deux communautés aux liens multiséculaires (S.-P. M'bra Ekanza) - Le conflit interne comme ferment d'un sentiment national? L'exemple sahélien (Mali, Niger, Tchad) (P. Boileau) - Territoire et identité en Afrique occidentale (XVIII-XIX siècles) (C.-H. Perrot) - Diversité ethnique et construction nationale: l'exemple du Togo à la veille de l'indépendance (N. Labante) - La politique coloniale d'équipement au Togo, vecteur d'une économie orientée (1884-1960) (K. Kouzan) - L'imaginaire français sur les Togolais dans l'entre-deux-guerres (1914-1939) (E. Assima-Kpatcha) - Régionalisme et histoire: la perception de la question Nord/Sud dans l'histoire du Togo (B.K. Tcham) - La

reconstitution de la vie quotidienne des Togolais au cours de la colonisation: quelle méthodologie? (K. Etou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**108 Haour, Anne**

*Being and becoming Hausa : interdisciplinary perspectives* / ed. by Anne Haour and Benedetta Rossi. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2010. - XVI, 307 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African social studies series, ISSN 1568-1203 ; vol. 23) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004185425

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Hausa; ethnic identity; Hausa language; religion; textiles; history.

Hausa society in West Africa has attracted researchers' attention for decades. Yet, no clear picture is available of the historical trajectories that underpin Hausa ethnogenesis. This book addresses this gap, deploying interdisciplinary approaches to revisit questions to which single disciplines have given partial answers, often due to the paucity of written sources for early periods of Hausa history. The contributors examine how a Hausa identity took shape and what have been its changing manifestations. Chapters: Hausa identity: language, history and religion (Anne Haour and Benedetta Rossi); The role of comparative/historical linguistics in reconstructing the past: what borrowed and inherited words tell us about the early history of Hausa (Philip J. Jaggar); Ancient labels and categories: exploring the 'onomastics' of Kano (Murray Last); More rural than urban? The religious content and functions of Hausa proverbs and Hausa verbal compounds (Joseph McIntyre); Being and becoming Hausa in Ader (Benedetta Rossi); Kufan Kanawa, Niger: the former Kano? (Anne Haour); Kirfi, Bauchi: an archaeological investigation of the Hausa landscape (Abubakar Sule Sani); The Hausa textile industry: origins and development in the precolonial period (Marisa Candotti); Clothing and identity: how can museum collections of Hausa textiles contribute to understanding the notion of Hausa identity? (Sarah Worden); God made me a rapper: young men, Islam, and survival in an age of austerity (Adeline Masquelier); Engendering a Hausa vernacular Christian practice (Barbara Cooper); Hausa as a process in time and space (John E.G. Sutton). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**109 Ngom, Fallou**

Ahmadu Bamba's pedagogy and the development of ajami literature / Fallou Ngom - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 99-123 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Wolof language; writing systems; literature; Muslim brotherhoods.

While African literature in European languages is well studied, ajami (modifications of the Arabic script to write languages other than Arabic) and its significance in the intellectual history of Africa remains one of the least investigated areas in African studies. Yet ajami is

one of the oldest and most widespread forms of literature in Africa. This article draws scholars' attention to this unmapped terrain of knowledge. First, it provides a survey of major West African ajami literary traditions and examines the nexus between the pedagogy of Ahmadu Bamba (1850-1927), founder of the Muridiyya, and the development of Wolofal (Wolof ajami). Then, with reference to excerpts from Seriñ Masoxna Ló's 1954 mourning poem, in which he eulogized the achievements of the Murid leader Seriñ Muhammadu Mustafaa Mbàkke, it discusses the role of Wolofal in the diffusion of the Murid ethos. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **110 Omar, Massoud**

Corruption in West Africa: can there be some prospects for a lasting solution? / by Massoud Omar - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 111-119.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; corruption.

Corruption in Africa, notably the West African region, has defied all measures adopted to combat it. Despite the establishment of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in numerous African countries, corruption continues to pose serious challenges to effective public service delivery, democracy and confidence in State institutions. This brings into question the effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs). They embody the increasingly general concept of corruption as a social malaise, a view which is grounded in structural-legal prescriptions. The structural-legal notion of corruption sees it as a problem of weak legislation and weak enforcement, ignoring the socio-historical context to which corruption is inextricably linked. As a first step towards reversing this trend, there is a need to vigorously engage the public in the fight against corruption. Furthermore, the public service has to have a framework for the guidance, management and control of conduct for its public servants. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **111 Panella, Cristiana**

*Worlds of debts : interdisciplinary perspectives on gold mining in West Africa* / ed. by Cristiana Panella. - Amsterdam : Rozenberg Publishers, 2010. - VI, 151 p. : ill., foto's, krt. ; 24 cm - Texts in English and French. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9036102111

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; gold mining; mining policy; informal sector; Manding.

Over the last fifteen years gold mining in West Africa has made a shift from dominant State intervention to a sector giving ample room to private companies. This process of liberalization, and the increasing number of Africans involved in artisanal mining, have triggered heated debates on the pros and cons of gold mining for Africa's future. This volume provides new insights, combining theoretical analysis with in-depth case studies. It adopts an approach called 'the social life of sites', or an understanding of the social

organization of gold mining through a case study approach focusing on regional history. In part I, Henk Gewald explains why gold has such a prominent place in economies and representations all over the world. Part II consists of three anthropological studies that elaborate the 'social life of a site' model with particular attention for debt relations: Sabine Luning deals with Burkina Faso, Cristiana Panella with Mali, and Robert Pijpers with Sierra Leone. Part III focuses on the Manding area with contributions by Jan Jansen (What gold mining means for the Malinke, and how it was misunderstood by the French colonial administration), Brahim Camara (L'imaginaire du chasseur au pays mandingue), and Mahamadou Faganda Keita (Sur les sacrifices pour l'orpaillage artisanal dans le Manding). The final essay, by Jan-Bart Gewald, gives an overview of the role of gold in West African history. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **112 Schmidt, Elizabeth**

Anticolonial nationalism in French West Africa: what made Guinea unique? / Elizabeth Schmidt - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 1-34 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: French West Africa; Guinea; anticolonialism; Rassemblement Démocratique Africain; referendums; 1958.

In a 1958 constitutional referendum, Guinea was the only French territory to reject continued colonial subordination in favour of immediate independence. Why did Guinea alone reject the constitution that laid the foundations for France's Fifth Republic? What factors stimulated political parties in other territories to accept the prolongation of French tutelage, even as activists elsewhere on the continent were agitating for independence? Focusing on the eight territories of French West Africa, this article argues that the Guinean branch of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain, which led the campaign for the "no" vote, differed from other dominant parties in French West Africa in several important ways. These differences, along with the relative power of the colonial chieftaincy, contributed to Guinea's unique stance in the 1958 referendum. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **113 Sodokin, Koffi**

Banks, microfinance institutions and economic growth in the West African Economic and Monetary Union / Koffi Sodokin and Charles Donou-Adonsou - In: *African Development Review*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 495-510 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; banks; credit; small enterprises.

This paper investigates the complementary relationship between commercial banks and microfinance institutions in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) as a means to sustain economic growth. Using panel data on seven of the eight WAEMU countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) from 1999 to

2005 with the Feasible Generalized Least Squares and the AR(1) disturbances, the study indicates that the banking and microfinance sectors are prone to operating individually, and that banks benefit from microfinance activities. A joint effort of both sectors in facing credit allocation appears to be very significant over the single action of microfinance institutions. The study, therefore, suggests a joint or complementary approach through savings management to meet the challenge of economic growth in the Union. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## BENIN

### 114 Henry, Christine

La terre de Sakpata / Christine Henry - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 253-265.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Togo; voodoo; Yoruba; deities; smallpox.

La divinité d'origine yoruba appelée Sakpata est connue, partout où elle a été implantée (dans les pays du golfe du Bénin mais aussi dans les Amériques noires), comme dieu de la variole et plus largement des maladies éruptives et/ou contagieuses. En outre, au Bénin et au Togo, s'est développée une tradition qui en fait également le vodun (divinité) de la Terre. Le présent article revient sur cette problématique et retrace l'origine de cette assertion dans la littérature anthropologique. À partir d'enquêtes menées à Savalou (Moyen Bénin) et d'une littérature de portée plus générale, l'auteur conteste la thèse qui ferait de Sakpata un dieu de la fertilité et met en évidence la nature complexe du rapport de cette divinité avec la terre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 115 Østergaard, Lise Rosendal

Children at risk : a study of the psychosocial impact of HIV on orphans and other vulnerable children in Benin / Lise Rosendal Østergaard and Dan W. Meyrowitsch - In: *Africa Development*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 109-126 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; AIDS; orphans.

This paper describes the effect of parental HIV on the life of children in Benin. A total of 2,043 children aged from 10 to 16 were surveyed on health, diet, violence, school attendance and psychosocial state. The results indicate that, while Beninese children who have had a parent living with HIV are not necessarily subjected to different economic and material conditions than those who have not, they do experience a much greater lack of psychosocial support. In contrast to children whose parents are not known to have HIV, these affected children are less prone to general illness. However, when they are sick, HIV-affected children are significantly more likely to undertake self-treatment and more likely to

work. They are also offered fewer meals than unaffected children. With respect to psychosocial factors, the data suggest that children who have had a parent with HIV have significantly higher levels of psychological distress than those who have not. Governments and civil society organizations need to address not only the material deprivation, especially hunger, of children thus affected by HIV, but also their need for social services. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

BURKINA FASO

**116 Courtin, Fabrice**

La crise ivoirienne et les migrants burkinabés : l'effet boomerang d'une migration internationale / Fabrice Courtin, Florence Fournet, Philippe Solano - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 236, p. 13-27 : krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; international migration; refugees; return migration; land tenure; land degradation.

Environ un million de personnes ont migré du fait du conflit qui a éclaté le 19 septembre 2002 en Côte d'Ivoire. Parmi elles, 550 000 se sont déplacées à l'intérieur de la Côte d'Ivoire et 360 000 Burkinabés se sont déplacés vers le Burkina Faso. Le présent article analyse les conséquences de l'arrivée de ces migrants sur le peuplement et sur le paysage de deux zones d'accueil du sud-ouest du Burkina Faso distants de deux cents kilomètres: Folonzo en pays dioula et Gbalara en pays lobi. À Folonzo, elles ont profondément transformé la structure ethnique de la population, tandis qu'à Gbalara, aucun changement n'a été observé à ce niveau. Si, à Folonzo, elles ont eu comme conséquence une forte accélération du front pionnier, à Gbalara, elles ont contribué à ralentir le phénomène de désertification rurale en cours. Les mouvements de population mettent notamment la gestion du foncier sous de nombreuses tensions. En outre, les projections démographiques annoncées pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest laissent présager une augmentation de la mobilité et de la compétition pour les ressources qui fait de la question foncière une priorité pour la stabilité politique des pays concernés. Bibliogr., note, réf.. rés. en français et en anglais (p. 161). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**117 Ridde, Valéry**

Politiques publiques de santé, logiques d'acteurs et ordre négocié au Burkina Faso / Valéry Ridde - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 201, p. 115-143.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; health policy; public health; corruption; patronage; fraud.

Les échecs relatifs des politiques de santé favorables à l'équité en Afrique sont souvent expliqués par le prisme de la déficience de leur contenu et des modalités de mise en œuvre au détriment d'une compréhension fine du jeu des acteurs dans ce processus. Or,

l'analyse de tels échecs ne peut faire l'économie de l'étude des logiques de comportements des acteurs sociaux. Aussi une recherche a-t-elle été menée dans un district sanitaire du Burkina Faso à l'aide d'une enquête de terrain de type socio-anthropologique. Le présent article documente empiriquement la récurrence de logiques particulières qui permet de mieux comprendre ces échecs relatifs. Les logiques ou stratégies mises au jour sont l'accaparement et le détournement à des fins personnelles, la neutralisation/domination, la construction d'un discours, le clientélisme, l'opacité, la connivence dans le cas de pratiques frauduleuses, l'évitement pour éviter les conflits ou acheter le silence, la suspicion, la substitution ou faire accomplir des tâches par d'autres personnes, le mépris du service public. L'étude fait valoir que dans l'analyse de l'interprétation et de la mise en œuvre des réformes sanitaires par les acteurs sociaux le concept de pouvoir doit être pris en compte. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## CAPE VERDE

### 118 Trajano Filho, Wilson

Goffman en Afrique: les cortèges des 'tabancas' et les cadres de l'expérience (Cap-Vert) / Wilson Trajano Filho - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 201, p. 193-236. ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; traditional festivals; associations; rituals.

Ce travail analyse les cortèges, le jour du saint patron, que les 'tabancas' de Santiago (Cap-Vert) font à la recherche des donations offertes par leurs parrains connus comme les rois de l'abri pendant le cycle des festivités de ces associations. La 'tabanca' se révèle être une institution totale avec une organisation interne qui se crée un cadre, un ordre social. Par un libre usage d'outils analytiques élaborés par le sociologue E. Goffman pour l'analyse des interactions sociales, en particulier dans son ouvrage "Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experience" (1986), ce travail cherche à établir que le cortège de la 'tabanca' pourrait être envisagé comme une modalisation de deux cadres primaires: le pèlerinage et le cadre militaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

## THE GAMBIA

### 119 Hultin, Niklas

Repositioning the front lines? : reflections on the ethnography of African securityscapes / Niklas Hultin - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 104-125. ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Gambia; national security; disarmament; anthropology.

This article addresses Africa's absence in the ethnography of security and the methodological and analytical issues involved in filling this absence. It reviews writings by

anthropologists and scholars in adjacent fields that take an ethnographic approach to political security and its institutions, and shows that this scholarship suggests two modes of critique beneficial to understanding security processes in Africa. One mode is contrastive and emphasizes vernacular conceptions of security, whereas the other is immanent and discursive (complementing "securitization" and the Copenhagen School). The argument is that when it comes to African security, there is a significant body of work in the former vein but less in the latter vein. As a result, the conception of African "otherness" is boosted to the detriment of a more nuanced understanding of formal African security actors. The essay ends with some methodological reflections on the ethnography of African security institutions, based on the author's research on small arms control in the Gambia. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**120 Kah, Muhammadou M.O.**

Capacity building: a stakeholder-university partnership framework for The Gambia (work in progress) / Muhammadou M.O. Kah & Jainaba M.L. Kah - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 1-24 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; universities; capacity building; development.

The aim of this lecture is to give an overview of shifting paradigms of development practice in capacity building and propose a possible framework for The Gambia with emphasis on the role of the University of The Gambia. The University of The Gambia has been engaged in building the capacity of actors in the various sectors that are expected to propel the country's development. However, the quality of higher education in The Gambia is dismally low. The lack of adequate professional trainers and educators, as well as of quality training, threatens the feasibility of any real moves towards a 'smart economy'. The University is currently undergoing a reform process, with a faculty or school focus replacing the earlier departmental focus. The authors outline the new academic structure and conclude with recommendations for capacity building which are targeted at both individuals and institutions. App., bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**121 Thiaw, Ibrahima**

*Espaces, culture matérielle et identités en Sénégal* / sous la dir. de Ibrahima Thiaw. - Dakar : Codesria, cop. 2010. - XII, 96 p. : fig., photo's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2869784821

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; Gorée; history; archaeology; pottery; identity; radiocarbon dating.

Le présent ouvrage vise à réexaminer la production historique, ethnographique et anthropologique dans divers espaces de la Sénégal à la lumière des sources

archéologiques et de la culture matérielle. Titres des contributions: Histoires, espaces et identités sénégalaises (Ibrahima Thiaw) - L'espace entre les mots et les choses: mémoire historique et culture matérielle à Gorée (Sénégal) (Ibrahima Thiaw) - Culture matérielle céramique et identités en pays Fogny (Casamance-Gambie) (Moustapha Sall) - Poterie et identité: les Bassari et Bedik du Sénégal oriental (Mandiomé Thiam) - De la physique à la culture: chronologie absolue et ethnogenèse en Sénégal (Maurice Ndeye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## GHANA

**122 Abubakari, Abdulai**

Putting smiles on pupils' faces? : an assessment of the Food-for-Education Programme in the West Mamprusi district, northern Ghana / Abdulai Abubakari - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: ((2006/09)), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 24-44 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; school meals; primary education; NGO; private aid.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Ghana have used various strategies, including the donation of teaching and learning materials, construction of classroom blocks, and the training of teachers to support primary education in northern Ghana. One of the strategies used by the Catholic Relief Service (CRS), an international NGO active in the education sector in northern Ghana, is the Food-for-Education Programme. This programme provides hot lunch for pupils in rural communities as well as "take home ration" for girls in upper primary classes to encourage regular attendance at school. This paper is based on empirical analysis of the dynamics of the Food-for-Education Programme in the West Mamprusi district of northern Ghana. The data were collected in 2006-2008 through interviews, case studies, and observations of the activities of the various stakeholders in the education sector, as well as an analysis of the reports provided by the CRS. The research found, among others, that the Food-for-Education Programme promotes attendance at school where it operates, and in areas where the CRS had terminated the programme, attendance at school dropped significantly. The study also underlines the significant contributions of the community, parents, pupils and teachers not only to the success of the programme but to its sustainability. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**123 Adarkwa, Kwasi Kwafo**

Determinants of urban public transport service pricing in Kumasi, Ghana / Kwasi Kwafo Adarkwa & Michael Poku-Boansi - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 51-72 : foto, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; public transport; urban transport; pricing.

This paper identifies the factors affecting the pricing of urban public transport services in the city of Kumasi, Ghana. It is based on data from two surveys spanning a period of five weeks and involving interviews with 150 urban transport operators and 400 passengers in Kumasi. The paper identifies, amongst others, fare level, fuel costs, overhead costs and population density as key factors affecting urban transport prices in the city. Furthermore, it provides insight into how pricing could be used to harmonize the interests of all stakeholders in Kumasi's urban transport services sector. In conclusion, the paper discusses the policy implications of its findings and suggests ways for the management of the urban transport pricing system in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**124 Agyepong, Richard Abankwa**

Security and peace building at the local level / Richard Abankwa Agyepong - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 113-135.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; human security; conflict resolution; peacebuilding; local government.

This paper presents a conceptual discussion on security and peace building at the local level, primarily situated within Ghana's decentralization process. The paper looks at the principles of security through the analysis of some of the threats to security, some of its effects, and the mechanisms for peacebuilding at the local level. Threats to local-level security include the process of chieftaincy succession; conflicts over landownership; the structure of the District Assembly; ethnicity; religion; the weak security infrastructure; environmental and demographic factors; poverty and illiteracy; resettlement; and manipulation of the media. The paper argues that good governance creates the conditions for peaceful coexistence among members of a society. In the Ghanaian context, some of the structures engaged in peacebuilding at the local level are the District Assemblies, the traditional authorities, local security agents, religious leaders and civil society organizations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**125 Ainuson, Kweku G.**

Urban water politics and water security in disadvantaged urban communities in Ghana / Kweku G. Ainuson - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 59-82 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; water supply; urban poverty; drinking water; private sector.

Ghana, like most developing countries, struggles to improve access to water and sanitation for its urban population. Presently, many areas within the country do not have access to clean water from the national grid. And in areas served by the approved utility company, water service is mostly erratic and increasingly unreliable. Available evidence indicates that only 59 percent of urban residents have access to improved drinking water. The main policy tool aimed at improving water supply is private sector participation in the water sector. The

inadequacies in urban water supply are felt disproportionately in disadvantaged or peri-urban communities. Often, the needs of the disadvantaged communities are hidden in the aggregate statistics of the larger urban areas. This research theorizes that because of the unique characteristics of the disadvantaged community - a high concentration of low income dwellers, squatter communities, and poor infrastructure developments - private sector participation often has very limited effect on the disadvantaged communities. Using a multiple case study approach, the article analyses the unique water problems faced by disadvantaged urban communities. The research concludes by espousing a multisectoral approach which utilizes all resources and uses multiple avenues for water delivery as the best approach to ensure water security for disadvantaged communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **126 Akyeampong, Oheneba**

Tourism development in Ghana, 1957-2007 / Oheneba Akyeampong - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: ((2006/09)), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 1-23 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; tourism.

From an insignificant entry in national accounts, the tourism industry has now moved to the centre stage of Ghana's economy, contributing over 6 percent of gross national product as at 2007. Since independence in 1957, successive regimes have influenced the trajectory of tourism development in the country. Based on their policies and attitudes, three epochs can be identified over the 50-year period: the era of State activism when the State was an entrepreneur (1957-1966); the era of State indifference, when economic crisis pushed tourism to the sidelines (1966-1985); and the era of deregulation, in which the State was a facilitator in a neoliberal economic environment (1985-2007). Gauged by the rapid growth experienced during the last era, it stands out as the "golden age" of tourism development in the country. The pursuit of free-market policies in which the State is more of a facilitator than an entrepreneur is the lesson from the study for the coming years. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **127 Amenyawu, Mawunyo**

Communication and networking as an effective tool for disseminating local government resources : a case study of the Institute of Local Government Studies / Mawunyo Amenyawu - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 171-189 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; computer networks; Internet; local government; information dissemination; institutions.

This paper assesses Ghana's Institute of Local Government Studies' (ILGS) modes of information dissemination to the public through the use of effective communication and

computer networking tools. ILGS has been working with computer networks since 1999, benefiting tremendously from the fast delivery of services, security of data, and access to databases, as well as the sharing of application software. Despite the improvements that networking has brought in the delivery of services, it is associated with certain problems, such as an increase in virus attacks, malfunctioning of software, and slowness of computers. ILGS staff has had adequate training in the usage of computers for carrying out their duties, but not in the detailed aspects of networking. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**128 Ampadu-Boakye, Joseph**

Reflections on the institutional arrangements for decentralised rural water and sanitation delivery in Ghana / Joseph Ampadu-Boakye and Nii Odai Anidaso Laryea - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 159-169 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; decentralization; local government; water supply; sanitation.

The framework for the delivery of community water and sanitation facilities requires Municipal/District Assemblies to establish Water and Sanitation committees (WATSANs), Water and Sanitation Development Boards (WSDBs) and District Water and Sanitation Teams (DWSTs) to facilitate effective project implementation and sustainability of interventions at the community and district levels. However, the legal framework for decentralization in Ghana entrusts the responsibility for local-level development, including the operation and management of water and sanitation facilities, to the Urban, Zonal, Town and Area Councils and Unit Committees. Besides, the DWSTs are not recognized as formal structures within the District Assembly. The coexistence of these distinct categories of institutions at the community and district levels in some instances has resulted in power struggles and rivalry. This paper catalogues some experiences in interactions among the institutions and concludes that integrating the WATSANs/WSDBs and DWSTs in the existing district and sub-district formal structures would ensure adequate legitimacy of decentralized structures, reduce fragmentation of roles and allow for greater organizational autonomy and clearer lines of accountability in decentralized water and sanitation delivery. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**129 Anamzoya, Alhassan Sulemana**

"Our courts, our cases and we are the judges" : chiefs as judges in the Houses of Chiefs in Ghana / Alhassan Sulemana Anamzoya - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: ((2006/09)), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 70-91.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; customary courts; legal procedure; traditional rulers; succession.

Besides the Supreme Court, the Traditional Councils and the Houses of Chiefs are the official courts mandated by Ghana's 1992 Republican Constitution and the Chieftaincy Act,

2008 (Act 759) to adjudicate and determine the substance of chieftaincy succession disputes. The Houses of Chiefs serve as customary courts but have over the years incorporated certain practices of the English law in their proceedings. Through the historical method, interviews and observations, this paper explores the role of chiefs as judges in Ghana's Houses of Chiefs. The paper first takes a historical view of the Houses of Chiefs, starting from chieftaincy courts (native courts in colonial Ghana), and then after Ghana's independence in 1957, when the Houses of Chiefs system was formed. It then deals with the structure and the judicial processes in the contemporary Houses of Chiefs. The key finding is that the Houses of Chiefs in Ghana are courts adjudicating chieftaincy disputes, with the chiefs sitting as the judges in these courts. However, the dependency of these courts on the State for funds and support personnel has implications for the judicial processes, and possibly, the rulings of the courts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **130 Asiedu, Alex Boakye**

Some perspectives on the migration of skilled professionals from Ghana / Alex Boakye Asiedu - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 1, p. 61-78 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; labour migration; emigration; skilled workers; brain drain.

In the last four decades, transnational movements of both skilled and unskilled labour from developing countries to the advanced industrial economies have witnessed an unprecedented growth. Motivated largely by deteriorating livelihood conditions in the developing world and increasing demand for wealthy and highly skilled professionals in the developed economies, these movements have attracted a great deal of research attention and inspired public policy debates on their implications and results. Like other countries, Ghana has had a long history of movement of its nationals to various parts of the world for various reasons. However, in terms of the goal of enhancing the benefits of such emigration for Ghana, there appears to be a policy void. This article aims to contribute to filling this gap by focusing on past and contemporary migrations of skilled labour from two vital sectors in the Ghanaian economy, health and education. It discusses the merits and problems associated with the transnational movements of Ghanaian health and educational professionals and proposes ways to enhance the benefits. It also suggests pathways for aiding future migration policy formulation in Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **131 Bosiakoh, Thomas Antwi**

Understanding migration motivations in West Africa : the case of Nigerians in Ghana / Thomas Antwi Bosiakoh - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: ((2006/09)), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 93-112 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; immigration; Nigerians.

Explanations of the motivation for intra-African migration often employ the "economic push-pull model". This paper interrogates the "economic push and pull" argument in the migration motivation literature. It presents a range of pull factors that do not follow this conventional approach. The paper first reconstructs Nigerian presence in, and connection with Ghana, and then explores the contemporary motivating factors for Nigerian migration to Ghana. The paper argues that contemporary Nigerian migration to Ghana is motivated by multiple factors reflecting political (democratic culture and security), economic and historical considerations. It concludes by arguing that a multi-factoral migration motivation interpretation appears more adequate in explaining Nigerian migration to Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**132 Chouin, Gérard L.**

Prelude to the Atlantic trade : new perspectives on southern Ghana's pre-Atlantic history (800-1500) / by Gérard L. Chouin and Christopher R. Decorse - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 123-145 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; archaeology; settlement patterns; precolonial period.

The Ghanaian forest was well settled by agricultural communities prior to the opening of the Atlantic trade in the late fifteenth century. The most prominent of these settlements were earthworks sites, monumental trench systems, consisting of an enclosure composed of a deep ditch and raised earthen banks. The construction of these earthworks began in the first millennium AD and continued until their abrupt abandonment prior to the mid-fifteenth century. Because the Akrokrowa earthworks site (near Abrem Berase) produced only early ceramics and no evidence of reoccupation after its abandonment, it was an ideal site from which to collect samples for radiocarbon dating and comparison with other sites. In this article, besides a discussion of the structure and functions of earthworks, previous archaeological data are evaluated in light of current research to provide a plausible alternative hypothesis for the history of the Akan, placing that history in a much broader and deeper context. The Akrokrowa radiocarbon dates point to the construction of the entrenchment system in the second half of the first millennium AD, most likely during the eighth century, long before the arrival of the first Europeans on the Costa da Mina. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**133 Clark, Gracia**

Gender fictions and gender tensions involving "traditional" Asante market women / Gracia Clark - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 2/3, p. 43-66.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; market women; Ashanti; price control; politics.

This paper analyses the changing relations between organized women market traders and rulers in a West African context, notably in Kumasi, Ghana, from a distant past to the

present. It shows how political elites have used market traders as loyal supporters and as scapegoats for many centuries. These relations have taken a convoluted path that alternates between alliance and repression, in the context of shifts in the political and economic environment. Notorious episodes of price control and market demolitions from 1979 to 1984 are only the most dramatic moments in a long history of official intervention in trade and suspicion of prominent traders. Protecting traders as local citizens alternated with attacking traders as scapegoats for the ills and frustrations of national economic life. The paper focuses on "traditional" forms of organization among market women, describing their political role, in terms of their interactions between their female leaders and the authorities. It shows how the constant need for negotiation reinforced group loyalty and how such forms of organization have displayed resilience and have adapted to various economic and political shifts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **134 Essandoh-Yeddu, Faustina**

Urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) : a sustainable livelihood and poverty reduction strategy for effective local governance / Faustina Essandoh-Yeddu - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 89-112.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; urban agriculture; local government.

This paper discusses urban agriculture (UA), which has provided a means of livelihood for some urban dwellers, served as a source of employment for youth, women and others, and could also be a major strategy for securing household food security and reducing poverty in Ghana. However, without an appropriate framework, local governments will not be able to exact these advantages while managing the competing demands for the use of urban land. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) should be equipped to develop strategies to promote and manage UA for its advantages and regulate its conduct. The paper explains why officials often have negative attitudes toward UA; identifies the factors that could contribute to changing local authorities' attitudes in incorporating UA in their plans, including managing land use and urban waste through UA and peri-urban agriculture; gender mainstreaming; policy formulation/planning implications, etc. It also examines the local government system, where decentralization is the pivot around which the MMDAs run, and stresses the important role MMDAs could play in promoting UA in their communities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **135 Kwapong, Olivia A.T.F.**

Urban development and poverty reduction : some institutional issues / Olivia A.T.F. Kwapong - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 55-66.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; urban development; poverty reduction.

This paper points out some of the major institutional and economic issues that are needed to evolve pro-poor urban policies in Ghana. An important first step in the search for policy options to alleviate poverty is to recognize the interdependence between the rural and urban sectors. Furthermore, a shared vision among all stakeholders is essential, as is participative governance. Also, there is a need for horizontal integration of efforts within the adult education community and urban development planners, and the potential application of ICT to attacking urban poverty should be considered. In terms of financial resources, options such as capital markets, the establishment of a revenue bonds market and improvement of the tax collection system should be explored. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**136 Mahama, Callistus**

Local economic development and local government in Ghana : navigating a viable path to reform / Callistus Mahama - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 29-54 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; development; local government; decentralization.

This paper assesses local economic development (LED) in Ghana by looking at the role local governments play in LED. It examines the local government system in Ghana, the economic development framework for local governments and the reasons why LED should be implemented in Ghana. Next, it looks at constraints met by local governments in the country, including the absence of a national framework for LED and the lack of tools and experience, human resources capacity, public participation in decisionmaking and funds. Finally, some strategies are suggested which must serve as the starting point to strengthen local governments to perform their leading role in LED. These include: the building of a national framework for LED; fiscal decentralization; rethinking and redemarcating the functions of local authorities in line with the importance of LED; the promotion of good governance at the local level; and the building of alliances and partnerships with local and regional stakeholders. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**137 Ofei-Aboagye, Esther Oduraa**

Economic decentralization and local development : concepts and issues / Esther Oduraa Ofei-Aboagye - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; development; decentralization; poverty reduction; local government.

This paper explores some ideas and concepts relating to the economic dimensions of decentralization. It reflects on local economic development and approaches to poverty reduction. The paper provides a historical background to Ghana's efforts at placing responsibility for stimulating enterprise and employment creation with local authorities. It reviews the administrative structures and mandates for local economic and social

development in the current decentralization arrangements, as well as poverty reduction efforts at the local level. The paper discusses the constraints and challenges to assemblies in the performance of these responsibilities and derives some priorities for the way forward. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **138 Olsen, Dan**

Planning realities in the Northern Region : a ground level perspective / Dan Olsen ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 67-88 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; regional planning; local government; development cooperation.

This paper presents observations on local governance and aid effectiveness in Ghana's Northern Region. Many factors affect the functioning of district assemblies. The paper explores three core problems that combine to create a difficult environment for effective planning by district assemblies. First, the tendency of donors to collaborate with district assemblies through workshops and development projects to achieve both poverty reduction and capacity development goals is problematic. These goals, when combined in the same project, are contradictory in their means and focus, and impede the ability of the project to achieve its objectives. The second observation highlights the structural disincentives and the lack of incentives that conspire to restrict district planning officers in their ability to create meaningful plans for the development of their districts. Finally, donor activities and coordination of their projects with other donors and district assemblies is often lacking. This results in overlapping and redundant projects at the district level and discourages district employees because of the perceived lack of responsiveness to their concerns by donor partners. The paper is prepared by Engineers Without Borders (EWB), Canada staff, who have worked closely with 6 districts and the Northern Regional administration since 2006. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **139 Opoku, Darko Kwabena**

From a 'success' story to a highly indebted poor country : Ghana and neoliberal reforms / Darko Kwabena Opoku - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 155-175.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; economic policy; structural adjustment; economic development.

In 2001, a few short years after being proclaimed as an economic miracle, Ghana joined the growing ranks of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC). Why did Ghana's economy collapse after recovering so well? Ghana's experience highlights both the promise and limitation of neoliberal reforms. The World Bank sees the problem as caused by Ghana's failure to pursue sound macroeconomic policies and provide institutional preconditions for capitalism. The Bank favours reliance on market forces and accepts State intervention only in special cases of market failure. This position was enforced in Ghana with damaging

consequences for industrialization. Based on a review of the economic policies and achievements of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) government, this paper shows that the NPP government in reality followed Bank policies even more faithfully and rigorously than its predecessor, Rawlings' National Democratic Congress (NDC) government, practising what the Bank considers even more sound macroeconomic management, and in the context of far more cordial relations with the business sector - and yet the results were negligible. Neoliberal policies appear to be unable to generate rapid industrial growth in so underdeveloped an economy as Ghana's. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**140 Terretta, Meredith**

Cameroonian nationalists go global : from forest 'maquis' to a pan-African Accra / by Meredith Terretta - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 189-212.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Ghana; nationalism; Union des Populations du Cameroun; pan-Africanism; political history; decolonization.

This article reassesses the political alternatives imagined by African nationalists in the 'first wave' of Africa's decolonization through the lens of Cameroonian nationalism. After the proscription of Cameroon's popular nationalist movement, the 'Union des Populations du Cameroun' (UPC), in the mid-1950s, thousands of Cameroonian nationalists went into exile, most to Accra (Ghana), where they gained the support of Kwame Nkrumah's Pan-African Bureau for African Affairs. The UPC's external support fed Cameroon's internal 'maquis' (as UPC members called the underground resistance camps within the territories), rooted in culturally particular conceptions of freedom and sovereignty. With such deeply local and broadly international foundations, the political future that Cameroonian nationalists envisaged seemed achievable: even after the Cameroon territories' official independence, UPC nationalists kept fighting. But, by the mid-1960s, postcolonial States prioritized territorial sovereignty over 'African unity' and Ghana's support of the UPC became unsustainable, leading to the movement's disintegration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**141 Wumbla, Ben Kasimu**

Empowerment as a key to local governance : two decades of decentralization in Ghana / Ben Kasimu Wumbla and Dirk Otten - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 137-158.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; local government; empowerment; governance; popular participation; citizenship.

This paper examines how African concepts of citizenship and approaches to participation could empower citizens to consolidate local governance and democratic practice in Ghana. After two decades of decentralization, Ghana has achieved a decentralized government,

but is yet to achieve decentralized governance. The operationalization of this concept is in the doldrums because the concept of citizenship is gradually being lost, participation is selective and prescriptive, while empowerment is misconstrued. The paper argues that citizens could only be empowered to participate in local governance if the State progressively merges good 'traditional' practices with the modern institutions and structures. The paper clarifies fundamental conceptual confusions that underlie citizenship, participation and empowerment and how these could contribute to deepening local democratic practice. This will unpick the conflated Western and African notions of 'citizenship', 'participation' and 'empowerment' and how these have decontributed to deepening local governance and decentralization in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## GUINEA

### 142 Schmidt, Elizabeth

Anticolonial nationalism in French West Africa: what made Guinea unique? / Elizabeth Schmidt - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 1-34 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: French West Africa; Guinea; anticolonialism; Rassemblement Démocratique Africain; referendums; 1958.

In a 1958 constitutional referendum, Guinea was the only French territory to reject continued colonial subordination in favour of immediate independence. Why did Guinea alone reject the constitution that laid the foundations for France's Fifth Republic? What factors stimulated political parties in other territories to accept the prolongation of French tutelage, even as activists elsewhere on the continent were agitating for independence? Focusing on the eight territories of French West Africa, this article argues that the Guinean branch of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain, which led the campaign for the "no" vote, differed from other dominant parties in French West Africa in several important ways. These differences, along with the relative power of the colonial chieftaincy, contributed to Guinea's unique stance in the 1958 referendum. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### 143 Bordonaro, Lorenzo I.

*Special issue: Guinea-Bissau today* / Lorenzo I. Bordonaro ... [et al.]. - New Brunswick, NJ : African Studies Association, 2009. - p. 35-179. : krt. ; 23 cm. - (African studies review, ISSN 0002-0206 ; vol. 52, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea-Bissau; social change; Balanta; youth; Bijago; funerals; Manding; work attitudes; Diola; militias; civil wars.

The present situation in Guinea-Bissau requires an analysis that goes beyond a limited focus on the State and local politics, and explores how issues of security, democracy, and humanitarianism are forming a new style of politics. Focusing on local strategies of survival and resilience, the articles in this special issue examine how people in Guinea-Bissau manoeuvre in a context characterized by rapid and dramatic transformations. Contributions: Introduction: Guinea-Bissau today - the irrelevance of the State and the permanence of change (Lorenzo I. Bordonaro); From the margins of the State to the presidential palace: the Balanta case in Guinea-Bissau (Marina Padrão Temudo); "Culture stops development!": Bijagó youth and the appropriation of developmentalist discourse in Guinea-Bissau (Lorenzo I. Bordonaro); Death and the left hand: Islam, gender and "proper" Mandinga funerary custom in Guinea-Bissau and Portugal (Michelle C. Johnson); "We work hard": customary imperatives of the Diola work regime in the context of environmental and economic change (Joanna Davidson); Conflictual motion and political inertia: on rebellions and revolutions in Bissau and beyond (Henrik Vigh); Conclusion: Guinea-Bissau yesterday... and tomorrow (Eric Gable). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## IVORY COAST

### **144 Adjagbe, Mathieu**

Les dessous de l'opération Licorne en Côte d'Ivoire : pour une lecture géopolitique nouvelle des interventions françaises en Afrique / Mathieu Adjagbe - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 159-175.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; France; military intervention; geopolitics.

Aux premières heures de la crise ivoirienne de septembre 2002, Paris envoie un contingent militaire assigné d'une mission ponctuelle de protection et d'évacuation des ressortissants étrangers. Pourtant, le contingent est maintenu. Malgré la présence de l'Ecomog, l'opération Licorne s'est mue en une force d'interposition entre les belligérants. Le présent travail porte sur l'intervention militaire française en Côte d'Ivoire. Il s'est donné un double défi théorique et pratique : d'abord analyser les motivations de l'engagement militaire d'une puissance étrangère dans un conflit domestique, élaborer un modèle analytique à partir de la géopolitique nouvelle, puis l'apprécier à la lumière de l'intervention militaire de la France en Côte d'Ivoire. L'intervention française a fait l'objet de moult spéculations pour la plupart narratives voire pamphlétaires. L'originalité de cet article réside dans la capacité de son auteur à systématiser les motivations de la France en s'appuyant sur la dynamique du dehors par une analyse multidimensionnelle et pluri-scalaire. En se focalisant sur des déterminants géopolitiques précis, l'auteur met en lumière les considérations idéologiques souvent occultées dans les écrits sur la question. Prenant le contrepied des chercheurs qui tendent à marginaliser le rôle de l'Afrique dans la mondialisation économique, l'auteur

montre l'importance stratégique de l'espace africain, et ivoirien en particulier, pour les grandes puissances qui justifient davantage l'opération Licorne. Il en conclut que cette opération est capitale tant pour la France que pour la Côte d'Ivoire et les pays de la zone Franc CFA. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**145 Bah, Abu Bakarr**

Democracy and civil war: citizenship and peacemaking in Côte d'Ivoire / Abu Bakarr Bah - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 437, p. 597-615.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; citizenship; peace treaties.

The civil war in Côte d'Ivoire presents unique features with respect to the causes of civil wars and the nature of peace processes in West Africa. It is a conflict largely driven by concrete political and social grievances over citizenship. In addition, it is marked by a significant effort by the belligerents to take ownership of the peace process and negotiate directly. This article traces the civil war to the politicization of citizenship and ethnicity during the democratization process. It argues that the peace agreements engineered by the international community failed to end the conflict largely because they relied heavily on traditional peace formulas and paid insufficient attention to the underlying issue of citizenship. In contrast, the peace agreement forged by Ivorians has been relatively successful because it directly addressed the citizenship issue and restored domestic ownership of the peace process. This article focuses on the peace process and the intrinsic relation between citizenship and progress toward peace in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, it connects the discourse on democracy in Africa with the salient issue of citizenship and underscores the fluidity of citizenship and democracy in African politics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**146 Blé, Raoul Germain**

La guerre dans les médias, les médias dans la guerre en Côte d'Ivoire / Raoul Germain Blé - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 177-201.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; journalism; journalists; newspapers; civil wars.

Cet article propose une réflexion sur un genre particulier de discours médiatique d'information : le journalisme d'opinion très en vue en Côte d'Ivoire depuis la guerre de septembre 2002 qui a coupé le pays en deux parties. Il s'inscrit donc dans une approche constructiviste car il est évident que l'information journalistique procède d'une entité fabriquée. La question des "médias dans la guerre, la guerre dans les médias" constitue un enjeu majeur pour le débat public en le consacrant comme un espace public nouveau dans la formation et l'expression des opinions. Dans le contexte ivoirien, l'information est le paradigme dominant et l'informateur est le journaliste-militant dont la relation à son public se construit sur un mode essentiellement d'appartenance, au sens idéologique du terme.

Le discours journalistique ajoute à sa fonction traditionnelle d'informer de nouvelles fonctions de conditionnement et de mobilisation qui en font pleinement un espace idéologique d'adhésion totale. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**147 Courtin, Fabrice**

La crise ivoirienne et les migrants burkinabés : l'effet boomerang d'une migration internationale / Fabrice Courtin, Florence Fournet, Philippe Solano - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2010), no. 236, p. 13-27 : krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; international migration; refugees; return migration; land tenure; land degradation.

Environ un million de personnes ont migré du fait du conflit qui a éclaté le 19 septembre 2002 en Côte d'Ivoire. Parmi elles, 550 000 se sont déplacées à l'intérieur de la Côte d'Ivoire et 360 000 Burkinabés se sont déplacés vers le Burkina Faso. Le présent article analyse les conséquences de l'arrivée de ces migrants sur le peuplement et sur le paysage de deux zones d'accueil du sud-ouest du Burkina Faso distants de deux cents kilomètres: Folonzo en pays dioula et Gbalara en pays lobi. À Folonzo, elles ont profondément transformé la structure ethnique de la population, tandis qu'à Gbalara, aucun changement n'a été observé à ce niveau. Si, à Folonzo, elles ont eu comme conséquence une forte accélération du front pionnier, à Gbalara, elles ont contribué à ralentir le phénomène de désertification rurale en cours. Les mouvements de population mettent notamment la gestion du foncier sous de nombreuses tensions. En outre, les projections démographiques annoncées pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest laissent présager une augmentation de la mobilité et de la compétition pour les ressources qui fait de la question foncière une priorité pour la stabilité politique des pays concernés. Bibliogr., note, réf.. rés. en français et en anglais (p. 161). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**148 Soumahoro, Moustapha**

Des discours aux pratiques du développement en Afrique : une réflexion sur la problématique du développement local dans le milieu rural Toura (Côte d'Ivoire) / Moustapha Soumahoro - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 125-145 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; development; rural development; Tura; social change.

Le développement local est la capacité généralisée d'une société à se prendre en charge, ou encore le processus par lequel une population se donne les moyens de mobiliser ses forces productives dans la transformation de son milieu en vue d'améliorer les conditions de vie et le bien-être de ses membres. De ce fait, le discours sur le développement local tente d'épouser une certaine forme d'homogénéité sur les approches épistémologiques, théoriques, méthodologiques et pratiques mais aussi sur les causes, les objectifs et les

finalités. Dans la réalité, la pratique du développement local s'avère plus complexe. Suite à des entretiens avec les paysans Toura et les responsables des organisations communautaires et associatives, cet article fait écho aux expériences de développement local qui ont cours dans le pays Toura à l'ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire. Dans une telle perspective, l'accent est mis sur la réflexion portant sur le développement local, sur une connaissance de la région Toura, sur le contexte socio-économique afin de fixer les conditions d'un véritable développement et de présenter quelques actions de développement susceptibles d'être mises en application et qui s'articulent autour d'un ajustement des normes, des pratiques et des structures traditionnelles au profit de la "modernité". Bibliogr., note, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## LIBERIA

### **149 Fuest, Veronika**

Contested inclusions: pitfalls of NGO peace-building activities in Liberia / Veronika Fuest - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 3-33.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; peacebuilding; NGO; popular participation; secret societies.

In post-war situations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) feature highly in peace-building processes in their (perceived) capacities as both representatives of civil society and as grassroots agents to be employed in the reconstruction and transformation of society. As elsewhere, in Liberia, peace-building approaches include, first, international blueprints of representation that intend to empower groups generally perceived to be socially subordinate and, second, supporting traditional institutions considered social capital in reconciliation. Using the example of Liberia, this paper explores how in local conflict arenas, NGO workshops - the most popular mode of participatory intervention - are interpreted and appropriated by local actors; it highlights some fallacies and unintended consequences of inclusive procedures in practice and questions the support furnished to heads of gendered secret societies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

### **150 Johnson, Samuel Wai**

Microfinance in post-conflict Liberia : implications and challenges / Samuel Wai Johnson, Jr - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 41-62 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; credit; finance; NGO.

Pioneered by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), microfinance has emerged as a powerful new tool for the delivery of financial services to Liberia's poor. The two major microfinance NGOs operating in Liberia, namely Liberty Finance and the Local Enterprise and Assistance Programme (LEAP), are making efforts at expanding microfinance services

in post-conflict Liberia. This paper examines the performance of these two microfinance institutions (MFIs), with a particular focus on their outreach; their products (are these products meeting the needs of the clients in terms of health, housing, income generation, etc.); and the benefits clients are deriving from these services. The client base and the loan portfolio of MFIs are increasing, with evidence that sustainable microfinance services are possible in Liberia. However, there remain several unanswered questions about the outreach and the products offered by the MFIs, which inhibit any effective argument about whether MFIs are fulfilling their social mission. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**151 Kieh, George Klay**

Beyond ethnicity: the political economy of Liberia's civil wars / George Klay Kieh, Jr. - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 63-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; civil wars; economic inequality; political economy; economic policy.

According to the principal argument of the ethnic paradigm that enjoys hegemony in the scholarly literature on civil wars, Liberia's two civil wars were caused by the State privileging the dominant Americo-Liberian stock and marginalizing the 16 indigenous ethnic groups in the case of the first war; and the State giving preferential treatment to the Krahn ethnic group and marginalizing the other ethnic groups in the case of the second civil war. The present paper contends that the ethnic paradigm does not adequately explain the root causes of Liberia's civil wars. Alternatively, the paper proffers a political economy approach. It argues that Liberia's civil wars were consequences of the crises of underdevelopment engendered by the country's authoritarian peripheral capitalist State. Specifically, the Liberian State was impregnated with these crises by the dynamics of the world capitalist system and the country's domestic political economy. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**152 Kimaru, Christopher M.**

Lessons from Liberia's 2005 presidential election : what worked and what needs to work in the next election / Christopher M. Kimaru - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 90-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; presidential elections; 2005.

This paper examines the factors that contributed to the success of the 2005 presidential elections in Liberia, in which Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf was elected president. Particularly, it evaluates the process used to attain this successful election, looking at four clusters of procedures set by the UN to build an atmosphere of trust, viz. establishing an independent agency to oversee the electoral process; making elections accessible to all voters; authorizing and encouraging the observation of elections by domestic and international observers; crafting an electoral law that guarantees a measure of representation and

perhaps a share of power for all significant constituencies contesting the election. The paper also pays attention to the significance of elections in a democracy and stresses the importance of a continued involvement of civil society in the political process, especially in voter education. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**153 Makain, Jeffrey S.**

Social dimensions of large-scale land acquisition rights in Liberia (1900-2009) : challenges and prospects for traditional settlers / Jeffrey S. Makain and Momoh S. Foh - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 1-40 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; land law; landownership; land conflicts; enterprises; agricultural products; government policy; communities.

Concerns and tensions related to landownership rights, tenure systems and acquisition by the government of large-scale land rights for investors are growing in postwar Liberia. People are querying the legitimacy of the ways in which land has been acquired over the years. This paper examines the impact of large-scale land rights acquired by investors for the production of agricultural commodities, in this case rubber and rice, looking at two existing large concessions, viz. the Liberia Agriculture Company (LAC) in Grand Bassa County in the south (rubber) and the Agriculture Development Agency (ADA) Commercial, Inc. in Lofa County in northern Liberia (rice). The paper shows that traditional settlers cannot effectively protect themselves when there are conflicts over land rights because the government has eminent domain over all land; traditional settlers are not consulted during the stage of policy formulation for investors; traditional leaders represent the interest of their people but are indifferent when investors enter their communities to begin implementation without their participation. There is a high potential for displacement of large numbers of people as concessions expand their operational areas, and the government is reluctant to resolve conflicts over land rights, especially when large-scale investors are involved. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**MALI**

**154 Jansen, Jan**

Éducation arithmétique sous forme d'apprentissage : la géomancie dans les monts Mandingues / Jan Jansen - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 201, p. 9-49 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; divination; Manding; number systems; mathematics education.

L'auteur décrit, tel qu'il a pu l'observer et l'expérimenter lui-même, un cheminement d'apprentissage formalisé de géomancie dans la région de Sobara, au milieu des monts Mandingues, située au sud de Bamako, au Mali. L'apprentissage démontre, contre ce que

les théories proposent, qu'un enseignement arithmétique standardisé peut exister dans une société qui n'a développé aucun système mathématique, qui est à peine alphabétisée, et dans laquelle l'écriture est surtout une technologie dont on a besoin pour la reproduction des textes religieux et non pas pour l'organisation de la société. L'article donne une description du point de vue de la forme du système des monts Mandingues, système qui comporte vingt-deux "cases". La numérogie de ce système peut ouvrir de nouvelles perspectives sur des textes mandingues "classiques" des mythes de création. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **155 Konta, Mahamadou**

*Jeliya et transformations sociales au Mali* / Mahamadou Konta. - Bamako : Mande Bukari University Press, 2009. - 45 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (cahiers de Mande Bukari ; no. 15 (2009)) - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; griots; values; social change.

Le texte présenté dans ce numéro est extrait du mémoire de DEA intitulé "Place et rôle du griot dans le Mali d'aujourd'hui" soutenu en 2008 à l'Université Mande Bukari en sociologie. Il s'agit de l'étude de la condition de griot, la "jeliya", un fait socioculturel très ancien, sous l'impact des transformations sociales, particulièrement des modifications de valeurs sociétales intervenues surtout dans des villes comme Bamako, dans la société malienne d'aujourd'hui en évolution. La présente étude examine la question de l'identité et de l'identification des griots dans les différents groupes ethniques au Mali, puis les caractéristiques de la "jeliya" traditionnelle, et le rôle socio-culturel des "jeli" à Bamako dans l'organisation des mariages, baptêmes, funérailles, activités politiques et associatives. Enfin, elle se penche sur la crise des valeurs, en particulier due à l'instauration de l'économie monétaire et d'un nouveau système d'acquisition du savoir, l'école, qui affecte la "jeliya" mais aussi la société en général. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **156 Roy, Alexis**

L'Initiative riz au Mali: une réponse politique à l'insécurité alimentaire? / Alexis Roy - In: *Politique africaine*: (2010), no. 119, p. 87-105.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; rice; food shortage.

Cet article revient sur un programme d'appui à la culture du riz, l'Initiative riz, lancé au Mali en 2008, dans le contexte d'une crise alimentaire liée au renchérissement du coût des céréales. Ce programme témoigne de la place particulière accordée au riz dans les orientations des politiques agricoles, tant de la part de l'État malien que des bailleurs de fonds. Il reflète également la dimension sociopolitique du riz, dans la mesure où cette denrée alimentaire est peu consommée par ceux qui souffrent de la faim, du fait de son coût prohibitif. À la fin de la campagne agricole 2008-2009, cette question du prix du riz

s'est trouvée au coeur d'une polémique sur les responsabilités respectives de l'État, des commerçants et des producteurs. Pour mieux la comprendre, l'auteur propose un retour sur l'histoire de leurs rapports et sur celle de la riziculture au Mali. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 157 Tamari, Tal

La littérature française en traduction bambara: l'exemple du Comte de Monte-Cristo / Tal Tamari - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 151-175.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; radio; Bambara language; French language; literature; translation.

Bakary Tangara, instituteur de formation et directeur d'école, anime depuis 1996 une émission, sur une radio libre de la ville de Banamba du nom de Faso Kanu. Cette émission est consacrée principalement à la présentation en bambara, l'une des langues nationales du Mali, d'ouvrages littéraires composés ou déjà traduits en français. Bakary Tangara interprète les œuvres d'auteurs aussi bien africains qu'européens, ainsi que des récits merveilleux choisis dans la littérature universelle. L'auteur analyse plus spécialement son adaptation du "Comte de Monte-Cristo" d'Alexandre Dumas (1ère éd.: 1844-46), qui a suscité un intérêt exceptionnel auprès de son auditoire malien. À cet effet, elle traite des facteurs expliquant cet intérêt, des interprétations de l'œuvre et de ses personnages proposées par l'animateur et ses auditeurs, des processus d'adaptation et de traduction, ainsi que, de manière plus générale, des rôles de la traduction dans la culture malienne. L'article est suivi d'extraits de textes de l'adaptation en bambara du "Comte de Monte-Cristo" et en traduction française. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 158 Whitehouse, Bruce

Approche comparative des familles dispersées (Mali-Congo): éducation et espaces nationaux / Bruce Whitehouse - In: *Autrepart*: (2011), no. 57/58, p. 233-246.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); Mali; internal migration; international migration; child rearing; family; urbanization.

La littérature sur la "famille transnationale" présuppose souvent que la dispersion spatiale des familles au-delà des frontières nationales diffère de la dispersion spatiale des familles à l'intérieur d'un même État-nation. Mais en quoi ces deux formes de dispersion se distinguent-elles? Pour répondre à cette question, l'article se fonde sur l'analyse de données ethnographiques portant sur trois communautés: une communauté rurale dans la région du Koulikoro (Mali); Bamako, la capitale du Mali, première destination de la majorité des migrants de cette communauté; et Brazzaville, la capitale de la République du Congo. La perspective comparative permet d'identifier plusieurs points communs entre les familles "transnationales" (dispersées entre le Mali et le Congo) et les familles dispersées

"nationales" (entre le village et la ville capitale au Mali). Elle permet également de mettre au jour les différences entre ces deux types de familles translocales, surtout en ce qui concerne l'éducation et la circulation des enfants. C'est à partir de l'analyse de ces différences que l'article montre l'intérêt de la perspective transnationale dans l'étude des dynamiques familiales contemporaines. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 327) et en anglais (p. 332). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITANIA

**159 Ould Ahmed Salem, Zekeria**

"Militants aux pieds nus": les transformations du mouvement des Haratines de Mauritanie / Zekeria Ould Ahmed Salem - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2010), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 283-316.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; slaves; abolition of slavery; action groups.

La République islamique de Mauritanie a la triste réputation d'être l'un des quelques pays au monde où des formes traditionnelles d'esclavage persistent malgré les multiples tentatives de les éradiquer. Mais on ne connaît que peu de choses sur le mouvement social de contestation de l'esclavage créé dans ce pays par des activistes d'origine servile depuis la fin des années 1970. Le présent article cherche à combler cette lacune en retraçant la trajectoire heurtée de ce mouvement en mettant l'accent sur les transformations successives de ses modes d'action (le mouvement El-Hor, fondé en 1978, puis en 1995 le parti Action pour le changement et l'ONG SOS-Esclaves la même année). Il s'intéresse en particulier au mouvement des Haratines suivant les formes d'organisation qu'il est amené à adopter, les modes d'action qu'il met en œuvre et les débouchés de son activisme. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGER

**160 Alou, Antoinette Tidjani**

Performance and power : cultural strategies for contesting hierarchy and political authority in Maazou Dan Alalo's song 'Baudot' / Antoinette Tidjani Alou - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 1-20.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; praise poetry; songs; colonialism; power; social change.

In history and literature, colonial rule is often read correctly in terms of violence, trauma, (super)structural mutations and the undermining by external forces of local endogenous authorities, cultures and ideologies. Incorrectly, however, these effects and mutations are typically considered to be induced unilaterally from the outside hence occluding the role and agency of local actors and the characteristics of internal social dynamics in the

colonized space. This paper focuses precisely on aspects of these often forgotten dimensions. It explores the interaction between the public and private spheres in Damagaram and its capital Zinder (Niger), in the furth decade after colonial penetration of the region, as reflected in the paradoxal 'Baudot' praise song by Maazou Inoussa alias Dan Alalo and his troupe. The song foregrounds the colonial administrator René Baudot both as hero and anti-hero, the artist as a powerful actor and lucid critic, the local society as reactive, ambivalent and heterogeneous. In this performance of power, panegyric/parody, empathy/satire, insider/outsider, high-status/low-status, private/public, domination/resistance, centrality/liminality, power/powerlessness and low status/high status emerge as key concepts in a piece demonstrating artistic virtuosity, humour and lucidity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 161 Corniquet, Claire

Cadres de pratiques et circulation des connaissances chez les potières de l'Arewa (Niger) / Claire Corniquet - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 201, p. 87-114 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; pottery; women; artisans.

La présente étude est fondée sur des enquêtes ethnographiques auprès de potières menées depuis 2004 dans la région de l'Arewa, dans le centre-sud du Niger. Il s'agit de comprendre comment, dans quels "cadres" s'imbriquent le social et le technique et d'identifier les actions spécifiques, collectives ou individuelles, dans les changements qui s'opèrent. À première vue, la poterie est une activité qui se pratique de manière individuelle: chaque potière maîtrise son ouvrage du début à la fin de la chaîne opératoire; chaque artisane possède un espace réservé au sein de la concession; le profit financier de la production est propre, puisque la totalité des gains, lors de la vente des récipients, revient à l'artisane. Néanmoins, les enquêtes de terrain menées révèlent qu'à chaque étape de la chaîne opératoire, l'artisane est en contact plus ou moins étroit avec d'autres praticiennes: apprenties, artisanes de sa localité ou d'autres localités. Si ces contacts sont parfois informels, des regroupements ont lieu régulièrement par le biais de certaines étapes de la chaîne opératoire tels que la cuisson, le site d'extraction et le marché. Ces étapes s'effectuent au sein de quatre cadres de pratique: l'atelier et le lieu de cuisson (à l'échelle villageoise); le site d'extraction et le marché (à l'échelle microvillageoise). L'ensemble de ces cadres constitue l'espace de pratique des artisanes au sein duquel se déroulent des actions collectives, des échanges de connaissances et une collaboration entre les potières. Cette étude propose d'une part, de mettre en évidence les points de contacts qui lient et interconnectent les potières d'une même localité et des différentes localités de la zone d'étude et, d'autre part, d'évaluer l'impact de l'espace partagé de pratique sur la distribution des techniques céramiques. L'auteur tente également, d'évaluer l'étendue spatiale des connaissances techniques des potières afin d'aborder comment, par quelle voie et sous

quelle forme circulent les connaissances techniques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

**162 Adekannbi, Gill Oluwatosin**

A critique of irrational elements in African beliefs / Gill Oluwatosin Adekannbi - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 276-288.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; popular beliefs; witchcraft; Yoruba.

This paper shows how individuals and organizations in Africa, just like Europe and America, have raised their voices against the increasing number of controversial stories of claims of supernatural influences or interference in human affairs, suppression of thoughts, sexual abuse and extrajudicial inflicting of punishment or killing by individuals professing authority from a spiritual realm. After a brief consideration of the socioreligious atmosphere that engenders the romance with the supernatural sphere, the paper shows how the prevalent recourse to mystery in providing reasons for extraordinary occurrences could be most subjective. It then relates how what may seem a private expression of sociocultural or religious views is confronted with criticism when it infests the public domain with disquieting concerns. The paper illustrates how practices rooted in superstition are perceived as growing threats to people's welfare in the continent. When the subject is understood in these terms, more meaning could be added to the search for a solution to sporadic religious, political and social conflicts in Africa. The paper uses examples from, amongst others, the Yoruba (Nigeria). Notes, ref. , sum. [Journal abstract]

**163 Adesoji, Abimbola**

The Boko Haram uprising and Islamic revivalism in Nigeria / Abimbola Adesoji - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 95-108.

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

From the 1980 Maitatsine uprising to the 2009 Boko Haram uprising, Nigeria has been bedevilled by ethno-religious conflicts with devastating human and material losses. But the Boko Haram uprising of July 2009 was significant in that it not only set a precedent, but also reinforced the attempts by Islamic conservative elements at imposing a variant of Islamic religious ideology on a secular State. Whereas the religious sensitivity of Nigerians provided fertile ground for the breeding of the Boko Haram sect, the sect's blossoming was also aided by the prevailing economic dislocation in Nigerian society, the advent of party politics (and the associated desperation of politicians for political power), and the ambivalence of some vocal Islamic leaders, who, though they did not actively embark on

insurrection, either did nothing to stop it from fomenting, or only feebly condemned it. These internal factors coupled with growing Islamic fundamentalism around the world make a highly volatile Nigerian society prone to violence, as evidenced by the Boko Haram uprising. Given the approach of the Nigerian State to religious conflict, this violence may remain a recurring problem. This paper documents and analyses the Boko Haram uprising, as well as its links with the promotion of Islamic revivalism and the challenges it poses to the secularity of the Nigerian State. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

#### **164 Afigbo, Adiele Eberechukwu**

*Emergent themes and methods in African studies : essays in honor of Adiele E. Afigbo* / ed. by Toyin Falola and Adam Paddock. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2009. - XXVI, 679 p. : foto's, tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1592216773

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; historiography; history; Igbo; African studies; festschrifts (form).

This volume honours Nigeria's pre-eminent historian Adiele Afigbo (1937-2009), who contributed to African historiography over the course of forty years. Reflections on Afigbo and the frontiers of knowledge by T. Falola and A. Paddock are followed by five parts: A: Adiele E. Afigbo: historiography and career (six chapters); B: Reflections in historiography (eight chapters); C: Studies in Igbo history (seven chapters); D: Nigeria in transition (six chapters on Kalabari-Ijo time consciousness, nationalists in the context of decolonization, the boxer Hogan Bassey, deregulation and privatization since the 1980s, the Niger delta and the oil revolution); and E: Africa reconfigured (eight chapters on cultural identity change and islamization in North Cameroon, women in early 20th century Moghamo history (Cameroon), politics and propaganda in Ngugi's cave allegory, African perspectives on healing and nature conservation, towards the restoration of Africa, poverty alleviation, the ethics of Africa's governance, and sacred and popular music and dance in African Pentecostalism). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **165 Alabi, Mojeed Olujinmi A.**

Leadership succession and challenges of governance in Nigeria / by Mojeed Olujinmi A. Alabi - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 93-110.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; succession; governance.

This paper examines the dynamics of political leadership succession in Nigeria, and how these have impacted, positively or negatively, on good governance. It explores the patterns of leadership succession in the different phases of Nigeria's constitutional and political development, scrutinizing the strategies of transfer of or disengagement from power. It pays

particular attention to the issue of self-succession or the 'sit-tight' syndrome as a major threat to the smooth transfer of power. It concludes by outlining attitudinal changes within the political class and civil society for the evolution of institutionalized patterns of leadership succession that could lay a solid foundation for sustained democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**166 Amuwo, Adekunle**

Towards a new political economy of the Niger Delta question in Nigeria / Adekunle Amuwo - In: *Politikon*: (2009), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 237-257.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; political economy; petroleum; conflict.

The major argument of this article is that a holistic comprehension of the Niger Delta Question (NDQ) within the context of the overarching Nigerian National Question (NNQ) is a sine qua non for effective policy and related intervention in the crisis. The NDQ, as crucially important as it is, will remain a festering sore as long as it is treated as if it is sui generis; as if it is a political economy issue distinct from related political economies of State neglect and an alliance of State and global forces at the expense of the Nigerian people. The paper also underlines the criticality of geopolitics and contemporary globalization to a full understanding of the behaviour of the Nigerian State in relation, first, to transnational capital and, subsequently, to Nigerians. In order to effectively address the NDQ, it is imperative to simultaneously interrogate the crisis of the Nigerian state; its undue externalization and extroversion; and its uses, misuses and abuses of power, particularly in tandem with major oil multinationals and Western/other powers. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**167 Ayantayo, J.K.**

Imperativeness of professional ethics in religious studies scholarship in Nigeria / J.K. Ayantayo - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 164-176.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; religious studies; professional ethics.

This paper examines the rationale for a code of ethics for lecturers and researchers in religious studies. Data were obtained through interviews with students and lecturers in the departments of religious studies of the University of Ibadan and Obafemi Awolowo University, both in Nigeria. The paper argues that professionalism in the context of lecturing or teaching, researching and writing, goes with the design of a code of ethics to enhance academic honesty, data privacy, professional accountability, impartiality in data analysis and professional consulting, amongst others. Benefits of professionalization through such a code of ethics in religious studies would include: a reduction of religious ignorance; the prevention of proselytization during teaching; the prevention of the use of Church/Mosque language in teaching; a solution to the problem of the qualification of teachers of religious

studies; and the promotion of an awareness among scholars as well as nonscholars of the sensitivity of religious issues, especially in a religiously pluralistic nation such as Nigeria. Sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**168 Baye, Francis Menjo**

Implications of the Bakassi conflict resolution for Cameroon / Francis Menjo Baye - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 9-34 : fig.

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

This paper sketches a conceptual framework of international conflict dynamics and resolution, examines the geopolitics of the Bakassi dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, and outlines socioeconomic implications of its peaceful settlement. Neglect and subsequent discovery of oil deposits subjected the Bakassi Peninsula to claims and counter-claims for sovereignty, military occupation and recourse to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The ICJ's ruling in 2002 in favour of Cameroon, although based on sound historical evidence, faced implementation difficulties. However, following mediation by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General, good faith by protagonists, the Green-tree Agreement and subsequent instruments, Nigeria completed the withdrawal of its military, police and administration from the Bakassi Peninsula by 14 August 2008. Putting aside disruptive activities by social movements, the entire process could be viewed as a model in peaceful resolution of border conflicts. Implications of the settlement anchor on expenditure-reducing and expenditure-switching effects, wealth-generating effects, and enhanced cross-border activities. Infrastructural developments and effective presence are considered essential elements in border management policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**169 Dairo, A. Olalekan**

'Born Again' Christian sceptics and political democratic progress in Nigeria : giving Caesar his dues / A. Olalekan Dairo - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 83-93.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Pentecostalism; democratization; governance; political participation.

Nigeria has had more than its fair share of the worst form of governance - civil or military. The selfish ambition of the 'good boys' to have their own share of the national cake has strangled national development. As a result, politics has been turned into a dirty game. This makes 'Born Again' Christians in Nigeria stay aloof. But can their aloofness remove the evil from politics? The present paper argues that the concept of good governance is central to the issue of overcoming the problem of this scepticism. Good governance consists of delegated responsibilities exercised freely on behalf of God. Christians as God's representatives on earth are not expected to sit on the fence regarding governance, but

rather to participate fully in order to usher in the reign of God on earth. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**170 Fashina, Nelson O.**

A literary and philosophical investigation of 'Orí' as an epistemology of African Yoruba theory of being / Nelson O. Fashina - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 239-260.

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

This paper presents the concept of 'Orí' (inner head) as a branch of African Yoruba philosophy of religion, existence, ethics and cultural philosophy. 'Orí' is a primal deity of significance in Yoruba religious philosophy. It is the deity that cosmically defines the essence of a person's individuality. 'Orí' is the energy of 'presence' in the divine ordering of a person's life, which guides and conditions the acts, fate and life experiences of the individual upon this plane of existence. It is one's personal channel of divine communication with Olodumare, the most divine and supreme creator of the universe. The paper also pays attention to 'Orí's' collaterals in terms of religion, mythology, culture and ethics, viz. 'Ìpín', 'Àyànmó', 'Àkúnlèyàn' and 'Àdáyébá' as aspects of the Yoruba idea of destiny, predestination, fatality and the theory of natural selection. The paper argues that the concept of 'Orí' is relevant as a valid theory for reading modern problems on the level of individuals, society, or the nation. Furthermore, the philosophy of 'Orí' is a valid paradigm of anthropological psychology and of behavioural science as well as an instrument of social control. Bibliogr., notes, ref. , sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**171 Fatokun, S.A.**

Church organization and administration in the early Christian era and its implications for the contemporary Church in Nigeria / S.A. Fatokun - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 177-193.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Church; clergy.

This paper presents a historical appraisal of the organizational and administrative structures of the early Church in relation to the contemporary Church in Nigeria, identifying those features retained and those modified, as well as areas of complete departure from organizational and administrative foundational structures set by ancient Christianity. The Church in Nigeria is chosen as a case study because of the extensive proliferation of its denominations - especially in the Pentecostal Church. The paper is based on bibliographical as well as field research. It shows that, while there is much similarity between the administrative structure of the early Church and most mainline denominations in Nigeria, there is much disparity in the administrative structure of most African Independent Churches, especially the indigenous and the Pentecostal/Charismatic Churches, where more and new offices with different ministerial titles have been created. This disparity in offices can be largely attributed to Africans' love for titles and offices. The

paper stresses the need for contemporary churches in Nigeria, especially the Independent ones, to go back to the past in order to put things right in the present. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **172 Gundu, Gabriel A.**

Reflections on public service ethical dilemmas: Nigeria's experience / by Gabriel A. Gundu - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 25-37.

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

This article reveals that the most frequently encountered ethical dilemmas in Nigeria's public service tend to arise from three critical relations: between civil servants and political office holders; between civil servants and citizens; and intra-civil service relations. In navigating through the labyrinths of ethical dilemmas, Nigeria's public servants have had to be creative while relying on the mechanisms adopted for ensuring ethical standards. These mechanisms aim to prevent ethical misconduct by public enlightenment campaigns, training, encouraging leadership by example and promoting administrative accountability. They also include measures to manage misconduct and enforce ethical principles. The article further highlights the commonly encountered challenges in promoting sound ethical principles in the public service, including the immunity clause in the Constitution, reticence of public servants to reveal ethical misconduct, lack of fair remuneration of civil servants, and conflicts of interest between civil servants and the public interest. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **173 Hellermann, Pauline von**

The chief, the youth and the plantation: communal politics in southern Nigeria / Pauline von Hellermann - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 259-283 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; chieftaincy; local politics; youth.

In August 2006 the chief of Udo, a small town in Edo State, Nigeria, was deposed and the town taken over by the 'youth', a group of younger chiefs and their supporters. This event presents the classic fall of a 'big man' who had lost support, but also involved long-standing chieftaincy rivalries, electoral competition in the run up to the 2007 elections, and conflict over a nearby oil palm and rubber plantation. Through an examination of Udo's crisis, this paper engages with three key questions concerning contemporary communal politics in southern Nigeria: the manifestations of patrimonial power and resistance to it, the meaning and role of 'youth', and the impact of expatriate capital. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**174 Hoffmann, Leena**

Fairy godfathers and magical elections: understanding the 2003 electoral crisis in Anambra State, Nigeria / Leena Hoffmann - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 285-310.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; patronage; People's Democratic Party; elections; 2003.

On 10 July 2003, a civilian coup was attempted in Anambra State in southeast Nigeria. Barely two months after Chris Ngige, an unknown medical doctor who had been selected by a powerful political entrepreneur to stand in the gubernatorial elections, was sworn in as the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) governor of Anambra, a team of armed policemen disarmed his security detail and took him into custody. The governor's attempted ousting made public the breakdown of his relationship with his political godfather, Chief Chris Uba, and sparked a debate on godfather politics in Nigeria. Using the case of Anambra, this article investigates the complex network of personalized relationships that holders of state power maintain with their national and local clientelistic constituencies. It explores the political underpinnings of the crisis and its links to national-level power dynamics, particularly within the ruling party and the Obasanjo presidency. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**175 Lawan, Mamman**

Abuse of powers of impeachment in Nigeria / Mamman Lawan - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 311-338.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; constitutional law; separation of powers; executive power; legal procedure; federalism.

The powers of impeachment provided under the Nigerian constitution provide a means of checking the excesses of certain executive officers who enjoy the privilege of constitutional immunity against civil or criminal proceedings while they remain in office. Instead of being invoked in appropriate circumstances, however, this article shows that these powers have been abused. It examines five cases of impeachment at the state level during the Obasanjo administration and shows how constitutional provisions were flagrantly breached. It provides evidence that the federal government was complicit in such cases, even though under the federal structure by which Nigeria operates, impeachment at the state level is exclusively a state business. It argues that the abuses are a symptom of imbalance of power between the executive and the legislature as well as evidence of the limits of constitutionalism in the face of politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**176 Meilleur, Kathy**

Les pratiques de la RSE revisit  es par un examen de la mal  diction des ressources: contribution de la litt  rature sur la r  gion du delta du Niger / Kathy Meilleur - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2010), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 362-396.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; petroleum industry; oil companies; responsibility; social conditions.

Les relations de pouvoir fa  onnent le cours de l'existence du secteur p  trolier depuis la d  couverte et la commercialisation de l'or noir remontant au 19   si  cle. Progressivement, quoique bien rapidement, cette substance devint le moteur de l'  volution   conomique mondiale toujours en vigueur.   trangement, plusieurs   tudes actuelles, que l'on rassemble sous la th  se de la mal  diction des ressources (resource curse [RC]), semblent pourtant esquiver leur centralit      la compr  hension de la paup  risation et des violences v  cues chez les populations de certaines r  gions riches en ressources p  troli  res.    travers la probl  matisation de la litt  rature analytique portant sur la RC appliqu  e    la situation chaotique de la r  gion du delta du Niger au Nigeria et sa mise en relation avec les d  bats appr  ciatifs des pratiques de RSE (responsabilit   sociale des entreprises), cet article d  montre l'importance de prendre en compte l'ensemble des dimensions politiques du v  cu de la RSE dans une r  alit   locale, nationale et internationale aux diverses ramifications "s'inter-constituant". Bibliogr., notes, r  f., r  s. en fran  ais et en anglais. [R  sum   extrait de la revue]

**177 Mepaiyeda, S.M.**

A brief survey of the emergence and impact of the Anglican Church in Kogi and Kwara States (1854-1999) / S.M. Mepaiyeda - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 194-219.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Anglican Church; missionary history; Church history.

This paper examines, from a historical perspective, the emergence and development of the Anglican Church in Kogi and Kwara States (Nigeria) between 1854, when it was introduced, and 1999. The major problem the paper addresses is the slow numerical/territorial growth of the Anglican Church in the area between 1854 and the early 1970s. The paper pays attention to the Church's activities in the area; the missionary activities of Bishop Alfred W. Smith in Kwara State; and the Church's impact on the people of Kogi and Kwara States - both the positive effect on the people's psyche, and the negative effect of 'dehumanization' due to the Church's contemptuous disregard for African culture, experience and religion. An appraisal is also made of the efficiency of the approach of the missionary agents responsible for the establishment of the Anglican Church in Kogi and Kwara States. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**178 Morgan, Stephen L.**

Patron-client relationships and low education among youth in Kano, Nigeria / Stephen L. Morgan, Ismaila Z. Mohammed, and Salisu Abdullahi - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 1, p. 79-103 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; patronage; urban households; schooling; social mobility.

Based on an analysis of original social network data collected from 407 households in an urban community in Northern Nigeria, Kofar Wambai, a traditional leather goods ward in Kano, this article evaluates whether patronage relationships between households have consequences for children's educational attainment. A "social resources" perspective suggests that patronage ties may serve as a form of social capital that activates upward social mobility for entire families, thereby yielding more than simple transitory returns on social connections. An alternative "social constraints" perspective suggests that patronage ties may have no effects (or negative effects) on the schooling of clients' children, since patron-clientage reflects prevailing social inequalities and exists for reasons other than the promotion of dynastic mobility among clients and their families. In the case study reported in this article, the latter pattern holds, and the results are interpreted with reference to the historical record, which shows that a latent function of patron-clientage is the preservation of intergenerational status immobility. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**179 Obi, Cyril**

Nigeria's Niger Delta : understanding the complex drivers of violent oil-related conflict / Cyril Obi - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 103-128.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; political economy; petroleum; resistance; conflict; economic inequality; minority groups.

This paper explores the complex roots and dimensions of the Niger Delta conflict which has escalated from ethnic minority protests against the federal Nigerian State-Oil Multinationals' alliance in the 1990s to the current insurgency that has attracted worldwide attention. It also raises some conceptual issues drawn from "snapshots" taken from various perspectives in grappling with the complex roots of the oil-related conflict in the paradoxically oil-rich but impoverished region as a step in a nuanced reading of the local, national and international ramifications of the conflict and its implications for Nigeria's development. The conflict is then located both in the struggle of ethnic minority groups for local autonomy and the control of their natural resources (including oil), and the contradictions spawned by the transnational production of oil in the region. The transition from resistance - as protest - to insurgency, as represented by attacks on State and oil company targets by the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), is also analysed. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**180 Odoemene, Akachi**

Explaining inter-ethnic harmony in Enugu city, south-eastern Nigeria, 1970-2003 / Akachi Odoemene and Olufemi B. Olaoba - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 111-136 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; ethnic relations; ethnicity; urban society.

Ethnicity is a prominent feature in Nigeria's socioeconomic environment and is fervently exhibited within the context of the 'indigene-settler dichotomy'. As this encourages exclusivism, it has been a major factor responsible for violent conflicts across the country. While many urban spaces in the country have witnessed such conflicts, a few have not. This study examines the indigene-settler interrelations in Enugu to determine why and how the city sustained ethnic coexistence, cooperation and harmony since the end of the civil war (1967-1970). It demonstrates how, while ethnic attachment appeared to be strong, and while conflicts and occasional tensions did occur in the city, interethnic relationships were cordial and symbiotic. It identifies and interrogates cogent factors responsible for this trend. Despite optimism about Enugu's peaceful condition, however, it concludes that potential complications could emanate, as the factors responsible for Enugu's condition are amenable to change. Both primary and secondary sources (interviews focus group discussions, archival and secondary materials) were used within a multidisciplinary framework. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**181 Oguntinyinbo-Atere, M.I.**

The Magnificat as a pathfinder for the Nigerian poor women / M.I. Oguntinyinbo-Atere - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 69-82.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women; poverty; gender inequality; Bible.

Nigerian society is patrilineal and much emphasis is placed on men to the detriment of women. Many Nigerian women are poor. From the standpoint of the New Testament, particularly Luke 1:46-55, the 'Magnificat', this paper examines the situation of women in present-day Nigeria. It looks at the causes of poverty among Nigerian women and shows how poverty also leads to ill-health. In the 'Magnificat', Mary makes people understand that God cuts down the rich and mighty and exalts the humble and poor. This social revolution is also anticipated in Nigeria today. Since every successful revolution requires human agents, such a divine intervention would ensure that the right policies - such as education and rights for women to own property - are formulated in favour of the poor. The federal government, the church, NGOs and individuals should combine their efforts to solve the problem. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**182 Okonta, Ike**

Legacies of Biafra : violence, identity and citizenship in Nigeria / guest eds.: Ike Okonta and Kate Meagher - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 1-82.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Biafran conflict; nation building; identity; citizenship.

What was learned from the Biafran conflict? What was left unaddressed to trouble future generations? Four articles in this special issue of 'Africa Development' interrogate the contemporary legacies of the Nigerian civil war, in particular the unsatisfactory resolution of issues of identity, citizenship and democracy that arose from that conflict. The first two articles, by Ukoha Ukiwo and Kate Meagher, challenge the perception that civil conflict in Africa is a product of ethnic diversity and weak States. In 'Violence, identity mobilization and the reimagining of Biafra', Ukoha Ukiwo explores how in the period since the Biafran war State violence, rather than popular divisions, has contributed to eroding national cohesion from above. Paradoxically, ethnic diversity and informal institutions have contributed to knitting national cohesion together from below, as illustrated by Kate Meagher in 'The informalization of belonging: Igbo informal enterprise and national cohesion from below'. A second pair of articles, by Kathryn Nwajiaku and Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos, investigates how Biafra has shaped contemporary challenges to the State, from subnational minorities in the Niger Delta (Heroes and villains: Ijaw nationalist narratives of the Nigerian civil war) to international assertions of the "responsibility to protect" (Humanitarian aid and the Biafra war: lessons not learned). Together, the four articles highlight three broad themes: the role of violence in nation-building; the reimagining of Biafra in ethnic struggles since the 1990s and in the international community; and the implications of the Biafran conflict for notions of citizenship in contemporary Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**183 Olademo, Oyeronke**

Women, Pentecostalism, and public life in Nigeria / Oyeronke Olademo - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 151-163.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women; Pentecostalism; gender inequality; popular participation.

The Christian message with a special emphasis on the manifestations of the Holy Spirit is assumed to be the hallmark of Pentecostal women. This belief would translate into a high ethical disposition and a firm commitment to the common good. Such qualities are essential for the sustenance of good governance and the smooth running of structures in society. This paper examines women's status and roles in the Pentecostal church in Nigeria and how these roles have influenced women's position in public life. Following background information on the history of Christianity in Nigeria, the paper shows that women's status in Nigerian Pentecostal churches is paradoxical in that men and women are equal in theory, but in practice women are socialized into rigidly submissive roles in relation to their

husbands and other males in the church hierarchy. Next, attention is paid to the role of Pentecostal women in Nigerian public life vis-à-vis social justice and corruption. The fact that Pentecostal women can effect positive changes in the polity should encourage their participation in politics and governance. However, certain constraints may challenge women's participation in public life in Nigeria. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **184 Olarinmoye, Omobolaji Ololade**

Politics does matter : the Nigerian State and oil (resource) curse / Omobolaji Ololade Olarinmoye - In: *Africa Development*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 21-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; revenue allocation; public revenue; petroleum.

Conventional explanations of the resource curse, or the paradox of abundance, correlate resource abundance and bad economic policies, underdevelopment, poverty and conflict. Such a conclusion has become debatable and has encouraged analysts to develop conditional explanations that emphasize the role of the political rather than economic factors in the mechanisms underpinning the resource curse. Using the Inter-governmental Fiscal Relations system in Nigeria as an example, this paper argues that, while the policy choices of politicians determine how resource rents are utilized, the extent to which political institutions promote the use of rational and meritocratic criteria in allocating public sector resources and ensure accountability is what matters. This is of crucial importance in determining whether resource abundance will lead to resource curse. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

#### **185 Omojola, Bode**

Songs of the king's wives : women, power and performance in the Yoruba public sphere / Bode Omojola - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 47-57.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women; musicians; Yoruba; traditional festivals.

Indigenous festivals, which rely significantly on music and dance, often constitute the village public sphere and the social arena within which the structures of power are performed and negotiated in traditional African communities. This article discusses two unique musical traditions which feature prominently at annual traditional festivals in Emure-Ekiti, a Yoruba town in Western Nigeria. The musical traditions are 'orin orori' (songs of the king's wives) and a related ensemble, 'orin airegbe', a musical tradition associated with female chiefs. Exploring an ethnomusicological approach, the article argues that the complementary relationship between these two all-female musical traditions and the scope of their performance practices draw attention to the ways in which public performance speaks to the status and agency of women in traditional Yoruba societies. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**186 Omotola, J. Shola**

Elections and democratic transition in Nigeria under the Fourth Republic / J. Shola Omotola - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 437, p. 535-553.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; elections; election management bodies; democratization.

This article analyses the impact of elections and particularly their administration on Nigeria's democratization process. It argues that elections under the Fourth Republic (the founding election of 1999, the 2003 second election, and the 2007 general elections) were characterized by ineffective administration at all stages and levels (before, during and after), resulting in damagingly discredited outcomes. This was due in large part to the weak institutionalization of the primary agencies of electoral administration, particularly the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and the political parties. INEC lacks both institutional and administrative autonomy, as manifested by its composition and funding by the presidency, as well as its gross lack of professionalism and security of tenure for its officials. Elections can only engender the consolidation of democracy in Nigeria if the electoral processes are reformed in ways that fundamentally address the autonomy and capability of INEC and related electoral agencies, particularly political parties, to discharge their responsibilities effectively. The recent trend towards challenging electoral fraud in the courts, however, does signal a strengthening of the rule of law and gives some reason for optimism. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**187 Omotoye, Rotimi**

The challenges of survival of a mission : an examination of the Anglican Diocese of Badagry / Rotimi Omotoye - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 229-238.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Anglican Church; Church history; missionary history.

This paper examines the history of the Church Missionary Society (CMS), later known as the Anglican Church in Badagry (Nigeria), between 1842 and 2005, when the inauguration of the Missionary Diocese of Badagry took place. The paper looks at the geographical location of Badagry; the traditional religious beliefs of the - Yoruba - people of Badagry; the introduction of Christianity to Badagry, including the history of St. Thomas Church; the socioeconomic impact of Christianity in Badagry; and challenges the Christian missionaries had to contend with. The paper concludes, amongst others, by advocating a native pastorate for the Diocese, aggressive evangelism, and the provision of infrastructural facilities for the people. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**188 Onyenechere, Emmanuella Chinenye**

The constraints of rural women in informal economic activities in Imo State, Nigeria / Emmanuella Chinenye Onyenechere - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 83-101 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; rural women; informal sector.

The paper analyses the constraints on rural women in the informal sector of Imo State, Nigeria. Lack of access roads, irregular means of transportation, inadequate credit facilities, inaccessibility to socioeconomic facilities and land tenure are identified as among the factors that have adverse effects on the participation/activities of rural women engaged in informal economic activities in the rural areas of Imo State. Moreover, a majority of rural women in Imo State, engaged in informal economic activities, do not have significant access to institutional finance, nor to the socioeconomic services that could enhance their informal economic activities. The paper makes policy recommendations to help alleviate women's difficulties in the informal sector. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **189 Salau, Mohammed Bashir**

The role of slave labor in groundnut production in early colonial Kano / by Mohammed Bashir Salau - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 147-165.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; slavery; groundnuts; colonial economy.

This article reinforces the interpretation of numerous scholars who have highlighted the role of slave labour in groundnut production during the 'cash-crop revolution' in West Africa in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also expands Jan Hogendorn's argument on the African initiatives involved in the expansion of groundnut production in colonial Northern Nigeria. In particular, it provides evidence of the key role of the emir of Kano (Abbas) and important merchants in the transition to groundnut cultivation and the significant use of slave labour by these large estate-holders. The article focuses mainly on the Fanisau unit of Kano. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **190 Salawu, A.**

'Ayan Agalu' : art, media and social crusade in Nigeria / A. Salawu - In: *Pula*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 89-101.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; drum language; social change; ethics.

'Ayan Agalu', a video drama in Nigeria's Yoruba language, is about the struggle of the Drum against injustice and despotism. In the end, the Drum triumphs over the cruelty of an unjust leader. Considered within the parameters of the ethical paradigm of development, 'Ayan Agalu' emerges as a parable about the quest for an egalitarian, just and, inevitably, a progressive society. The event in the drama, catalysed by the Drum, is indubitably a necessary struggle against all forms of immorality, injustice and sheer despotism. The dialectics engendered by this sets the stage for a grand drama that stresses the utmost relevance of art and the media for social change. The author interprets drama as a

purposeful art, and the Drum, as employed in 'Ayan Agalu', as a relevant medium for social engineering and a classical reinvention of social realities. The author emphasizes the indispensability of a socially responsible media in the setting of a purposeful agenda for the good of society, and the reconstruction of a society already in decay. Bibliogr, sum. [Journal abstract]

**191 Uche, Chibuike**

British Petroleum vs. the Nigerian government : the capital gains tax dispute, 1972-9 / by Chibuike Uche - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 167-188.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Great Britain; capital tax; international economic relations; multinational enterprises; oil companies.

This article documents a landmark dispute between British Petroleum (BP) and the Nigerian tax authorities that occurred in the 1970s over a N130 million (100 million pound) capital gains tax assessment arising from an intra BP Group transfer of its 50 percent shareholding in Shell/BP Nigeria. This was necessitated by a BP transaction in Abu Dhabi. This tax assessment, which was more than twice the yearly cash flow of BP's Nigerian operations at the time, ignited a chain of events and schemes that saw the British government covertly and overtly providing support to BP, with the primary goal of influencing the outcome of the dispute in order to protect the interests of both the British government and BP. Evidence in this article highlights the complexities of postcolonial relationships between centre countries and African ex-colonies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**192 Ugochukwu, Françoise**

L'arme du chant collectif au cœur du conflit biafrais / Françoise Ugochukwu - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 29-50 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Igbo; Biafran conflict; songs.

Si des auteurs comme Basden, Leith-Ross et Nwando Achebe ont mentionné dans leurs écrits la puissance du chant dans la culture igbo, le rôle des chants nés du conflit biafrais et les raisons de leur diffusion sont des questions qui n'ont jamais encore été vraiment abordés, d'où la présente étude. Partant d'un disque de seize chants en igbo (6), anglais (8) et ijo (2) enregistrés pendant la guerre civile nigériane à 15 km du front, juste avant la chute d'Umuahia, capitale provisoire, en avril 1969, et de ceux notés sur place l'année précédente par des journalistes français en mission d'information, cette étude compare ensuite ces chants à ceux créés à la même époque et qui ont ensuite trouvé leur place dans des romans inspirés par le conflit et publiés depuis. L'auteur considère les thèmes abordés par ces chants populaires, leur style, leur structure, et les langues dans lesquelles ils ont été écrits et chantés, pour mieux comprendre les raisons de leur insertion sous une

forme écrite dans les textes des journalistes et les romans d'Ekwensi, Ike, Adichie, Aniebo, Iroh et Akuneme. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## SENEGAL

### 193 Bouilly, Emmanuelle

La lutte contre l'émigration irrégulière au Sénégal: carrière d'une cause, trajectoires d'acteurs et jeu de pratiques dans un espace de mobilisation internationalisé / Emmanuelle Bouilly - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2010), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 229-255.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; emigration; illegal migration; women's organizations; North-South relations.

Depuis 2006 et l'exode de migrants ouest-africains tentant de rejoindre l'Europe à bord de pirogues, la lutte contre l'émigration clandestine a été mise à l'agenda des relations afro-européennes. A partir de l'étude du tissu associatif et non-gouvernemental sénégalais, plus particulièrement d'une initiative féminine de la banlieue de Dakar (Sénégal), cet article s'efforce de revenir sur les conditions d'émergence et de possibilité d'un tel agenda et des mobilisations collectives y ayant trait. Le consensus relatif entre acteurs du Nord et du Sud concernant la lutte contre l'émigration irrégulière provient de l'articulation, dans une conjoncture d'urgence, de facteurs qui tiennent aux conditions structurelles d'insertion à l'international des acteurs du Sud, d'effets d'aubaine et de cadrages interprétatifs rendus compatibles. L'internationalisation d'acteurs sénégalais en charge de cet agenda a alors eu pour conséquences de générer un registre d'action victimaire, contraignant toute action protestataire, et de nourrir factionnalisme et concurrence au sein des champs associatif et politique, locaux et nationaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 194 Ciss, Ismaïla

Lieux de mémoire et mémoire de lieux dans l'espace sereer (exemple du groupe 'saafi') / Ismaïla Ciss - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2002/09), t. 52, no. 1/2, p. 17-36.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Serer; oral traditions; place names; myths; songs; history.

Le pays sereer au Sénégal est une terre chargée d'histoire. Le présent article concerne le Saafeen, la portion du pays sereer qui correspond dans sa plus grande partie au massif de Njas, et qui est habitée par les Saafi. Les Saafi font partie des "groupes marginaux", c'est à dire n'ayant pas été considérés comme des acteurs historiques dans le processus de formation de la nation sénégalaise construit sur le modèle de l'État wolof. Cependant, les Saafi ont gardé en mémoire les épisodes de leur histoire, histoire que les traditions orales

divisent en trois grandes périodes: la période marquée par le séjour des Sereer dans la vallée du fleuve Sénégal, leur exode et leur installation dans leurs sites actuels; la période de la traite négrière; la période de la colonisation française. Le présent article, s'appuyant sur les traditions villageoises, s'intéresse aux toponymes, mythes et chants qui permettent de retrouver le fil conducteur qui lie le peuple saafi à son passé le plus lointain. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**195 Crosas, Armonia Pérez**

Des 'lançados' aux expatriés : "l'Ethnie Blanche" entre les fleuves Sénégal et Casamance / Armonia Pérez Crosas - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 129-158 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Whites; brokers; colonists; identity; culture contact; social history.

La région comprise entre les fleuves Sénégal et Casamance a un long parcours historique de contact et de présence de l'homme Blanc occidental. Même si les personnages et les situations qu'ont conformé "l'Ethnie Blanche" pendant le temps ont été très variés, il existe des caractéristiques qui se répètent, des continuités associées avec l'ambiguïté du statut social, des relations entre les sexes ou les spécialisations économiques, à la frontière entre le local et le global. L'article explore cette durabilité d'une frontière culturelle, en proposant des pistes de recherche à partir de la figure des 'lançados' (agents commerciaux européens). L'analyse montre des indices, des parallélismes réitérés entre les effets des variations dans les conditions frontalières sur le collectif "Blanc", en oscillant entre le maintien de son identité et l'intégration dans les communautés autochtones. L'auteur estime qu'une perspective de longue durée aiderait à comprendre l'articulation actuelle des contingents de coopérants et d'agents économiques qui arrivent à la région, compréhension qui pourrait être extrapolée à d'autres zones du continent. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. (Article publié initialement en espagnol dans: *Studia Africana*, no. 19 (2008), p. 89-100.) [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**196 Diop, Adama Baytir**

Généalogie, tradition orale et reconstruction historique (l'exemple du village traditionnel de Mbao) / Adama Baytir Diop - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2002/09), t. 52, no. 1/2, p. 5-16.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; genealogy; villages; oral traditions; legitimacy.

Mbao est l'un des plus anciens villages lébous de la presqu'île du Cap-Vert au Sénégal. Il est situé dans la banlieue de Dakar, à vingt-deux kilomètres de la capitale sénégalaise. Les premiers occupants de Mbao appartiennent à la famille Ndoye, mais un grand brassage ethnique y a créé, au cours des siècles, des familles d'ascendance mêlée: toucouleur, sérère, peulh, wolof, lébou, mandingue, etc. Profitant des avantages conférés par le droit du sang, le droit du sol et le système de succession matrilineaire longtemps en vigueur

chez les Lébous, des familles dont l'ancêtre éponyme était un étranger ('doxandëm' en wolof), ont fini par imposer leur autorité dans la gestion du pouvoir local. L'islamisation progressive va favoriser cette situation. Avec la généalogie comme support et véhicule de la tradition orale, l'auteur de cet article présente des éléments de l'histoire de ce village pluri-centenaire. Il tente de suivre les déplacements du village de Grand-Mbao dans différents sites jusqu'à son emplacement actuel. Puis il s'efforce de découvrir les raisons profondes qui expliquent la création de Petit-Mbao, un hameau secondaire. Les généalogies font apparaître que trois lignées vont opérer une "répartition des pouvoirs" et chercher à légitimer leur pouvoir: les Ndoye assument le pouvoir politique; les Seck, le pouvoir religieux; les Kane, le pouvoir militaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 197 Guissé, Youssouph Mbargane

Transition, changement et reproduction: hypothèses et recherches sur la formation sociale wolof / Youssouph Mbargane Guissé - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2002/09), t. 52, no. 1/2, p. 67-90.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Wolof; social structure; modes of production; history; chronology; ethnicity.

Pour analyser la dynamique de la formation, du changement et de la reproduction dans la société wolof du Sénégal, la présente étude est construite autour de cinq grandes questions: le problème du matérialisme historique; l'importance des phénomènes de religion; la différenciation sociale, l'État et les classes; l'ethnie wolof, la formation sociale sénégalaise, les problèmes de périodisation historique (période pré-arabe, période arabe et islamisation, période esclavagiste, période coloniale et période postcoloniale, wolofisation et nationalisme); le problème de l'espace et la question nationale. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 198 Kâ, Thierno

L'influence d'Al-Ghazali (1058-1111) sur la culture arabo-islamique au Sénégal / Thierno Kâ - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2002/09), t. 52, no. 1/2, p. 165-174.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Islamization; Sufism; Arabic language; religious literature.

La vie de Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Ghazali (1058-1111) a correspondu avec la pénétration de l'islam au Sénégal, dans la deuxième moitié du onzième siècle. Le présent article examine la portée de sa pensée sur les érudits de l'islam au Sénégal, en particulier dans le domaine du soufisme. L'étude comprend trois parties: de la naissance à la formation et aux voyages d'étude d'Al-Ghazali; l'influence de sa méthode; l'influence d'Al-Ghazali sur les écrivains sénégalais d'expression arabe (Ahmad Saghir Mbaye, Ahmad

Saghir Lô, El hadj Malick Sy, Cheikh Ahmadou Bamba Mbacké, Cheikh Bachir Mbacké, Al hadj Ibrahima Niass). Bibliogr., note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**199 Niang, Mamadou**

Les réalités du vote sénégalais: sources, évolution et actualité (l'exemple des élections de 2000 et 2002) / Mamadou Niang - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2002/09), t. 52, no. 1/2, p. 91-110.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; voting; elections.

L'auteur engage une réflexion sur les élections et la question des différents facteurs qui influencent le vote au Sénégal. Il place la question du vote dans ses différents contextes durant les périodes précoloniale, coloniale et la période de l'indépendance à nos jours. L'analyse du vote sénégalais en montre les réalités ainsi que les contraintes qui l'affectent: insuffisances institutionnelles, paramètre socioculturel caractérisé par le pluralisme ethnique, l'instrumentalisation du religieux, l'insuffisance des ressources économiques et financières. Dans le contexte de la décentralisation, la société civile est en voie d'organisation. Il faut encore noter l'influence du charisme des leaders politiques, variable essentielle dans les modes d'exercice du pouvoir, mais aussi l'insuffisance dans les techniques d'information, de sensibilisation et de formation. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**200 Sarr, Ibrahima**

La place des griots dans la communication politique au Sénégal (transformations et continuité) / Ibrahima Sarr et Ibrahima Thiaw - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2002/09), t. 52, no. 1/2, p. 111-126.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; griots; politics; communication.

Pour étudier les transformations et les changements dans la médiation du griot dans l'espace politique sénégalais, le présent article commence par examiner la trajectoire et le statut du griot dans la société sénégalaise, wolof en particulier. Un second point traite de la place et du rôle du griot dans la communication politique "traditionnelle". Enfin, les auteurs montrent les continuités, mais surtout les ruptures consécutives à la modernisation des moyens de communication de masse, à l'élargissement de l'audience de la communication politique et à la recherche de l'efficacité par les hommes politiques. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**201 Thiaw, Ibrahima**

*Espaces, culture matérielle et identités en Sénégal* / sous la dir. de Ibrahima Thiaw. - Dakar : Codesria, cop. 2010. - XII, 96 p. : fig., photo's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2869784821

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; Gorée; history; archaeology; pottery; identity; radiocarbon dating.

Le présent ouvrage vise à réexaminer la production historique, ethnographique et anthropologique dans divers espaces de la Sénégalie à la lumière des sources archéologiques et de la culture matérielle. Titres des contributions: Histoires, espaces et identités sénégalaises (Ibrahima Thiaw) - L'espace entre les mots et les choses: mémoire historique et culture matérielle à Gorée (Sénégal) (Ibrahima Thiaw) - Culture matérielle céramique et identités en pays Fogny (Casamance-Gambie) (Moustapha Sall) - Poterie et identité: les Bassari et Bedik du Sénégal oriental (Mandiomé Thiam) - De la physique à la culture: chronologie absolue et ethnogenèse en Sénégalie (Maurice Ndeye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## SIERRA LEONE

### 202 Macdonald, Alice

"New wars: forgotten warriors" : why have girl fighters been excluded from Western representations of conflict in Sierra Leone? / Alice Macdonald - In: *Africa Development*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 135-145.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; girls; child soldiers; victims; images.

Since the end of the Cold War, there is a new Western vocabulary depicting modern conflict as chaotic and callous. Child soldiers are seen as emblematic element of the "new wars", yet the presence of girl fighters has been continually ignored by the international community and neglected in academic writing. When girls have attracted attention, it has been purely as victims. Yet during the civil war in Sierra Leone girls made up 25 percent of the child soldiers and 8 percent of the total number of fighters. This is a significant figure, given their invisibility in this conflict. Using Sierra Leone as a case study, this essay analyses how the Western representation of girls as victims plays into the Western construction of Africa as a place needful of military and humanitarian intervention. By looking at discourses of gender and youth, the author examines how the construction of the girl child is integral to maintaining the myth of the young "aggressive" African male and the white "saviour"; both essential for "new wars" and the humanitarian industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 203 Svärd, Proscovia

The international community and post-war reconciliation in Africa : a case study of the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission / Proscovia Svärd - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 35-62 : tab.

## WEST AFRICA - SIERRA LEONE

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; truth and reconciliation commissions; foreign intervention.

The decade-long armed conflict and political unrest in Sierra Leone deeply affected the civilian population. Since the end of the war in 2002, the government of Sierra Leone and the international community have been involved in peacebuilding activities, national reconciliation and reconstruction. The reconciliatory process necessitated the setting up of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) which was also a product of the Lomé Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the now defunct Revolutionary United Front (RUF). The international community invested 4,6 million US dollars in the Sierra Leone TRC mission. The TRC examined the causes of the war, human rights violations and the role played by foreign actors. This paper analyses the TRC as an internationally driven process to enhance reconciliation, peace, development and democracy in Sierra Leone. It also evaluates the impact of the implementation of the recommendations of the TRC. Beyond this, it makes some suggestions on how the international community can better promote transitional justice and the peacebuilding process by supporting local initiatives and promoting national ownership for sustainability. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## TOGO

### **204 Henry, Christine**

La terre de Sakpata / Christine Henry - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 253-265.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Togo; voodoo; Yoruba; deities; smallpox.

La divinité d'origine yoruba appelée Sakpata est connue, partout où elle a été implantée (dans les pays du golfe du Bénin mais aussi dans les Amériques noires), comme dieu de la variole et plus largement des maladies éruptives et/ou contagieuses. En outre, au Bénin et au Togo, s'est développée une tradition qui en fait également le vodun (divinité) de la Terre. Le présent article revient sur cette problématique et retrace l'origine de cette assertion dans la littérature anthropologique. À partir d'enquêtes menées à Savalou (Moyen Bénin) et d'une littérature de portée plus générale, l'auteur conteste la thèse qui ferait de Sakpata un dieu de la fertilité et met en évidence la nature complexe du rapport de cette divinité avec la terre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

### ANGOLA

#### **205 Ball, Jeremy**

The 'Three Crosses' of mission work : fifty years of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) in Angola, 1880-1930 / Jeremy Ball - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 331-357 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; commemorations; missionary history; drama; Ovimbundu.

In 1930 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) commemorated fifty years of mission work in central Angola with a celebration that sought to unite thousands of Umbundu Christians into a community. Rituals such as the singing of hymns, daily church services, and bold performances of religious music by the 540-voice Jubilee Choir aimed at reinforcing Christian identity. A historical pageant dubbed the 'Three Crosses' was created in order to present a missionary perspective of Angolan history, one that juxtaposed Christian societal improvement with indigenous scenes of death, violence, and ignorance. This paper provides an account of the pageant and argues that its programme also transmitted prominent subtexts associated with colonial discourse. Theories of social evolution and racism were widespread among early twentieth-century Americans, and ABCFM missionaries used this rhetoric to preach self-improvement through Christianization by disparaging indigenous Umbundu beliefs. Although providing Western education proved an effective tool for attracting converts and a lasting measure of the ABCFM's influence in Angola, the legacy of the mission preserves these contradictions of colonial missionary work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **206 Bruijn, Mirjam de**

"Communicating Africa": researching mobile kin communities, communication technologies, and social transformation in Angola and Cameroon / Mirjam de Bruijn, Inge Brinkman - In: *Autrepart*: (2011), no. 57/58, p. 41-57.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Cameroon; communities; social networks; mobile telephone; mobility.

Although communities are still often conceptually bound to geographical place, transnational studies in the 1990s have led to viewing a community more as a network than as a place. This contribution expands this argument by developing the idea of "strings of people", with connections and communities being intrinsically linked. Based on case studies from northwest Cameroon and southeastern Angola and northern Namibia, the authors argue that such notions of community have been in existence for a long time and that people have always viewed their communities as strings of people in various locations. As

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people contact each other, they construct and/or maintain community ties. Focusing on life histories of mobility and connections, and on the ways in which people make new technologies fit into their daily lives, the article discusses relations between new ICTs, community, and mobility. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English (p. 329) and French (p. 323). [Journal abstract]

### **207 Curto, José C.**

Alcohol under the context of the Atlantic slave trade: the case of Benguela and its hinterland (Angola) / José C. Curto - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 201, p. 51-85 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; alcoholic beverages; slave trade; colonial history.

This contribution sheds light on one aspect of the history of alcohol in Africa by exploring the introduction of foreign alcoholic drinks, the various systems through which they were delivered to consumers, and their impact upon patterns of consumption at Benguela (Angola) and its hinterland, a major supply region of the Atlantic slave trade that has hitherto received little attention. Drawing upon a variety of quantitative and qualitative sources, it argues that a veritable "Atlantic creole" drinking culture, starting with the Portuguese at the beginning of the seventeenth century, did emerge in Benguela in the context of the commerce in human beings and that the alcohol consumption patterns of Africans further inland were thereby also transformed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## CAMEROON

### **208 Baye, Francis Menjo**

Implications of the Bakassi conflict resolution for Cameroon / Francis Menjo Baye - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 9-34 : fig.

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

This paper sketches a conceptual framework of international conflict dynamics and resolution, examines the geopolitics of the Bakassi dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, and outlines socioeconomic implications of its peaceful settlement. Neglect and subsequent discovery of oil deposits subjected the Bakassi Peninsula to claims and counter-claims for sovereignty, military occupation and recourse to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The ICJ's ruling in 2002 in favour of Cameroon, although based on sound historical evidence, faced implementation difficulties. However, following mediation by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General, good faith by protagonists, the Green-tree Agreement and subsequent instruments, Nigeria completed the withdrawal of its military, police and administration from the Bakassi Peninsula by 14 August 2008. Putting aside

disruptive activities by social movements, the entire process could be viewed as a model in peaceful resolution of border conflicts. Implications of the settlement anchor on expenditure-reducing and expenditure-switching effects, wealth-generating effects, and enhanced cross-border activities. Infrastructural developments and effective presence are considered essential elements in border management policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 209 Bruijn, Mirjam de

"Communicating Africa": researching mobile kin communities, communication technologies, and social transformation in Angola and Cameroon / Mirjam de Bruijn, Inge Brinkman - In: *Autrepart*: (2011), no. 57/58, p. 41-57.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Cameroon; communities; social networks; mobile telephone; mobility.

Although communities are still often conceptually bound to geographical place, transnational studies in the 1990s have led to viewing a community more as a network than as a place. This contribution expands this argument by developing the idea of "strings of people", with connections and communities being intrinsically linked. Based on case studies from northwest Cameroon and southeastern Angola and northern Namibia, the authors argue that such notions of community have been in existence for a long time and that people have always viewed their communities as strings of people in various locations. As people contact each other, they construct and/or maintain community ties. Focusing on life histories of mobility and connections, and on the ways in which people make new technologies fit into their daily lives, the article discusses relations between new ICTs, community, and mobility. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English (p. 329) and French (p. 323). [Journal abstract]

## 210 Conflict

*Conflict prevention, management, and resolution : proceedings of the postgraduate seminar / organised by the Faculty of Social and Management Sciences of the University of Buea, Cameroon on the 28th January 2009. - Buea : Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, University of Buea, 2009. - 184 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm - Vermelding op omslag en titelp.: II PGS Buea, 2009. - Met bibliogr. en samenvattingen.*

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; social conflicts; land use; land conflicts; wetlands; river basins; water management; ethnic conflicts; higher education; conflict resolution; gender relations; conference papers (form); 2009.

Proceedings of the postgraduate seminar on conflict prevention, management, and resolution in Cameroon, organized by the Faculty of Social and Management Sciences at the University of Buea on 28 January 2009. Contents: Conflictual wetland utilization in

Ngoketunjia Division, the Upper Nun Valley of Cameroon (Cornelius Mbifung Lambi & Canute A. Ngwa) - Wetland exploitation and its environmental impact: the case of the Bafoussam-Bamenda axis of the Western Highlands of Cameroon (Kometa Sunday Shende) - Incompatible land uses: a source of conflict at the watershed scale on the Bui Plateau, North West Region of Cameroon (Suiven John Paul Tume) - Economic and political conflicts in water resource management in the Nkambe municipality, North West Region of Cameroon (Humphrey Ngala Ndi) - Agrarian crisis and the management of rural inter-ethnic conflicts: some cases from the North West Region of Cameroon (Fonteh Athanasius Amungwa) - The paradox of higher education investment and economic development in Africa: an econometric investigation (Njimanted Godfrey Forgha) - Conflict management in the Bimbina-Bonadikombo Community Forest (Fidelis Orock Tanyi & Cordelia G. Kometa) - Pamol industrial growth and land use conflicts in Ekondo-Titi Subdivision, South West Region of Cameroon (Jude N. Kimengsi) - Gender conflicts and natural resources on the Kumbo Plateau, North West Region of Cameroon (Fondufe Nee Sakah Lydia Yuvenyonge). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**211 Djamé, François Narcisse**

La suspension de fonctions, nouveau regard sur une figure complexe du droit administratif camerounais / par François Narcisse Djamé - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 69-91.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; administrative law; jurisprudence.

La suspension de fonctions est connue de la presque totalité des systèmes juridiques africains issus de la tradition juridique française. Partout où elle est prononcée, cette mesure revêt un caractère conservatoire. Cette vision des choses consacrée par les textes, est renforcée par la jurisprudence. Mais la suspension de fonctions est différemment perçue par le législateur et le juge administratif camerounais. La présente étude fait l'état de la question de savoir si la mesure de suspension de fonction dans le droit administratif camerounais est de nature conservatoire ou si elle est une sanction disciplinaire, car sa qualification est en fait ambivalente (première partie). Par ailleurs, la suspension de fonction présente des difficultés pour ce qui est de la maîtrise du contenu de sa motivation. Ce second volet dévoile des incertitudes quant au fondement juridique de cette mesure (seconde partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**212 Hond, Jean Tobie**

Libre propos au sujet de la définition du régime politique camerounais au regard de la constitution du 18 janvier 1996 / par Jean Tobie Hond - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 39-51.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; political systems; government; constitutions; 1996.

Une controverse doctrinale entoure la recherche de la définition du régime politique camerounais. Selon le présent article, la quasi-majorité des auteurs qui s'efforcent de définir le régime politique camerounais fondent leur approche sur une mauvaise délimitation de leur champ conceptuel d'analyse, en insistant sur les notions variables de l'irresponsabilité ou de la potentialité présidentielle. L'auteur du présent article propose une démarche purement juridique, à travers les mécanismes institutionnels qui le caractérisent effectivement. Il s'agit d'établir une distinction entre les notions de régime et de système politique, et de mieux cerner les contours définitionnels du régime politique camerounais en tenant essentiellement compte de l'articulation des rapports entre les différents organes de pouvoir telle que prescrite dans les dispositions constitutionnelles (1ère partie), à la différence d'un cheminement méthodologique fondé sur la prise en considération de la potentialité présidentielle (2ème partie). Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **213 Kengne Fodouop**

*Le Cameroun : autopsie d'une exception plurielle en Afrique /* sous la dir. de Kengne Fodouop. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 378 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 229612271X

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; social conditions; economic conditions; political conditions; political history; physical geography; country studies (form).

Le présent ouvrage propose une base d'analyse pour appréhender les marques propres et les particularités du Cameroun, qui le distinguent des autres pays du continent africain. Titres des contributions: Une diversité du milieu biophysique exceptionnelle (Kengne Fodouop et Pierre Atangana) - Une armature urbaine originale (Kengne Fodouop et Benoît Mougoué) - Un statut colonial particulier (Albert Pascal Temgoua et Zacharie Saha) - Le processus d'accession à l'indépendance le plus sanglant d'Afrique subsaharienne (Faustin Kenné) - Une diversité ethnique sans pareille (Evina Akam et Honoré Mimche) - Une très forte diversité linguistique (Gabriel Mba) - Le seul pays bilingue "français-anglais" du continent africain (Achille Fossi) - Une société composée d'individus et de groupes d'individus égocentriques (Roger Ngoufo) - Une stabilité politique rare (Kengne Fodouop) - Une expérience démocratique pluraliste unique (Kengne Fodouop) - Le seul pays africain où le parti nationaliste indépendantiste a été, jusqu'ici, exclu de l'exercice du pouvoir politique (Jean Koufan Menkene) - Une vie diplomatique atypique (Kengue Fodouop et Samuel Ndembou) - Un géant du football de compétition africain (Baba Wame et Kengne Fodouop). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**214 Logmo Mbelek, Aaron**

La souveraineté fiscale des États africains au Sud du Sahara (face aux enjeux du développement): l'exemple du Cameroun / par Aaron Logmo Mbelek - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 53-67.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; fiscal law; sovereignty; globalization.

Du fait du développement de la "nouvelle économie", la souveraineté fiscale des États en Afrique est susceptible de se retrouver fortement remise en cause sous l'effet d'un processus lié à une mondialisation et au caractère virtuel des échanges et du pouvoir fiscal, et à l'immatérialité des frontières. Si l'expression classique de la souveraineté fiscale des États, avec la territorialité de l'impôt, semble encore être à la base de la législation, il est tout aussi facile de constater l'altération de la souveraineté fiscale par les problèmes de développement. Ceux-ci portent atteinte au fonctionnement normal des États africains en général et au Cameroun en particulier. Il peut s'agir des contraintes des programmes d'ajustement culturel, et de l'influence des nouvelles technologies, qui limitent la souveraineté fiscale des États. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**215 Mujuzi, Jamil D.**

Implementing articles 4 and 3 of the United Nations Convention against Torture : what the Cameroonian approach teaches us / Jamil D. Mujuzi - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 43-63.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; torture; international agreements; criminal codes; criminal procedure; extradition.

Whereas there is a law criminalizing torture in Cameroon, practice seems to suggest that its implementation has not deterred torturers and that torture continues to persist. The author examines the measures Cameroon has taken to implement its obligations under articles 3 and 4 of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). He notes that although there are some differences between the definition of torture under CAT and that under the Penal Code of Cameroon, the Committee against Torture has not criticized the definition of torture in the Penal Code. He also examines the manner in which the 2007 Criminal Procedure Code provision relating to extradition could be implemented in cases where the extradited person could be subjected to torture. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**216 Munge, Sone Patience**

Substantive equality and women's rights to sexual and reproductive health in Cameroon / Sone Patience Munge - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 73-96.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; women's rights; inequality; reproductive health.

Although the preamble to the Cameroonian constitution recognizes the idea of equal rights for all, the country's record on the promotion of rights associated with reproductive health is below expectation. This paper reviews Cameroon's achievements, gaps and prospects in regard to the promotion of the doctrine of substantive equality in relation to the reproductive health of women in the country. It uses domestic violence, abortion and HIV/AIDS as examples in an attempt to analyse the extent to which the notion of substantive equality as provided for under the Cameroonian constitution has been implemented, particularly in regard to the reproductive health rights of women. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 217 Nken, Simon

Louis-Paul Anjoulat: figure controversée de la vie politique camerounaise, 1935-56 / Simon Nken - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2010), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 256-282.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; France; politicians; national liberation struggles; missions.

Au Cameroun, l'évocation du nom de Louis-Paul Aujoulat, médecin et homme politique, parlementaire camerounais et ministre français en son temps, aujourd'hui encore suscite diverses controverses, traduisant parfois l'estime mais généralement l'antipathie dans les différentes couches de la population camerounaise. Le docteur Louis-Paul Aujoulat foule le sol camerounais comme missionnaire laïc par l'entremise de l'association Ad lucem en 1935. Sous le manteau de la charité chrétienne, il marque sa présence au Cameroun par un humanisme débordant qui lui a valu le sobriquet Aujoulat l'africain. Cette popularité le propulse dans l'arène politique; il est élu député à la première Assemblée constituante de juin 1946. Parlementaire, il se donne corps et âme à la tâche d'arrimer le Cameroun à l'Union française et, surtout, à former une élite camerounaise garante des intérêts de la France. C'est ainsi qu'il se mettra en travers des aspirations des nationalistes camerounais. Il tombe en disgrâce en 1956, face à son filleul André-Marie Mbida. Le docteur Aujoulat a laissé au Cameroun les stigmates d'une part de l'homme qui aura combattu avec détermination la conquête d'une indépendance réelle, telle que revendiquée par les nationalistes, et d'autre part de l'architecte de la politique tendant à intégrer et à maintenir le Cameroun sous le joug de la France par le biais d'une indépendance factice. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 218 Terretta, Meredith

Chiefs, traitors, and representatives : the construction of a political repertoire in independence-era Cameroun / by Meredith Terretta - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 227-253 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; independence; nationalism; chieftaincy; political history; Bamileke; cartoons.

In 1956, the French administration in the UN trusteeship territory of Cameroon began to depose traditional chiefs in the Bamileke region for their involvement in anticolonial, pronationalist politics. Also, 1956 was the year after the French administration proscribed the popular 'Union des populations du Cameroun' (UPC), the nationalist party, which claimed the unification of the French and British territories of Cameroon, and total independence from foreign rule. This paper explores the meanings of nationalism in Cameroon just after the UPC's official proscription, and Bamileke communities' efforts to come to terms with the politics of decolonization. It explains why, in 1956, among Bamileke communities, the politics of decolonization became linked to restoring autonomy ('lepue') to chieftaincies. The paper historicizes the construction of the new political repertoire in newspaper articles; written petitions from Bamileke villages to the UN; oral songs; and the first series of political cartoons in Cameroon printed in a leftist newspaper. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**219 Terretta, Meredith**

Cameroonian nationalists go global : from forest 'maquis' to a pan-African Accra / by Meredith Terretta - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 189-212.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Ghana; nationalism; Union des Populations du Cameroun; pan-Africanism; political history; decolonization.

This article reassesses the political alternatives imagined by African nationalists in the 'first wave' of Africa's decolonization through the lens of Cameroonian nationalism. After the proscription of Cameroon's popular nationalist movement, the 'Union des Populations du Cameroun' (UPC), in the mid-1950s, thousands of Cameroonian nationalists went into exile, most to Accra (Ghana), where they gained the support of Kwame Nkrumah's Pan-African Bureau for African Affairs. The UPC's external support fed Cameroon's internal 'maquis' (as UPC members called the underground resistance camps within the territories), rooted in culturally particular conceptions of freedom and sovereignty. With such deeply local and broadly international foundations, the political future that Cameroonian nationalists envisaged seemed achievable: even after the Cameroon territories' official independence, UPC nationalists kept fighting. But, by the mid-1960s, postcolonial States prioritized territorial sovereignty over 'African unity' and Ghana's support of the UPC became unsustainable, leading to the movement's disintegration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

**220 Obenga, Théophile**

*Histoire générale du Congo des origines à nos jours* / Théophile Obenga. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 525 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 447-454, p. 521-522. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782296136281

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); history; political history; politics; administration of justice; research; education; public health; women; youth; health care; trade unions; international relations.

Troisième volet d'une histoire du Congo-Brazzaville en trois tomes, ce volume concerne le Congo au vingtième siècle. Il est construit en deux parties: la première, la plus longue, traite de l'histoire politique, sociale et institutionnelle du Congo (1958-2010). La seconde a pour sujet l'histoire des relations internationales. Titres des contributions: 1) Naissance, indépendance, et gestion de la première République (1958-1963) (Jean-Marie Melphon Kamba) - L'ère du Mouvement national de la révolution (MNR) (1963-1968) (Martin Mberi) - L'ère du PCT 1968-1990 (Camille Bongou) - La Conférence nationale souveraine et la relance du processus démocratique au Congo (1991-1997) (Séverin Andzoka) - Des événements de 1997 à la normalisation de la vie démocratique (Ngnia Ngama Moyen) - Le multipartisme au Congo de 1990 à 2010 (Grégoire Lefouoba) - Histoire des institutions administratives congolaises (1957-2002) (Placide Moudoudou) - L'évolution de la justice congolaise de 1960 à 2010 (Philippe Ongagna) - La recherche scientifique et technologique au Congo (1960-2010) (Jean Diamouangana) - L'histoire de l'éducation au Congo (Gilbert Ibiou) - La santé au Congo de 1958 à nos jours (Cyriaque N'Djobo-Mamadoud) - La femme dans l'histoire du Congo (Jeanne Dambendzet) - La jeunesse dans l'histoire du Congo (1960 à 2010) (Jean-Pierre Ngombé) - Histoire du mouvement syndical congolais (Jérôme Ollandet). 2) Le Congo et le monde (Delphine Edith Emmanuel Adouki) - Le Congo dans l'Afrique: aperçu général de politique extérieure (Pascal Gayama). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**221 Whitehouse, Bruce**

Approche comparative des familles dispersées (Mali-Congo): éducation et espaces nationaux / Bruce Whitehouse - In: *Autrepart*: (2011), no. 57/58, p. 233-246.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); Mali; internal migration; international migration; child rearing; family; urbanization.

La littérature sur la "famille transnationale" présuppose souvent que la dispersion spatiale des familles au-delà des frontières nationales diffère de la dispersion spatiale des familles à l'intérieur d'un même État-nation. Mais en quoi ces deux formes de dispersion se distinguent-elles? Pour répondre à cette question, l'article se fonde sur l'analyse de

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données ethnographiques portant sur trois communautés: une communauté rurale dans la région du Koulikoro (Mali); Bamako, la capitale du Mali, première destination de la majorité des migrants de cette communauté; et Brazzaville, la capitale de la République du Congo. La perspective comparative permet d'identifier plusieurs points communs entre les familles "transnationales" (dispersées entre le Mali et le Congo) et les familles dispersées "nationales" (entre le village et la ville capitale au Mali). Elle permet également de mettre au jour les différences entre ces deux types de familles translocales, surtout en ce qui concerne l'éducation et la circulation des enfants. C'est à partir de l'analyse de ces différences que l'article montre l'intérêt de la perspective transnationale dans l'étude des dynamiques familiales contemporaines. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 327) et en anglais (p. 332). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## CONGO (KINSHASA)

### 222 Becker, Quentin de

La représentation anti-musulmane des Swahilis d'Afrique centrale par Godefroid Kurth : un acteur catholique dans la propagande coloniale (1888-1926) / Quentin de Becker - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2009), no. 30, p. 611-637.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Belgium; Swahili; propaganda; colonialism; abolition of slavery; images.

L'objectif du présent article est d'étudier la facette sociologique de la propagande coloniale de la Société Antiesclavagiste de Belgique (SAEB). Organisation créée en août 1888 au lendemain du discours de l'archevêque d'Alger, le cardinal Lavigerie, pour susciter l'intérêt d'un maximum de Belges pour le "Continent mystérieux" en insistant sur le potentiel impérialiste qu'il pouvait représenter pour une Europe en proie à de multiples tensions nationalistes, ce lobby impérialiste rassembla dès 1888 des membres de diverses tendances politiques catholiques. La présente étude est plus particulièrement centrée autour du discours de l'historien catholique nationaliste et ultramontain Godefroid Kurth. L'article considère cinq points: le contexte impérialiste de l'époque; le discours moderniste, politique, pédagogique et anti-arabe (comme celui de Lavigerie, liant esclavage et islam) de Godefroid Kurth; les différentes représentations catholiques - conservatrice et libérale - de la communauté swahili en Afrique centrale; la SAEB comme organe de propagande dont l'objectif le plus pressant était de rassembler des ressources financières afin d'occuper physiquement les terres intérieures du continent africain; la diffusion d'une seule des représentations possibles des Swahilis aboutissant à la naissance du mythe esclavagiste et à son intégration dans le mythe national, illustrée à travers les manuels scolaires d'histoire de Belgique édités par Kurth entre 1906 et 1926. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**223 Garrett, Nicholas**

Can Katanga's mining sector drive growth and development in the DRC? / Nicholas Garrett and Marie Lintzer - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 400-424 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Katanga; mining policy; economic development.

A common question asked across the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and by international observers is whether Katanga's mining sector can contribute to growth and development in the country. This paper answers this question through the analysis of two indicators: the fiscal contribution and the development of economic linkages. Mining can contribute to growth and development in the medium to long term, but for the moment the fiscal contribution and the establishment of local supply chains and processing industries remain underdeveloped. The status quo can be linked to the logic of the perpetuation of the weakness of the Congolese State as a rents generator for vested interests. This negatively affects the good governance of fiscal revenues and also translates into political risk exposure for mining companies. The latter inhibits mining companies' and industry collective action platforms' ability to contribute more directly to growth and development by, for example, 'de-risking' the market entry of supplier and processing industries. Successful strategies to increase the growth and development footprint of mining need to go beyond technical interventions. Built on a political economy and economic impact analysis they need to interlink with and support a political reform process that can help build a significantly broad political constituency around the ideas of sustainable growth and development in the DRC. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**224 Henrix, Marcel**

La notion de temps chez les Ngbaka minagende (RDC) / Marcel Henrix - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2009), no. 30, p. 753-785.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Ngbaka language; Ngbaka; time; terminology.

L'auteur présente la terminologie utilisée par les Ngbaka (République démocratique du Congo) pour nommer les divisions et subdivisions du temps: le jour, la semaine, le mois et l'année. Il évoque, à côté des appellations en usage aujourd'hui, la terminologie historique d'avant l'arrivée de la culture occidentale. Pour ce qui regarde les noms des mois, il ajoute pour chacun d'eux la signification propre selon les opinions des interlocuteurs. Dans deux tableaux sont comparés les noms des mois chez les Ngbaka, chez les Gbaya et chez les Manza. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**225 Henrix, Marcel**

Les noms individuels chez les Ngbaka minagende (RDC) / Marcel Henrix - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2009), no. 30, p. 701-752.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; personal names; Ngbaka; Ngbaka language.

Le présent article est fondé sur les résultats d'une enquête sur les noms individuels chez les Ngbaka (République démocratique du Congo) effectuée dans les années 1990. Il traite d'abord des noms imposés à la naissance, puis de ceux donnés plus tard dans la vie. En partant des réponses reçues, il fait une étude sur le choix des noms qui sont donnés et les raisons de ce choix ainsi que sur le sens du nom, de façon à opérer une classification. Les deux groupes les plus importants sont les noms donnés en rapport avec un malheur (ou ce qui est vu comme tel) dans la famille et ceux en rapport avec les relations humaines. Les noms qui peuvent s'ajouter plus tard dans la vie sont les noms d'initiation et les surnoms. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**226 Henrix, Marcel**

Le mariage et la naissance chez les Ngbaka minagende (RDC) / Marcel Henrix - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2009), no. 30, p. 653-699 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Ngbaka; marriage rites; pregnancy rites; birth rites; popular beliefs.

Les Ngbaka minagende constituent un peuple homogène habitant le centre de l'Ubangi au nord de la province de l'Équateur dans la République démocratique du Congo (RDC). L'auteur y a réalisé des enquêtes dans les années 1985-1995 sur quelques grands thèmes de la vie quotidienne de ce peuple: les fiançailles, l'éducation au mariage respectivement de la fille et du garçon, la dot, le mariage, la polygamie, la situation des veuves et des veufs. Le présent article présente les réponses des informants sur les sujets mentionnés. Il rapporte les usages, rites et croyances qui concernent le corps à partir de la naissance, traitant des interdits alimentaires, de la grossesse, de l'accouchement, de la stérilité, des prescriptions à observer envers les jumeaux. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**227 Meger, Sara**

Rape of the Congo: understanding sexual violence in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Sara Meger - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 119-135.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; sexual offences; gender roles; civil wars; political economy.

This paper examines the function of sexual violence in the ongoing conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It argues that rape in this conflict is best understood from the following dimensions: the individual motivation of combatants and the structural influences that perpetuate the conflict. Individual motivation is largely informed by social constructions of masculinity, which construct sexual violence as an effective weapon of conflict. Furthermore, the low social status of women has encouraged impunity for the crimes being committed as part of this ongoing conflict. What exacerbates the use of sexual violence, however, is the political economy of the conflict. There is an economic incentive to use rape as a tool of both symbolic and physical subjugation and social disorder, creating a chaos which enables the illegal exploitation of mineral riches found in the region. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**228 Motingea Mangulu, André**

Le réseau fluvial congolais et la problématique de l'expansion bantoue / André Motingea Mangulu - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2009), no. 30, p. 839-988.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Sango language; Lingala language; Kituba language; Kongo language; river basins; migration; sociolinguistics.

Le réseau fluvial du bassin congolais (République démocratique du Congo) a occupé une place dans l'expansion bantoue. Il en occupe encore une dans l'évolution vers la situation sociolinguistique actuelle et dans le processus d'homogénéisation en cours. L'objectif de la présente étude est 1) de montrer l'impact du réseau fluvial du bassin congolais sur la situation linguistique de la cuvette; 2) d'essayer de vérifier si la répartition des populations du bassin central congolais en groupes définis comme riverains, agriculteurs-trappeurs et chasseurs-cueilleurs peut être soutenue par la documentation linguistique; et enfin, 3) d'apporter des preuves qui tendent à appuyer la thèse selon laquelle les 'linguae francae' du bassin congolais, notamment le sango, le lingála et le kituba, de même que toutes les autres formes dérivées du kikoongo, ont existé avant la pénétration européenne, et qu'elles doivent leur émergence non pas à l'action de colonisateurs, mais à leur appartenance à une aire où les conditions de communications par voies d'eau sont particulièrement favorables. Bibliogr., notes, réf., résumé en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**229 Mova Sakanyi, Henri**

*La R. D. Congo dans la révolution numérique : les enjeux actuels, les défis pour demain* / sous la dir. de Henri Mova Sakanyi. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 177 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (RDC Cinquantaire) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296127142

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; information technology; Internet; conference papers (form).

Le présent ouvrage réunit des textes de contributions présentées à un séminaire organisé par le Centre d'intelligence stratégique et des relations internationales (CISRI, à Kinshasa), afin de stimuler la réflexion sur la politique et les moyens à mettre en œuvre pour opérer l'informatisation de la société et l'application des nouvelles technologies de l'information (NTIC) à divers domaines en République démocratique du Congo. Titres des contributions: Analyse systémique et informatisation de la société congolaise (Henri Mova Sakanyi) - Le programme des technologies de l'information et de la communication du ministère des Postes Téléphone et Télécommunications (PTT) (Godefroid Elanga) - Le réseau national de transmission "backbone": un objectif essentiel pour la société de l'information en RDC (David Mewa Mwanga) - La réduction du fossé numérique dans nos universités à travers le projet dénommé EB@LE (Dominique Mweze Chirhulwire Nkingi) - Enjeux et opportunités des logiciels libres pour l'information des pays du Sud (Jean Ngwanga) - Problématique de management des réseaux d'entreprise: un défi à relever (N'lolo Matombe) - La problématique de l'informatisation en République démocratique du Congo (Yvon Ramazani) - Intégration de NTIC dans l'enseignement en RDCongo et les logiciels libres (Jean Ngwanga) - L'impact de la nouvelle technologie de l'information sur l'enseignement à distance (Yvon Ramazani). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**230 Oldenburg, Silke**

Under familiar fire: making decisions during the "Kivu crisis" 2008 in Goma, DR Congo / Silke Oldenburg - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 61-80.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; civil wars; rumours; communication; state of emergency; social life.

This paper explores the decisionmaking strategies used by the inhabitants of Goma (Democratic Republic of Congo) during the Kivu crisis in October 2008. The paper's aim is twofold: after providing a short history of the October 2008 events, in the empirical part it distinguishes and clarifies the role of rumours and narratives in the setting of violent conflict as well as analysing their impact on decisionmaking processes. As the epistemological interest lies more with the people who stay rather than those who flee, in the second part the paper argues that the practice of routinization indicates a conscious tactic whose purpose is to counter the non-declared state of exception in Goma. Routinization is defined as a means of establishing order in everyday life by referring to narratives based on lived experiences. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**231 Thornton, John**

A re-interpretation of the Kongo-Portuguese war of 1622 according to new documentary evidence / by John Thornton and Andrea Mosterman - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 235-248.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; Portugal; Netherlands; colonial wars; historical sources; manuscripts; Kongo polity; 1600-1699.

This paper sheds light on an important document in the Dutch Archives which casts new light on the Kongo-Portuguese War of 1622, usually seen as a signal defeat for Kongo. This document shows that, after the Portuguese victory over Kongo at the Battle of Mbumbi, there was a second battle in which Kongo forces were victorious, and they in fact began the process of reoccupying lands the Portuguese had absorbed in earlier expansion. In addition, the document reveals the origins of a plan, conceived in Kongo, to form an alliance with the Dutch in order to attack Luanda and drive the Portuguese from Angola, a plan that was realized not in 1624 but in 1641. A transcription and translation of the text of the document (by Andrea Mosterman) concludes the paper. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **232 Vanhaegendoren, Koen**

*Esthétique et politique : autour de l'œuvre littéraire de José Tshisungu wa Tshisungu / sous la dir. de Koen Vanhaegendoren.* - Toronto : Éditions Glopro, cop. 2010. - 311 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1897218168

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; literature; writers; French language.

L'objectif de cet ouvrage collectif est de faire mieux connaître un auteur africain de langue française et dont la langue maternelle est le ciluba, José Tshisungu wa Tshisungu. Celui-ci, qui est resté relativement méconnu du public international, est né le 23 décembre 1954 à Port-Francqui (Ilebo) dans le centre de la République démocratique du Congo. Introduction: José Tshisungu wa Tshisungu et son œuvre (Koen Vanhaegendoren). La première partie du volume présente l'œuvre poétique de Tshisungu wa Tshisungu (Auteurs: Boniface Beya Ngindu, Jules O'Brien, Hubert Bukasa Mantanta). La deuxième partie traite de l'œuvre romanesque, en commençant par le roman emblématique, "Le croissant des larmes" (Koen Vanhaegendoren, Alexie Tcheuyap), puis en faisant ressortir certains thèmes en "regards inversés": celui de l'intellectuel congolais (Daniel Tchaptada Piameu); le thème de l'exil dans le roman "La Flamande de la gare du Nord" (Maria Lucia Mourão Silva); et dans le roman "Patrick et les Belges", à la recherche du père perdu (Beatriz Rajlin) et la quête identitaire à travers le jeu d'Éros et de Thanatos (Joséphine Mulumba Tumba). La troisième partie est intitulée "entre l'esthétique et le social". Il y est question de satire politique ((Cibalabala Mutshipayi Kalombo), ainsi que de l'idéal humaniste et de l'attachement au pays natal (Joseph Willy Badibanga Kantshiana et Mbam'Enzang Sayal Kandolo); enfin, André Kabamba Mbikay apporte des commentaires sur l'œuvre de Tshisungu wa Tshisungu en évoquant au passage 'l'ethnologie inversée' au sujet de la Belgique vue du Congo. Dans la

quatrième partie, des morceaux choisis sont introduits par Myriam Dupuy. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**233 Vinck, Honoré**

Manuels scolaires coloniaux africains : 26 livrets congolais (RDC) traduits en français / Honoré Vinck - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2009), no. 30, p. 5-610 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; textbooks; primary education; Christian education; textbooks (form); colonial period.

Le présent article présente un corpus de 26 manuels scolaires publiés au Congo colonial (actuelle République démocratique du Congo) dans des langues d'Afrique centrale par des congrégations religieuses. Ces textes ont été traduits en français entre 1995 et 1997. Les abécédaires, les livrets de lecture et d'observation et les textes de leçons de choses au niveau de l'enseignement du primaire ont été privilégiés dans cette sélection. La majorité des manuels, avec 19 textes, sont issus de congrégations missionnaires catholiques, les autres, avec 7 textes, étant d'origine protestante. Les textes sont présentés en ordre chronologique, le premier datant de 1920 et le dernier de 1960. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**234 Wild-Wood, Emma**

The making of an African missionary hero in the English biographies of Apolo Kivebulaya (1923-1936) / Emma Wild-Wood - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 273-306.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; missionary history; biography.

Apolo Kivebulaya was a well-respected Ganda priest who, beginning in the 1890s, established Anglican churches in Toro, Uganda, and in the Boga area of what is now eastern Congo. A Church Missionary Society (CMS) colleague, A.B. Lloyd, wrote three popular biographies of Apolo for a British readership that inspired the writing of others. This article examines the style and content of Lloyd's biographies and explores the factors that influenced them, including Keswick (Bible convention) spirituality and boys' adventure stories. It demonstrates early twentieth-century expectations of missionary heroism, and suggests that the way in which Apolo has been read in the past has influenced his relative neglect in the present. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**235 Zana Etambala, Mathieu**

Patrimoines missionnaire et colonial : des images médiévales à l'époque du Congo belge 1890-1940 / Zana Etambala Mathieu - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2009), no. 30, p. 989-1047.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Belgium; missions; Catholic Church; Middle Ages; colonization; religious buildings; abolition of slavery.

En s'appuyant sur des récits de voyages, des publications de la propagande missionnaire, des correspondances et d'autres documents émanant de l'Église et de l'État à la fin du XIX<sup>ème</sup> et au début du XX<sup>ème</sup> siècles, l'auteur relève dans ces textes des images et des termes qui comparent l'œuvre colonisatrice, les réalisations et l'action des missions catholiques au Congo belge à l'offensive civilisatrice des moines dans l'Europe médiévale. Les défrichements de grandes superficies de la forêt équatoriale et l'aménagement de grandes concessions foncières rappellent les travaux du "temps des abbayes", l'introduction de l'architecture occidentale civile et religieuse évoque le "temps des cathédrales", et l'auteur voit dans les campagnes anti-esclavagistes déployées envers les "Arabes" une touche d'esprit de croisades. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## GABON

### **236 Angoué, Claudine-Augée**

La politique culturelle au Gabon: un programme d'acculturation planifiée / Claudine-Augée Angoué - In: *Revue gabonaise de sociologie*: (2009), no. 2, p. 55-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; acculturation; cultural policy; identity; political ideologies; power.

L'intérêt de l'État gabonais pour les références et valeurs culturelles locales, fondement des identités individuelle et collective, peut être appréhendé dans le rapport que le politique entretient avec la culture, rapport qui reproduit et amplifie le processus d'acculturation planifiée en cours depuis la période coloniale. Selon le présent article, la classe politique gabonaise impose, en particulier à travers la "fête de la culture", une "culture représentée" ou une illusion de culture au peuple gabonais. L'exaltation de la culture n'est qu'un moyen de domination conçu pour renforcer le processus de dépossession en question, une idéologie qui produit une société difforme du point de vue social et culturel. Cette exaltation est une illusion qui masque l'intérêt pour le culturel véritable et maintient une "culture" dépouillée de tout contenu intelligible. La population, alors maintenue dans sa position de dominée, de client politique au bénéfice de la minorité dominante, elle-même acculturée, est sollicitée pour intérioriser ce vernis culturel. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 170). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **237 Mba Ndzeng, Ludovic**

La mobilisation de l'invisible dans la vie politique gabonaise à partir d'une relecture de l'œuvre de Paulin Nguema-Obam / Ludovic Mba Ndzeng - In: *Revue gabonaise de sociologie*: (2009), no. 2, p. 155-161.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Fang; magic; popular beliefs; politicians.

La question de l'invisible est au cœur de l'œuvre de Paulin Nguema-Obam ("Aspects de la religion fang", "Fang du Gabon: les tambours de la tradition"). Dans la vie réelle, la croyance au monde invisible est profondément ancrée dans la classe politique gabonaise, malgré les apparences de modernité qu'elle affiche. C'est une préoccupation essentielle des hommes politiques, qui croient en une "guerre mystique" menée au moyen de pouvoirs occultes. Selon l'auteur, on attribue au président de la République, Omar Bongo, une puissance mystique qui lui sert dans la conquête du pouvoir absolu. Bibliogr., note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**238 Mba-Nkoghe, Jules**

La langue comme vecteur de la culture / Jules Mba-Nkoghe - In: *Revue gabonaise de sociologie*: (2009), no. 2, p. 125-153.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Fang language; culture; anthropology.

Le présent article s'efforce de montrer que la langue conserve, véhicule et transmet le patrimoine culturel d'un peuple ou d'une nation sous la forme d'une "conception du monde", au sens anthropologique. L'auteur prend des exemples de mots et d'expressions dans la langue gabonaise fang pour rendre compte du rôle de transmission de la langue dans différents domaines culturels tels que les phénomènes sociologiques et psychologiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 171). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**239 Mbah, Jean Ferdinand**

Les problèmes théoriques et méthodologiques liés au renouvellement de l'expérience culturelle dans une société africaine en transition / Jean Ferdinand Mbah - In: *Revue gabonaise de sociologie*: (2009), no. 2, p. 15-53.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; culture contact; acculturation; identity; culture conflict; modernization.

L'approche analytique des phénomènes culturels au Gabon selon le présent article repose fondamentalement sur la relation entre le degré d'attachement à la culture native et le degré d'acquisition de la culture exogène, la situation de divalence culturelle. L'auteur s'interroge sur l'articulation entre la culture des dominés et celle des dominants, le fonctionnement de l'hétéroculture dans l'évolution du contexte gabonais, qui comporte une multiplicité de pratiques sociales et culturelles. Il traite des politiques culturelles entreprises depuis cinquante ans, puis de l'ambivalence culturelle comme attitude légitime par les acteurs néo-colonisés. Le principe de "coupure" constitue pour les classes sociales dominées un mécanisme de défense de l'identité. Il permet de se représenter qu'il y a dans l'espace social des lieux distincts et des antagonismes de production symbolique. L'article aborde enfin la problématique de la multidimensionalité de l'identité avec les articulations culturelles, qui varie selon les générations et l'exposition à la culture occidentale moderne,

l'identité ayant en fait un caractère construit et artificiel, Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 169-170). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **240 Ondo, Placide**

Culture scolaire et production de l'anomie au Gabon / Placide Ondo - In: *Revue gabonaise de sociologie*: (2009), no. 2, p. 91-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; schooling; educational policy; social change; values.

L'introduction de l'école au Gabon a provoqué la rencontre de la culture scolaire et des cultures des peuples gabonais. Cette rencontre peut-elle être interprétée comme un moment, un lieu de complémentarité, de concurrence, ou d'acculturation? Au fil du temps la culture scolaire s'est imposée. Après l'indépendance, l'instruction sera, d'une part, adoptée par les pouvoirs publics comme instrument de construction nationale et de développement socioéconomique, et d'autre part, appropriée par les populations comme moyen de promotion sociale. Toutefois, aujourd'hui cette culture connaît une dérégulation. Les valeurs qui ont suscité l'adhésion générale à l'instruction s'effondrent avec la pénétration dans le champ scolaire des logiques multiples et concurrentes qui fragilisent l'ordre scolaire, provoquant ainsi un désordre qui est à la fois le reflet de la situation d'anomie à laquelle est confronté le corps social gabonais, et un instrument de contrôle des diplômés. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 171). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

#### **241 Rich, Jeremy**

'White coronations and magical boycotts' : Omyènè political strategies, clan leaders, and French rule in coastal Gabon, 1870-1920 / by Jeremy Rich - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 207-226.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; anticolonialism; enthronement; magic; trade boycotts; political history; Myéné.

This essay investigates varied efforts to incorporate Europeans into Omyènè clan political systems in Gabon. Omyènè-speaking peoples occupied coastal Gabon and controlled the Ogooué River, the main trade route in 19th-century Gabon, from its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean to Lambarènè over 100 miles from the coast. Between the mid-19th century and 1918, Omyènè clans appointed Westerners as leaders to build trade alliances and to act as intermediaries with the encroaching colonial government. Another tactic that proved more effective was the use of boycotts backed by recourse to supernatural power. Omyènè clan chiefs used recourse to supernatural threats to ensure that Gabonese people respected the boycotts. These boycotts arose in response to high prices at European stores and taxes. While most Omyènè clans gradually abandoned the coronation of whites by the early 20th century, boycotts continued to serve as a vehicle of protest, particularly in the face of increased French taxes and the establishment of concessionary companies.

Boycotts and white coronations show how Omyènè clans tried to overcome the economic and political challenges that came with French colonization between 1860 and the 1920s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## EAST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 242 Kalyango, Yusuf

Media accountability and political interest in East Africa / Yusuf Kalyango Jr - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2010), vol. 31, no. 1, p. 1-23 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; mass media; responsibility; audiences; politics.

This study assesses the relationship between media accountability and political interest in East Africa, accounting for audience characteristics such as education and social status. Given the challenges to press freedom in East Africa, the focus of the research was on how citizens evaluate the media in the exercise of professional and public accountability, as well as being impartial providers of political news. Results were drawn from a stratified multistage cluster sample of 1395 citizens living in 15 regions of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. The research question was whether privately owned media were perceived as exercising responsible conduct and enhancing political interest both within and across all 15 regions still engulfed in ethno-political sectarianism. Hierarchical linear modelling results showed that social status was not a significant predictor at all levels of the analysis. It also showed that media accountability enhanced political interest, particularly when education was accounted for at the individual level and across all regions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### 243 Rajaonah, Faranirina V.

*Cultures citadines dans l'océan Indien occidental (XVIIIe-XXIe) : pluralisme, échanges, inventivité* / sous la dir. Faranirina V. Rajaonah. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 543 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811105077

ASC Subject Headings: Indian Ocean islands; East Africa; culture contact; urban society; migrants; identity; acculturation; social conflicts; conference papers (form); 2008.

De différentes disciplines, les auteurs étudient ici, dans le temps long (XVIIIe-XXIe siècles), et à partir de sources variées (écrites, orales et matérielles), les rencontres qui ont contribué à la formation de sociétés pluriculturelles et de "cultures des franges" au carrefour de l'océan Indien occidental: sur la côte ouest de l'Inde (Gujarat), aux Mascareignes, à Madagascar, dans l'archipel des Comores, au Kenya, en Tanzanie, au

Mozambique. Dans les villes, mieux connectées avec l'étranger volontiers associé à la modernité, l'entrecroisement des cultures ne se fait jamais dans un seul sens et touche de nombreux domaines: architecture et occupation de l'espace, langue, musique, danse, politique. Certains individus et groupes sociaux, étrangers ou du cru, jouent le rôle de "passeurs" et contribuent au dynamisme de leurs cités. Grâce à ces intermédiaires, les cités renforcent leur statut de lieux de pouvoir. Mais d'autres médiateurs, comme les gens de lettres, dénoncent aussi les dangers de la ville et la précarité des citadins les plus démunis. Les sociétés urbaines, traversées de multiples clivages, connaissent des tensions, liées par exemple à l'occupation des lieux de culte. Mais les nouveautés peuvent aussi être utilisées, à l'époque moderne, comme ressources pour renégocier sa place au sein de la communauté et faire son chemin dans la complexité des mondes urbains. Auteurs: Toibibou Ali Mohamed, Marie-Pierre Ballarin, Sophie Blanchy, Dominique Bois, Jocelyn Chan Low, Suzanne Chazan-Gillig, Jennifer Cole, Prosper Ève, Sudel Fuma, Didier Galibert, Nivoelisoa Galibert, Ludovic Gandelot, Jean-François Géraud, Carole Grosset, Jean-Michel Jauze, Gabriel Lefèvre, Didier Nativel, Mayila Paroomal, Franck Raimbault, Françoise Raison-Jourde, Faranirina V. Rajaonah, Pavitrnanand Ramhota, Jean-Roland Randriamaro, Émilie Salaberry, Catherine Servan-Schreiber. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **244 Tabaro, Edgar**

The WTO process, Geographical Indications and the East African Community : the state of play / Edgar Tabaro - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 109-138 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; trademarks; TRIPS Agreement; agricultural products.

As a legal concept Geographical Indications (GIs) received international recognition for the first time through the TRIPS Agreement. Many developing countries subsequently realized that the protection of GIs could possibly promote international trade in agricultural products from their countries, similar to the protection of wines and spirits from the European Union. GIs recognize "the quality, reputation or other characteristic of the goods" as conditions for protection. Given that the quality, reputation or other characteristic of many goods are the result of indigenous, traditional and sometimes ancient methods and formulae transmitted from one generation to the next, it might also be possible to protect indigenous knowledge through GIs. These are amongst the issues at play in the WTO negotiations. Against this background, the author outlines the historical development of GIs, examines the provisions relating to GIs in the TRIPS Agreement, and looks at the negotiations for a system of registration and notification for wines and spirits. He analyses the positions of the various negotiating groups since the first Ministerial Conference and the arguments for extending a similar level of protection to goods of interest for developing countries. He explores the possible benefits for the East African Community and how the countries of East Africa can best harness the process. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

KENYA

**245 Charton, Hélène**

Acteurs, victimes et témoins de la violence dans l'histoire: l'exemple mau mau (Kenya) / Hélène Charton - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 201, p. 169-192.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Mau Mau; colonial history; violence; memory; 1950-1959.

Cet article revient sur l'un des épisodes majeurs de l'histoire du Kenya, la guerre des Mau Mau (1952-1960), à l'occasion de la publication récente d'une série d'ouvrages historiques sur le sujet (C. Elkins, "Britain's Gulag" et D. Anderson, "Histories of the Hanged" en 2005 puis, en 2009, D. Branch, "Defeating Mau Mau, Creating Kenya"). Malgré des divergences de vue importantes qui ont alimenté les polémiques, le point commun à ces trois ouvrages est l'étude de la violence de cette période retracée à partir des trajectoires et des récits de ses acteurs. Ce type de démarche contribue au renouvellement de l'historiographie du sujet tout en ravivant les mémoires d'un événement toujours sensible. Si l'histoire de la violence coloniale fait encore l'objet de controverses et de débats, c'est parce qu'elle cristallise des mémoires concurrentes: mémoire des victimes et des sacrifices des combattants toujours en quête de reconnaissance. Ce sont précisément ces télescopages de l'histoire et de la mémoire qui sont au cœur de l'analyse proposée. Comment dire la violence? Quelle est la place des témoins et des acteurs de cette violence et de sa mémoire dans le récit historique? L'analyse des interprétations proposées par les historiens qui s'appuient sur des enquêtes radicalement différentes permet de dégager quelques pistes pour répondre à ces questions complexes. Tout en se rattachant à un débat plus large sur la violence extrême amorcé il y a une vingtaine d'années, un tel questionnement éclaire également les enjeux contemporains de ces interprétations parfois plus mémorielles et politiques qu'historiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**246 Cheeseman, Nic**

Power-sharing in comparative perspective: the dynamics of 'unity government' in Kenya and Zimbabwe / Nic Cheeseman and Blessing-Miles Tendi - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 203-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Zimbabwe; power-sharing; politics.

This paper draws on the recent experience of Kenya and Zimbabwe to demonstrate how power-sharing has played out in Africa. Although the two cases share some superficial similarities, variation in the strength and disposition of key veto players generated radically different contexts that shaped the feasibility and impact of unity government. Explaining the number and attitude of veto players requires a comparative analysis of the evolution of civil-

military and intra-elite relations. In Zimbabwe, the exclusionary use of violence and rhetoric, together with the militarization of politics, created far greater barriers to genuine power-sharing, resulting in the politics of continuity. These veto players were less significant in the Kenyan case, giving rise to a more cohesive outcome in the form of the politics of collusion. However, the authors find that neither mode of power-sharing creates the conditions for effective reform, which leads to a more general conclusion: unity government serves to postpone conflict, rather than to resolve it. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **247 Chege, Mwangi**

The politics of education in Kenyan universities: a call for a paradigm shift / Mwangi Chege - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 55-71.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; universities; academic freedom; politics.

The winds of political change have been sweeping across Kenya for the last two decades. However, as many sections of society - the media, the church, civil society, and even ordinary people - take advantage of the unprecedented democratic space in which to engage the political establishment, the country's intelligentsia has remained aloof. The aim of this article is to interrogate discourse patterns in the Kenyan university system. Adopting a historical lens, it argues that the curtailment of intellectual freedom in the postcolonial Kenyan university is a reproduction of the colonial suppression of discourses whose objective was to ensure the political survival of the ruling class. It also argues for the adoption of critical pedagogies that challenge the status quo. The university must abandon its ivory tower attitude and work in concert with other sectors of society in offering counterhegemonic discourse. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **248 Diepeveen, Stephanie**

'The Kenyas we don't want': popular thought over constitutional review in Kenya, 2002 / Stephanie Diepeveen - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 231-258.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; constitutional reform; attitudes; politics; State-society relationship.

Evidence of political instability in Kenya emerged through the organized and spontaneous violence following the 2007 elections. Understanding the underlying reasons for popular contestations of power and involvement in violence depends on understanding Kenyans' perceptions of existing and desirable political institutions. By analysing recommendations made in the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission public hearings in each province in 2002, this article explores the viewpoints of those outside high politics in Kenya, teasing out the continuities and divergences in popular thought about political relations in Kenya at the end of the Moi years. It thus provides insights into how Kenyans understand their relationship with those in power, revealing that amidst diverse experiences, disillusionment

pervades Kenyans' perceptions of political relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**249 Hyde, David**

Undercurrents to independence: plantation struggles in Kenya's Central Province 1959-60 / David Hyde - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 467-489.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; strikes; 1960; agricultural workers; trade unions; coffee; plantations.

The avalanche of plantation strikes that took place during the early months of 1960 initiated the successive strike waves which plagued Kenya's decolonization process. The lifting of the Emergency and the announcement of a transition period to African majority government in January 1960 was marked by a new confidence. After years of draconian discipline, estate workers embraced trade unionism and moved into their first organized struggles over wages and conditions. They were joined by unrestricted former Mau Mau detainees and the victims of land consolidation who entered the plantation work force. The arousal of high expectations fuelled the strikes that engulfed the plantation districts of Kenya's Central Province during the approach to independence. These events took place against a background of severe crisis within world coffee markets. Faced by this, European coffee growers attempted to compensate themselves by rationalizing the plantation economy at the expense of their workers. This was met by fierce resistance from plantation labourers, which was only eventually tamed as union leaders struggled to arrest the movement and surrender organizational autonomy to the State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**250 Kivuva, Joshua**

*Integrity in Kenya's public service : illustrations from Goldenberg and Anglo-Leasing scandals* / ed. by Joshua Kivuva & Morris Odhiambo. - Nairobi : Centre for Law and Research International (CLARION), 2010. - XX, 256 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9966915737

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; corruption; jurisprudence; 1990-1999.

This volume interrogates the question of integrity in Kenya's public service by focusing on the two foremost cases of grand corruption in postindependence Kenya, namely the Goldenberg scandal, which occurred between 1990 and 1993 and involved 493 million US dollars, and the Anglo-Leasing scandal, which occurred between 1997 and 2003, and involved c. 750.7 million US dollars. While the authors have adopted different approaches in discussing corruption in the Goldenberg and Anglo-Leasing context, all of them address the questions of what motivates corruption, what is the impact of corruption on Kenya's socioeconomic and political well-being, and what legal structures might be put in place to

contain corruption. The volume is divided into four parts: 1. Politics and corruption (chapters by Morris Odhiambo, Lucky Waindi, Chweya Ludeki and Charity Wakaba); 2. Economics of corruption (two chapters by Moses Muse Sichei); 3. Corruption and corporate governance (Ludeki Chweya, Paul Musili Wambua); 4. Jurisprudence of corruption (Paul Musili Wambua). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **251 Luongo, Katherine**

Polling places and 'slow punctured provocation' : occult-driven cases in postcolonial Kenya's High Courts / Katherine Luongo - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 577-591.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; jurisprudence; witchcraft; supreme courts.

In Kenya, witchcraft remains central to the intersecting arenas of politics and justice. Postcolonial case files of witchcraft-related crimes offer important insights into the ways that approaches and attitudes to witchcraft, politics, and justice have shifted since independence. High Court cases addressing witchcraft and electoral fraud underscore the fact that the occult is now thought of as a clear path to State power, rather than a challenge to it. In Kenya's high courts, cases of witchcraft-driven violence have involved complex shifts in the judiciary's willingness to negotiate with 'local' attitudes towards witchcraft in assessing pleas for and against mitigation. These cases indicate that while the postcolonial courts take the existence and efficacy of witchcraft for granted in a way that their colonial predecessors certainly did not, they retain a circumspect approach to witchcraft when the primacy of State power in matters of politics and justice is at stake. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **252 Miruka, Collins Ogutu**

Civic-regarding public provisioning / by Collins Ogutu Miruka - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 74, p. 121-144 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; public administration; ethics; citizenship.

This paper analyses the concept of civic virtue based on field findings from a study conducted in Kenya regarding the impact of social capital on public provisioning. The central hypothesis of the study is that more work needs to be done by all public affairs stakeholders in Kenya to engender and enforce a concerted campaign to raise civic awareness in society. The concept of citizenry in Africa as the embodiment of civic virtue is a very narrow conception. In this study, civic virtue refers to a collection of qualities and attitudes held by the citizenry in relation to the State and public service delivery. Patriotism, tolerance and public spiritedness are examples of such virtues that go a long way in enhancing the legitimacy of the State. The author argues that there are insufficient levels of civic virtue amongst ordinary citizens to enable the efficient operation of public institutions.

A massive campaign of civic education is called for to enable both the providers of public services and the community of users to derive optimal benefits from engaging with public institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**253 Mwanzi, Helen Oronga A.**

Reflections on orality and cultural expression: orality as a peace culture / Helen Oronga A. Mwanzi - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 63-74.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Luyia; songs; peace; greeting.

The present paper aims to be a study of oral literature as an artistic expression of a people's fears and aspirations: a people's wisdom in Kenya. It highlights the Luhya community's determination to ensure that the family, the smallest unit of the community, be founded on peace whose existence is rooted in knowledge, mutual respect, tact and wisdom, all of which are best expressed in song and chant. The paper examines four songs and one chant, all of which relate to the Luhya people's culture of peace and their expression of the need to cultivate and maintain peace at home and peace within the community. One of these four is salutation put to music, three are pre-wedding songs (teaching the bride to avoid conflict in her new environment) and the chant is a greeting, which this paper refers to as ritual. They all have one aim: to express the search for and maintenance of peace of mind in the individual and in relationships. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**254 Rasmussen, Jacob**

Outwitting the professor of politics? : Mungiki narratives of political deception and their role in Kenyan politics / Jacob Rasmussen - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 435-449.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; political attitudes; youth gangs; Kikuyu; elections; 2002.

The Kenyan general election of 2002, which put an end to Daniel Arap Moi's 24-year rule, has been subjected to much political analysis. The article takes as its point of departure the politico-religious movement Mungiki and the movement's own narratives of its role in the elections. Mungiki's narratives tell a story of alliances and behind-the-scenes political play that differs from the public version of events. It is argued that the movement's retrospective narratives provide a useful tool for exploring future possibilities for Mungiki's engagement in Kenyan politics. The narratives are primarily internal narratives, in that they are intended for the movement's own members. As such, they invite a discussion of Mungiki's perception of truth and, more broadly, of the relationship between narratives and truth. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**255 Shadle, Brett**

White settlers and the law in early colonial Kenya / Brett Shadle - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 510-524.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; colonists; Whites; attitudes; legal systems.

This article examines settler attitudes toward the law and the legal system in early colonial Kenya. Settlers believed that English law was the culmination of centuries of evolution and was unsurpassed for its justice and logic. Nonetheless, they insisted English law and legal procedure were supremely ill-suited for the African context. When courts released Africans on 'technicalities' it only encouraged more crime; insufficient punishments did the same. Settlers argued that the State - administrators and the judiciary - must twist the legal system to fit settler needs. The law must be a tool used on behalf of whites to bend Africans to their will. It must be personal and racially biased, the punishment swift and sharp. In many ways, settlers held an older, cruder understanding of the law, one more suited to manorial estates or Jim Crow America. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**256 Simatei, Peter**

Kalenjin popular music and the contestation of national space in Kenya / Peter Simatei - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 425-434 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; ethnic identity; popular music; Kalenjin; nationalism.

This paper addresses how Kalenjin popular music, played mainly on the Kalenjin language KASS FM Radio based in Nairobi (Kenya) and also broadcasting on the Internet, participates in the consolidation of Kalenjin identities by recasting the collective national space - as governed by the nation-State - as a sphere of influence potentially injurious to imagined Kalenjin cultural and economic interests. It becomes a music of identity that deploys history, mythology and narration as a means of reshaping Kalenjin self-definition and culture. But while paying attention to these forms of ethnic self-definition, and how they are used to counter the homogenizing and hegemonizing logic of the national space, this paper also addresses the contradictions that circumscribe the music's gesture towards the pure ethnic while operating from a space that is already hybrid and multicultural, shaped by a confluence of non-Kalenjin ways of life, values and ideas. The conclusion shows how the emergence of new sites of power brokering has challenged the nation-State's governance of the public domain. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**257 Waller, Richard**

Towards a contextualisation of policing in colonial Kenya / Richard Waller - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 525-541.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; police; colonial history.

This paper looks at the social and legal context of policing in colonial Kenya before 1950, drawing on a range of archival sources in Britain and Kenya. It considers the methods of policing, its objectives, the difficulties it encountered and the social and political terrain on which it operated, a conflicted terrain shaped by geography, race and the existence of other sources of authority and control. Kenya can be divided into a number of zones of policing, from areas that were fairly closely policed, in which there was an increasing expectation that crime would be detected and punished, to areas where the police could do little more than attempt to keep the peace between local communities, all of which had strong traditions of self-help and no confidence in or wish for external intervention. Until 1920, the Kenya Police had a very uneven reputation, but, during the inter-war years, the force grew in numbers and effectiveness. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**258 Wasamba, Peter**

Fieldwork in a conflicted society : a contemporary researcher's ethical dilemma / Peter Wasamba - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2009), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 193-204.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; anthropological research; ethics; research methods; ethnic conflicts.

Relying heavily on his personal experiences, the author discusses dilemmas a fieldworker faces when conducting research in a violence-prone environment (in this case, oral literature research in Kenya), and the ethical considerations thereof. Issues addressed include the pull of negative ethnicity; linking research to advocacy for peaceful coexistence; clandestine research; and spying for the government in order to stop violence. The author argues that a number of folklore researchers operate in an ethical void and are unprepared to address various ethical dilemmas that they encounter before, during and after fieldwork. He argues that oral literature scholars should formulate a code of ethics to guide fieldworkers in order to uphold high levels of professionalism. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

**259 Clark, Janine Natalya**

National unity and reconciliation in Rwanda : a flawed approach? / Janine Natalya Clark - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 137-154.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; truth and reconciliation commissions; ethnicity.

This paper examines the Rwandan government's national unity and reconciliation policy and one of its key elements, the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC). It contends that while the NURC potentially represents an innovative model that other post-conflict societies could adapt and use, the central premise on which both the commission

and the government's broader national unity and reconciliation policy are based is critically flawed. The unity that they are endeavouring to achieve, as a vehicle for reconciliation, relies upon a negation of ethnicity - a core component of the 1994 genocide - and hence does not allow for an open and honest engagement with the past. The problem is further compounded by the government's attitude towards the prosecution of crimes committed by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which not only demonstrates that ethnicity remains highly significant but also underscores the incomplete and partial way in which the past is being addressed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **260 Gready, Paul**

'You're either with us or against us': civil society and policy making in post-genocide Rwanda / Paul Gready - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 437, p. 637-657.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; civil society; State-society relationship; gacaca; land reform; NGO.

Land reform and postgenocide justice and reconciliation are arguably the two most pressing challenges facing Rwanda. Both will only be delivered by collaboration between government, civil society, and international donors. This article explores the realignment of these actors within postgenocide and postconflict policymaking processes. Rwanda is a hard case for NGOs and civil society, in that both the internal freedoms of democracy and the external support structures that often assist resistance to authoritarian rule are lacking. Further complicating matters, the interplay between the moral legitimacy of the Rwandan government and its material dependence on donors shapes the opportunities and constraints of all policy actors. The article proceeds by profiling the policy context and relevant policy actors; mapping the land reform and gacaca policy processes, and the contribution of two civil society actors, LANDNET and Penal Reform International (PRI), to these processes; and concludes by evaluating the determinants of civil society effectiveness. The core argument is that spaces for civil society engagement in policy processes are ad hoc and personalized, rather than based on institutional relationships between society and the State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **261 Ingelaere, Bert**

Do we understand life after genocide? : center and periphery in the construction of knowledge in postgenocide Rwanda / Bert Ingelaere - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 1, p. 41-59 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; genocide; research; sociology of knowledge.

Do we really understand life after genocide? A reflection on the construction of knowledge in and on Rwanda reveals that it is rife with contradictory assertions and images, and that there is a discrepancy between image and reality. This article, which is based on research in Rwanda between 2004 and 2008, maps the centre(s) of knowledge construction in

postgenocide Rwanda, the place not only where policy is made, but also where knowledge is actively construed, managed, and controlled. It discusses the 'scientific' construction of knowledge on the basis of four examples: reports by the UN World Food Programme, the UNDP, the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, and the World Bank. The first two are well known as the findings were made public; in the latter two cases, interference occurred before the results were published. The article stresses the need for scholars and observers to reveal the social and historical context for the knowledge being generated. It also urges them to physically and mentally move away from the centre of society: to adopt a bottom-up perspective that captures the voices of ordinary people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**262 King, Elisabeth**

From data problems to data points: challenges and opportunities of research in postgenocide Rwanda / Elisabeth King - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 127-148 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; anthropological research; professional ethics; history education.

While interest in conducting fieldwork in conflict and postconflict societies continues to grow, literature addressing the specific challenges and dilemmas of this kind of research remains scarce. Based on four months of fieldwork and approximately seventy interviews, this article explores the complexities of conducting research in postgenocide Rwanda. The author argues that what at first may appear to be data problems can also be important data points; problems such as historical memory, selective telling, and skewed participant demographics illuminate political structures, group relations, and societal cleavages. The article then illustrates this argument by examining how these challenges/opportunities help explain the difficulties involved in teaching history in postgenocide schools. These reflections on research in Rwanda suggest valuable lessons for fieldwork and data analysis in a number of settings by providing examples of pitfalls, dilemmas, and often unseen opportunities that are likely to present themselves in other divided societies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

**263 Aiello Traore, Flavia**

Swahili children's literature in contemporary Tanzania / Flavia Aiello Traore - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 176-191 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; youth literature; Swahili.

This article explores the relationship between literature and education, between the oral and written genres, between nationalism, pluralism and internationalisation in Swahili

children's literature produced in Tanzania since the 1990s. During the years of African socialism ('Ujamaa'), Swahili literature was meant to promote the language and to disseminate socialist and nationalist ideas in Tanzanian society; however, the literature was fundamentally aimed at adults or young skilled readers. Since the end of 'Ujamaa', writers have explored the potential of literature in the field of education, producing original works in which they experiment with manipulation and contamination of modes, styles, narrative genres. These implicitly redefined national identity both in terms of cultural pluralism and of enhanced international relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

#### **264 Giblin, James**

*Maji Maji : lifting the fog of war* / ed. by James Giblin and Jamie Monson. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2010. - XII, 325 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (African social studies series, ISSN 1568-1203 ; vol. 20) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004183421

ASC Subject Headings: German East Africa; Tanzania; Germany; Maji Maji uprising; colonial wars.

The Maji Maji war of 1905-1907 in Tanzania was the largest African rebellion against European colonialism. Using oral accounts and little-used documentary evidence, this collective volume offers detailed histories of districts and localities as well as groups, such as African soldiers in the German army, elephant hunters and women, whose roles in the war have been neglected. The contributors examine varieties of communication during the war, including the circulation of rumour between Africans and Germans. They also offer new insight into the most famous aspect of the war - the use of medicine which was believed to provide invulnerability. Contributors: Felicitas Becker, James Giblin, Lorne Larson, Bertram B.B. Mapunda, Jamie Monson, Michelle Moyd, Seth I. Nyagava, Heike Schmidt, Thaddeus Sunseri. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **265 Haeussler, Peter**

Women's rights are human rights / Peter Haeussler - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 139-165.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; women's rights; gender inequality; NGO.

Gender equality presupposes the wider interpretation of human rights to include women's rights as a core component. On this basis, the author provides an overview of gender development in the context of human rights generally and the struggle for gender equality in Tanzania in particular. He begins with short contextual definitions of human rights and an explanation of gender itself before considering women and the legal reality in Tanzania. He details the most important civil society organizations and community based organizations involved in promoting and advocating gender equality and human rights in Tanzania: Legal

and Human Rights Centre, Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, Tanzania Gender Networking Programme, Tanzania Media Women's Association, Tanzania Women and Children Welfare Centre, Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group, Agenda Participation 2000, WAT-Human Settlements Trust and the Foundation for Civil Society. He describes in more detail the work of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung with the Women's Legal Aid Centre and the paralegal units. Finally, he covers Tanzanian legal tools to fight gender-based discrimination in patriarchal customs and the Tanzanian legislative regime. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**266 Itika, Josephat**

*Theories and stories in African public administration* / Josephat Itika, Ko de Ridder, Albertjan Tollenaar (ed.). - Leiden [etc.] : African Studies Centre, cop. 2011. - XII, 208 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 24 cm. - (African public administration and management series, ISSN 2211-8284 ; 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789054481041

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; public administration; governance; management.

Public administration in developing countries is administration in transformation. The main concepts that guide this transformation are universal. Yet those concepts are most often presented in Western literature, embedded in Western administrative practice. This book provides an overview of these main concepts seen from an African perspective. The general concepts of the study of public administration and public management are illustrated with sub-Saharan African stories, written by Tanzanian scholars. The book is divided into four parts. The first part presents the essence of public policy: collective action (Denis Kamugisha), good governance (Rashid Mfaume), developing public policy (Leticia Warioba and Dominik T. Msabila), implementation of policy (Leticia Warioba and Dominik T. Msabila), community participation (Moses J. Ndunguru and Wilfred U. Lameck), and symbolic legislation (Josephat Stephen Itika). Part two deals with institutional arrangements in public administration: dynamics of stakeholders perspective (Josephat Stephen Itika), professionalism (Wilhelm L. Mafuru), intergovernmental relations (Henry A. Mollel). The third part focuses on management issues: staffing (Hamisi K. Kiyabo), leadership (Cliford J. Ringo), e-government and e-governance (George Bea and Edmund Matotay). The last part is dedicated to new public management: public-private partnership in social service provision (Josephat Stephen Itika), rent-seeking behaviour and the organisation of utilities (Emmanuel Matiku, Andrew Mbwambo, and Joseph Kimeme). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**267 Lindhardt, Martin**

'If you are saved you cannot forget your parents' : agency, power, and social repositioning in Tanzanian born-again Christianity / Martin Lindhardt - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 240-272.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Pentecostalism; generation conflicts; religious conversion.

In much of the literature on African Pentecostalism, conversion has been associated with a striving for modernist individualist identities and a strategy for legitimizing social, generational rupture. This article contributes to the existing scholarly field by shedding light on the ways in which urban Tanzanian born-again Christians address generational antagonisms and position themselves in relation to elder generations. Drawing on anthropological discussions of the concept of agency and focusing particular attention on the ways in which a specific kind of agency is cultivated through participation in ritual, the author argues against a narrow association of born-again Christianity with modernist individualism. While an assertion of individual autonomy is implied in conversion, Tanzanian born-again Christians do not cease to be social beings, deeply embedded in family relationships. The author demonstrates how born-again religious practice enables urban Tanzanians to actively rephrase and sometimes even improve their relationships with unconverted family elders. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**268 Myers, Garth Andrew**

Social construction of peri-urban places and alternative planning in Zanzibar / Garth Andrew Myers - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 437, p. 575-595 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zanzibar; neighbourhoods; urban environment; informal settlements; urban planning.

Increasingly, scholarship on urban Africa has focused on the social construction of place in informal neighbourhoods. In this approach, researchers often highlight the fluidity, contingency, or creativity of the urban poor majority. Efforts to remake planning processes to work with or be driven by these informal everyday place-making strategies can be quite inspiring. Yet the author questions whether these ideas as put into practice in cities can be anything more than survival strategies of the abject poor. Historical-geographical roots and social relations with the State make each informal neighbourhood a particular case, and these factors have significant influence on people's capacity to make new, alternative statements with their urban places, or to create alternatives that might be replicated. This essay is based mainly around fieldwork in 2006-2008 in Zanzibar's peri-urban West District 'shehia' (locations) of Mwera and Welezo, including assessment of the built environments, interviews, archival work, and participant observation. The author documents ways in which these neighbourhoods are, despite newness, rooted in history and geography, and how residents' peri-urban everyday place making depends upon their relationships with the

State. The internal heterogeneity of place making and social positioning proves difficult to contend with or deploy for alternative planning. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**269 Phillips, Kristin D.**

Hunger, healing, and citizenship in central Tanzania / Kristin D. Phillips - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 23-45 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; famine; food aid; Nyaturu; politics.

This article draws on newspaper commentary, Nyaturu hunger lore, and ethnographic research to describe how villagers from the Singida region of central Tanzania accessed food aid from the State during the East African food crisis of 2006. Through leveraging their political support and their participation in national development agendas, rural inhabitants claimed their rights. Yet it was through these exchanges that the State converted food aid into political power. The article argues that the highly ritualized gift of food aid naturalizes a contemporary political and economic order in which, counterintuitively, it is rural farmers who go hungry. This article was the winner of the 2008 graduate student essay prize of the American African Studies Association. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**270 Rempel, Ruth**

"No better than a slave or outcast" : skill, identity, and power among the porters of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, 1887-1890 / by Ruth Rempel - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 279-318 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; East Africa; Zanzibar; group identity; porters; expeditions; personal names; 1880-1889.

The primary purpose of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition (1887-1890) was to provide assistance to Emin Pasha, governor of Equatoria, the southern-most province in Egypt's Sudanese empire, which was threatened by Mahdist forces and by pressure from British administrators, functioning as "the assignees in the bankruptcy of the Egyptian government". The Expedition crossed central Africa in the late 1880s. Many of its members were intent on maintaining or adopting distinctive identities. Its Sudanese strove to maintain a martial identity, its Manyema porters to create an ethnic and occupational one, and its Europeans to construct themselves as gentlemen, explorers, and successful imperial agents. Based on Expedition records, this article focuses on the creation of identity by the Expedition's Zanzibar-based porters, which occurred on an individual basis, but also involved a collective effort to assert themselves as 'wangwana' or 'waungwana' (freemen, gentlemen). The acquisition of particular skills and work strategies was one part of this identity creation, names were another. Porters both maintained and adopted names, a part of their process of identity creation that can be accessed through the Expedition's unusual wealth of documentation. App., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**271 Sheridan, Michael J.**

The environmental and social history of African sacred groves: a Tanzanian case study / Michael J. Sheridan - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 73-98 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; shrines; trees; nature conservation; environmental policy; social history.

Sacred groves figure prominently in efforts to create community-based conservation in Africa. Although they are often conceptualized in functionalist terms as relics of climax forest and peak cultural florescence, attention to the intersections of ecological and social dynamics offers a framework for understanding African sacred groves that avoids assumptions of steady states of habitat and culture. This article, based on a case study from the North Pare Mountains of northeastern Tanzania, demonstrates that the sacredness of these groves is embedded in social institutions, and that the deeply contested nature of these meanings produces African landscapes. It concludes that sacred groves, as examples of cultural and ecological co-evolution, require research based on hybrid social and natural scientific methods. The implication for conservation policy is that sacred groves are not simply local forms of conservation, and that their management demands cooperation among local, national, and global institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**272 Stockreiter, Elke E.**

'British kadhis' and 'Muslim judges' : modernisation, inconsistencies and accommodation in Zanzibar's colonial judiciary / Elke E. Stockreiter - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 560-576.

ASC Subject Headings: Zanzibar; legal pluralism; judges; Islamic law; colonial policy.

Contextualising the creation of Zanzibar's colonial judiciary within the British Empire, this article explores contradictions in the British approach towards the application of Islamic law in this protectorate. The British upheld the existing legal system, 'shari'a', as the fundamental law yet, striving towards uniformity, impartiality and cost effectiveness, they restricted the scope of jurisdiction of 'kadhis', or Muslim judges, introduced Indian codes and provided for the application of Islamic law by British judges. Although the British may not have consciously embarked on merging the roles of judges and 'kadhis', one of the outcomes of their interference with the judicial system was to combine in the one person a secularly trained judge and a religiously educated 'kadhi'. Notes of various colonial officials on the alleged irrationality and arbitrariness of Islamic law suggest that 'kadhis' accommodation in the colonial judiciary was shaped by continuous British doubt about their suitability as colonial officers, while 'kadhis' implemented colonial decrees, albeit

inconsistently. This article argues that underlying differences between judges and 'kadhis' prevailed during the colonial period, while their attempts at a role reversal show adaptation to the colonial legal system, which accommodated 'shari'a' by supervising its application. As the arguments are based on evidence scattered from 1890 until independence in 1963, this paper outlines the scope of colonial views of 'shari'a' rather than provides a chronological overview of changes in these views. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**273 Winterbottom, Anna**

Female genital cutting: cultural rights and rites of defiance in northern Tanzania / Anna Winterbottom, Jonneke Koomen, and Gemma Burford - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 47-71.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; female circumcision; Masai; customs.

This article reviews campaigns against female genital cutting (FGC) directed at Maasai communities in northern Tanzania. The authors argue that campaigns against FGC using educational, health, legal, and human rights-based approaches are at times ineffective and counterproductive when they frame the practice as a "tradition" rooted in a "primitive" and unchanging culture. They suggest that laws intended to prevent FGC may at times even serve to perpetuate the practice. Furthermore, human rights-based approaches can often be ineffective when communities feel that their rights to cultural self-determination are infringed. Similarly, approaches that emphasize the medical implications of FGC will succeed only if they address local beliefs about health. The authors argue that development interventions that do not address local contexts of FGC, including the complex politics and history of interventions designed to eradicate it, can in fact reify and reinscribe the practice as central to Maasai cultural identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

UGANDA

**274 Allen, Tim**

*The Lord's Resistance Army : myth and reality* / ed. by Tim Allen and Koen Vlassenroot. - London [etc.] : Zed Books, 2010. - VII, 356 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 325-341. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1848135629

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; rebellions; offences against human rights; International Criminal Court; peace negotiations; Acholi.

This collective volume provides a comprehensive analysis of the Lord's Resistance Army, Africa's most persistent 'terrorist' group, from the roots of the violence to the oppressive responses of the Ugandan government and the failures of the international community.

Contributions: Exploring the roots of LRA violence: political crisis and ethnic politics in Acholiland (Adam Branch); Uganda's politics of foreign aid and violent conflict: the political uses of the LRA rebellion (Andrew Mwenda); The spiritual order of the LRA (Kristof Titeca); An African hell of colonial imagination? : the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda, another story (Sverker Finnström); Chasing the Kony story (Mareike Schomerus); 'A terrorist is not a person like me': an interview with Joseph Kony (Mareike Schomerus); On the nature and causes of LRA abduction: what the abductees say (Christopher Blattman and Jeannie Annan); Between two worlds: former LRA soldiers in northern Uganda (Ben Mergelsberg); Encountering Kony: a Madi perspective (Ronald Iya); Northern Uganda: a 'forgotten conflict', again? : the impact of the internationalization of the resolution process (Sandrine Perrot); 'The realists of Juba'? : an analysis of the Juba peace talks (Ronald R. Atkinson); NGO involvement in the Juba peace talks: the role and dilemmas of IKV Pax Christi (Simon Simonse, Willemijn Verkoren and Gerd Junne); Bitter roots: the 'invention' of Acholi traditional justice (Tim Allen); The ICC investigation of the Lord's Resistance Army: an insider's view (Matthew Brubacher). Postscript: a kind of peace and exported war (Tim Allen, Frederick Laker, Holly Porter and Mareike Schomerus). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **275 Awortwi, Nicholas**

*Issues in social development and local governance in Uganda* / ed. by Nicholas Awortwi & Auma Okwany. - Maastricht : Shaker Publishing, cop. 2010. - X, 285 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9789042303980

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; decentralization; local government; social development; public services.

Local governance and decentralization are policy instruments commonly advocated for improving basic service provision and acceleration of widespread social development. While there are solid theoretical arguments to support this proposition, the empirical evidence often does not. The gap between the policy objectives of decentralization and the outcome of service delivery is attributed to local governments' lack of human, financial and technical resources, and greater propensity to corruption and elite capture. The papers in this collective volume put these issues into perspective in the Ugandan context. Contents: Bringing services closer to the people?: explaining the proliferation of local government districts in Uganda (Nicholas Awortwi, A.H.J. (Bert) Helmsing and Emmanuel Oyuku-Ocen) - Does sequence of decentralisation matter in the promotion of local self-governance?: a comparative study of decentralisation trajectories of Ghana and Uganda (Nicholas Awortwi) - Manifestation of corruption-poverty nexus: a study of Kampala City Council (Lawrence Tweheyo and Alfred Twinamatsiko) - Universal primary education and social exclusion in Kenya and Uganda (Auma Okwany) - Extending downwards: universalising early childhood development in Uganda (Arthur Muhangi and Auma Okwany) - Rethinking the role of the

State in health care financing: can community-based health insurance show the way? (Mugisha M. Mutabazi and Firminus Mugumya) - Little voices, loud actions: learning from experiences of children in confronting ill-health in rural Uganda (James Wasika Mangeni Byanasaye) - Justice on trial: children and the law in Uganda (Eddy J. Walakira) - Gender dynamics, conflict and food insecurity: lessons from northern and eastern Uganda (Eric Awich Ochen, Paul Bukuluki and Firminus Mugumya). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**276 Dunn, Kevin C.**

The Lord's Resistance Army and African international relations / Kevin C. Dunn - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 46-63.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; conflict; rebellions; international relations.

For the past two decades, the Lord's Resistance Army has waged a devastating war against the central government and the local population in northern Uganda. It is estimated that tens of thousands of civilians have been killed or kidnapped so far. In recent years, Lord's Resistance Army forces led by Joseph Kony have moved beyond the confines of northern Uganda, turning what was a relatively localized civil war into a larger regional conflict. Media and scholarly attention to the conflict has been limited, with most coverage typified by sensationalism, focusing on the brutality of the Lord's Resistance Army and its practice of kidnapping children. Western political scientists, particularly working within the field of international relations, have given the conflict short shrift even though it provides an important case for understanding the complexities and contradictions of African international relations. This article focuses on the evolution of the Lord's Resistance Army conflict, with particular attention to recent events that have broadened the geographic scope of the war. The article explores how the Lord's Resistance Army case critically challenges some of the assumptions political scientists working in the field of traditional international relations make about conflict, security, the sovereign State, and regionalism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**277 Faida, Joy**

A comparative analysis of South Africa's and Uganda's biosafety regimes on genetically modified organisms / Joy Faida - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 93-107.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Uganda; biotechnology; genetic engineering; legislation.

Biosafety serves as a device for ensuring the safe use of biotechnology products without posing an undue risk to human health, the environment or unnecessary constraints on the transfer of technology. Biosafety regulation is instrumental for ensuring the safe use of biotechnology products, in this case genetically modified organisms (GMOs). South Africa has a relatively well established biosafety regime while Uganda's regime is only interim

and still developing. The present comparative analysis of the biosafety regulatory regimes of the two countries highlights the differences and similarities and tests to what extent South Africa and Uganda have attempted to comply with international obligations with respect to biosafety, especially those found in the Biosafety Protocol and the African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology. The assessment is made under the following themes: institutions, decisionmaking, public participation, risk assessment, liability and redress, labelling and identification, and compliance and enforcement. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **278 Hill, Ruth Vargas**

Liberalisation and producer price risk : examining subjective expectations in the Ugandan coffee market / Ruth Vargas Hill - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 433-458 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; prices; coffee; risk; images; farmers.

The transfer of marketing responsibilities from the State to private agents in developing country commodity markets has enhanced competitiveness in these markets. One consequence of this has been an increase in the extent to which fluctuations in international commodity prices are passed from exporters to domestic traders, and to producers. This paper presents data on farmer perceptions of coffee price risk in Uganda's post-liberalized market. Perceived price risk is found to be substantial, as expected. Less expectedly, perceived price risk is found to vary quite substantially across households. An analysis of this variance suggests that differences in coffee prices received in past seasons and the salience of particular prices explain a significant portion of this variation. Interventions that both provide market information and train farmers to better understand price determination would seem desirable. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **279 Makara, Sabiti**

Deepening democracy through multipartyism: the bumpy road to Uganda's 2011 elections / Sabiti Makara - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 81-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; democracy; elections.

The 2011 elections in Uganda will be one of several elections (and the second-ever multiparty election) organized by the National Resistance Movement (NRM) since it captured power in 1986. Despite regular elections since the 1990s, the quality and outcomes of these elections have remained subjects of debate. Democracy has remained elusive in Uganda despite the re-introduction of multiparty politics. Incumbency advantages, manipulation and unconstitutional use of State resources and apparatuses, and removal of the constitutional limits on the term of the presidency have combined to hamper the effective growth of multiparty politics and democracy in the country. The question is: Does

electioneering necessarily produce democratic governance or does it simply create the conditions and norms necessary for the institutionalization of democratic rule? In particular, does the existence of multiparty politics necessarily deepen democratic governance? This paper stresses that despite the return of multiparty politics in Uganda, democracy has not been consolidated nor have elections acted as effective instruments for advancing democratization in the country. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**280 Manyak, Terrell G.**

Decentralization and conflict in Uganda: governance adrift / Terrell G. Manyak & Isaac Wasswa Katono - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 1-24.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; decentralization; local government; conflict.

This study examines the challenges that threaten one of Africa's most ambitious experiments in political, administrative and fiscal decentralization. Based on extensive interviews with local government leaders throughout Uganda, the research uncovered a complex interplay of conflicts that impact decisionmaking effectiveness. The sources of these conflicts centre on (a) the impact of national politics on local government as the country approaches the 2011 election, (b) the inability to meet rising citizen demand for services as the tax base of local governments continues to erode, (c) the corrosive impact of social conflicts stemming mostly from poverty and illiteracy complicated by tribal and ethnic differences, and (d) the challenges of developing honest and effective leadership in local government. Can Uganda unravel this web of conflicts to bring meaningful governance to this young nation? Many countries within the developing world are watching this experiment with a great deal of interest. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**281 Wild-Wood, Emma**

The making of an African missionary hero in the English biographies of Apolo Kivebulaya (1923-1936) / Emma Wild-Wood - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 273-306.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; missionary history; biography.

Apolo Kivebulaya was a well-respected Ganda priest who, beginning in the 1890s, established Anglican churches in Toro, Uganda, and in the Boga area of what is now eastern Congo. A Church Missionary Society (CMS) colleague, A.B. Lloyd, wrote three popular biographies of Apolo for a British readership that inspired the writing of others. This article examines the style and content of Lloyd's biographies and explores the factors that influenced them, including Keswick (Bible convention) spirituality and boys' adventure stories. It demonstrates early twentieth-century expectations of missionary heroism, and suggests that the way in which Apolo has been read in the past has influenced his relative neglect in the present. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### **282 Kirsten, Johan F.**

Southern Africa, regionalism and the SADC / Johan F. Kirsten - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 89-107 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; SADC; regionalism.

This article examines the SADC as a regional organization representing 15 countries in southern Africa, notably since the addition of South Africa as a formal member in 1992. As part of a worldwide trend the importance of the SADC has grown exponentially. The article explores the extent to which regionalism has manifested itself in southern Africa and reflects on the SADC's institutional framework and its aims and objectives. It also discusses obstacles and challenges to regional integration in the SADC area. It concludes that the SADC is presently not functioning anywhere near to potential and that much has still to be done before proper regional cooperation, not to speak of real regional integration, can be achieved. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **283 Limb, Peter**

*Grappling with the beast : indigenous Southern African responses to colonialism, 1840-1930* / ed. by Peter Limb, Norman Etherington, Peter Midgley. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2010. - XI, 377 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (European expansion and indigenous response, ISSN 1873-8974 ; vol. 6) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004178779

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; colonization; colonialism; cultural change; social history.

The essays collected in this volume examine indigenous responses to the colonial empires of Great Britain (South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)) and Germany (Namibia) and explore the complex intellectual, cultural, literary, and political borders and identities that emerged across these spaces. The essays link global, national, and local forces in history by analysing how the indigenous elite not only interacted with colonial empires to absorb, adapt and re-cast new ideas, forms of discourse, and social formations, but also networked with "ordinary" people to forge new identities and social forces. Contributions: Reactions to colonialism in southern Africa: some historiographical reflections (Chris Saunders); Fenders of space: kgatla territorial expansion under Boer and British rule, 1840-1920 (Fred Morton); Intermediaries of class, nation, and gender in the African response to colonialism in South Africa, 1890s-1920s (Peter Limb); Pastoral modernity, territoriality and colonial transformations in central Namibia, 1860s-1904 (Dag

Henrichsen); Social and political responses to colonialism on the margins: community, chieftaincy and ethnicity in Bulilima-Mangwe, Zimbabwe, 1890-1930 (Enocent Msindo); Conflict and negotiation along the Lower Vaal River: correspondence from the Tswana-language newspaper 'Mokaeri oa Becuana' (Stephen C. Volz and Part T. Mgadla); Renaissance men: Ntsikana, A.C. Jordan, S.E.K. Mqhayi and South Africa's cultural awakening (Peter Midgley); African intellectual and literary responses to colonial modernity in South Africa (Ntongela Masilela); "Then came the whiteman": an African poet and polemicist on the fateful encounter (Grant Christison); World visions: 'native missionaries', mission networks and critiques of colonialism in nineteenth-century South Africa and Canada (Tolly Bradford). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**284 Saunders, Chris**

Liberation history in southern Africa / guest ed.: Chris Saunders - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2010), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 1-120.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Namibia; Lesotho; Zimbabwe; anti-apartheid resistance; national liberation struggles; historiography; Pan Africanist Congress; black consciousness; community development; nuclear weapons; conference papers (form); 2008.

The five articles collected here are revised versions of papers first presented at a workshop on 'Liberation struggles in southern Africa: new perspectives', held at the Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town, in September 2008. Until recently, most writing on this topic was polemical, while critical scholarly history of the struggle is little developed. The first paper, by Jeremy Seekings, charts the history of what he calls 'indigenous' scholarship on South Africa's 'liberation' struggle. Arianna Lissoni examines the activities of the Pan-Africanist Congress in the former British Protectorate of Basutoland (Lesotho) in the early 1960s. Part of a larger research project on the community development programmes of the Black Consciousness movement (1969-1977), Leslie Hadfield's article focuses on the relationship between the Zanempilo Community Health Centre and the people of Zinyoka, the village in the Ciskei where Zanempilo operated. Anna-Mart van Wyk discusses an important aspect of the context in which the South African struggle took place, namely the apartheid government's development of a nuclear weapons programme. Showing how useful a comparative approach can be, Reinhart Kössler analyses how history is represented in Namibia and Zimbabwe, with a specific focus on the dynamics of the liberation movements in both countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**285 Saunders, Chris**

*Documenting liberation struggles in Southern Africa : select papers from the Nordic Africa Documentation Project workshop, 26-27 November 2009, Pretoria, South Africa* / ed. by Chris Saunders. - Uppsala : Nordic Africa Institute, 2010. - 117 p - Omslagtitel: Nordic Documentation on the Liberation Struggle in Southern Africa. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9171066713

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; national liberation struggles; archives; conference papers (form); 2009.

The papers in this volume were earlier presented at a workshop convened by the Nordic Africa Institute in Pretoria on 26-27 November 2009. Contents: Part. 1. Aspects of the history of liberation struggles in Southern Africa: Liberation struggles in Southern Africa and the emergence of a global civil society / Håkan Thörn -- Southern African liberation struggles and the Nordic countries: ideas for research / Harri Siiskonen -- International solidarity and struggle archives: Finnish support to the liberation struggle in Namibia and Mozambique / Pekka Peltola -- On the limits to liberation in Southern Africa / Henning Melber -- Zimbabwe's liberation struggle recycled: remembering the principles of the struggle in political ways / Lene Bull Christiansen. Part. 2. Sources for the history of liberation struggles in Southern Africa: Issues in writing on liberation struggles in Southern Africa / Chris Saunders -- Liberation archives in South Africa: an overview / Brown Bavusile Maaba -- Liberation struggle material and digital technologies: opportunities and obstacles / William Minter -- Digital Innovation South Africa (DISA) and digital preservation / Pat Liebetrau -- Assessing information in South Africa's Department of Defence Archives / Gary Baines -- Rescuing Zimbabwe's 'other' liberation archives / Gerald Chikozho Mazarire [ASC Leiden abstract]

**286 Tempelhoff, Johann W.N.**

Through Livingstone's eyes: perspectives on water in nineteenth-century southern Africa (1849-56) / Johann W.N. Tempelhoff - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 23-52 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; water; water resources; expeditions.

David Livingstone (1813-1873) is best remembered as an iconic figure of African exploration. Working from his 'Missionary travels and researches in South Africa' (1858) as a primary source, this article examines Livingstone's observations on water during his early travels into the African interior in the period 1849-1856. When European travellers began to explore the interior of the southern African subcontinent, it became evident that aridity and the scarcity of water posed a major obstacle. Travellers and explorers tended to follow the tracks of Khoikhoi pastoralists and their touchstone was always water. While Livingstone's work contains a great deal of information on the hydrosphere, the article focuses on his perceptions of water (Lake Ngami, the Zambezi River, the Victoria Falls), the expedition's use of water (water quality, securing supplies from locals, inconsistency of water supply), and his observations on indigenous customs pertaining to water. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

**287 Banda, Paul Chiudza**

The 2009 general elections: process, results and lessons / Paul Chiudza Banda - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 2, p. 4-13 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; elections; 2009.

This paper presents a general overview of what transpired in the run-up to Malawi's 2009 general elections, during the actual voting process, and also what immediately happened after the results of the elections were announced. It pays attention to the administration of the electoral process (the registration of voters and candidates and the regulation of the electoral campaign) and the role of the Electoral Commission; the role of some political parties - the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) and the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) - ; female aspirants and candidates; the overall results of the elections; and lessons learned. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**288 Hynd, Stacey**

'The extreme penalty of the law' : mercy and the death penalty as aspects of State power in colonial Nyasaland, c. 1903-47 / Stacey Hynd - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 542-559.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; capital punishment; legal procedure; colonial policy; homicide.

Capital punishment was the pinnacle of the colonial judicial system and its use of State violence, but has previously been neglected as a topic of historical research in Africa. This article is based on the case files and legal records of over 800 capital trials - predominantly for murder - dating between 1900 and 1947. It outlines the functioning of the legal system in Nyasaland (now Malawi) and the tensions between 'violence' and 'humanitarianism' in the use and reform of the death penalty. Capital punishment was a political penalty as much as a judicial punishment, with both didactic and deterrent functions: it operated through mercy and the sparing of condemned lives as well as through executions. Mercy in Nyasaland was consistent with colonial political objectives and cultural values: it was decided not only on the facts of cases, but according to British conceptions of 'justice', 'order', 'criminality', and 'African' behaviour. The article analyses the use of mercy in Nyasaland to provide a lens on the nature of colonial governance, and the tensions between African and colonial understandings of violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**289 Kamchedzera, Garton**

Dignified rural living, the right to development, multiparty politics and legislation in Malawi / Garton Kamchedzera, Chikosa Ulendo Banda - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 25, pt. 1, p. 73-101 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; human rights; right to development; legislation; rural areas.

This article proposes that the notion of progressive dignified living is a more effective measure of the quality of rural life than other, prevailing means of assessment. The notion entails enjoyment of human rights, compliance with and advancement of human rights principles, and the performance of duties correlative to specific human rights, such as the right to development. In Malawi, where the culture of accountability is weak, evidence casts doubt on the effectiveness of legislation as a strategy to realize the right to development. At the same time, nascent developments indicate that the involvement of civil society and quasi-public organizations in catalysing the demand for human rights in rural areas can be an effective way of promoting the right to development. As formal processes for redress are largely ineffectual, it is through community insistence on enjoyment of the right to development that norms may emerge to protect accountability-related gains through legislation. This would constitute an example of people-determined reflexive law making. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**290 Mkandawire, Bonaventure**

Ethnicity, language, and cultural violence : Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda's Malawi, 1964-1994 / Bonaventure Mkandawire - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 1, p. 23-42.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; language policy; official languages; authoritarianism; Chewa dialect; Tumbuka language.

This paper examines the cultural violence Malawi's president Banda's committed against Malawians when he censored languages of other ethnic groups than his own. During the period of his presidency (1964-1994), Hastings Kamuzu Banda's policies favoured his own ethnic group, Chewa, and language, ChiChewa, which he imposed on all Malawians, regardless of their ethnicity and language. Efforts were made to marginalize other ethnic languages, including ChiTumbuka, a 'lingua franca' of northern Malawi. The paper discusses language rights in two periods of Malawi's political history. First, it looks at the colonial period from 1930 to 1947, when there was a conflict between Livingstonia Mission and the Nyasaland government over the government's preference for ChiNyanja (ChiChewa) as the official language for the whole country. Second, following John Galtung's theory of cultural and structural violence, the paper examines Banda's linguistic and cultural violence. Notes, ref. [Journal abstract, edited]

**291 Morris, Brian**

Indigenous knowledge / Brian Morris - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 1, p. 1-9.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; indigenous knowledge.

The author offers some reflections on what is described as 'indigenous knowledge', the way ordinary people relate to the natural world. After some introductory remarks on what is meant by the term 'indigenous knowledge', the author focuses on Malawi, describing four forms of local knowledge relating to medicinal plants, edible fungi, mammals and insects in this country. Sum. [Journal abstract]

**292 Morton, David G.**

Nyasaland's post WWII air mails / David G. Morton - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 1, p. 57-71 : foto's, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; air transport; postal services; 1940-1949; 1950-1959.

This paper examines Nyasaland's (now Malawi) post-World War II airmail flights, particularly the extension of the 'Internal Flights' introduced in 1951 and 1953. Following a summary of the history of civil aviation in Nyasaland immediately before and after WW II, the paper first examines the development of the mail flights in the country from 1950 onwards, paying attention to the various air services and the aircraft they used. The entire services covered c. 800 unduplicated route miles in Nyasaland. Although uneconomic, they were regarded as essential social services to the scattered communities from the farthest north southwards. Based on a publication in the Nyasaland Times, 5, 25 October, 1951 - the only reference for these flights that has been found up till now -, the paper presents data on flight schedules, time tables and routes. App., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**293 Stahl, Karolin**

Some notes on the development of Zomba / Karolin Stahl - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 2, p. 39-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; urban development; urban history; colonial history; buildings.

This paper chronicles the appearance of the first European structures in Zomba (in present-day Malawi) and describes the emergent settlement pattern and type of buildings erected. The paper also looks at the social and infrastructural services of the British administration in Zomba. Furthermore, attention is paid to Zomba's founding father, John Buchanan. A horticulturalist and gardener, he was sent to Zomba in 1876 to establish a Church of Central African Presbyterian (CCAP) mission outpost. Up until 1884, British control of the area was represented by the church and then replaced by formal administration by the British Foreign Office. Zomba became the seat of British Authority in 1885, which

necessitated a wide array of new buildings. The pre-urban nucleus grew according to the needs of Zomba's European citizens and was not based on layout plans. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**294 Stevenson, Hew**

Diary of William Stevenson, elephant hunter / Hew Stevenson - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 2, p. 15-24 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; colonial history; 1850-1899; diaries (form).

This paper presents a recently discovered diary - covering the period 1 July 1885-9 May 1886 - which gives an uncensored account of what life was like for a 25-year-old Englishman looking for adventure in Africa. William John Stevenson (1861-1943) was one of several young men who joined the African Lakes Company in its early days. This company had been started in 1878 by a relative, James Stevenson, a wealthy Glasgow chemical manufacturer and benefactor of the Free Church of Scotland. The company's aim was to fulfil David Livingstone's dream of supplanting the Arab slave trade with 'legitimate' commerce while promoting Christianity. To persuade the British government to include the Nyasa region (now Malawi) in its expanding empire, the company's joint managers made a series of controversial treaties with the Nyasaland tribes. William Stevenson tells in his diary the part he played in this process. Much of the diary is dominated by gruesome accounts of the slaughter of elephants for the company's ivory trade. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**295 Stuart-Mogg, David**

John Chilembwe's wife and progeny / David Stuart-Mogg - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 2, p. 25-38 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; colonial history; biographies (form).

Based on correspondence between mission and government officials, this paper presents information on the family of Malawi's national hero, Pastor John Nkologo Chilembwe, particularly his wife Ida and two sons John - otherwise known as 'Charlie' - and Donald. Chilembwe's daughter Emma died whilst still a child. Subsequent to their father's death by shooting on 3 February 1915 by two African policemen whilst in full flight to escape the violent aftermath of the 23 January 1915 Uprising, Charlie and Donald Chilembwe were cared for by their mother, Ida, until her untimely death during the 1918 influenza epidemic. After that date they were cared for by their grandmother until her own death in 1922. From this moment on they were taken in as orphans by the Blantyre Mission and government and received their education from these institutions. In their adult lives, Charlie and Donald failed to achieve their likely potential: victims, perhaps, of a failed if well-meaning attempt at social engineering that, in hindsight, was surely doomed from the outset. Charlie's later

years were spent in Blantyre, where he worked as a sweeper. He died in 1971 at 65. In the late 1930s, Donald, not having been able to find employment, largely disappears from the radar screen of history. He may have gone to America or South Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**296 Stuart-Mogg, David**

John Chilembwe: aspiration and achievement : a letter and 3 photographs / introduction by David Stuart-Mogg and comments by George Shepperson - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2010), vol. 63, no. 1, p. 10-22 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; letters; missionary history.

This paper presents two texts: an article on Malawi's first accredited national hero, Pastor John Nkologo Chilembwe, and a letter by Chilembwe, both published in vol. 83 of the illustrated London paper, 'The Graphic' (18 February 1911). The author of the article is anonymous, and the paper speculates on his identity. The paper also presents 6 letters written by Chilembwe to officials of the African-American National Baptist Convention, which were published between 1900 and 1914 in issues of the 'Journal of the National Baptist Convention's Annual Sessions' and its missionary organ, 'The Mission Herald'. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

**297 Naico, Abdul T.A.**

The value of a nutritionally enhanced staple crop : results from a choice experiment conducted with orange-fleshed sweet potatoes in Mozambique / Abdul T.A. Naico and Jayson L. Lusk - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 536-558 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; food enrichment; food consumption; potatoes.

A number of strategies have been proposed to reduce nutritional deficiencies in developing countries. The authors investigate the extent to which consumers in Mozambique would be willing to consume new varieties of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSPs), which are rich in vitamin A, relative to the traditionally consumed white sweet potato varieties. Using data from a choice experiment administered in person with sweet potato shoppers, they find consumers are willing to pay premiums for OFSPs if they can be produced to possess eating quality similar to traditional varieties. Although consumers prefer orange flesh to the white, dry matter content was the most important quality attribute. Thus, for the nutritional benefits of the new varieties to be realized, plant-breeding programmes should focus on improving the dry matter content of the new orange flesh varieties. Finally, the results indicate that preferences for OFSPs are influenced by information about nutritional benefits, whether the questioning format provided incentives for people to think carefully about their

responses, and whether people resided in urban or rural locations. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

**298 Frank, Emily**

Shifting paradigms and the politics of AIDS in Zambia / Emily Frank - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 33-53.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; AIDS; customs; Tonga (Zambia, Zimbabwe).

This article explores how international discourses on AIDS prevention have been incorporated into national-level programmes that promote particular lifestyle and livelihood strategies in Zambia, particularly within the realms of wife inheritance, widowhood, and marriage. In response, Zambian communities have recast these narratives to inform local political economies, identities, and struggles for power. Often community and national-level efforts work at odds with each other, as each seeks to legitimize various moralities and codes of behaviour. At the local level actors choose the strategies that most effectively mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS and also enhance their overall well-being. The author was a resident of three distinct communities in Southern Province, Zambia, for eleven months in 2004 and again for several weeks in 2006. The three communities are characterized, respectively, as rural, urban and a worker community located on a commercial farm. The communities are located in an area where the Tonga ethnic group dominates. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**299 Gewald, Jan-Bart**

*Living the end of empire : politics and society in late colonial Zambia* / ed. by Jan-Bart Gewald, Marja Hinfelaar and Giacomo Macola. - Leiden : Brill, 2011. - XII, 333 p. : foto's, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; vol. 21) - Met index, noten. ISBN 9789004209862

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; Rhodesia and Nyasaland; nationalism; social conditions; political history; colonial period; 1950-1959.

Building on the foundational work of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, the essays in this collective volume offer a picture of the late colonial period in Zambia. The volume is based on untapped archival material and sources that have emerged in recent years and throws new light on some of the historical trajectories that the teleological gaze of nationalist scholars tended to ignore. An introduction by the editors is followed by a background article on Northern Rhodesia's post-war period (1945-1953) by Andrew D. Roberts. The next four chapters deal with the polyphony of African nationalism in the country: Giacomo Macola on the formation of ZANC/UNIP, Walima T. Kalusa on traditional rulers and nationalists in the

1950s, Marja Hinfelaar on the realization of a Catholic social doctrine in the context of a rise in nationalism, and Kenneth P. Vickery on labour, politics and Dixon Konkola. The third part of the book deals with the unsettled world of settlers: Ian Phimister on white miners on the Copperbelt, Joanna Lewis on David Livingstone and the 1955 centenary commemorations, Jan-Bart Gewald on fears and fantasies in the 1950s, Friday Mufuzi on Indian political activism, and Joan M. Haig on Hindu life in 1950s Northern Rhodesia. The final two chapters deal with participating observers: Christopher M. Annear on Ian Cunnison's 'fishing area', Mweru-Luapula, and Andrew J. DeRoche on Frances Bolton, Margaret Tibbetts and US relations with the Rhodesian Federation. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**300 Hansen, Karen Tranberg**

Changing youth dynamics in Lusaka's informal economy in the context of economic liberalization / Karen Tranberg Hansen - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 2/3, p. 13-27.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; market vendors; urban planning; informal sector; conflict.

This paper examines the consequences of changes in economic regime on the self-employed in Lusaka, Zambia, and attendant political dynamics. The focus is on urban vendors, particularly youth. The paper discusses how economic restructuring involves new regimes of spatial regulation and new strategies of urban management that have resulted in intensified political tensions and struggles. These struggles arise from the interaction between externally driven agendas and local political dynamics. The paper argues that the relationships between the State and vendors, while long-standing, are today more antagonistic than ever before, in the context of economic liberalization, structural adjustment programmes (SAP), poverty strategy reduction programs (PSRP), and highly indebted poor countries initiative (HIPC). This is demonstrated, firstly, with reference to recurrent controversies between urban regulatory authorities and vendors over access to, control over, and use of market and public space. Occurrences of State imposed removals and relocations of vendors and their responses are discussed. Secondly, political tensions have also emerged from shifts in (State and donor driven) strategies for market management. Tracing the history of market management forms in Lusaka and the legacy of political party influence in the markets, the paper describes how the decentralization of market management has increased conflicts between different interests within the markets and reinforced the role of political interest groups, rather than democratizing social relations in the markets. Such top-down shifts in forms of market management have sometimes triggered major clashes in the markets. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

**301 Bonello, Julie**

The development of early settler identity in Southern Rhodesia : 1890-1914 / by Julie Bonello - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 341-367.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; group identity; colonists; Whites.

In Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, a small minority of white colonists came to assume political power in the country barely 30 years after its initial occupation in 1890. This development was fuelled by the formation of a settler identity that not only ensured the superior political and socioeconomic position of white Rhodesians with respect to indigenous Africans, but also carved out distinctions between themselves and other Europeans. Though the Rhodesian settler community was comprised of different social and economic backgrounds, this 'island of white' quickly developed strong local interests and ultimately obtained responsible government from Britain in 1923. Settlers' enduring sense of themselves as a distinct people with a separate identity had a profound impact on their political ambitions and helped account for their resistance to black majority rule during the decolonization era. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**302 Cheeseman, Nic**

Power-sharing in comparative perspective: the dynamics of 'unity government' in Kenya and Zimbabwe / Nic Cheeseman and Blessing-Miles Tendi - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 203-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Zimbabwe; power-sharing; politics.

This paper draws on the recent experience of Kenya and Zimbabwe to demonstrate how power-sharing has played out in Africa. Although the two cases share some superficial similarities, variation in the strength and disposition of key veto players generated radically different contexts that shaped the feasibility and impact of unity government. Explaining the number and attitude of veto players requires a comparative analysis of the evolution of civil-military and intra-elite relations. In Zimbabwe, the exclusionary use of violence and rhetoric, together with the militarization of politics, created far greater barriers to genuine power-sharing, resulting in the politics of continuity. These veto players were less significant in the Kenyan case, giving rise to a more cohesive outcome in the form of the politics of collusion. However, the authors find that neither mode of power-sharing creates the conditions for effective reform, which leads to a more general conclusion: unity government serves to postpone conflict, rather than to resolve it. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**303 Kwenda, Prudence**

An analysis of welfare changes in Zimbabwe / Prudence Kwenda - In: *African Development Review*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 511-525 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; social welfare; poverty; education.

This paper presents a brief account of welfare changes in Zimbabwe along the income and education dimensions between 1995 and 2003. Using sequential dominance procedures, the author finds that education attainment substantially improved over time. However, these gains did not necessarily translate into poverty reduction, rather welfare over the joint distribution of income and education dramatically deteriorated. These results are robust for all education partitions, income thresholds and a broad class of welfare indices. A further inquiry into the factors underlying this apparent disconnection between education and income using decomposition techniques reveals that the increase in poverty incidence cannot be attributed to household characteristics but is reflective of the broader socioeconomic trends prevailing at the time. The decline in economic growth contributed tremendously to the decline in welfare while inequality changes account for a small proportion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**304 Makgala, C. John**

The impact of Zimbabwean liberation struggle on Botswana: the case of Lesoma ambush, 1978 / C. John Makgala, Matshwenego L. Fisher - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 1-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Zimbabwe; national liberation struggles; military operations; 1978.

This article documents a hitherto neglected aspect of the history of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, viz. the impact of the Zimbabwean liberation struggle on Botswana and notably the Lesoma ambush of 1978. In the early 1970s the liberation movement in Rhodesia intensified its armed struggle against the Smith regime and the war spilled into Botswana as the Rhodesian army pursued liberation fighters into the country. By the mid-1970s the situation had gotten out of hand and many Tswana in the border area were adversely affected. This forced the Botswana government in 1977 to set up the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) to defend the Botswana-Rhodesian border. However, the BDF had serious equipment limitations and no experience with guerrilla warfare. In this context, Rhodesian soldiers in pursuit of guerrillas ended up ambushing a BDF Platoon near Lesoma in February 1978. The ambush claimed the lives of fifteen BDF men and two civilian guides. The insecurity on the Rhodesia-Botswana border continued until the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980. Notes, ref., sum. in Tswana. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**305 Mtapuri, Oliver**

Exploring local conceptions of poverty, wealth and well-being : field evidence from Mashonaland West Province of Zimbabwe / Oliver Mtapuri - In: *Africa Development*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 35-54 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; poverty.

This article presents the conceptions of poverty by the poor in Mashonaland West Province of Zimbabwe. It seeks to broaden the discussion of poverty around the definition of the poor from the perspective of the poor. A cause-effect framework for poverty analysis is proposed, as well as the introduction of the notion of "enclavity" within a family in poverty discourse. These are the two primary contributions of this paper. The research suggests that, due to deepening poverty, people create enclaves around husband/wife relationships as a new form of resilience/collectivity. While the poor suffer from a lack of assets, ethics and networks breakdown as a result of poverty. The results suggest, as elsewhere, that poverty is multifaceted, thus arriving at a confluence of conceptions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**306 Prys, Miriam**

Regional hegemon or regional bystander: South Africa's Zimbabwe policy 2000-2005 / Miriam Prys - In: *Politikon*: (2009), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 193-218.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; foreign policy; regionalism.

South Africa's 'quiet diplomacy' has often been used to reject the notion of South African leadership or regional hegemony in Southern Africa. This article finds that this evaluation is founded on a misguided understanding of regional hegemony, which is based on conventional hegemony theories that are mostly derived from the experiences of the global role of the United States after World War II. Instead, the article uses a concept of hegemony that, for example, takes into account the 'regionality' of South Africa's hegemony, which allows both external actors to impact on regional relations and South Africa to pursue its foreign policy goals on the global level of international politics. This procedure helps to systemically analyse South Africa's foreign policy in the Zimbabwean crisis and to integrate it better into the broader framework of its regional and global ambitions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**307 Wessels, Buks**

Dollarisering as ekonomiese oplossing vir die Zimbabwiese ineenstorting = Dollarisation as economic solution for the Zimbabwean demise / Buks Wessels - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2010), jg. 50, nr. 1, p. 50-65 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; economic recession; monetary policy; exchange rates.

## SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA - ZIMBABWE

The Zimbabwean economic and political malaise has been going on for longer than a decade and has deteriorated unabated. Runaway hyperinflation reaching unthinkable proportions, an almost hundred percent unemployment rate and a shattered currency with literally no external value or esteem characterize this demise. No instant political or economic solution exists for this situation, but economic restoration has to start with certain basic steps of economic reform. This paper suggests official dollarization as an alternative exchange rate regime with which to clear up the economic disorder that currently characterizes the economic scene. The paper explains the term 'dollarization', its features and the underlying rationale of the regime as a super-fixed exchange rate system for Zimbabwe. Thereafter the possible advantages and disadvantages that Zimbabwe can obtain from the system are highlighted, accompanied by a brief discussion on randization as a possible alternative solution. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### **308 Jacobs, Inga**

A fragile hegemon, a fragile hegemonic discourse : a critical engagement with the hydropolitical complex and implications of South Africa's hydropolitical environment for Southern Africa / Inga Jacobs - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 21-45.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; geopolitics; international cooperation; water resources.

As a result of the water security dilemma in southern Africa and the relative scarcity of the resource in the region, several scholars have referred to southern Africa as a hydropolitical complex. Using a constructivist ontology, this paper attempts to illustrate the hydropolitical complex's strengths and weaknesses in both helping and hindering an understanding of transboundary water resources by emphasizing that while State-centric and/or system level analyses may lend themselves to basin-wide cooperative strategies due to the manner in which water is prioritized as a strategic resource within a river basin and beyond a basin, it displays a limited utility in explaining subnational configurations. Using South Africa as a case study, and thereby opening up the black box of the region's most powerful State, the hydropolitical complex unveils its numerous weaknesses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **309 Kaseke, Edwell**

Social protection and poverty reduction in the Southern Africa Development Community / Edwell Kaseke - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 37-50.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; social security; poverty reduction; SADC.

Based on a review of secondary data, this paper explores the contributions of social protection to poverty reduction in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The forms of social protection that exist in the SADC region include social insurance, social assistance, social welfare services, labour market policies and programmes, and child protection. The paper observes that the SADC is not a homogeneous region and, therefore, countries in the region offer different levels and menus of social protection to their citizens. Whilst some countries have made notable progress in setting up robust social protection systems, the majority of the countries offer rudimentary social protection, which has made some contribution towards the reduction of poverty among certain categories of the population. The impact at the national level, however, tends to be minimal owing to a number of factors, including the use of a categorical approach to social assistance; limited availability of resources; and extremely low coverage of social insurance schemes. The paper concludes with an observation to the effect that social protection needs to give greater emphasis to strengthening the livelihoods of the poor. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## BOTSWANA

### **310 Bennett, Bruce S.**

The BaKhurutshe Anglicans of Tonota religious persecution in the Bechuanaland Protectorate / by Bruce S. Bennett and Maitseo M.M. Bolaane - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 319-340.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; colonial policy; indirect rule; freedom of religion; traditional rulers; Ngwato polity; Anglican Church.

The case of the BaKhurutshe of Tonota is a curious episode in the interwar history of the Bechuanaland Protectorate (now Botswana), in which it was alleged that Tshekedi Khama, regent of the BaNgwato from 1925 to 1949, persecuted a small group of people for practising Anglicanism, thus violating the official monopoly of the London Missionary Society (LMS). Although the colonial administration's response ostensibly started strongly with support for religious freedom, it did not maintain this stance. This paper presents an analysis of the trajectory of British policy, and sets it in the context of the subtle relationship between religion and power in the Protectorate. It demonstrates the administration's slide from initial insistence on religious freedom to a determination in somewhat bad faith that the issue was not 'really' religious, but rather a case of 'disobedience'. Tshekedi could not be forced to give the BaKhurutshe religious freedom without compromising his authority, on which the government depended for the running of his reserve. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**311 Kang'ethe, Simon M.**

Pitting Botswana's 1996 community home based care programme (CHBC) objectives against 2005/2006 empirical study findings : the case for the Kanye programme / Simon M. Kang'ethe - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 139-162.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; health care; self-help; AIDS.

Community home-based care (CHBC) programmes are vehicles used by communities to complement government efforts in tackling care challenges presented by HIV/AIDS. This study validates Botswana's CHBC programme objectives, pitting them against empirical findings from a study conducted in 2005/2006 in the Kanye area of Botswana. These objectives include the ensurance of the best level of care for all terminally ill patients and the provision of a counselling service to both patients and their families; the avoidance of unnecessary hospital admission; the provision of clinical and nursing care in the home; the referral of terminally ill patients to social welfare and other appropriate agencies for material support; the establishment of a functional referral system between hospitals, district health teams, clinics and between districts. The study involved 10 focus group discussions with 82 primary caregivers, one-to-one interviews with five nurses supervising the programme, and participant observation. The findings indicate that while the national CHBC objectives are relevant, valid and visionary, the conditions on the ground are often such that the objectives are sometimes inadequately implemented. Policymakers need to ensure there is closer supervision, monitoring and evaluation surveillance, and research on the ground to address the widening gaps and glaring challenges faced in attempts to fulfil the objectives. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**312 Makgala, C. John**

The impact of Zimbabwean liberation struggle on Botswana: the case of Lesoma ambush, 1978 / C. John Makgala, Matshwenego L. Fisher - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 1-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Zimbabwe; national liberation struggles; military operations; 1978.

This article documents a hitherto neglected aspect of the history of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, viz. the impact of the Zimbabwean liberation struggle on Botswana and notably the Lesoma ambush of 1978. In the early 1970s the liberation movement in Rhodesia intensified its armed struggle against the Smith regime and the war spilled into Botswana as the Rhodesian army pursued liberation fighters into the country. By the mid-1970s the situation had gotten out of hand and many Tswana in the border area were adversely affected. This forced the Botswana government in 1977 to set up the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) to defend the Botswana-Rhodesian border. However, the BDF had serious equipment limitations and no experience with guerrilla warfare. In this context, Rhodesian soldiers in pursuit of guerrillas ended up ambushing a BDF Platoon near

Lesoma in February 1978. The ambush claimed the lives of fifteen BDF men and two civilian guides. The insecurity on the Rhodesia-Botswana border continued until the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980. Notes, ref., sum. in Tswana. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**313 Makgala, C.J.**

The historical and politico-cultural significance of Botswana's pula currency / C.J. Makgala - In: *Pula*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 41-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; currencies.

In 1976 Botswana adopted its own pula (rain) currency and parted ways with the South African rand in an atmosphere of jubilation as the event was of major historical, political, economic and cultural significance. Even though history and culture suffer serious marginalization in the Botswana government development agenda and public psyche, in December 2005, when President Festus Mogae "casually" suggested changing the name of the pula currency, he was severely criticized in some quarters in the name of history, culture and national pride. In the present overview of the monetary history of Botswana, the author navigates these contradictions from a historical, cultural and political perspective, as well as explaining the political context within which the debates on currency in Botswana were couched. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**314 Maundeni, Z.**

State culture, building, and renewing the Botswana developmental State / Z. Maundeni - In: *Pula*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 23-40.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; economic development; political ideologies; Botswana Democratic Party; State.

Botswana inherited an ancient State culture that promoted coherent State institutions and focused on wealth creation and disciplined social forces, while it steered away from predatory politics by creating a small but effective administration. The postcolonial Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) State elite, who shared in the old Tswana culture but were bent on modernization, revolutionized State institutions from above. This involved the replacement of the tribal elite with a national elite who shared the same background, replacing ethnic institutions with republican and bureaucratic ones and modernizing State goals by enjoining developmental nationalism. The BDP political elite placed economic development at the level of an ideology, to be found even in its manifestos. However, the developmental State risked collapsing from factional fights that fragmented the ruling party. Change of leadership in 1998 fuelled factionalism and fragmentation. Another change of leadership in 2008 could signal the re-entry of developmental State values or their demise in the hands of retired generals. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**315 Morapedi, W.G.**

State assistance to white freehold farmers in the Tuli Block and underdevelopment in adjacent areas, 1930-1966 / W.G. Morapedi - In: *Pula*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 5-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; centre and periphery; agricultural policy; colonists; farmers; colonial period.

Colonial State assistance to white settler farmers in the Tuli Block freehold farming area of Botswana promoted development and prosperity in the freehold farms, while simultaneously deepening underdevelopment in the peripheral black areas. The paper largely focuses on credit and other forms of assistance offered to farmers in the crop production sector. State assistance helped freehold farmers to establish themselves and accumulate cattle acquired from Africans in the peripheral areas. It was the depletion of these cattle, which constituted the mainstay of the economy of Africans, that resulted in the development of freehold farms and the underdevelopment of peripheral areas. The paper explores the chain of exploitation and concludes that colonial Botswana was an appendage of the South African economy, which in turn served as the region's economic powerhouse. Within Botswana, the chain of exploitation began in the most remote areas, African reserves, from which white farmers siphoned off surplus and transmitted it to the farms en route to South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**316 Morapedi, Wazha G.**

Demise or resilience?: customary law and chieftaincy in twenty-first century Botswana / Wazha G. Morapedi - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 215-230.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; chieftaincy; customary law; political change.

This paper uses the concept of customary law as it relates to the institution of chieftainship ('bogosi'). It shows how 'bogosi' has maintained its strategic position, administrative muscle and influence amid attempts by the colonial and postcolonial State to emasculate it. It maintains that 'bogosi' has been able to adapt to changing socioeconomic and political landscapes. While the institution's powers have been gradually undermined by the government since independence, chieftainship has, on the other hand, entrenched itself, manipulated the system and made substantial gains. Chiefs and traditional institutions have manipulated their legitimacy to bolster their resilience. The paper argues that despite assertions that chieftainship has been overtaken by events, the reality is that the institution has become central to government and cannot be discarded. It is a traditional institution with immense clout and appeal playing an indispensable role in Botswana's sociopolitical and economic system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**317 Obasi, Isaac N.**

The State, globalization and the survival of the urban informal sector in Botswana : the challenge of public policy / Isaac N. Obasi, Baakile Motshegwa and A. Mfundisi - In: *Africa Development*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 55-79 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; informal sector; globalization; government policy; urban economy.

Botswana can be seen as an exception to the thesis on the flourishing of the informal economy in sub-Saharan Africa (J. Xaba et al., 2002). In Botswana, the structure of the urban set-up and its planning and environmental laws, as well as the dominance of multinational supermarkets, have restricted the opportunities found in other countries, especially outside the Southern African region. Although Botswana is by far better economically situated than many other African countries where the informal sector is flourishing, its high rate of unemployment (relative to its prosperity) is traceable to the absence of opportunities that promote the flourishing culture of informal economy. The authors draw out the specific inhibitory conditions in Botswana that have to do with the forces of globalization as a public policy challenge. The State needs to address the issue of the relationship between the informal sector and informal sector workers on the one hand, and the State and the formal sector on the other. App., bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**318 Onoma, Ato Kwamena**

Mutual gains from hostile confrontations : land boards, their clients and "self-allocation" in Botswana / Ato Kwamena Onoma - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 103-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; land registration; land tenure; State-society relationship.

This article argues that hostile confrontations between State and societal actors pursuing divergent goals can sometimes end up empowering both. In Botswana, successful efforts by less powerful clients to reclaim the power to allocate land from land boards through various stratagems ended up also strengthening the land boards as well as the State. By tricking land boards into legitimizing plots on which they had squatted, clients brought their land interests to the awareness of the land board and contributed to bettering land board records. The better records enable land boards to allocate land and resolve disputes in more informed ways. Better records also provide State officials with valuable information that State agencies can use to tax, police, plan and implement various social projects better. In presenting this argument, the article contributes to the State-in-society discourse by showing that the possibility of positive sum gains need not be limited to situations where State and societal actors collaborate to achieve mutual goals. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**319 Ritsema, Mieka S.**

Gaborone is growing like a baby : life expectancies and death expectations in urban Botswana / Mieka S. Ritsema - In: *Africa Development*: (2008), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 81-107.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; economic development; death; generations; images; urban society.

This article examines the paradox of Botswana's twin reputations: first, successful national development and second, premature death from the HIV/AIDS epidemic. While locating these reputations in the capital city, Gaborone, the article analyses reflections of people who are themselves the audience for, and participants in, the country's development. Ethnographic data reveal a dramatic shift in discourse by generational cohort in terms of explaining the apparent contradiction of successful development in the midst of tragedy. The article shows how official discourses of development and death are appropriated by a younger generation in Gaborone, in ways unanticipated in a meta-narrative of modernity. The emotional anguish of an older generation is absent in a younger generation's expectation that development goes hand-in-hand with funerals. The shift in perspective that is instantiated in Gaborone, reflects a profound transformation in the relationship between the production of knowledge and the State's expanding capacity since independence in 1966. This study contributes to the literature on development, modernity, African cities and the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**320 Togarasei, L.**

Jerusalem and Antioch : inter-State, intra-church politics in the Family of God Church in Botswana / L. Togarasei - In: *Pula*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 75-88.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Zimbabwe; Pentecostalism; international relations.

In December 2003 the leadership of the Family of God (FOG) Church from Zimbabwe announced the division of the Botswana branch of the church into two groups. One group remained attached to the Zimbabwean chapter, the other went independent. The Jerusalem in the article's title stands for the "mother" church of FOG in Harare, Antioch for the "daughter" church in Botswana, born out of the Harare church's missionary efforts. An examination of the reasons that led to the division of the FOG Church in Botswana indicates that these were not only intra-church. Although the church may have been experiencing internal problems, its division into two groups was also influenced by inter-State politics. The problem in FOG reflects, in a small way, the state of relations between Botswana and Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## LESOTHO

**321 Mitchell, Peter**

*The Eland's people : new perspectives in the rock art of the Maloti-Drakensberg Bushmen : essays in memory of Patricia Vinnicombe* / ed. by Peter Mitchell and Benjamin Smith. - Johannesburg : Wits University Press, 2009. - IX, 214 p. : ill., krt. ; 24x26 cm. - (Rock Art Research Institute monograph series ; 2) - Companion vol. to: People of the Eland : rock paintings of the Drakensberg Bushmen as a reflection of their life and thought / Patricia Vinnicombe. - Pietermaritzburg : University of Natal Press, 1976. - Bibliogr. Patricia Vinnicombe: p. IX. - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 1868144984

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; South Africa; San; rock art; festschrifts (form).

This collective volume explains how knowledge has changed since the publication of Patricia Vinnicombe's 'People of the Eland' (1976) on the rock paintings of the Drakensberg Bushmen (Lesotho, South Africa) and how current research is still influenced by this landmark volume. The book is intended as a companion volume to the 2001 re-edition of 'People of the Eland'. Contributions: Introducing 'The Eland's People' (Peter Mitchell and Ben Smith); Patricia Vinnicombe: a memoir (David Lewis-Williams); Contextualising 'People of the Eland' (Lynn Meskell); Originals and copies: a phenomenological difference (Nessa Leibhammer); Meaning then, meaning now: changes in the interpretative process in San rock art studies (David Pearce, Catherine Namono and Lara Mallen); Images in time: advances in the dating of Maloti-Drakensberg rock art since the 1970s (Aron D. Mazel); Gathering together a history of the 'People of the Eland': towards an archaeology of Maloti-Drakensberg hunter-gatherers (Peter Mitchell); "Their village is where they kill game": Nguni interactions with the San (Gavin Whitelaw); Basotho oral knowledge: the last Bushman inhabitants of the Mashai District, Lesotho (Patricia Vinnicombe, with additional notes by Peter Mitchell); Rereading 'People of the Eland' (David S. Whitley). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## NAMIBIA

**322 Hecht, Gabrielle**

Hopes for the radiated body : uranium miners and transnational technopolitics in Namibia / by Gabrielle Hecht - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2010), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 213-234.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; occupational safety; occupational health; miners; trade unions; uranium; labour policy; mining companies.

This article explores the transnational politics of technology and science at the Rössing uranium mine in Namibia. During the 1980s, Rössing workers refashioned surveillance

## SOUTHERN AFRICA - NAMIBIA

technologies into methods for trade union action. When national independence in 1990 failed to produce radical ruptures in the workplace, union leaders engaged in technopolitical strategies of extraversion, and became knowledge producers about their own exposure to workplace contaminants. Appeals to outside scientific authority carried the political promise of international accountability. But engaging in science meant accepting its boundaries, and workers ultimately discovered that technopolitical power could be limiting as well as liberating. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **323 Melber, Henning**

Namibia's National Assembly and presidential elections 2009 : did democracy win? / Henning Melber - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2010), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 203-214 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; elections; 2009; SWAPO; democracy.

National Assembly and presidential elections were held in Namibia on 27 and 28 November 2009. The former liberation movement South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) once again secured an overwhelming majority of votes, which consolidated its de facto one-party rule. But the build up to these elections, the contestation by a newly established party and the disputed election results indicated a growing polarization and a totalitarian tendency, which dents the positive image hitherto associated with Namibian democracy. This election analysis summarizes features before, during and after the elections and puts the voting results into a party political context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### **324 Atkinson, Doreen**

Contradictions of community within local government in the 1950s with reference to municipal beer trading / Doreen Atkinson - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 149-168.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; local councils; beer; apartheid; Blacks; 1950-1959.

The 1950s was a period of profound social change in urban South Africa. The municipal beer hall debate illustrates the ambiguities in white officials' understanding of an increasingly chaotic urban situation. This article commences with an overview of some of the views expressed in the literature regarding municipal beer trading and production in African townships. Then it discusses three main themes which informed debates surrounding beer production: the introduction of municipal beer trading as a response to problems of modernity and discipline; the role of cultural difference, tradition and community boundaries as patriarchal justifications for municipal beer trading; and the questions of paternalism, morality and the issue of profitmaking from beer sales. The

debate illustrates the difficulties of applying moral principles to practical realities. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**325 Barchiesi, Franco**

Informality and casualization as challenges to South Africa's industrial unionism: manufacturing workers in the East Rand/Ekurhuleni region in the 1990s / Franco Barchiesi - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 2/3, p. 67-85.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; workers; industry; labour policy; work organization; trade unions.

This paper addresses informalization processes driven by layoffs, casualization, and outsourcing and their implications for workers' agency. The empirical focus is on the metal engineering, glass, and paper industries in the East Rand, South Africa's industrial heartland. The author argues that growing job precariousness, the expansion of casual work, the increasing stratification of the labour market, and steadily high unemployment rates represent a hollowing out of an earlier promise of liberation politics, which posited wage labour as the vehicle of social citizenship - i.e. decent living conditions, protected jobs, and social provisions - in a democratic South Africa. Present realities rather suggest an erosion of the socially integrative role of waged employment. The paper questions the common binary opposition between "formal" and "informal" sectors that associates the former with inclusion and the latter with marginality. Furthermore, in the author's view the reconfiguration of the meanings of waged work has eroded the socially emancipative role of organized labour. The possibilities and prospects for collective organizing on the basis of wage labour identities are limited to the extent that casualization and informalization undermine workplace-based organizations. It is, therefore, important to consider forms of social emancipation that transcend an exclusive focus on waged employment. The disarticulation of the working class, in fact, is not merely weakening work-based identities, but also creates new spaces for social agency and contestation. The paper stresses that focusing on the strategies and discourse of ordinary workers is more politically productive than mainstream definitions of informality that emphasize capitalist domination or State rationality. Rather than simply representing disempowerment and vulnerability, informality also creates conditions for political possibility. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**326 Beinart, William**

*Popular politics and resistance movements in South Africa* / ed. by William Beinart and Marcelle C. Dawson. - Witwatersrand : Witwatersrand University Press, 2010. - XI, 368 p. : ill., foto's. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [338]-356. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1868145182

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; protest; action groups; civil society; strikes; boycotts.

Within a decade of the 1994 elections and the coming to power of a democratically elected government, some South Africans were back protesting on the streets. Is the re-emergence of popular protest a new form of politics, or is it a direct descendent of the insurrectionary impulses of the late apartheid era? The chapters in this collective volume discuss some of the key features of popular politics and resistance in South Africa since the 1970s. They explore the continuities and changes in the forms of struggle and ideologies involved, and make an argument for a distinctive tradition, as well as continuing strength, of grassroots mobilization. They also suggest the salience of popular politics in shaping the broader political culture of South Africa. Popular struggles since the 1970s are understood largely as modern (and mostly urban) movements, responding to material concerns such as poor wages, high rents and the lack of services, or as competing for national political power. There are chapters on the Durban strikes of 1973, the Fatti's & Moni's strike and community boycott in Cape Town in 1979, the reciprocal influence between internal popular protest and the banned African National Congress (ANC), the Nelson Mandela campaign, land struggle in Weenen in KwaZulu-Natal, homeland politics in the Transkei, the television magazine 'Siyayinqoba/Beat it!' that addresses HIV/AIDS, the Mandela Museum project in the township of Alexandra in Johannesburg, black nurses' strikes at Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto, the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), the Soweto Civic Association and the Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee, and the Anti-Privatisation Forum (APF). Contributions are by William Beinart, Julian Brown, Tracy Carson, Marcelle C. Dawson, Tim Gibbs, Rebecca Hodes, Simonne Horwitz, Genevieve Klein, Mandisa Mkbali, Kelly Rosenthal, Chizuko Sato, Mfaniseni Fana Sihlongonyane, Thula Simpson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**327 Bilchitz, David**

Moving beyond arbitrariness : the legal personhood and dignity of non-human animals / David Bilchitz - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 25, pt. 1, p. 38-72.  
ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; animals; human rights; law; legal status.

Unfortunately the unjustifiable attitude of the old South African legal order towards animals has been replicated in the new constitutional dispensation. The author examines the legal personhood and dignity of non-human animals in South Africa by considering two important concepts in the law: the concept of the person and the concept of human dignity. By consistently drawing out the assumptions underlying the existing statutory legal framework governing animals, he concludes that animals may have legal rights and consequently may be recognized as legal persons. He furthermore argues that the notion of dignity can be developed to remove the arbitrary exclusion of non-human animals. He then considers the possibilities for interpreting both the common law and constitutional provisions so as to recognize the dignity and personhood of animals. A key problem is whether South African society is ready to embrace the full implications of this recognition. The author suggests that the "progressive realization" of animal rights in South Africa offers the possibility of

ensuring greater protection for animals through recognizing their dignity and personhood, whilst embracing a gradualist approach towards the full realization of their rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**328 Bompani, Barbara**

Religion and development from below : Independent Christianity in South Africa / Barbara Bompani - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2010), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 307-330.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African Independent Churches; development; informal savings and credit associations.

Most of the literature on African Independent Churches (AICs) in South Africa has not paid much attention to their economic and developmental role. In contrast, this article will show how AICs are involved in important economic activities such as voluntary mutual benefit societies, savings clubs, lending societies, 'stokvels' (informal savings funds), and burial societies that control millions of South African rand. In light of firsthand empirical research, the article investigates these kinds of activities, and analyses Independent Churches' developmental role. This will allow for a better understanding of how these communities play a strong and supportive function among Africans in a deprived economic situation. In a period of sociopolitical transformation in South Africa, AICs are able to answer the needs of the people and their hunger to rebuild an identity. The article's major critique of classical research on AICs is the failure of the literature to address 'social change' in a theoretically adequate way, as something more than just descriptions of 'traditional' social structures away from interpretations of modernity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**329 Botha, Henk**

Equality, plurality and structural power / Henk Botha - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 25, pt. 1, p. 1-37.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; constitutional law; jurisprudence; legal theory; equal opportunity.

One of the great paradoxes of South Africa's constitutional transition is that, in order to remedy discrimination and redress disadvantage, it is necessary to invoke broad social categories and identities which are themselves implicated in relations of inequality and subordination. The author explores this paradox from three different angles. He argues for a complex understanding of the right to equality as being underpinned by at least three values: dignity, equality and democracy. He advocates a greater sensitivity to the social construction of difference in order to avoid the uncritical equation of difference with supposedly self-contained individual and collective identities. He calls for a memorial understanding of constitutionalism which resists the monumentalization of past struggles and is concerned with the limits of the law in detecting and responding to disadvantage.

Taken together, these three perspectives enable a transformative discourse on equality, which remains open to the capacity of disadvantage and difference to resist the closure in which law inevitably lapses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**330 Brand, Robert**

The business of business news: South Africa's financial press and the political process / Robert Brand - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2010), vol. 31, no. 1, p. 24-41.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; press; financial conditions; economic policy.

This article explores the historical development of the financial press in South Africa, and theorizes the role played by the financial news media in the political process, with particular reference to the development of economic policy. Using a new institutional approach, it traces the origins and development of the financial press from the early nineteenth century to 1996, when the ruling ANC adopted the Growth, Employment and Redistribution (Gear) strategy as its economic policy, a decisive moment in South Africa's economic policy development. Focusing on the Financial Mail, South Africa's first financial newspaper, as a case study, the article argues that the financial media could be seen as an institution in the economic and political sphere, and that such a view aids an understanding of the political role of the financial media. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**331 Brown-Luthango, Mercy**

Capturing land value increment to finance infrastructure investment possibilities for South Africa / Mercy Brown-Luthango - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 37-52 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; infrastructure; land transport; local finance; urban planning.

In the globalization age, cities are the drivers of economic growth. However, sustainable economic growth demands considerable investment in infrastructure. South African cities face a triple challenge of eradicating historical infrastructure backlogs inherited from the apartheid era, servicing and maintaining existing infrastructure, and providing new infrastructure to stimulate economic growth. In the South African context, the provision of municipal infrastructure plays a critical role in eradicating sociospatial inequalities as part of an overall poverty reduction strategy. This places a huge burden on local governments in South Africa in particular as they face capacity constraints and challenges in terms of raising sufficient own revenue in order to finance infrastructure projects. This paper argues that in light of the South African government's current infrastructure drive and the significant amount of public resources being spent on transport infrastructure upgrades, it is an opportune time to consider the impact of transport infrastructure investment, in particular on land value, and how this value can be captured to finance the provision of infrastructure at the local level. The paper cautions though that any programme aimed at capturing betterment needs to be based on sound research and needs to take cognizance of the

legislative, policy and economic context in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**332 Buntman, Fran**

'Old synagogue' and apartheid court: constructing a South African heritage site / Fran Buntman and Barbara Buntman - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2010), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 183-201 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; religious buildings; Judaism; apartheid; memory; conservation of cultural heritage.

Now an emerging heritage site, Pretoria's 'Old Synagogue' originated as a Jewish house of worship before becoming a notorious apartheid court. This article considers the appellation 'Old Synagogue', how traces of the past inform memory and history, the Jewish origins of the Old Synagogue, the transition from synagogue to its use as an apartheid court, its bureaucratic decline and subsequent abandonment, and the substance and implications of numerous proposals offered for its future. Resuscitating the currently dilapidated Old Synagogue could initiate and consolidate publics who agree on the site's value, reflecting and reinforcing the multidimensional, dense, and overdetermined influences of South Africa's heritage, from urban renewal to minority rights, from the past to the future, from law to religion, and beyond. Transforming the site to explicate and interpret the memory and historical traces embedded within the building requires conscious collective efforts. The article expands dialogue and consultation about the building's recovery and re-use. Despite the challenge of finding common ground among the diverse groups with interests in the Old Synagogue, the immediate test is to save a building in peril, thus allowing a bold and inclusive heritage vision bringing together and shaping new publics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**333 Cash, Corrine**

Integrated development planning in South Africa : lessons from the Dwars River Valley / Corrine Cash, Larry Swatuk - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 53-73 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; development plans; popular participation; urban planning.

Post-apartheid South Africa promotes participatory planning to create a socially equitable and environmentally sustainable society. Stakeholders, including those from business and industry, commercial and subsistence farming, and urban and peri-urban residents, have varying needs. Therefore, sharing of resources and planning for social equality is particularly challenging. Toward this end, the Municipality of Stellenbosch has been divided into 19 wards that are no longer determined by race or class. A municipal-wide integrated development plan (IDP) has emerged out of decisions based on the needs of people in

each of these 19 areas. Using the recent Boschendal (Dwars River Valley) development initiative as a case study, this article reflects on the relevance of the IDP planning model in achieving its stated goals of social equity and environmental sustainability. The supporting evidence presented focuses on stakeholder perceptions of the IDP and public participation process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**334 Cobley, Alan**

'Why not all go up higher?': the Transvaal Native Mine Clerks' Association, 1920-1925 / Alan Cobley - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2010), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 143-161.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Transvaal; black trade unions; office workers; mining.

The Transvaal Native Mine Clerks' Association (TNMCA) was a seminal organization in the early history of black struggle in South Africa. Formed in the midst of the social, economic and political crisis on the Rand following the First World War, its early membership included many who would go on to become key figures in black politics and society in the inter-war years. Yet, the history of the Association is little known. This article discusses the circumstances of its formation, and its early struggles, when - for a brief moment - the perceived threat of a cross-class alliance between the emerging black petty bourgeoisie and the radicalized black working class gave it an unprecedented opportunity to influence the policy of the Chamber of Mines and to address the wider white community. After the tumultuous years of the early 1920s, the TNMCA settled back into obscurity as a quasi-legal staff association that was tolerated or largely ignored by the mine companies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**335 Cordeur, Michael Le**

Die interaktiewe leesbenadering: 'n alternatief vir tradisionele maniere van leesonderrig = The interactive approach to reading instruction: an alternative to traditional ways of teaching reading / Michael Le Cordeur - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2010), jg. 50, nr. 1, p. 104-118 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; literacy; reading; primary education; teaching methods.

Recent literacy results in South Africa show that only 15 percent of all grade 3 learners and less than 10 percent of all grade 6 learners performed at an appropriate level. According to education specialists the results of these tests show that quality teaching is not practiced in the country. Many researchers argue that the problem starts in the foundation phase where learners fail to acquire the basic skills in literacy. This article focuses on one of the possible reasons for the deterioration of literacy in South Africa despite considerable efforts by the Education Department to rectify the situation. This reason lies in teaching methods, with teachers relying mainly on traditional approaches to teaching reading. As opposed to these top-down or bottom-up approaches a more interactive approach is recommended. The

article also proposes a framework of what should be taught and assessed within the interactive model. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

**336 Daniels, Doria**

Breaking with township gangsterism: the struggle for place and voice / Doria Daniels & Quinton Adams - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 45-57 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; townships; youth gangs; social disorganization.

For many Cape Flats communities in the Western Cape Province of South Africa, gangsterism defines the dominant culture. How the state of wellness in such communities influences decisions that individuals make, and the choices that are available to them when faced with hardships, violence-related trauma, and socioeconomic crises, seldom seem to be part of the research agenda. Limited research has been conducted on the well-being of the youth who grow up in gang-infested areas. This article reports on research that sought to develop a critical understanding of how the childhood experiences of township youth influence their decisions to become gangsters. It presents the stories of three former gangsters from the Cape Flats. The findings show that decisions that township youth make cannot be separated from their community's social disorganization. Gangsterism formed a safe backdrop to childhoods characterized by a lack of personal validation in families, scarcity of suitable role models and personal economic deprivation. The street gang provided the stability and validation that was lacking in their home environments. However, in adulthood their uncritical acceptance of the gangster lifestyle is challenged. The research found that critical incidents in their lives force them to re-evaluate their childhood decisions. It is when critically reflecting on the meaning of their lives that decisions to leave the gang occur. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**337 De Jager, Nicola**

No 'new' ANC? / Nicola De Jager - In: *Politikon*: (2009), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 275-288 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress; political ideologies.

The history of the African National Congress (ANC) and the different traditions and ideologies - Christian liberal-democrat, black African nationalist, communist - that have intertwined over the years have resulted in a broad-based, eclectic party. The ANC's enduring dominance and widespread support since 1994 as well as its justification of increasing control of State and society is only comprehensible when unravelling these different strands and understanding the influence of these underlying world views, which culminate in its national project - the National Democratic Revolution (NDR). As a result, the optimism associated with the demise of former president Thabo Mbeki in 2008 and the hope of a 'new' ANC is unfounded. Its history and the three intertwining strands still inform

the policies, directions and decisions of the ANC today. The question that is thus posed is: Was the so-called 'post-Polokwane ANC' merely a manifestation of one of the traditions, namely, the communist strand, taking the place of pre-eminence over the Africanist strand, which was embodied by Mbeki? This article argues that the next five years will show whether or not the left will gain pre-eminence in the strategies of the ANC-led government. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**338 De Klerk, Pieter**

Streeksgeskiedskrywing en koloniale verhoudinge: die Weskaapse platteland en die Karoo / Pieter De Klerk - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 58, p. 1-35.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; local history; San; Khoikhoi; colonists; social relations; historiography.

Historical writing on the relations between the indigenous Khoisan and the Western colonizers in the Cape Colony, South Africa, before 1900 has a strong socioeconomic focus. Furthermore, regional differences have received little attention in these texts. This article argues that a regional approach may provide a better perspective. It reviews historical studies on rural areas in the western part of the Cape Colony and the Karoo. Only seventeen studies were found that contain significant research results regarding the relations between colonizers and colonized peoples. It appears that, although the studies provide important information, none of them deal with the whole spectrum of relations between the indigenous peoples and the colonizers. The available source material inevitably puts restrictions on the results that can be achieved, but in none of the studies optimal use was made of all the relevant sources. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

**339 Death, Carl**

Troubles at the top: South African protests and the 2002 Johannesburg Summit / Carl Death - In: *African Affairs*: (2010), vol. 109, no. 437, p. 555-574.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; State-society relationship; protest; political repression.

Political protests have visibly increased in frequency and intensity in South Africa in recent years, and they seem to indicate a more adversarial relationship between the postapartheid State and civil society. This article uses the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the protests which accompanied it, to illuminate these broader trends. It analyses the legacy of the Summit as a 'mega-event', and highlights the importance of the 'mega-protests' in 2002. The most important effects are shown to be the disruption of South African extraversion; the marginalization and repression of particular social movements; and the exacerbation of broader trends toward a more polarized political landscape in South Africa. Importantly, however, the article concludes that such

developments are not evidence of growing distance between the State and civil society, but rather between those considered legitimate and responsible partners, and those who are excluded from 'normal' politics. Thus the Johannesburg Summit illuminates broader trends toward the governmentalization and transnationalization of politics in South Africa, and destabilizes conventional understandings of what and where 'South African politics' actually is, as well as raising important questions regarding the impacts of such mega-events in the future. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**340 Dederling, Tilman**

'We are only humble people and poor': A.A.S. le Fleur and the power of petitions / Tilman Dederling - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2010), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 121-142.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Griqua; traditional rulers; protest; colonialism.

This article analyses the extensive correspondence of the Griqua leader A.A.S. le Fleur (1867-1941) with representatives of the South African government and the British Crown. Le Fleur's many self-help schemes often proved to be impracticable, but the author argues that previous studies which placed his struggle for recognition and respectability in the context of millenarian protest against colonial rule must be re-examined. Because of an early phase of open rebelliousness, government officials never ceased to view his activities with utmost suspicion. This article shows, however, that Le Fleur's vision of coloured socioeconomic reconstruction unfolded within the given parameters of the segregationist colonial State. Although he based his influence among his marginalized followers on a loosely defined Griqua identity, he was nevertheless alert to the national and international context within which black and coloured South Africans articulated their aspirations during the turbulent 1920s and 1930s. Instead of relying on strategies of magic or 'mimicry' in order to subvert the colonial order, Le Fleur's communication with government officials and his leadership style reflected a more modern approach to South African politics in the interwar years. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**341 Denis, Philippe**

Seminary networks and Black Consciousness in South Africa in the 1970s / Philippe Denis - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2010), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 162-182.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Christian education; black consciousness; student movements.

The article argues that a significant number of South African priests and pastors trained in seminaries in the 1970s were influenced by the Black Consciousness movement. The South African Student Association (SASO) had branches in at least three seminaries for blacks, the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Umphumulo and St Peter's Seminary at Hammanskraal. Many students or former students from these institutions were members of SASO. Some were involved in Black Community

Projects (BCP) initiatives, particularly in the Eastern Cape, while a few assumed leadership positions in the Black Consciousness movement. No Christian institution played a more important role in the development of Black Consciousness than the black seminaries. For the people trained in these seminaries, the involvement in SASO, the BCP and the other components of the Black Consciousness movement had a lasting effect on their understanding of ministry or, if they left active church service, on the orientation of their professional life. While studying for the ministry, they discovered ways of integrating spiritual life, social action and political engagement that they had never imagined before. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**342 Faida, Joy**

A comparative analysis of South Africa's and Uganda's biosafety regimes on genetically modified organisms / Joy Faida - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2009), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 93-107.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Uganda; biotechnology; genetic engineering; legislation.

Biosafety serves as a device for ensuring the safe use of biotechnology products without posing an undue risk to human health, the environment or unnecessary constraints on the transfer of technology. Biosafety regulation is instrumental for ensuring the safe use of biotechnology products, in this case genetically modified organisms (GMOs). South Africa has a relatively well established biosafety regime while Uganda's regime is only interim and still developing. The present comparative analysis of the biosafety regulatory regimes of the two countries highlights the differences and similarities and tests to what extent South Africa and Uganda have attempted to comply with international obligations with respect to biosafety, especially those found in the Biosafety Protocol and the African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology. The assessment is made under the following themes: institutions, decisionmaking, public participation, risk assessment, liability and redress, labelling and identification, and compliance and enforcement. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**343 Furlong, Patrick J.**

From "struggle" to "post-revolutionary" politics: the National Party, the African National Congress, and the "great rapprochement" / Patrick J. Furlong - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 109-128.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress; National Party; national liberation movements; nationalism.

South Africa's long-ruling National Party and its long-time foe and successor, the African National Congress, seem unlikely subjects for comparison. This essay explores some possible parallels between the two parties. The idea for this was first prompted by the

extraordinary rapprochement between the ANC and the revamped "New" NP (renamed NNP in 1998), most of its leadership having been absorbed by the ANC after successive election defeats in 1999 and 2004. The salience of that development seemed only to be underlined in May 2009 following the next election. Were these movements really such opposites after all, or are the continuities between Afrikaner and African nationalism far greater than the discontinuities? After all, both long presented themselves not as ordinary political parties but as "national" (NP: white Afrikaner; ANC: African) liberation movements, and both were ambivalent about large-scale capitalism. Once in power, both adjusted to a more pragmatic politics, sought a more diverse base, and accommodated, albeit with some internal dissent, the dictates of global capitalism. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**344 Gebre, Liku Teshome**

The experiences of immigrants in South Africa : a case study of Ethiopians in Durban, South Africa / Liku Teshome Gebre, Pranitha Maharaj, Natashya K. Pillay - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 23-35.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; immigrants; Ethiopians.

In recent years, the number of immigrants from non-SADC countries in South Africa has increased. This paper looks at Ethiopian immigrants in Durban in an attempt to shed light on this new nexus. The aim of the paper is to understand the experiences of these immigrants. The decision to migrate is motivated by a number of socioeconomic factors, including social networks and greater accessibility and availability of opportunities. The findings of the research suggest that most Ethiopian immigrants in South Africa are involved in the informal economic sector. The target of their economic activities is mainly South Africans in the townships and Ethiopian immigrants themselves. Crime is not their major concern, because it does not impact on the immigrant community. Furthermore, Ethiopian immigrants have not integrated into the local community. Language is a major barrier to integration. More efforts are needed to ensure their integration into the local community. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**345 Geertsema, Margaretha**

Challenging the lion in its den: dilemmas of gender and media activism in South Africa / Margaretha Geertsema - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2010), vol. 31, no. 1, p. 68-88.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mass media; gender inequality; NGO; feminism.

The impact of feminist media activism organizations that work to improve women's access to and representation in the news media seems to be limited. Drawing on theories of the political function of news in a democracy, media sociology, and feminism, this article focuses on the specific experience of Gender Links, a South African nongovernmental

gender and media organization founded in 2001. An analysis of institutional materials and 25 in-depth interviews shows that Gender Links is using a professional-technical approach to feminist media activism that is insufficient in bringing about deep and long-term change on an ideological level. It is suggested that Gender Links could benefit from more emphasis on political and countercultural approaches. The research also highlights some of the other dilemmas posed by issues related to funding, networking, the grassroots, press freedom, the profit motive, and the strong backlash from a patriarchal culture. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**346 Green, Alida**

Dancing with literature: an overview of South African ballroom dancing / Alida Green - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 53-70.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; dance; social history; literature reviews (form).

While ballroom dancing has a long-standing history in South Africa, as yet it is a fairly untraversed field of study. Given its popularity, South African ballroom dancing needs to be valued not only for its aesthetic appeal, but also for its social and cultural significance. This article presents a brief overview of the history of South African dancing literature. It also discusses current problems in writing dance history, arguing that the international literature tends to focus on the history and development of particular dances or on the dances of specific groups. It emphasizes the need for a 'new', more inclusive historical portrait of South African ballroom dancing in order to obtain an understanding of the activity in the history of the country. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**347 Houghton, Jennifer**

Negotiating the global and the local : evaluating development through public-private partnerships in Durban, South Africa / Jennifer Houghton - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 75-93 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban development; private sector; public sector.

Within a context of transition, South African cities such as Durban are required to address the dual development imperatives of socioeconomic redistribution and increasing global competitiveness. Processes associated with shifts to urban governance and partnerships are being drawn on to achieve these urban development goals. In 1999, the Durban Growth Coalition, a strategic partnership between business and government, emerged to address urban economic development concerns. The partnership has led to the successful planning and implementation of various flagship developments within the city. This paper evaluates the processes of the Coalition and associated projects in order to assess to what extent the partnership is successfully addressing the dual imperatives of postapartheid redress and integration into the global economy. The paper thus critically examines the implications of

using public-private partnerships as mechanisms for equitable development in South Africa and highlights the possibility of the emergence of deliberative processes of decisionmaking through partnerships. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**348 Ingle, Mark**

An historical overview of problems associated with the formalization of the South African minibus taxi industry / Mark Ingle - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 71-87.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; taxis; transport policy.

The ascendancy of the minibus taxi industry in South Africa was a consequence of the apartheid policy of situating poorly serviced black settlements on the periphery of the urban conurbations. This article outlines the structure, size and importance of South Africa's minibus taxi industry, employment conditions in the industry, taxi violence, transport needs, minimum wages, and the government's taxi recapitalization programme, which was introduced in 2005 to formalize the sector by regulating taxi fares, the labour conditions of drivers, and more stringent safety specifications. The author argues that little has changed in the industry and this is largely due to self-appointed 'strongmen' having opportunistically usurped the enforcement of certain of the State's regulatory strictures. Furthermore, while the State is trying to formalize the industry by means of a raft of regulations, it continues to neglect to enforce basic 'rules' which could serve to rehabilitate the sector. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**349 Jacobs, Inga**

A fragile hegemon, a fragile hegemonic discourse : a critical engagement with the hydropolitical complex and implications of South Africa's hydropolitical environment for Southern Africa / Inga Jacobs - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 21-45.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; geopolitics; international cooperation; water resources.

As a result of the water security dilemma in southern Africa and the relative scarcity of the resource in the region, several scholars have referred to southern Africa as a hydropolitical complex. Using a constructivist ontology, this paper attempts to illustrate the hydropolitical complex's strengths and weaknesses in both helping and hindering an understanding of transboundary water resources by emphasizing that while State-centric and/or system level analyses may lend themselves to basin-wide cooperative strategies due to the manner in which water is prioritized as a strategic resource within a river basin and beyond a basin, it displays a limited utility in explaining subnational configurations. Using South Africa as a case study, and thereby opening up the black box of the region's most powerful State, the hydropolitical complex unveils its numerous weaknesses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**350 Jacobs, Sean**

*The FIFA World Cup 2010 in the news* / guest ed.: Sean Jacobs. - Madison, WI : University of Wisconsin Press, 2010. - XII, p. 131-256. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Ecquid novi, ISSN 0256-0054 ; vol. 31, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; mass media; images; football; 2010.

This special issue of 'Equid Novi' has as its theme the FIFA Soccer World Cup held in South Africa in June and July 2010. It focuses on the way this mega tournament has been represented in the news media, both in South Africa and internationally. Sampada Aranke and Karl Zoller look at the "representational fields" that can be identified in media representations in the run-up to the 2010 World Cup. Guy Berger points to media stereotypes about South Africa prior to the World Cup. Raphael Ginsberg argues that WC 2010 was in fact a very "un-African World Cup": FIFA, the South African government, and the local organizing committees promised the revelation of 'Africa' during the 'African World Cup', but the execution has merely been a global operation adorned with African accessories. In his contribution on development journalism, Richard Peltz suggests that sports journalists, particularly writers about African football, are perfect candidates to make the idea of development journalism a workable model. Finally, Tendai Chari demonstrates how football, although primarily viewed as a form of leisure, can be intricately interwoven with politics, economics and culture. His article focuses on how South Africa's winning bid became an ideological tool between opposition and State-supporting newspapers in Zimbabwe. The issue further contains a roundtable discussion on the 2010 World Cup facilitated by Peter Alegi and Chris Bolsmann in January 2010. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**351 Jordaan, Donrich W.**

Banning private stem cell banks : a human rights analysis / Donrich W. Jordaan, Christopher Woodrow, Michael S. Pepper - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 25, pt. 1, p. 126-151 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; medical sciences; human rights; access to health care.

Stem cell banking is a complex and controversial subject. There are currently three private, and no public, stem cell banks in South Africa. The de facto legal vacuum in which the private banks have operated thus far will change at some point in the future following the publication, for public comment, of draft regulations relating to human stem cells in the Government Gazette. If promulgated in their present form, the draft regulations would effectively ban private stem cell banking. The authors argue that such a ban would constitute an unjustifiable violation of at least four constitutionally protected rights: the right to access to health care, the right to bodily integrity, children's rights, and the right to freedom of economic activity. The traditional arguments against private banking that are based on the low recall rate of banked cells, and the diversion of resources away from

public banks, may justify the regulation of private banks, but not their prohibition. Furthermore, the argument against private banking that is purportedly based on equality is shown to be based on an incorrect conception of equality, namely that equality justifies "levelling down", in which unequal access to a certain social good can justifiably be remedied by denying everyone access to this social good. Less restrictive measures are proposed to regulate stem cell banking in South Africa for the public good and in a constitutionally acceptable fashion. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **352 Kareithi, Roselyn N.M.**

Location of development NGOs providing HIV and AIDS services to young people in Cape Town, South Africa / Roselyn N.M. Kareithi & Alan J. Flisher - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 9-36 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; NGO; health care; location factors; youth.

Development nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been crucial players in the context of HIV and AIDS from the onset of the epidemic in South Africa. The authors examine development NGOs that provide HIV and AIDS-related services to young people within the Cape Metropole District of the Western Cape Province, with a view to analysing the location of their offices and service sites in relation to area-level HIV prevalence rates. The data set is made up of 93 NGOs identified between October 2006 and August 2007. Whilst the results show that an increasing number of NGOs provide services to young people, thus suggesting a strategic response since young people bear the brunt of new HIV infections, the sheer numbers of NGOs do not translate into significant targeting of either offices or service sites within higher HIV prevalence areas. Thus NGO location is not determined by HIV prevalence. The authors argue that these findings must be considered by development practitioners, donors, planners and policymakers, in order to realign and intensify interventions in communities of most need. Moreover, there must be explicit acknowledgement of the importance of location and the utilization of HIV prevalence rates as a strategic intent for service delivery in order to turn the HIV and AIDS tide at a faster rate. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **353 Karim, Salim S. Abdool**

*HIV/AIDS in South Africa* / ed. by S.S. Abdool Karim and Q. Abdool Karim. - Cape Town : Cambridge University Press, 2010. - 608 p. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm - Met index.

ISBN 9780521147934

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS.

This collective volume covers all aspects of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, from basic science to medicine, sociology, economics and politics. It comprises seven sections, the first of which describes the evolving epidemic, presents the numbers behind the epidemic, and captures

its nature in one of the worst affected parts of the world. This is followed by a section on the science of the virus, covering its structure and its diagnosis. HIV risk factors and prevention strategies, focal population groups and the impact of HIV/AIDS in all aspects of South African life are discussed in the next three sections. The final sections look at the treatment of HIV/AIDS, the politics of HIV/AIDS treatment, mathematical modelling to extrapolate the potential impact of treatment and finally a discussion of the future of HIV/AIDS in South Africa. The second edition provides up-to-date information on new drugs, new proven HIV prevention interventions, and a new chapter on positive prevention. Contributors: Cheryl Baxter, Debbie Bradshaw, Gavin Churchyard, Tony Cilliers, David Coetzee, Mark Colvin, Hoosen 'Jerry' Coovadia, Elizabeth Corbett, Debra de Assis Rosa, Rob Dorrington, Lara Fairall, Janet Frohlich, Eleanor Gouws, Andrew Gray, Clive Gray, Abigail Harrison, Anthon Heyns, Mark Heywood, Leigh Johnson, Seth C. Kalichman, Quarraisha Abdool Karim, Salim S. Abdool Karim, Ted Leggett, Mark Lurie, Gary Maartens, Netty Malatsi, Darren P. Martin, Catherine Mathews, Lynn Morris, Landon Myer, Adrian J. Puren, Gita Ramjee, Catherine Riou, Jerome Singh, Johanna P. Swanevelder, Marianne Visser, Alan Whiteside, Brian Williams, Carolyn Williamson, Douglas Wilson, Robin Wood. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**354 Maritz, Leandie**

"Your satisfaction, not mere profit is our aim": a traditional English family enterprise and the textile industry - Arthur Bales and Son, from 1902 / Leandie Maritz, Ingrid Thorius & Grietjie Verhoef - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 58, p. 155-181 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Transvaal; textile industry; retail trade; British.

After the gold discoveries in 1886, Johannesburg, at first a dusty mining town, developed into the centre of business development in the Transvaal, South Africa. Immigrants from all over the world flocked to Johannesburg, where British immigrants, fortune seekers and labourers soon comprised the largest portion of the population. An industrial sector that benefited from this development was the textile industry, which offered a neat business niche for family enterprises. This article explores the exceptional longevity of the Bales' family enterprise, established by Arthur Bales in Johannesburg in 1902 as the Arthur Bales Drapery and Outfitting Store. The article deals with the growth of the business, its relocation and business diversification, and the management of the family enterprise. The history of the 107-year old business shows that perpetual reinvestment of acquired family assets in the firm secured the sustainability of the enterprise. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**355 Miller, Stephen M.**

*Soldiers and settlers in Africa, 1850-1918* / ed. by Stephen M. Miller. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2009. - XIII, 339 p. ; 25 cm. - (History of warfare, ISSN 1385-7827 ; vol. 56) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004177512

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; Great Britain; colonial wars; colonial forces; military history; 1900-1999.

This volume examines the difficulties that Great Britain faced in the Victorian and Edwardian eras while sustaining, controlling, and extending its empire by means of military force. The first group of essays focuses on the experience of soldiers in South Africa: "Valuable, gallant and faithful assistants": the Fingo (or Mfengu) as colonial military allies during the Cape-Xhosa wars, 1835-1881 (T. Stapleton); African levies in Natal and Zululand, 1836-1906 (J. Laband & P. Thompson); From mercenaries to military settlers: the British German Legion, 1854-1861 (J. Laband); Blacks who backed the Boers: Republican commando auxiliaries in the Anglo-Boer or South African War, 1899-1902 (B. Nasson). A second set of essays looks at the ways in which events in Africa shaped politics and culture in Great Britain and how these same events shaped the politics and culture of the local landscape: British military perspectives on Africa in the late 19th century (E.M. Spiers); War secretaries and their commanders-in-chief: South Africa, professional rivalries, and the politics of reform (J.L. Meriwether); Confronted with the facts: why the Boer delegates at Vereeniging accepted a humiliating peace to end the South African War, 31 May 1902 (F. Pretorius). A third set of essays deals with the role of officers: Manipulating the modern curse of armies: Wolseley, the press, and the Ashanti War, 1873-1874 (I.F.W. Beckett); Sir Redvers Buller and the South African Light Horse (J. Thomas); Rural struggles and the politics of a colonial command: the Southern Mounted Rifles of the Transvaal Volunteers, 1905-1912 (I. van der Waag); New light on the East African theater of the Great War: a review essay of English-language sources (B. Vandervort). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 356 Mitchell, Peter

*The Eland's people : new perspectives in the rock art of the Maloti-Drakensberg Bushmen : essays in memory of Patricia Vinnicombe* / ed. by Peter Mitchell and Benjamin Smith. - Johannesburg : Wits University Press, 2009. - IX, 214 p. : ill., krt. ; 24x26 cm. - (Rock Art Research Institute monograph series ; 2) - Companion vol. to: People of the Eland : rock paintings of the Drakensberg Bushmen as a reflection of their life and thought / Patricia Vinnicombe. - Pietermaritzburg : University of Natal Press, 1976. - Bibliogr. Patricia Vinnicombe: p. IX. - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 1868144984

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; South Africa; San; rock art; festschrifts (form).

This collective volume explains how knowledge has changed since the publication of Patricia Vinnicombe's 'People of the Eland' (1976) on the rock paintings of the Drakensberg Bushmen (Lesotho, South Africa) and how current research is still influenced by this landmark volume. The book is intended as a companion volume to the 2001 re-edition of

'People of the Eland'. Contributions: Introducing 'The Eland's People' (Peter Mitchell and Ben Smith); Patricia Vinnicombe: a memoir (David Lewis-Williams); Contextualising 'People of the Eland' (Lynn Meskell); Originals and copies: a phenomenological difference (Nessa Leibhammer); Meaning then, meaning now: changes in the interpretative process in San rock art studies (David Pearce, Catherine Namono and Lara Mallen); Images in time: advances in the dating of Maloti-Drakensberg rock art since the 1970s (Aron D. Mazel); Gathering together a history of the 'People of the Eland': towards an archaeology of Maloti-Drakensberg hunter-gatherers (Peter Mitchell); "Their village is where they kill game": Nguni interactions with the San (Gavin Whitelaw); Basotho oral knowledge: the last Bushman inhabitants of the Mashai District, Lesotho (Patricia Vinnicombe, with additional notes by Peter Mitchell); Rereading 'People of the Eland' (David S. Whitley). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**357 Naidoo, Vinothan**

The provincial government reform process in South Africa: policy discretion and developmental relevance / Vinothan Naidoo - In: *Politikon*: (2009), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 259-274.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; regional government; central-local government relations; development planning.

This paper examines the veracity of the assertion that provincial governments in South Africa possess a relatively unclear developmental role, contributing to questions about their relevance and continued existence. The paper argues that such a claim is at best uninformed and at worst potentially disingenuous in view of how the distribution of policymaking authority in South Africa's intergovernmental system has functioned in practice, and the discretion afforded to provincial governments in the implementation of development policies in particular. Empirical data from a nationally initiated but provincially implemented development programme examined as part of the author's doctoral research has been employed to illustrate this argument. The initiative in question is the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme, launched by the Department of Agriculture in 2004. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**358 Narunsky-Laden, Sonja**

*Cultural economy in post-transitional South Africa* / introd.: Sonja Narunsky-Laden ; contrib. Ian Glenn ... [et al.]. - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge, 2010. - 172 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Critical arts, ISSN 0256-0046 ; vol. 24, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten en samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; humanities; media and communication studies; television; aesthetics; clothing; popular culture.

This themed issue advances the view that despite the history of oppression and inequality in South Africa, an exploitation-centred, political economy approach to the South African economy and political power can no longer provide a full account of the intricacies entailed in procedures of social reorganization in posttransitional South Africa. The issue suggests new ways in which an orientation toward a cultural rather than strictly political economy begins to shed light on corporate cultural practices as resources for newly emergent transformative practices. The issue begins with Ian Glenn's hitherto unpublished contribution, 'The lost Bourdieu interview', conducted in 1981. Keyan G. Tomaselli and Arnold Shepperson question academic practice and the fads which dominate the "post-LitCrit paradigm" in the humanities. Loren Kruger points out the critical function of recent productions of television drama, such as 'Gaz'lam' and 'The Lab', vis-à-vis earlier anticapitalist televised narratives of the apartheid era. Michael Tager describes how the longest-running soap opera in South Africa, 'Generations', functions as both a barometer and a vehicle of constancy and change in the country. Leora Farber engages with the field of fashion design, considering in particular how three South African designers constitute agencies of sociocultural change. Finally, a short commentary by Patrick Lynn Rivers discusses academic managerialism in art and design education in the US. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**359 Okecha, Kem**

Regime politics and service delivery in the Cape Town Unicity Council Area / Kem Okecha - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 95-110 : foto, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; municipal government; political change; coalitions; public services.

The local state cannot be separated from national forces and economic and political processes that affect its actions and the nature of its development policies. Therefore, political actors have the power to shape the urban environment through the alliances they make, the policies they implement and through their linkages with national forces. This paper establishes how interparty conflicts in South Africa - particularly between the African National Congress, the Democratic Alliance and the Independent Democrats -, stemming from shifting political alliances and the local government regime changes from 1996 to 2008, have impacted negatively on service delivery in the community of Parkwood Estate in Cape Town. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**360 Phiri, Christopher**

Emerging Black commercial farmers in Sakhisizwe local municipality area of South Africa : obstacles and opportunities / Christopher Phiri - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2009), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 97-122 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; farmers; land reform; Blacks.

The recent political transformation in South Africa has laid the basis for economic change, including the emergence of Black commercial farmers. Through a case study of Sakhisizwe local municipality in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa, this paper examines the prospects and challenges facing these farmers in this area, where they are engaged in both crop and livestock production, benefitting from the local government support facility rolled out under the land reform programme. This programme seeks to build a class of Black commercial farmers in an attempt to deracialize the agricultural sector and also achieve more comprehensive agrarian reform in rural South Africa. However, it appears that, despite having large pieces of land for both crop and livestock farming, the actual production of the emerging farmers is limited and the farmers continue to face many challenges. This is due to a major weakness of the land reform programme in South Africa, namely its poor mechanisms for post-transfer support for emerging Black commercial farmers occupying restored or redistributed land. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**361 Prys, Miriam**

Regional hegemon or regional bystander: South Africa's Zimbabwe policy 2000-2005 / Miriam Prys - In: *Politikon*: (2009), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 193-218.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; foreign policy; regionalism.

South Africa's 'quiet diplomacy' has often been used to reject the notion of South African leadership or regional hegemony in Southern Africa. This article finds that this evaluation is founded on a misguided understanding of regional hegemony, which is based on conventional hegemony theories that are mostly derived from the experiences of the global role of the United States after World War II. Instead, the article uses a concept of hegemony that, for example, takes into account the 'regionality' of South Africa's hegemony, which allows both external actors to impact on regional relations and South Africa to pursue its foreign policy goals on the global level of international politics. This procedure helps to systemically analyse South Africa's foreign policy in the Zimbabwean crisis and to integrate it better into the broader framework of its regional and global ambitions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**362 Santos, Hanlie dos**

Fashion and family business entrepreneurs: Jaff and Company, 1931-1980 / Hanlie dos Santos - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 58, p. 107-129 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; clothing industry; entrepreneurs.

This article examines the establishment and rapid expansion of Jaff and Company, first established in 1931 on the Witwatersrand, which developed into a family business during

prosperous times for the clothing industry in South Africa. Three aspects are addressed. The first offers a background to the environment, for the period 1930-1960, in which Jaff and Company was established, focusing on the economic and political climate, as well as the development of ladies' fashion production. The second aspect reflects on the company's development over the period 1931 to 1980, specifically on the company's expansion, with the workforce increasing to around 2300 in 1981, its capital growth, as well as product range and supply market. The third aspect is a reflection on Jaff and Company as a family business and on Sam Jaff the entrepreneur and business community leader. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**363 Sebudubudu, D.**

Patronage and corruption under the National Party and African National Congress governments in South Africa, 1948-2000 / D. Sebudubudu - In: *Pula*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 56-74.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; patronage; corruption; National Party; African National Congress.

Despite a change in government in 1994, there are continuities and parallels between the politics of patronage and political corruption under the apartheid National Party (NP) and African National Congress (ANC) governments in South Africa. The author examines how the policies of both the National Party and the ANC government since 1994 facilitated patronage and provided an environment for corruption. Both governments used public resources to promote the positions of their (disadvantaged) supporters and to build a support base. As well, they engaged in public corruption to serve both political and personal purposes. Such patronage and corruption have not been confronted effectively as they operate in the interests of a government consolidating its political power. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**364 Sharp, John**

Mafeje and Langa : the start of an intellectual's journey / John Sharp - In: *Africa Development*: (2009), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 153-167.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; anthropological research; urban society; epistemology.

Drawing on material in the Wilson papers in the University of Cape Town archives, this article reviews the contribution Archie Mafeje made to Monica Wilson's research project in Langa (Cape Town, South Africa) in the early 1960s. It also discusses the character of the relationship between Wilson and Mafeje that emerged in the course of his contribution to the project, showing how a warm and respectful relationship was sustained through the difficult period of the late 1960s, and into the 1970s when Mafeje reformulated his arguments relating to Langa and his assessment of liberal, "assimilationist" South African

anthropology. The article concludes by drawing out some of the wider implications of this episode of intellectual history, seeking to contextualise the antipathy towards anthropology that Mafeje expressed in later years. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**365 Shepherd, David**

Democracy in South Africa: examining the heritability of a debate / David Shepherd - In: *Politikon*: (2009), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 289-313.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; democracy; political science.

Many appraisals of the quality of South Africa's democracy are dominated by a focus on political party (ANC) dominance that allegedly renders the political space unfit for its critical function. Disputing South Africa's right to democratic credentials is fast becoming a consensual theoretical position. This article argues that the validity of claims about the state of democracy should be regularly examined. While arguments bolstering these orthodox critiques have helped to bring into focus troubling aspects of the political order in the past, in the long term over-reliance on some presuppositions familiar to scholars and practitioners in the field of comparative politics weakens the chance of different critical perspectives on the quality of democracy receiving deserved attention. The article reflects on the need to reconsider the appropriateness of some directions of enquiry constituting assessments of the functionality of contemporary South Africa's democracy. It introduces the hypothesis that a thorough rendition of relevant political activity is not nearly as easily conceptualized as has previously been assumed. Political space has been inaccurately conceptualized; and there is a need for a more rigorous appraisal of the quality of democracy in the light of these insights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**366 Steinbrink, Malte**

The role of amateur football in circular migration systems in South Africa / Malte Steinbrink - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 35-60 : fig., foto, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; football; internal migration; rural-urban relations; social networks.

This article explores the significance of amateur football for the changing patterns of circular migration in postapartheid South Africa. Even after the end of apartheid, the abolishment of the migrant labour system has not brought a decline of circular migration. The State-institutionalized system has merely been replaced by an informal system of translocal livelihood organization. The new system fundamentally relies on social networks and complex rural-urban linkages. Mobile ways of life have evolved that can be classified as neither rural nor urban. Looking into these informal linkages can contribute to explaining the persistence of spatial and social disparities in the "New South Africa". The paper centres on an empirical, bi-local case study that traces the genesis of the sociospatial

linkages between a village in former Transkei and an informal settlement in Cape Town. The focus is on the relevance of football for the emergence and stabilization of translocal network structures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**367 Theron, Jan**

Informalization from above, informalization from below: the options for organization / Jan Theron - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2009/10), vol. 11, no. 2/3, p. 87-105.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; informal sector; trade unions; cooperatives.

This paper examines different strategies for the collective organization of informal workers, on the basis of a number of empirical illustrations from South Africa. It argues that the situation of workers in the informal economy is best understood in terms of two inter-related processes. The first is "informalization from above", whereby employment is increasingly externalized, resulting in a layer of workers ostensibly located in the formal economy to whom labour standards increasingly do not apply. The second, "informalization from below", is manifested by the expansion of self-employment and survivalist activities. The dominant form of membership-based organization in South Africa has been trade unionism. For reasons that are canvassed in the paper, however, trade unions have not been able to respond effectively to informalization from above. Trade unionism also does not represent an appropriate model of organization to respond to informalization from below. What is needed, rather, is an entrepreneurial form of organization. The paper therefore advocates a paradigm shift towards building collective organization from the bottom-up, based on a culture of self-reliance and of communal solidarity. In this context it discusses the current upsurge of new cooperatives and emphasizes the potential of the cooperative form of organization and the notion of building the social economy as a means of empowering informal workers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**368 Truesdell, Amy**

Achieving political objectives: South African defense priorities from the apartheid to the postapartheid era / Amy Truesdell - In: *African Studies Review*: (2009), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 107-125 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; defence policy; defence industry.

This article explores the question of how well South African defence policies and investments during the apartheid and postapartheid era have supported the country's overall political objectives and what the implications are for South African defence forces and supporting defence industries. The apartheid era is discussed first, followed by a discussion of policies that have been put in place since the transition to democracy. The underlying principles that would inform the policymaking of the ANC government are outlined: leadership in international organizations, a leadership role in the region, and

demilitarization. The article further discusses the government's Strategic Defence Package of 1999, which has been fraught with controversy. It concludes that, perhaps not surprisingly, the single-mindedness of mission during apartheid contributed, in many ways, to a defence strategy that was more cohesive than that of the postapartheid era. In the postapartheid era, opportunities for using the country's defence assets to achieve political objectives and overall national priorities have not been fully exploited. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**369 Tsatsire, Israel**

Historical overview of specific local government transformatory developments in South Africa / Israel Tsatsire ... [et al.] - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 57, p. 129-147.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; local government; local government reform.

This article examines specific transformatory local government developments in South Africa from 1652 to the present. A brief historical overview is followed by a discussion of local government and the policy of separate development under the former National Party (1948-1993), the role of Black local authorities and Indian and Coloured Management Committees, the transformation of local government since 1993, with the adoption of the Local Government Transition Act 209, the development of local government since 1998 after the publication of the White Paper on Local Government, and the final phase of the restructured local government post-2000. This phase is characterized by developmental local government or local government committed to working with all citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and to improve the quality of life of local communities. Ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**370 Van Eeden, Elize S.**

A historiography on past scientific research and references to environmental health concerns in the Merafong gold mining region of South Africa / Elize S. Van Eeden, Eric J. Nealer, Mariette Liefferink - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 58, p. 37-55 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; gold mining; water pollution; research.

Gold mining in the Merafong (Carletonville) area in Gauteng Province, South Africa, has had a significant impact on the environment since the 1930s. The agricultural sector was the first to raise concerns about the effects of the deteriorating water quality in the area on crops and animals. The possible effects of environmental degradation on humans was not a serious agenda point until the early 21st century. This article discusses research carried out over the years on gold mining, the environment and health in the former West Rand area. It shows that water pollution by heavy metals received more attention from the 1970s. Research in the 1990s marked a more proactive approach, emphasizing that gold

mining was the main cause of pollution in the area. Some research has been carried out by gold mining companies on the health status of their workforce, but the findings have not been released. Currently gold mining companies are cooperating with academic institutions to address a variety of environmental impacts. However, mining closures have become a reality which may lead to further deterioration of surface and groundwater. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**371 Verhoef, Grietjie**

Entrepreneur, social capital and the survival of Afrikaner business on the Witwatersrand, 1930-2007: the case of Burgers Brothers Clothing enterprise / Grietjie Verhoef - In: *New Contree*: (2009), no. 58, p. 75-105 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; small enterprises; Afrikaners; clothing; social networks; oral history.

While most of the oral history of South Africa emerged as part of the antiapartheid resistance movement, very limited systematic oral history collection has taken place for the writing of the economic and business history of South Africa. The lack of written sources makes the use of oral testimony imperative, especially for the systematic research on family businesses. This article details the history of a landmark Afrikaans business in Johannesburg, that of the Burgers brothers. No records were available, apart from its financial records. The research therefore relied heavily on interviews with family members. The article outlines the history of the Burgers Brothers Clothing enterprise since its establishment in 1962, focusing on entrepreneurship and the development of social capital to sustain the business. It also discusses the influence of Afrikaner nationalism, which served as a strong mobilizing force behind the establishment, growth and diversification of Afrikaner business in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**372 Viviers, S.**

Verslaggewing oor volhoubaarheid in die mynbousektor: die identifisering van kritieke aangeleenthede = Sustainability reporting in the mining sector: identifying critical issues / S. Viviers & J.M. Boudler - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2010), jg. 50, nr. 1, p. 66-86 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; mining companies; responsibility.

This study investigates trends with regard to sustainability reporting by five prominent South African mining companies: Anglo Platinum, AngloGold Ashanti, Harmony Gold Mining Company, Gold Fields, and DRDGold. The 2005 to 2008 annual and sustainability reports of these companies were analysed by means of content analysis. Keywords relating to economic empowerment, HIV/AIDS, other health and safety issues, environmental impact as well as training and education were counted. These issues were also categorized in

terms of A.B. Carroll's corporate social responsibility pyramid, which consists of economic, legal, ethical and philanthropic responsibilities. The most important CSR issues reported on in all four years were those of HIV/AIDS as well as other health and safety issues, which can be attributed to the direct costs they inflict on the mining companies. The study recommends that mining companies take a more balanced view of the various CSR categories regardless of the specific category's impact on profitability. Mining companies should specifically increase their efforts on broad based black economic empowerment, training and education, and work-related fatalities. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

**373 Willemse, Hein**

Aboriginal southern African storytelling and the shaping of early Afrikaans literature / Hein Willemse - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2010), t. 80, fasc. 1/2, p. 93-106 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; San; folk tales; Afrikaans language; literature; culture contact; literary history.

This article studies the changing perceptions of Afrikaner folklorists and literary critics on the origins of selected indigenous southern African oral tales during the past century. It is common knowledge that in colonial southern Africa indigenous storytellers frequently performed local tales to settler children. At the beginning of Afrikaner nationalism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the indigenous origins and authenticity of the performers and their performances were rarely in dispute. Fifty years later, at the time of the imminent victory of Afrikaner nationalism, Afrikaner folklorists and literary critics increasingly doubted the origins of these tales or the artistry of the storytellers. This article explores two such instances. The first section of the article serves as a background description of the issue and the second discusses the battle for authorship of the tale "Klein Riet-alleen-in die-Roerkuil" ("Little Reed-alone-in-the-whirlpool"). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**374 Woolman, Stu**

Why State policies that undermine HIV lay counsellors constitute retrogressive measures that violate the right of access to health centres for pregnant women and infants / Stu Woolman, Courtenay Sprague, Vivian Black - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2009), vol. 25, pt. 1, p. 102-125 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; health policy; health personnel; access to health care; social and economic rights.

On paper, the government of South Africa appears to possess a comprehensive and coordinated plan to provide counselling and antiretroviral (ARV) prophylaxis to pregnant women and children with HIV. The antiretroviral treatment (ART) programme is intended to

keep mothers healthy, while the prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) programme is meant to prevent HIV transmission to their infants. Yet the plan lacks the requisite commitment of resources to make good its promises. The authors demonstrate a reversal in the health care afforded pregnant women and infants with HIV as a result of the government's conscious deployment of inadequately remunerated and institutionally marginalized lay counsellors instead of health care professionals (who had previously undertaken HIV counselling and testing). Empirical studies conducted in three antenatal clinics in inner-city Johannesburg demonstrate a strong correlation between late payment of HIV lay counsellors and timely medical interventions. Consequently, the authors argue that the State's current policies governing lay counsellors can be more profitably challenged as a retrogressive measure in terms of s 27 of the Constitution (right of access to health care services), than as an instance of "unreasonable implementation" that falls short of the Constitutional Court's desiderata for reasonableness. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## ISLANDS

### GENERAL

#### 375 Radimilahy, Chantal

*Civilisations des mondes insulaires : (Madagascar, îles du canal de Mozambique, Mascareignes, Polynésie, Guyanes) : mélanges en l'honneur du professeur Claude Allibert / sous la dir. de Chantal Radimilahy et Narivelo Rajaonarimanana. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 877 p., [8] p. foto's. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.*

ISBN 2811104429

ASC Subject Headings: Indian Ocean islands; East Africa; Zanzibar; Madagascar; Comoros; Seychelles; myths; images; archaeology; folklore; pottery; maritime transport; festschrifts (form).

Le présent ouvrage rassemble des contributions de nature anthropologique (traditions orales, plantes, animaux), archéologique (textiles, céramiques, architecture), historique (routes et migrations maritimes, cartographie) et linguistique (langues, onomastique) touchant pour la plus grande partie aux îles de l'océan Indien (Madagascar en particulier, Comores, Maldives, Seychelles) mais aussi à l'Afrique de l'Est et à Zanzibar, l'Indonésie, la Chine, l'île de Pâques et la Guyane. Auteurs de ces Mélanges: C. Athenor, Ph. Beaujard, S. Blanchy, A. Caiozzo, F. Callandre, F. Chami, Cl. Chanudet, M. Charleux, A. Clockers, G. Delouche, R. E. Dewar, A. Ducourneau, S. Evers, S. Fee, C. Harpet, J.-C. Hebert, V. Huyghues Belrose, H. D. Liszkowski, P.-Y. Manguin, S. Nirhy-Lanto Ramamonjisoa, M. Pauly, P. Poumailloux, C. Radimilahy, Rafolo Andrianaivoarivony, N. Rajaonarimanana, J.-

A. Rakotoarisoa, C. Rasoamampionona, B. Rasoarifetra, L. D. Rasolofomampianina, A. Rouaud, P. Sinclair, Th. Vernet, M. Walsh, H. T. Wright. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**376 Rajaonah, Faranirina V.**

*Cultures citadines dans l'océan Indien occidental (XVIIIe-XXIe) : pluralisme, échanges, inventivité* / sous la dir. Faranirina V. Rajaonah. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 543 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811105077

ASC Subject Headings: Indian Ocean islands; East Africa; culture contact; urban society; migrants; identity; acculturation; social conflicts; conference papers (form); 2008.

De différentes disciplines, les auteurs étudient ici, dans le temps long (XVIIIe-XXIe siècles), et à partir de sources variées (écrites, orales et matérielles), les rencontres qui ont contribué à la formation de sociétés pluriculturelles et de "cultures des franges" au carrefour de l'océan Indien occidental: sur la côte ouest de l'Inde (Gujarat), aux Mascareignes, à Madagascar, dans l'archipel des Comores, au Kenya, en Tanzanie, au Mozambique. Dans les villes, mieux connectées avec l'étranger volontiers associé à la modernité, l'entrecroisement des cultures ne se fait jamais dans un seul sens et touche de nombreux domaines: architecture et occupation de l'espace, langue, musique, danse, politique. Certains individus et groupes sociaux, étrangers ou du cru, jouent le rôle de "passeurs" et contribuent au dynamisme de leurs cités. Grâce à ces intermédiaires, les cités renforcent leur statut de lieux de pouvoir. Mais d'autres médiateurs, comme les gens de lettres, dénoncent aussi les dangers de la ville et la précarité des citadins les plus démunis. Les sociétés urbaines, traversées de multiples clivages, connaissent des tensions, liées par exemple à l'occupation des lieux de culte. Mais les nouveautés peuvent aussi être utilisées, à l'époque moderne, comme ressources pour renégocier sa place au sein de la communauté et faire son chemin dans la complexité des mondes urbains. Auteurs: Toibibou Ali Mohamed, Marie-Pierre Ballarin, Sophie Blanchy, Dominique Bois, Jocelyn Chan Low, Suzanne Chazan-Gillig, Jennifer Cole, Prosper Ève, Sudel Fuma, Didier Galibert, Nivoelisoa Galibert, Ludovic Gandelot, Jean-François Géraud, Carole Grosset, Jean-Michel Jauze, Gabriel Lefèvre, Didier Nativel, Mayila Paroomal, Franck Raimbault, Françoise Raison-Jourde, Faranirina V. Rajaonah, Pavitrnanand Ramhota, Jean-Roland Randriamaro, Émilie Salaberry, Catherine Servan-Schreiber. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

COMOROS

**377 Sakoyan, Juliette**

*Les frontières des relations familiales dans l'archipel des Comores* / Juliette Sakoyan - In: *Autrepart*: (2011), no. 57/58, p. 181-198 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Comoros; Mayotte; family; child health; boundaries; migrants.

Aujourd'hui, la plupart des familles dispersées sur l'archipel des Comores sont d'abord des familles fragmentées par une frontière politique. Lorsque c'est la maladie d'un enfant qui est à l'origine d'une dispersion familiale dans une logique d'accès aux soins, les liens transnationaux sont mis à l'épreuve de manière spécifique. Cet article contribue à la réflexion sur les familles transnationales à partir d'une analyse anthropologique des réseaux de "care" autour d'enfants malades, dans un archipel où les traditions migratoires insulaires coexistent désormais avec des contraintes circulatoires fortes. L'objectif est de montrer, à partir d'études de cas, comment la dynamique migratoire de la population a partie liée avec l'histoire coloniale et l'espace géographique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 325-326) et en anglais (p. 331). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## MADAGASCAR

### 378 Lahiniriko, Denis Alexandre

La culture politique nationaliste malgache à travers les dessins politiques des années 1940 et 1950 / Denis Alexandre Lahiniriko - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 121-150 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; cartoons; politics; nationalism.

Les dessins politiques, en particulier la caricature, révèlent un système de représentation et peuvent constituer une source pour l'historien pour comprendre une société à une période donnée du passé. La présente étude propose d'analyser les caricatures et les dessins politiques à Madagascar à travers leur support de diffusion et de publication et leur évolution qui épouse les conjonctures politiques en mutation des deux décennies de 1940 et 1950. La presse constitue une source fondamentale pour comprendre les cultures politiques, et l'image est de plus en plus appelée à diffuser cette culture au sein de la population. Une vision normative de l'histoire fonde dans les années cinquante la conception de la nation malgache, contre l'historiographie coloniale qui met, elle, l'accent sur la diversité de la population et nie l'existence d'une nation malgache. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 379 Legrip, Olivia

Du 'zoro firarazana' à l'autel catholique et de la mémoire familiale au support vidéo: accumulations et nouveaux usages "modernisés" des images religieuses / Olivia Legrip - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 185-214 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; Betsileo; images; symbols; Christianity; ancestor worship; cinema; television; innovations.

Le présent article se fonde sur une étude ethnographique menée à partir de 2007 au cœur des Hautes Terres centrales de Madagascar, dans une zone-tampon entre la périphérie urbaine de Fianarantsoa et les villages de brousse du Sud-Betsileo. Il traite de mutations dans les représentations et rôles du religieux mises en évidence par de nouveaux usages des images et des représentations picturales catholiques, ainsi que des images de vidéo filmées lors de cérémonies rituelles du culte des ancêtres dans l'espace domestique et/ou funéraire familial betsileo. Pour une large majorité, les Betsileo se disent adeptes à la fois du culte des ancêtres et catholiques ou bien protestants. Dans la pratique, on constate une "juxtaposition des contraires assumée" selon les besoins des diverses situations du quotidien. Des croyances et pratiques rituelles combinatoires sont fondées sur un champ religieux dynamique. Les habitants attribuent un rôle d'accès au "développement" et à la "modernité" par la sphère économique à ces images, qui d'autre part conservent de fortes imprégnations religieuses (chrétienne et/ou du culte des ancêtres). Dans ce cadre, l'étude traite aussi du miroir du cinéma, des clips vidéo de chansons populaires, de la télévision et de son lien avec les nouvelles spiritualités. Il est donc question de l'articulation entre global et local, et des rapports entre religion et mondialisations, à la lumière des symboliques et des croyances liées à leur représentations. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **380 Lombard, Jacques**

Images et imaginaire: quelles images au fondement de la culture malgache? / Jacques Lombard - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 15-35 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; Mahafaly; Sakalava; images; culture; photography.

Si la culture malgache est réputée fondée sur la parole et l'art du discours, les images sont pourtant très présentes dans l'imaginaire commun qui permet de "vivre" le quotidien et de recréer la société malgache. L'auteur entend réfléchir à la place de l'image dans l'organisation du réel et dans son expression, et pose la question des liens possibles entre le discours et les images. Selon lui, les images extérieures, les œuvres, produites dans le réel, constituent des extrapolations matérielles d'images intérieures partagées. Il s'agit de comprendre la nature de la porosité entre un visible, l'image, et un invisible, l'image partagée qui permet de transcrire du social. Ces idées sont illustrées par des photographies dans le présent article. Les exemples pris sont empruntés plus particulièrement aux sociétés de l'ouest et du sud-ouest de Madagascar (Mahafaly, Sakalava), à partir de trois thèmes: le lignage, l'ordre du monde, les sentiments. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **381 Papinot, Christian**

Quel statut pour l'image à Madagascar? : réflexion sociolinguistique sur le concept de 'sary' / Christian Papinot - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 37-54.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; photography; images; sociolinguistics.

Le concept générique de 'sary' désigne l'image comme représentation matérielle à Madagascar. Afin d'en comprendre les significations, il est important de ne pas présumer d'identité sémantique entre les deux termes et d'observer les convergences et divergences de sens par rapport à sa traduction en langue française: image. Comment appréhender l'univers sémantique d'un concept dans une langue étrangère? Afin de mieux cerner les significations du concept de 'sary', l'auteur observe les éclairages offerts par les dérivés à affixes, mots composés et autres expressions dans quelques situations d'énonciation où se trouve utilisé le radical 'sary' dans l'aire culturelle étudiée. Le présent article propose donc des éléments de réflexion sociolinguistique, à travers différentes situations d'énonciation, sur le statut de l'image - et plus particulièrement une image photographique -, puis sur ses usages sociaux à Madagascar: qu'est-ce qu'une image? Comment est-elle perçue? Comment est-elle produite? Il examine le statut de copie et de restitution, ainsi que la part déterminante du modèle. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **382 Raharinarivonirina, Alisaona**

*Regards sur le droit malgache : mélanges en l'honneur du professeur Alisaona Raharinarivonirina* / [Charles Cadoux ... et al.]. - Paris : Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 551 p. : portr. ; 24 cm - Met lit.opg.

ISBN 2296120814

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; private law; customary law; conflict of laws; festschrifts (form).

Les contributions au présent volume de mélanges touchant au droit à Madagascar sont réparties en quatre catégories: "Coutumes, personnes et famille" (Auteurs: Ravaka Andrianaivotseho; Faratiana Esoavelomandroso; Ernest Njara; Nelly Rakotobe Ralambondrainy; Lydia Randrianja; Alain Razafimahefa) - "Contrats et obligations" (Philippe Delebecque; Hanitra Rindra Andriamanantena; Manitra R. Ralantonirina; Hobinavalona Ramparany-Ravololomiarana) - "Biens et sûretés" (Henri-Jacques Lucas; Tahina Fabrice Rakotoarison; Ramarolanto-Ratiaray; Harijaona S. Randriamarotia; Saholy Rambinintsotra; Arielle F. Tsiazonangoly) - "L'entreprise" (Riaka Rakotobe; Vololona Rasolonanahary; Johary Ravaloson; Caroline Robson-Ranjatoson). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **383 Raharinjanahary, Lala**

L'autodafé d'un 'doany': réflexions d'étudiants malgaches autour de la destruction d'un site de culte ancestral par les militants du Réveil protestant (2006) / Lala Raharinjanahary, Noël J. Gueunier - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 151-181 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; cults; African religions; freedom of religion; Protestant churches; witchcraft.

L'événement sur lequel porte la présente étude est un autodafé qui a eu lieu le 16 février 2006 à Ambohitranjomba, village situé à une centaine de kilomètres au sud d'Antananarivo (Madagascar). Dans ce village, un conflit mûrit depuis 2002 à l'intérieur d'une famille à propos d'un lieu de culte ('doany') hérité des ancêtres et rénové depuis peu, alors qu'un ménage s'est converti à une interprétation plus rigoureuse du christianisme excluant ce culte comme une pratique idolâtre ('fanompoana sampy', "adoration des idoles"). A la suite d'une série de malheurs ayant frappé une jeune fille membre de la famille et attribués à l'intervention d'esprits mauvais, la branche du Réveil de l'Église réformée de la capitale décide de mener une opération spectaculaire, au cours de laquelle les objets de culte sont brûlés et la maison est incendiée - en application d'un ordre du ministère public et en présence des gendarmes et des autorités locales -. Cet épisode a été filmé. Un groupe d'étudiants de l'anthropologie des religions de l'université d'Antananarivo a regardé ce film. Ils sont d'avis partagés, certains défendant l'action des militants du Réveil (le christianisme étant considéré comme "moderne"), d'autres les taxant d'intolérance. Le présent article considère les arguments employés par les étudiants dans la discussion sur ce film et sur le sujet de la foi, des croyances, des conflits entre la religion chrétienne et la religion traditionnelle malgache, sur l'ingérence de l'État et des Églises dans les cultes traditionnels malgaches, sur les notions de liberté de culte et de laïcité dans le droit malgache (au moment où une loi contre la sorcellerie a été introduite dans le droit pénal malgache). Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **384 Rajaonarison, Helihanta**

L'essor de la photographie de studio à Antananarivo dans les années 1930 / Helihanta Rajaonarison - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 99-120 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; photography; elite; 1930-1939.

Dans les années 1930, la photographie de studio connaît un succès important à Antananarivo, la capitale de Madagascar. Trois noms ressortent plus particulièrement: Razaka, Razafitrimo et Ramilijaona, qui appartiennent à l'élite Mérimina et entretenaient leur standing. L'auteur du présent article a visité plus d'une vingtaine de foyers qui possèdent dans leurs archives des photographies réalisées par au moins un des trois. Elle montre comment fonctionnaient les studios de photographie dans leurs activités professionnelles, et comment la photographie reflétait les changements sociaux dans la capitale à l'époque, dont la tendance à l'individualisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **385 Randriamihaingo, Claude Alain**

Le film documentaire, une base pour la relance du cinéma malgache: de quelques véhémentes pérégrinations (1980-2000) / Claude Alain Randriamihaingo - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 215-226.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; cinema.

La présente étude retrace les tentatives de mobilisation dans le domaine du cinéma malgache de 1980 à 2000. Elle présente un tableau général du contexte prévalant et des actions entreprises pour le développement du film de fiction et du documentaire. Selon l'auteur, à défaut de pouvoir réaliser des "films de cinéma" à Madagascar, on pourrait promouvoir la création filmique par le documentaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **386 Rasoloniaina, Brigitte**

"Langues affichées" : enseignes et affiches à Madagascar: créativité ou guerre des langues? / Brigitte Rasoloniaina, Noël J. Gueunier - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 55-97 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; posters; Malagasy language; French language; sociolinguistics; language usage.

Illustrée de photographies, la présente étude traite de ce qui est écrit et qui est visible dans le domaine public à Madagascar: inscriptions, écriteaux, panonceaux, enseignes, à l'exception des panneaux publicitaires. Elle observe les variétés de langues en présence (les variétés du français et du malgache), les discours et langue mélangés, la phonologie du français et du malgache. Les textes étant écrits, des questions comme celles des répartitions de l'espace bilingue ou multilingue ainsi que les marquages identitaires, les références coutumières et les identités modernes sont aussi examinées. Bibliogr., note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **387 Stifel, David**

The evolution of groupwise poverty in Madagascar, 1999-2005 / David Stifel, Felix Forster and Christopher B. Barrett - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2010), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 559-604 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; poverty; social conditions; economic inequality; households.

This paper explores whether there exist differences in groupwise poverty in Madagascar; that is, whether there is a pattern over time of consistently poorer performance among sub-populations readily identifiable by one or more identity markers. Three key messages come out of this analysis. First, there exists a core type of household that remained persistently poor over the period 1999-2005. These households were largely not members of the dominant ethnic group, land poor, lived in remote areas, and were headed by uneducated individuals, most commonly women. Second, in addition to establishing the existence of persistent differences in poverty across groups, relative differences in returns to education, land and remoteness underscore the existence of differences within groups, as one characteristic affects the returns to another. Third, persistent differences in groupwise

poverty are associated with multiple different identities, some of which are offsetting and some of which are reinforcing. For example, women's higher education tends to offset the disadvantages associated with being a head of household, while remoteness compounds the disadvantages associated with living in female-headed households. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## MAURITIUS

### **388 Peghini, Julie**

Politique culturelle, télévision nationale et cinéma à l'île Maurice: omissions interculturelles et blocages à la création / Julie Peghini - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 243-263.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; cultural policy; cultural pluralism; television; cinema.

L'État mauricien a mis en place un système de politique culturelle structurée autour d'une égalité distributive. Censé assurer une répartition entre les différentes communautés et un principe d'égalité, ce système est en réalité, selon le présent article, "communaliste", et resserre le fonctionnement politique sur les communautés d'appartenance. L'auteur, entendant démontrer l'écart entre les discours sur la diversité culturelle à Maurice et les pratiques, souligne l'absence de valorisation de la diversité culturelle et de politique publique adaptée à cet enjeu, à travers l'exemple de la télévision nationale et du cinéma mauriciens. Les impasses de la politique menée par l'État conduisent à privilégier des logiques communautaires et produisent une forte inertie. L'auteur se demande aussi ce qu'il en est de l'expression du mauricianisme ou de la mauricianité à Maurice dans le domaine de l'audiovisuel et note l'échec de toute pédagogie de l'interculturel favorable à une compréhension véritable de la différence. Certaines œuvres dessinent-elles de nouveaux espaces de communication, d'échange ou de partage? Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## RÉUNION

### **389 Blanchon, Karine**

Aperçu du cinéma sur l'île de la Réunion / Karine Blanchon - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2010), no. 44, p. 265-271.

ASC Subject Headings: Réunion; cinema.

L'île de la Réunion est célèbre pour ses paysages paradisiaques qui ont, plus d'une fois, servi de décor à des œuvres de cinéma ou de télévision. Mais y-a-t-il une production de films spécifique à cette île? La Réunion se démarque de la métropole par l'absence du Centre national de la cinématographie. Elle est, en revanche, une terre fertile pour les

festivals de cinéma dont le nombre et l'ampleur n'ont cessé de croître. Le présent article retrace l'histoire du cinéma dans ce département français situé dans l'océan Indien et ses perspectives de développement. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]