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Number 8, 2004

Contents

Editorial policy	iii
Geographical index	1
Subject index.....	4
Author index.....	7
Periodicals abstracted in this issue	12
Abstracts	16

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

EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

Similar criteria apply in the case of edited works. Edited works acquired by the library are abstracted and indexed on a monograph basis. Up to 50 edited works are included in each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online*.

Contents and arrangement

In principle *African Studies Abstracts Online* is published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 450 titles with abstracts of collective volumes and journal articles. Items are numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa. There is a preliminary general section for entries whose scope extends beyond

Africa, followed by a separate section for entries dealing with the continent as a whole. There is also a section for entries dealing with sub-Saharan Africa. Within the broad geographical regions of Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean islands, entries are arranged by country, and within each country, alphabetically according to author. Entries covering two countries appear twice, once under each country heading. Entries covering three or more countries are generally classified under the relevant regional heading.

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

In addition, each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online* contains a list of periodicals abstracted which provides information on title, current place of publication and ISSN of all periodicals from which articles have been selected, as well as indicating which issues of the periodical in question have been covered. A complete list of all periodicals regularly

scanned for abstracting is available on the African Studies Centre website at <http://asc.leidenuniv.nl/library/abstracts/asaperiodicals.htm>

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	<i>abstract number</i>	<i>page</i>
AFRICA		
General	1-44	16
NORTH AFRICA		
Libya	45	40
Morocco	46	41
NORTHEAST AFRICA		
Eritrea	47-48	41
Ethiopia	49-52	43
Horn of Africa	53	45
Sudan	54-56	46
AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA		
General	57-76	48
WEST AFRICA		
General	77-85	59
Benin	86-90	64
Burkina Faso	91-95	67
Ghana	96-120	70
Guinea	121	82
Ivory Coast	122-130	82
Liberia	131-133	88
Mali	134-138	89
Mauritania	139	91
Niger	140-141	92
Nigeria	142-165	93
Senegal	166-174	104
Sierra Leone	175-178	109
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA		
General	179-185	111
Angola	186	115

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	<i>abstract number</i>	<i>page</i>
Cameroon	187-196	116
Chad	197	121
Congo (Brazzaville)	198-199	122
Congo (Kinshasa)	200-210	123
Gabon	211	130
EAST AFRICA		
General	212-215	130
Burundi	216	133
Kenya	217-223	133
Rwanda	224-227	137
Tanzania	228-230	139
Uganda	231-235	140
SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
General	236-237	143
SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA		
General	238	144
Malawi	239	145
Mozambique	240	145
Zambia	241-245	146
Zimbabwe	246-252	148
SOUTHERN AFRICA		
General	253-255	152
Botswana	256	154
Lesotho	257-258	155
Namibia	259-261	156
South Africa	262-299	158
Swaziland	300	178
ISLANDS		
Comoros	301-312	179
Madagascar	313	185

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	<i>abstract number</i>	<i>page</i>
Mauritius	314	185

SUBJECT INDEX

A. General

- bibliographies; archives; libraries; museums
290
- scientific research; African studies
17
- country surveys
260
- information science; press & communications
21, 24, 83, 154, 170, 200, 223, 233, 246

B. Religion/Philosophy

- religion; missionary activities
18, 30, 55, 69, 97, 99, 106, 117, 144, 146, 168, 214, 231, 241, 244, 245, 256, 279,
297, 299, 304
- philosophy; world view; ideology
35, 81, 239

C. Culture and Society

- social conditions & problems
8, 10, 38, 42, 73, 86, 121, 127, 130, 133, 140, 145, 152, 162, 191, 197, 218, 260,
283, 301, 303, 314
- social organization & structure; group & class formation
4, 19, 116, 196, 258
- women's studies
20, 100, 146, 168, 188, 217, 228, 231, 278, 295, 299
- rural & urban sociology
74, 207, 247, 249, 270, 285
- migration; urbanization
1, 80, 95, 143, 256, 306
- household & family
86

D. Politics

- general
44, 63, 230, 269, 271, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 300
- domestic affairs, including national integration & liberation struggle
3, 26, 36, 41, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 58, 76, 82, 83, 89, 108, 112, 114, 118, 123, 124,
125, 126, 130, 131, 132, 149, 161, 163, 167, 169, 177, 187, 193, 195, 203, 204,
205, 206, 209, 210, 211, 216, 220, 222, 229, 232, 235, 239, 244, 261, 274, 275,
311

foreign affairs; foreign policy
33, 43, 47, 64, 203, 227, 258
international affairs; international organizations
5, 22, 27, 31, 39, 40, 53, 71, 184, 254

E. Economics

economic conditions; economic planning; infrastructure; energy
6, 25, 27, 29, 31, 40, 56, 60, 74, 88, 114, 119, 125, 129, 139, 148, 160, 167, 179,
180, 181, 182, 186, 192, 208, 230, 269, 271, 277, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 300
foreign investment; development aid
28, 34, 45, 141
finance; banking; monetary policy; public finance
118, 142, 156, 163, 164, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185
labour; labour market; labour migration; trade unions
100, 248
agriculture; animal husbandry; fishery; hunting; forestry
11, 12, 13, 15, 32, 51, 52, 62, 78, 79, 93, 147, 153, 198, 217, 219, 221, 236, 247,
306
handicraft; industry; mining; oil
37, 162, 177, 237, 248
trade; transport; tourism
5, 12, 13, 14, 16, 43, 135, 164, 177, 221, 254, 296
industrial organization; cooperatives; management
237

F. Law

general
1, 7, 71, 91, 92, 94, 126, 140, 199, 226, 240, 250, 273, 283, 293, 308
international law
57, 59, 70, 199
customary law
240, 250

G. Education/Socialization/Psychology

education
42, 61, 87, 152, 166, 190, 294
psychology; social psychology
80, 286

SUBJECT INDEX

H. Anthropology

general

46, 75, 102, 110, 111, 115, 120, 136, 158, 189, 242, 243, 246, 257, 305, 308, 309, 312

I. Medical Care and Health Services/Nutrition

health services; medicine; hospitals

8, 9, 20, 65, 66, 228, 234, 242, 255, 282, 298

psychiatry

301

food & nutrition

194

J. Rural and Urban Planning/Ecology/Geography

rural & urban planning

74, 218

ecology

2, 7, 14, 79, 143, 147, 165, 272, 289, 303

K. Languages/Literature/Arts/Architecture

linguistics & language

102, 110, 223, 294

oral & written literature

35, 68, 98, 105, 106, 154, 173, 174, 210, 238, 251, 270

arts (drama, theatre, cinema, painting, sculpture)

21, 46, 97, 121, 136, 158, 165, 171, 202, 229, 286

architecture

285

L. History/Biography

general

17, 171, 243

up to 1850 (prehistory, precolonial & early colonial history)

72, 77, 101, 113, 134, 137, 138, 150, 151, 157, 172, 215, 302, 310

1850 onward (colonial & postcolonial history)

23, 67, 72, 96, 100, 101, 103, 104, 107, 109, 135, 151, 155, 159, 194, 201, 217, 231, 252, 259, 272, 275, 276, 278, 280, 281, 284, 295, 307, 313

biographies

63, 173, 241, 297

A

Aalen, Lovise, 49
 Abdullah, Ibrahim, 1
 Abrahams, Diane, 269
 Adam, James Akperan, 142
 Adar, Korwa Gombe, 64
 Addo-Fening, R., 96, 103
 Adesanmi, Pius, 68
 Adhikari, Mohamed, 270
 Adjita, Akrawati Shamsidine, 57
 Agbola, Tunde, 143
 Agordoh, A.A., 97
 Agyekum, Kofi, 98
 Ahlberg, Beth Maina, 228
 Ahwireng-Obeng, Frederick, 6
 Airault, Régis, 301
 Aiyeku, Joseph F., 16
 Ajawin, Yoanes, 56
 Ajulu, Rok, 64
 Akani, Christian Uche, 145
 Akindès, Francis, 123
 Akrong, Abraham, 99
 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena O., 100
 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena Opare, 101
 Alagoa, E.J., 165
 Alali, Andy O., 65
 Alexis, J.-S., 35
 Allibert, Claude, 302
 Anderson, David, 220
 Anderson, Martha G., 165
 Anoukaha, François, 7
 Ansu-Kyeremeh, Kwasi, 102
 Arditi, Claude, 197
 Arnfred, Signe, 38
 Arosanyin, G.T., 179
 Asante, Molefi Kete, 17
 Asibuo, S.K., 104
 Atemengue, Jean de Noël de, 187
 Awedoba, A.K., 105
 Ayegboyin, Deji, 144

B

B'Chir, Fathi, 12
 Ba, Ahmed Tidjani, 91
 Babou, Cheikh Anta, 166
 Badenhurst, Shaw, 236
 Bado, Laurent, 92
 Bahi, Aghi, 124
 Barrett, Christopher B., 221
 Bart, François, 4
 Bechhaus-Gerst, Marianne, 67
 Bhebe, Ngwabi, 238
 Bidaguren, Jokin Alberdi, 240
 Blanchy, Sophie, 303
 Bond, Patrick, 271
 Bonfante-Warren, Alexandra, 46
 Botte, Roger, 140
 Bouffart-Klein, Sophie, 304
 Bourdillon, Michael, 246
 Bredwa-Mensah, Yaw, 77
 Brempong, Owusu, 106
 Breth, Steven A., 62
 Breusers, Mark, 93
 Brown, Karen, 272
 Brukum, N.J.K., 107, 108, 109
 Bunwaree, Sheila S., 314
 Burgess, Thomas, 229
 Buswell, Clare, 217

C

Campbell, Bonnie, 37, 125
 Carbone, Carlo, 216
 Cassagnaud, Josy, 305
 Cassiau, Christophe, 200
 Cessou, Sabine, 119
 Chaumba, Joseph, 247
 Chikovore, Jeremiah, 249
 Chouala, Yves Alexandre, 188
 Clapham, Christopher, 58
 Coertze, R.D., 257

AUTHOR INDEX

Coplan, David, 258
Corey, Allison, 226
Coulibaly, Alban Alexandre, 126
Coussy, Denise, 68
Crewe, Mary, 9
Crumbley, Deidre Helen, 146

D

Dakubu, M.E. Kropp, 110
Dansereau, Suzanne, 248
Darkwah, Kofi, 111
Davis, Gavin, 274
De Waal, Alex de, 56
Decaux, Alain, 173
Deckon, François Kuassi, 59
Delius, Peter, 275
Devey, Muriel, 198
Dibua, J.I., 147
Dijk, Rijk van, 256
Dimock, Liz, 231
Diouf, Abdou, 173
Diouf, Mamadou, 10
Dkamela, Guy Patrice, 189
Dlamini, Sizwa, 276
Dorosh, Paul, 60
Douat, Florence, 14, 167

E

Ekambi, Jacqueline Moutome, 190
Enuwosa, J., 18
Evers Rosander, Eva, 168

F

Fabian, Johannes, 201
Falola, Toyin, 72
Faublée, Jacques, 313
Fine, Ben, 19
Forest, Vincent, 306
Foucher, Vincent, 169
Fox, Tom, 260

Frempong, Kaakyire Duku, 131

G

Gado, Boureïma, 141
Gaitskell, Deborah, 278
Gallin, Annabelle, 134
Gasc, Jacques, 79
Gastrow, Peter, 73
Gautron, Jean-Claude, 63
Gewald, Jan-Bart, 259
Gillet, Nathalie, 139
Gourlet, Jean-François, 307
Goux, Marie-Ange, 218
Grätz, Tilo, 80
Grammet, Ivo, 46
Gray, Richard, 55
Griffith, Phoebe, 41
Grundlingh, Albert, 280
Guèye, Cheikh, 170
Guillaume-Gentil, Anne, 11
Guy, Jeff, 281

H

Harding, Frances, 21
Hasan, Yusuf Fadl, 55
Herbst, Jeffrey, 22
Hernaes, Per, 103
Herselman, Stephné, 282
Hinfelaar, Marja, 241
Hornberger, Julia, 283
Hory, Jean-François, 308
Howard, W. Stephen, 8
Hultin, Jan, 50
Hyslop, Jonathan, 284

I

Ijaiya, Gafar T., 148
Ikenga-Metuh, Emefie, 279
Ikpe, Ukana B., 149
Imai, Katsushi, 219

J

James, Stanlie Myrise, 20
Janin, Pierre, 86
Jaye, Thomas, 132
Jinadu, B.A., 65
Joguet, Vincent, 24, 88
Jonah, Kwesi, 112
Jua, Nantang, 191
Justesen, Ole, 113

K

Kadima-Nzuji, Mukala, 202
Kalipeni, Ezekiel, 66
Kalpakian, Jack, 54
Kambou, G. Benoît, 94
Kappel, Robert, 25
Kapungwe, Augustus K., 242
Kayizzi-Mugerwa, Steve, 36
Keller, Edmond J., 26
Kieh, George Klay, 76
Klein-Arendt, Reinhard, 67
Knighton, Ben, 232
Kolapo, Femi J., 150, 151
Konaté, Moussa, 136
Kouwenaar, Arend, 208
Kresse, Kai, 214

L

Ladebo, Olugbenga Jelil, 152
Lartigau-Roussin, Céline, 309
Lawley, Jonathan, 237
Le Bris, Michel, 136
Lee, Margaret, 27
Lejeal, Frédéric, 129
Lenoble-Bart, Annie, 4
Levy, Arthur V., 177
Lewin, André R., 28
Lewis, Jeffrey D., 254
Likita, Tanko, 153

Lipman, Alan, 285
Liszkowski, Henri D., 310
Logan, Bernard Ikubolajeh, 2
Loimeier, Roman, 69
Loukakou, Didier, 70
Lovejoy, Paul E., 72
Luchoire, François, 173, 311

M

MacCarthy, Nancy, 52
MacDougall, E. Ann, 135
MacGough, Laura J., 114
Macola, Giacomo, 243
Magbadelo, John Olushola, 29
Maguda, Edith, 222
Maingard, Jacqueline, 286
Mamalepot, Jean-Félix, 183
Mangu, André Mbata B., 203
Manus, Chris U., 30
Manzungu, Emmanuel, 250
Marie, Alain, 127
Marot, Christelle, 186, 277
Martins, Ayegba Adgebe, 154
Masangu Mulongo, Jean-Claude, 208
Mathews, K., 23, 230
Maupeu, Hervé, 220
Mazama, Ama, 17
Mebiama, Guy, 199
Melber, Henning, 261
Melvern, Linda, 227
Messmer, Pierre, 173
Migraine-George, Thérèse, 121
Minani Bihuzo, Rigobert, 204
Mohochi, E.S., 223
Mondoloni, Dominique, 68
Moseley, William G., 2
Mouelle Kombi, Narcisse, 71
Moulinot, Xavier, 13, 15
Moulton, Jeanne, 61
Mubiala, Mutoy, 31, 184

AUTHOR INDEX

Mufune, Pempelani, 260
Murphy, William P., 133
Mushengyezi, Aaron, 233
Muyengo Mulombe, 32
Mwaka, Arsène Bwenge, 205

N

N'Diaye, Boubacar, 82
Nel, Etienne, 287, 288
Newell, Stephanie, 155
Ngoma-Binda, P., 206
Ngonga Nzinga, Vincent, 208
Ngugi, Njeri, 171
Nguihé Kanté, Pascal, 192
Njinkeu, Dominique, 5
Ntuda Ebodé, J.V., 33
Nwankwo, Sonny, 16
Nwaobi, Godwin Chukwudum, 156

O

Ogundiran, Akinwumi, 157
Ojo, Bamidele A., 161
Okwori, Jenkeri Zakari, 158
Olukoju, Ayodeji, 159, 160
Onana, Janvier, 193
Ondo, Télesphore, 211
Osei-Tutu, John Kwadwo, 115
Oyeshile, Olatunji A., 81

P

Pausewang, Siegfried, 49
Paydar, Niloo Imami, 46
Peek, Philip M., 165
Phiri, Isabel Apawo, 244
Poirier, Jean, 173
Poncelet, Marc, 87
Posel, Deborah, 273
Pouwels, Randall L., 215

Q

Quarcoopome, Samuel S., 116

R

Raimbault, Michel, 137
Rantrua, Sylvie, 78
Regourd, Anne, 75
Reid, Richard, 47
Reisenberger, Azila, 299
Robertson, Claire C., 20
Rogerson, Christian M., 289
Ross, Kenneth R., 239

S

S.-Liberge Hlakoane, Lydia, 290
Sackey, Brigid M., 117
Sakyi, E. Kojo, 118
Salime Buba, Mouhoutar, 312
Sall, Alioune, 39
Samatar, Abdi Ismail, 3
Samatar, Ahmed Ismail, 3
Samb, Djibril, 172
Sawadogo, Raogo Antoine, 34
Schlee, Günther, 53
Schler, Lynn, 194
Schoepf, Brooke Grundfest, 234
Seidel, Gill, 255
Sihlongonyane, Mfaniseni Fana, 300
Simon, David, 291
Simpson, Anthony, 245
Simpson, Graeme, 273
Singhal, Arvind, 8
Smis, Stefaan, 209
Sutton, John E.G., 51

T

Tangri, Roger, 235
Taylor, Bev, 292
Taylor, Ian, 40
Tcheuwa, Jean-Claude, 195
Temin, Jonathan, 83

Terterov, Marat, 45
Thelen, David, 293
Tranberg Hansen, Karen, 74
Trefon, Theodore, 207
Treiber, Jeanette, 251
Tronvoll, Kjetil, 49
Turner, Terisa, 162

U

Uga, Edu O., 163
Urbain, Jean-Claude, 138
Urusaro, Alice Karekezi, 42
Uwatt, Uwatt Bassey, 164

V

Vaa, Mariken, 74
Van der Waal, C.S., 294
Van Heyningen, Elizabeth, 295
Vidal, Claudine, 130
Visser, Gustav, 296
Volman, Daniel, 43
Vounda Etoa, Marcelin, 174
Vuffray, Catherine, 34

W

Wallace, Jonathan, 45
Wantchékon, Léonard, 89
West, Michael O., 252
Westerlund, David, 297
Widgren, Mats, 51
Willan, Samantha, 298
Willey, Ann Elizabeth, 251
Winterfeldt, Volker, 260
Witte, Marleen de, 120

Y

Yoka Lye Mudaba, 210
Young, Crawford, 44

Z

Zeitlyn, David, 196
Zongo, Mahamadou, 95

Africa / International African Institute = ISSN 0001-9720. - Edinburgh
Vol. 73, no. 3 (2003); vol. 73, no. 4 (2003)

Africa quarterly = ISSN 0001-9828. - New Delhi
Vol. 42, no. 1 (2002); vol. 42, no. 2 (2002); vol. 42, no. 3 (2002)

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44, no. 383 (2004)

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Yaoundé
No. 267 (2003); no. 268 (2003); no. 269 (2003); no. 273 (2003); no. 274 (2003)

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Vol. 35, no. 1 (2002)

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PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

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Penant = ISSN 0336-1551. - Paris
Année 113, no. 844 (2004)

Polis. - Yaoundé
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Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris
No. 90 (2003); no. 91(2003)

Préhistoire anthropologie méditerranéennes = ISSN 1167-492x. - Aix-en-Provence
T. 10/11 (2001/02)

Présence africaine = ISSN 0032-7638. - Paris
No. 165/166 (2002)

Review of African political economy = ISSN 0305-6244. - Abingdon
Vol. 30, no. 98 (2003)

Revue burkinabè de droit. - Namur
No. 42 (2002)

Revue juridique et politique = ISSN 0035-3574 . - Paris
Année 57, no. 1 (2003); année 57, no. 2 (2003); année 57, no. 3 (2003)

South African historical journal = ISSN 0258-2473. - [Pretoria]
No. 47 (2002)

South African journal of international affairs. - Johannesburg
Vol. 10, no. 1 (2003); vol. 10, no. 2 (2003)

Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana = ISSN 0855-191X (new series). - Legon
N.s., no. 2 (1998); n.s., no. 3 (1999); n.s., no. 4/5 (2000/01)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Transformation = ISSN 0258-7696. - Durban
No. 53 (2003)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - New Brunswick, N.J.
Vol. 14, no. 2/3 (2003)

AFRICA

GENERAL

1 Abdullah, Ibrahim

When does an indigene/immigrant become a citizen? : reflections on the nation-State in contemporary Africa / Ibrahim Abdullah. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 113-117 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 113-117.

Did the nation precede the formation of the modern State in Africa? Or was the State created before the nation was born? These questions are central, in the author's view, to understanding the nature and substance of conflicts in contemporary Africa. The State that was created under colonial enlightenment was an exclusive project that served the needs of the colonizing 'other' and the precapitalist ruling groups. The configuration of forces under this dispensation did not allow for the development of a civil society. This exclusive paradigm came under strain during the period of decolonization. The divisions between the civic and the ethnic are crucial to understanding the notion of citizenship in Africa. In theory, citizenship is available to all nationals in every African country. Indigeneship, however, is restricted to natives, with roots in a particular space/community. The immigrant/non-indigene dialectic restricts the rights of people based on their perceived externality to an area. The citizenship discourse should be reconfigured to engage meaningfully with the different forms and patterns of exclusion prevalent in the continent. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

2 African

African environment and development : rhetoric, programs, realities / ed. by William G. Moseley and B. Ikubolajeh Logan. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2004. - XII, 244 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (SOAS studies in development geography) - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-7546-3904-5 : £50.00

This collective volume examines the connections between African rural livelihoods and emerging environmental narratives, regional political economies, and environmental programmes. It contains papers from sessions on 'African rural livelihoods in a political ecology context' held at the 2001 Annual meeting of the African Studies Association, Houston, Texas, November 15-18, 2001. Contributions: African environment and development: an introduction, by B. Ikubolajeh Logan and W.G. Moseley; Ideology and power in resource management: from sustainable development to environmental security in Africa, by B. Ikubolajeh Logan; Environmental degradation and 'poor' smallholders in the West African Sudano-Sahel: global discourses and local realities, by W.G. Moseley; Grounding environmental narratives: the impact of a century of fighting

against fire in Mali, by P. Laris; War and the environmental effects of displacement in southern Africa (1970s-1990s), by E. Kreike; Pesticides, politics and pest management: toward a political ecology of cotton in sub-Saharan Africa, by J. Bingen; A local graft takes hold: the political ecology of commercial horticultural production in rural Mali, by S.R. Wooten; Risk positions and local politics in a Sahelian society: the Fulbe of the Hayre in central Mali, by M. de Bruijn and H. van Dijk; Buying (into) and selling conservation among Maasai in southern Kenya, by J.E. Coffman; Placing the local in the transnational: communities and conservation across borders in southern Africa [Namibia/South Africa], by R.B. DeMotts; '(S)hell in Nigeria': the environmental impact of oil politics in Ogoniland on Shell International, by P. Steyn; Whither African environment and development?, by W.G. Moseley. [ASC Leiden abstract]

3 African

The African State : reconsiderations / ed. by Abdi Ismail Samatar and Ahmed I. Samatar. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann, cop. 2002. - X, 286 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [253]-279. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-325-07096-2

This volume captures the diversity of African States and leadership by examining eight States from northern, western, eastern and southern Africa. It proposes that the State may be conceptualized as a concatenation of four frames: leader, regime, administration, and commonwealth. Different combinations of these factors produce various types of State ranging from Botswana's relatively integral political system to the 'cadaverous' Somali State. States examined in the collection include Botswana (Abdi Ismail Samatar), Ethiopia (Kidane Mengisteab), Ghana (Eboe Hutchful), Libya (Ali Abdullatif Ahmida), Nigeria (Abdul Raufu Mustapha), Somalia (Ahmed I. Samatar), South Africa (Yvonne Muthien and Gregory Houston), and Sudan (Ahmad Alawad Sikainga). In addition to delineating the contours of each State, all authors were asked to bring forth any specific lessons that might be of value to the arduous task of shifting the flow of politics in a positive direction. The authors argue that the State is more essential than ever for the sustainability of the long march towards political, economic and cultural development. [ASC Leiden abstract]

4 Afrique

L'Afrique des réseaux et mondialisation / sous la dir. de François Bart et Annie Lenoble-Bart. - Paris : Karthala ; Pessac : MSHA, cop. 2003. - 204 p. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6390-X

Dans quelle mesure les dynamiques sociales de réseaux, si ancrées dans les cultures africaines, suscitent-elles des processus d'adhésion et de participation à la mondialisation? Produisent-elles des formes d'autonomie, voire de résistance à la mondialisation débouchant sur des replis identitaires? Contributions: L'Afrique subsaharienne entre local et mondial: le grand écart (François Bart et Annie Lenoble-Bart); Entre Inde, Afrique et Arabie: mondialisation et réseaux transnationaux à Zanzibar (Jérémie Robert); Libéralisation de la filière coton et affirmation d'une élite paysanne au Burkina Faso (Alain Bonnassieux); Organisations paysannes et mutations rurales sur les hautes terres de l'Ouest Cameroun. Professionnalisation ou auto-promotion assistée? (Yves Guillermou); La Guinée Équatoriale et ses voisins: réseaux et dynamique macro-régionale de la mondialisation (Molongua Iyanga); Réseaux et territoires de femmes : une étude en pays bamiléké au Cameroun (Hélène Guetat-Bernard); Réseaux sociaux et mondialisation dans une périphérie du monde: exemple des associations de Kiwalani, Dar es Salaam, Tanzanie (Cécile Roy); Acteurs et réseaux sociaux du tourisme international en Tanzanie, entre échelles locale et globale (Maïlys Chauvin); Femmes et toile en Afrique de l'Est (Annie Lenoble-Bart); Réseaux électroniques et dynamiques sociales en ligne (Cyriaque Paré). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

5 Afrique

L'Afrique et les défis de l'OMC / Dominique Njinkeu (dir.) ; préf. de William Lyakurwa. - Paris : Karthala, 2004. - 375 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Économie et développement) - Met bibliogr. noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6448-5

Quels sont les défis et opportunités que l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) offre à l'Afrique? Une intégration ou coopération régionale bien structurée offre-t-elle plus de chances à une intégration harmonieuse à l'économie internationale? Comment peut-on améliorer la compétitivité de l'Afrique dans le contexte international? Ces questions ont orienté cet ouvrage, qui comporte quatre parties: 1) Capacité et participation (contributions de Richard Blackhurst, David F. Luke, T. Ademola Oyejide, E. Olawale Ogunkola); 2) Commerce des biens (contributions de Dominique Njinkeu, Charles Soludo); 3) Échanges des services (contributions de T. Ademola Oyejide et Dominique Njinkeu, Aaditya Mattoo, Patrick Low, Noyelle Thierry); 4) Cadre institutionnel et politique économique (contributions de Francis M. Mwega, Charles D. Jebuni, Kathleen Van Hove et Henri-Bernard Soignac-Lecomte, T. Ademola Oyejide, John S. Wilson, Charles D. Jebuni). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

6 Ahwireng-Obeng, Frederick

An African response to the new wave of Afro-pessimism / Frederick Ahwireng-Obeng. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 2, p. 139-157 : tab - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 139-157 : tab.

On account of the flawed neoclassical conceptualization of economic growth and wrong assumptions about past reforms, the author dismisses as baseless the gloomy projection of African development prospects from which Afropessimism derives. For the same reasons, he rejects the notion of 'development through structural stability' as trivial, for it fails to appreciate fully the array of structural factors which constitute the microfoundations of the African poverty problem. An overview of the African economy in the 1990s demonstrates that recent economic performance is much brighter than the growth figures show. New thinking about the nature of economic growth is articulated to illustrate that the neoclassical conceptualization of economic growth is unsupported by empirical evidence. Finally, the author challenges the view that slow growth is inevitable in Africa. The conclusion emphasizes the need for greater attention to the microfoundations of growth and development and assesses Africa's latest effort to mobilize for development as contained in the NEPAD, New Partnership for Africa's Development, document. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

7 Anoukaha, François

Le droit à l'environnement dans le système africain de protection des droits de l'homme / par François Anoukaha. - 2003. - année 57, no. 3, p. 267-288 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 3, p. 267-288.

Peut-on dire aujourd'hui que les droits africains reconnaissent à l'homme un droit à son environnement? De quel environnement s'agit-il et quelle est la place qu'occupe ce droit dans le système régional de protection des droits de l'homme? De curieuse manière, les pays africains qui ont été généralement à la traîne sur les questions des droits de l'homme montrent récemment une réelle volonté de rendre effectif le droit à l'environnement. Cet article considère dans une première partie l'existence dans les États africains d'un droit à l'environnement, puis dans une seconde partie l'efficience dans lesdits États de ce droit. Il prend entre autres des exemples dans la jurisprudence camerounaise. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

8 Children

The children of Africa confront AIDS : from vulnerability to possibility / ed. by Arvind Singhal and W. Stephen Howard. - Athens : Ohio University Press, cop. 2003. - XVII, 265 p. : foto's, tab. ; 21 cm. - (; Africa series) - Met indices, noten. ISBN 0-89680-232-9 pbk

This collective volume depicts the realities of how African children deal with the AIDS pandemic and describes AIDS interventions for children. Contributions: A.S. Patterson (AIDS, orphans and the future of democracy in Africa); M. Mustapha and A.A. Gbakima (children and civil conflict, sexual violence and HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone); P.N. Nemapare and D.D. Tang (the vulnerability of children and orphans in Zimbabwe); M.J. Kelly (reducing the vulnerability of Africa's children to HIV/AIDS); A.S. Cook. J.J. Fritz and R. Mwonya (the psychological and emotional needs of AIDS orphans); Y. Pillay (storytelling as a psychological intervention for AIDS orphans); S. Fox and W. Parker (addressing the psychological health of bereaved children); K. Wambui (community-based youth projects in Kenya); K. Vanderpuye and J. Amegatcher (participatory HIV intervention with youth in Ghana); G. Mutangadura (how communities help families cope with HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe); N. McKee, M. Aghi, R. Carnegie and N. Shahzadi (African girls facing AIDS); S. Goldstein, S. Usdin, E. Scheepers, A. Anderson and G. Japhet ('Soul Buddyz', a multimedia campaign for children's health in South Africa); T. Bosch (community radio for social change in South Africa); M.B. Adeyemi (teaching social studies in Botswana in the age of HIV/AIDS); A. Singhal (empowering the children of Africa through communication strategies for confronting AIDS). [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Crewe, Mary

Racism, HIV/AIDS and Africa: some issues revisited / Mary Crewe and Peter Aggleton. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 1, p. 139-149 - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 139-149.

Much has been written about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa, and many countries are facing the gravest health and development crisis in their history. Despite this, there continues to be a tendency to misunderstand the nature of the African situation and response. Not infrequently, in both official and popular discourses, Africa is presented in an overly homogeneous way, as a socially undifferentiated but chaotic continent. This paper offers a critical reading of 'African AIDS' and the discourses upon which it feeds. It highlights the role of colonialism and neocolonialism in producing and reproducing images of Africa as helpless and in need of 'assistance'. It points to the continued impact of such ideas on international development policy and practice. Finally, it sketches an alternative framework for understanding that is likely to prove more empowering in the generation of a differentiated but regional response to HIV/AIDS. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

10 Diouf, Mamadou

Engaging postcolonial cultures: African youth and public space / Mamadou Diouf. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 2, p. 1-12 - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 1-12.

Young people are emerging as one of the central concerns of African studies today. Located at the heart of both analytical apparatuses and political action, they have also become a preoccupation of politicians, social workers and communities in Africa. Several factors seem to have been involved in this increased focus on youth. First of all, the youthful population of Africa has been growing and their integration into society has had enormous economic, cultural, political and social consequences. Furthermore, the condition of young people in Africa is heavily influenced by the interaction between local and global pressures: the fragmentation of local culture, on the one hand, and the influences of global culture, on the other. At the same time, the irruption of young people in the public and domestic spheres seems to have resulted in the construction of African youth as a threat. At issue are the bodies of young people and their behaviour, which escape the constraints of social construction, their sexuality and their pleasure, as well as the formulas of their action and presence as junior social actors. The new situation has consequences for several issues, the most important of which are the redefinition of the relationships between identity and citizenship, the metamorphoses of the processes of socialization, the production of new forms of inequality, and the extraordinary mutation of the chronological and psychological constructions of the passage from youth to adulthood. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

11 Dossier

Dossier bois tropicaux / Anne Guillaume-Gentil... [et al.]. - 2004. - année 59 no. 3041, p. 391-400 : foto's - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59 no. 3041, p. 391-400 : foto's.

Ce dossier sur les bois tropicaux examine tout d'abord le marché. Les tendances qui se profilaient ces deux dernières années s'affirment en 2002 et 2003 avec un commerce des bois tropicaux qui évolue fortement. La baisse des exportations de grumes s'accroît au profit d'un accroissement des échanges de produits de première et seconde transformation. L'orientation des flux se modifie également. L'Europe demeure un marché important pour les bois tropicaux. Mais l'Asie absorbe une quantité de grumes et sciages toujours plus importante et devient parallèlement un exportateur significatif de contreplaqué tropical. L'Asie est devenue le premier importeur de bois tropicaux avec 7,1 millions de m³ en 2002 venant principalement d'Afrique (Liberia, Guinée équatoriale). L'année 2003 a été une année difficile pour le commerce des bois tropicaux, qui continue de souffrir de prix bas. Le secteur forestier en Afrique évolue considérablement et l'année 2003 a vu se concrétiser une partie des évolutions qui se dessinaient. Le secteur forestier crée de plus en plus de valeur ajoutée. Une hausse de la fiscalité conduit à de véritables bras de fer entre l'État et les entreprises forestières. Sur un plan plus politique, la conférence ministérielle d'application de la législation forestière et de la gouvernance en Afrique (Afleg) a pointé du doigt le bois illégal en avril

2002. Après un entretien avec Eric Boilly, directeur de la publication 'Le commerce du bois', ce dossier rend le point de vue des ONG qui luttent pour un certain équilibre entre l'exploitation forestière et la protection. Ensuite, le dossier aborde la situation du secteur forestier au Cameroun, au Congo, au Gabon et en Guinée. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

12 Dossier

Dossier cacao / Fathi B'Chir... [et al.]. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3054, p. 1189-1200 : foto, graf., tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3054, p. 1189-1200 : foto, graf., tab.

Ce dossier sur le cacao commence par une appréciation du marché. Le cacao est à contre-courant des autres matières premières; la tendance des prix est à la baisse. Pour la deuxième campagne consécutive, le monde va connaître un surplus de cacao. Malgré la guerre, la production en Côte d'Ivoire, premier producteur mondial, s'est maintenue à niveau et l'offre mondiale devrait augmenter d'au moins 5 pour cent en 2003/2004. L'Afrique constitue le premier pôle de production de fèves de cacao, avec près de 75 pour cent de l'offre mondiale. Surtout, depuis la campagne 2002/2003, le Ghana a retrouvé son rang de deuxième producteur au monde. Viennent ensuite le Nigeria et le Cameroun. Ce sont toujours les nouvelles en provenance d'Afrique de l'Ouest qui donnent la tendance du marché mondial. Mais les incertitudes chez le premier producteur mondial, la Côte d'Ivoire, demeurent. Si les problèmes persistent en Côte d'Ivoire, l'ensemble des pays producteurs d'Afrique de l'Ouest aurait à y perdre. L'Indonésie pourrait devenir le premier producteur mondial de fèves. Le dossier examine ensuite les filières cacao africaines en Côte d'Ivoire, au Cameroun, au Ghana et à Madagascar. Finalement, le dossier traite des recherches sur les maladies du cacaoyer, qui jouent un rôle majeur dans les récessions cacaoyères mais toujours en interaction avec d'autres facteurs. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

13 Dossier

Dossier café gourmet / Xavier Moulinot... [et al.]. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3049, p. 845-848 : foto's - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3049, p. 845-848 : foto's.

Les bas prix du café incitent les producteurs à offrir des produits de qualité pour obtenir une prime. Dans les cafés gourmets, les Arabica tiennent encore très largement le haut du pavé avec 99 pour cent du marché. L'Alliance mondiale des Robusta gourmets, lancée le 27 septembre 2002, cherche à redorer le blason des Robusta pour en faire à nouveau un produit de référence. La principale ambition de l'Alliance est d'être utile à chacun des maillons de la chaîne des cafés gourmets Robusta: producteurs, exportateurs, importateurs, distributeurs, torréfacteurs, détaillants, consommateurs, et

de renforcer leur compétitivité ainsi que l'éventail de leurs choix. L'Alliance veut notamment développer les Robusta gourmets d'origine africaine. Le dossier examine en particulier l'évolution de la filière café Robusta gourmet en Ouganda, troisième pays producteur africain, au Cameroun, où la production du Robusta gourmet reste marginale, et où les autorités, pas plus que les paysans, ne semblent vouloir élargir la niche de ce produit, et enfin à Madagascar. Ici, l'idée du Robusta gourmet plaît, mais la disparition progressive des grandes plantations a fait éclater la culture en centaines de producteurs individuels. Il faudra un certain temps pour que Madagascar puisse assurer en qualité et quantité constantes un éventuel quota de Robusta gourmet sur le marché international. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

14 Dossier

Dossier parcs nationaux / Florence Douat... [et al.]. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3046, p. 649-671 : foto's - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3046, p. 649-671 : foto's.

Le 29e Salon mondial du tourisme qui s'est tenu à Paris en mars 2004, a été l'occasion pour beaucoup de pays africains de se présenter. L'organisation mondiale du tourisme prédit que le tourisme du 21ème siècle sera le secteur le plus important que l'économie mondiale ait jamais connu. Mais il devra assumer davantage de responsabilités quant à l'ampleur de ses impacts. Car au-delà de ses retombées économiques, le tourisme a sur l'environnement, sur les sociétés et sur les sites culturels des incidences de plus en plus prises en compte par les pouvoirs publics, les associations de consommateurs et les voyageurs eux-mêmes. Plusieurs pays africains misent désormais sur la diversification de leurs produits touristiques. Ce dossier examine notamment l'état des parcs nationaux d'Afrique, d'Australie et d'Indonésie. Pour ce qui concerne l'Afrique de l'Ouest, hormis le Sénégal qui s'y attèle, cette région n'a pas, en matière de réserves, une tradition à la hauteur des ressources naturelles et fauniques dont elle dispose. La gestion des aires protégées demeure centralisée et publique. Or, les États ne sont plus en mesure de supporter la gestion convenable de leurs aires. L'implication du secteur privé semble le seul salut possible pour la sauvegarde des aires protégées dans cette région (Sénégal, Guinée, Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo, Niger). Focalisés sur la ressource pétrolière, les États de l'Afrique centrale n'ont pas accordé une grande importance à leurs patrimoines naturels. Pourtant, à l'instar du Gabon, la promotion de l'écotourisme est désormais en vogue dans les programmes d'action gouvernementale (Gabon, Rwanda, Cameroun, Congo (Brazzaville), Ouganda). Avec ses 46 aires protégées, Madagascar entend demeurer conforme à son label de 'sanctuaire de la nature'. Dominés par le secteur touristique sud-africain, les pays d'Afrique australe ont clairement opté pour la rentabilité financière de leurs parcs, ce qui suppose, parallèlement, le respect de critères environnementaux stricts. Ces aires justifient à elles seules la moitié de la fréquentation

touristique de ces pays (Afrique du Sud, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibie). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Dossier

Dossier sucre / Xavier Moulinot... [et al.]. - 2004. - année 59 no. 3044, p. 572-582 : foto's, tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59 no. 3044, p. 572-582 : foto's, tab.

Ce dossier sur le sucre commence par un aperçu du marché mondial et européen. Les cours sont au plus bas depuis 10 ans. L'ensemble des pays producteurs est contraint de subventionner leur filière afin de pouvoir faire face à la concurrence du premier producteur et exporteur mondial: le Brésil. L'Afrique à elle seule consomme chaque année près de dix pour cent du sucre mondial (13 603 Mt). Pour autant, le continent n'en produit que 9,68 Mt. L'enjeu est donc grand pour les principaux pays exportateurs pour qui le marché africain représente 17,44 pour cent du volume des importations mondiales. Si l'Europe exporte du sucre blanc vers l'Afrique, l'Inde et le Brésil sont en fait les fournisseurs majeurs du continent. L'avantage pour eux est d'envoyer du sucre roux, moins cher, qui sera ensuite raffiné sur place. Le premier producteur de sucre sur le continent demeure l'Afrique du Sud. Mais sans une protection douanière les industries sucrières africaines ne pourraient pas survivre. Le dossier passe en revue la situation des filières sucrières dans les pays africains. En Afrique centrale le marché du sucre est principalement détenu par Somdiaa, filiale du groupe Jean Louis Vilgrain. L'Algérie ne produit pas de sucre mais en consomme près de 1 Mt chaque année, et importe un peu plus de 60 pour cent de la demande afin d'être raffiné. Le secteur sucrier en Côte d'Ivoire, doté d'une production moyenne annuelle de 170 000 t, fait face à de sérieuses difficultés nées de la mévente de sa production à cause de la crise politique et de la fraude qui gangrène le milieu. L'Égypte détient le record mondial de consommation de sucre par tête. Plusieurs contraintes empêchent le pays de devenir autosuffisant. À Madagascar, la filière sucre en pleine 'mélasse' est le domaine réservé du président Marc Ravalomanana. L'île Maurice a connu une production décevante en 2003. Le Sénégal donne la priorité à la production. La Compagnie sucrière sénégalaise (CSS) ne bénéficie plus d'un monopole mais elle est toujours l'un des plus gros employeurs du pays. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

16 Dynamics

Dynamics of marketing in African nations / ed. by Sonny Nwankwo and Joseph F. Aiyeku. - Westport, CT [etc.] : Quorum Books, 2002. - XI, 312 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-567-20399-X

This collective volume on dynamics of marketing in African nations examines the following topics: the process and context of marketing in Africa; marketing problems; environmental concerns; marketing in the economy of Morocco; marketing and the economic development of Nigeria; internet marketing (i.a. in South Africa); services marketing in the public health sector of South Africa; formal and informal retail sectors; marketing of financial services in southern Africa; the role of the military in marketing in Nigeria and Ghana; African marketing culture; intraregional trade in the ECOWAS region; export marketing practices of African manufacturing firms; investment promotion programmes in Ghana; marketing orientation of banks in Ghana; tourism marketing in Zambia; marketing strategies of financial institutions in Tanzania. Contributors: Abel Adekola; Joseph F. Aiyeku; Okechukwu D. Anyamele; Maxwell A. Ayamba; Colin Beard; Seth N. Buatsi; J.W. de Jager; Peter U.C. Dieke; Isobel Doole; Frances Ekwulugo; M. Hill; Kevin Iyk N. Ibeh; Liv Kirby; Robin Lowe; Daudi R.V.B. Lwiza; Nnamdi Madichie; Franklin A. Manu; Bill Merrilees; Augustine M. Nwabuzor; Sonny Nwankwo; Julius O. Onah; A. Ben Oumlil; Nana Owusu-Frimpong; Darlington C. Richards; Ian D. Rotherham; Robert Rugimbana; Ven Sriram; and Debbie Vigar. [ASC Leiden abstract]

17 Egypt

Egypt vs Greece and the American academy / Molefi Kete Asante and Ama Mazama, ed. - Chicago, Ill. : African American Images, cop. 2002. - V, 186 p. ; 22 cm - Ondertitel op omslag: The debate over the birth of civilization. - Met bibliogr.
ISBN 0-913543-77-2

African American Studies, or Africology, the Afrocentric study of African phenomena, interrogates Eurocentric assumptions and European hegemony in cultural and social thought. The Africological discourse on the classical relationship between Egypt and Greece seeks to set the record straight about Egypt, that is Africa, and Greece, that is Europe, in Antiquity, and to view Greece as an equal, not superior partner in the making of modern society. Yet there is a resistance in the American academy to any realization of an African paradigm, that is, an African way of viewing reality or expressing cultural identity. Contributions by Molefi Kete Asante, Ama Mazama, Charles Finch, Jacob Gordon, Asa Hilliard, Don E. Luke, Theophile Obenga, Charles Verharen, Clyde Winters. [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 Enuwosa, J.

Africa and Africans in the Synoptic Gospels / J. Enuwosa & F.P. Udoisang. - 2002. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 27-48 - In: *Orita*: (2002), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 27-48.

Eurocentric hermeneutics have not considered African roles in the divine scheme of salvation as important. The roles played by Africa in the New Testament have not been

properly identified. Yet one might hypothesize that the Bible would not have existed without Africa. The present authors demonstrate the role of Africa and Africans in the scheme of salvation history, using the critical method of Bible interpretation and arguing that Africa was a facilitator of God's plan in the New Testament. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Fine, Ben

Social capital for Africa? / Ben Fine. - 2003. - no. 53, p. 29-52 - In: *Transformation*: (2003), no. 53, p. 29-52.

The author assesses social capital: what is it, where has it come from, where is it going, and what light does or could it shed on Africa? The most immediate way to explain what is meant by social capital is through the nostrum 'it's not what you know, it's who you know that matters'. But there is such a collective definitional chaos surrounding the notion of social capital that the concept may become meaningless. Tracing the first use of the term to the 1970s, the author shows how, in the 1990s, the World Bank adopted the idea of social capital as the 'missing link' in explaining development, or not, not least because of its view of social capital as 'the glue that holds society together'. Now social capital has been catapulted into the position of the second-most important concept across the social sciences after 'globalization'. Using examples from Africa the author demonstrates both that social capital has been widely accepted uncritically as a discursive tool and that it is an umbrella term adding little or no content. Furthermore, social capital studies based on cases drawn from the developed world have been extrapolated to the developing world, especially Africa: the continent's economic malaise is due to its failure to emulate the idealized paths taken by the developed countries. Thus, social capital restores the patronizing nostrums which had withered away with the critique and decline of modernization theory. Now, Africa is not only to be blamed for failing to adopt the right economic policies, it has the wrong cultures as well, unless conforming to the dictates and potential derived from globalization. Elke K. Zuern comments on Fine's paper on p. 69-75. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Genital

Genital cutting and transnational sisterhood : disputing U.S. polemics / ed. by Stanlie M. James and Claire C. Robertson. - Urbana, IL [etc.] : University of Illinois Press, cop. 2002. - 169 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [159]-162. - Met bijl., index, noten. ISBN 0-252-02741-8

The contributors to this collective volume on female genital cutting (FGC) challenge representations of FGC. In doing so, they interweave a range of perspectives, including history, human rights, law, missionary feminism, cultural relativism, anthropology, and

the intersex movement. They dispel sensationalized and widely accepted concepts about FGC that influence Western media, law and feminist thought: ignorance and oversimplification of African history, cultures and religions and exaggeration of the extent and geographical distribution of the various procedures performed. Contributions: Prologue: Position paper on clitoridectomy and infibulation, by the Women's Caucus of the African Studies Association; Introduction: Reimagining transnational sisterhood, by Stanlie M. James and Claire C. Robertson; Searching for 'voices': feminism, anthropology, and the global debate over female genital operations, by Christine J. Walley; Getting beyond the Ew! factor: rethinking US approaches to African female genital cutting, by Claire C. Robertson; Listening to other(ed) voices: reflections around female genital cutting, by Stanlie M. James; Female genital surgeries: eradication measures at the Western local level: a cautionary tale, by Isabelle R. Gunning; 'Cultural practice' or 'reconstructive surgery'? US genital cutting, the intersex movement, and medical double standards, by Cheryl Chase. [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Harding, Frances

Africa and the moving image: television, film and video / Frances Harding. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 69-84 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 69-84.

Drawing on the media in several countries on the continent of Africa and in the UK, this article explores the different ways in which the media produces and presents visual images of Africa. The various images of Africa have been dependent on two main factors: firstly, the development of technology and subsequent access to it; and secondly, the ideology and ethos informing the use of the technology. The article begins by considering an unlikely candidate for radical change, the 'Big Brother Africa' programme broadcast on satellite television from South Africa, and suggests that it is the very absence of an overt ideology that enables it to have the potential to break the mould of the customary crisis-ridden images from Africa on UK television. The article then goes on to consider two programmes broadcast on Channel Four in the UK which attempt to confront this 'crisis-ridden' image of Africa. It next considers images produced by African television programme makers, 'video-movie' directors or filmmakers based in African countries, and which are designed either for the home market or an international one. There are similarities and differences between the distinct technologies; each produces its own images of Africa which are very different. In each case, the state has sought to influence the ideology of the output, but only in the case of television has it been able to impose any substantial process of censoring. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

22 Herbst, Jeffrey

Africa and the war on terror / Jeffrey Herbst and Greg Mills. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 2, p. 29-39 - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 29-39.

A number of forces in Africa, including a large number of weak States, porous borders, widespread poverty, political frustration and repression, combine to create a kind of environment where alienation and radicalism should thrive. This article argues that it is not surprising, therefore, that Africa has been home to an increasing incidence of both domestic and international terrorism. The article analyses the link between Islam and terrorism, discusses strategies to combat the spread of terrorism in countries where populations may be vulnerable, and takes a look at Africa's situation in the US war against terror. [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 India

India and liberation struggles in Africa / contrib. K. Mathews... [et al.]. - New Delhi : Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 2002. - XX, 138 p. ; 25 cm. - (; vol. 42, no. 2) - Met noten.

This issue of 'Africa Quarterly' records and assesses India's role in the struggle for the liberation and decolonization of Africa. It opens with an article by Mahatma Gandhi on 'Freedom in Africa' in which he discusses concepts such as the white man's burden, the threat of racial war and Indo-African amity. It includes articles on Algeria's war of independence (Dinesh Singh), a number of articles on Gandhi in South Africa, his advocacy of non-violence and passive resistance, and the significance of his teachings (Pyarelal, T.O. Elias, U.R. Rao, Surendra Pal Singh, Samarendra Kundu, Mewa Ramgobin), as well as articles on the influence of the Indian struggle for independence on the growth of Nigerian nationalism (G.O. Olusanya), Indian support for Namibian independence (Shanti Sadiq Ali), the impact of India on 20th-century Africa (Ali A. Mazrui) and the contribution of Indian men and women to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa (E. Ismail Ibrahim, Devi Rajab). The articles are reprinted from earlier issues of 'Africa Quarterly' published between 1961 and 1999. The issue closes with the text of speeches and statements by Jawaharlal Nehru, Kwame Nkrumah, Indira Gandhi, Julius K. Nyerere, Nelson Mandela, Rajiv Gandhi and A.B. Vaypayee, and an appendix listing the dates of independence of African countries. [ASC Leiden abstract]

24 Joguet, Vincent

Dossier télécommunications / Vincent Joguet. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3051, p. 986-989 : krt., tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3051, p. 986-989 : krt., tab.

Les bouleversements intervenus dans le secteur des télécommunications depuis une dizaine d'années n'ont pas épargné l'Afrique. L'engouement pour la téléphonie cellulaire, propulsée par la libéralisation du secteur, est considérable. Toutefois, Internet n'en est qu'à ses balbutiements et d'importantes disparités se creusent entre le monde rural et les villes. Peu développés, mal répartis, discontinus, souvent très vieux, les réseaux filaires africains ne profitent qu'à une frange marginale de la population urbaine. Rares sont les multinationales des télécommunications à s'être intéressées aux opérateurs historiques. Elles ont préféré s'implanter sur le créneau de la téléphonie cellulaire. L'installation d'un réseau GSM est beaucoup moins chère que celle d'un réseau filaire classique. Aujourd'hui, il y a deux fois plus d'abonnés au cellulaire que de lignes de téléphones fixes sur l'ensemble du continent. La croissance du mobile en Afrique est sans précédent pour une technologie assez récente. La restructuration du secteur, qui a débuté dans les années 1990 en Afrique, a été la résultante de l'apparition de nouveaux moyens de télécommunications nécessitant des investissements importants et donc l'arrivée de nouveaux acteurs sur le marché. Les multinationales africaines sont très présentes. Dans la plupart des pays, ces multinationales africaines doivent partager le marché de la téléphonie avec des groupes européens ou asiatiques. La solution la plus adaptée pour résoudre les problèmes de faible densité rencontrés dans certains pays d'Afrique reste la liaison satellitaire. Le développement des câbles sous-marins à fibres optiques représente un compromis intéressant pour l'Afrique entre les réseaux terrestres et les réseaux satellitaires. Les investissements réalisés en la matière ont réussi à aboutir dans les délais impartis. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

25 Kappel, Robert

Structural stability in an African context / Robert Kappel, Andreas Mehler, Henning Melber ; with a comment by Anders Danielson. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2003. - 55 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (; 24) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 91-7106-521-0

During late 2000, a number of German scholars in the field of African studies initiated a policy debate through a widely circulated and publicly discussed 'Afrika Memorandum'. It offers a new conceptual approach to foreign and aid policy issues on Africa, centred on the notion of structural stability. The Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala took the initiative to arrange an exchange between some of these German scholars and a wider Nordic audience, both based in policy and aid institutions. A Consultative workshop on structural stability in an African context took place at the Institute on 31 March and 1 April 2003. This collective volume contains revised versions of the contributions to the workshop. Contents: Economic aspects of the African crisis: low-level equilibria, traps and structural instability, by Robert Kappel; Comments on Robert Kappel, by Anders

Danielson; 'Structural stability': a leitmotiv for African policies? Background and ambition, by Andreas Mehler; The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): a step towards structural stability?, by Henning Melber. [ASC Leiden abstract]

26 Keller, Edmond J.

Culture, politics and the transnationalization of ethnic conflict in Africa: new research imperatives / Edmond J. Keller. - 2002. - vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 81-95 - In: *Polis*: (2002), vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 81-95.

This article examines the issue of cultural pluralism in contemporary Africa and the origins of transnationalized conflicts rooted in only one dimension of cultural pluralism, ethnic identity. The article also analyses the interaction between domestic and regional relations under transnationalized conflicts and critically assesses the prospects for finding regional and subregional mechanisms for ameliorating if not resolving transnational ethnic conflicts. The article concludes by suggesting new directions for research in African politics. The approach advocated is one that straddles the boundaries of international relations and comparative political analysis. Bibliogr., sum. (p. 6). [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Lee, Margaret

Regionalism in Africa: a part of problem or a part of solution / Margaret Lee. - 2002. - vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 103-131 : graf., tab - In: *Polis*: (2002), vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 103-131 : graf., tab.

At the beginning of the new millennium it is imperative that African countries begin to seriously redefine both the theory and practice of regionalism. Although market integration, based on the EU model, has failed miserably, as the case of the SADC demonstrates, African governments continue to adopt it. This article argues that market integration in Africa has been counterproductive to the regional agenda, and therefore, regionalism as currently practised in Africa is part of the problem and not part of the solution. One of the major reasons for its failure is the fact that African realities are not taken into consideration. Instead of market integration, it is proposed that African leaders adopt a strategy that includes both regional cooperation and regional integration. Such a strategy, it is argued, is more conducive to African realities and could perhaps result in Africa's capacity to better coexist within the 'weave-world of regionalism and globalization'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French (p. 6). [ASC Leiden abstract]

28 Lewin, André R.

Les ministres de la coopération / par André R. Lewin. - 2002. - t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 57-102 - In: *Mondes et cultures*: (2002), t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 57-102.

En portant plus particulièrement son attention sur l'Afrique, cet exposé brosse une fresque de ce que furent les différentes phases de la politique de la coopération de la France avec les pays d'outre-mer et du tiers-monde depuis les années 1950. Il recherche ce qu'a pu être l'évolution intellectuelle de la coopération à travers la formation professionnelle et les aspirations des différents ministres qui se sont succédés. Neuf annexes, discussion p. 103-113. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

29 Magbadelo, John Olushola

Partnering for Africa's development : issues and prospects / John Olushola Magbadelo. - 2002. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 40-58 - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2002), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 40-58.

As a result of the ever-worsening status of Africa in the world, particularly in the face of the seemingly institutionalized globalization process, contemporary African leaders have begun to idealize ways of repositioning Africa in the global system. The OAU has been transformed into the African Union (AU) and a vigorous campaign for the institution of a New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) has been launched. This article discusses the fundamentals of NEPAD, situates Africa within the context of the globalized international political economy, and identifies NEPAD's limitations. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Manus, Chris U.

Towards an African methodology for Biblical research / Chris U. Manus. - 2002. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 49-67 : fig - In: *Orita*: (2002), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 49-67 : fig.

It has become both theologically legitimate and contextually urgent to do Biblical Studies in Africa with African resources. The search for a viable African methodology calls for a retrieval of indigenous African narratives, folk tales and poetry for reconstructing Biblical theology in the context of African cultures. In "folklorizing" Biblical stories, the African exegete will be able to reveal the meaning of Biblical texts for Africans. The author demonstrates his method through a reading of Paul's exhortation in Galatians 6:1-6 in conjunction with an Ife royal legend from the Yoruba of southwest Nigeria. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Mubiala, Mutoy

Le mécanisme d'évaluation par les pairs africains du NEPAD: mimétisme ou avancée? / Mutoy Mubiala. - 2003. - année 43, no. 380, p. 629-641 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2003), année 43, no. 380, p. 629-641.

Le Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) intègre, au delà des aspects économiques, des éléments propres à conférer une durabilité au processus de développement: la gestion et le règlement des conflits, les droits de l'homme, la

démocratie et la bonne gouvernance. Les États membres ont adopté à Durban (Afrique du Sud), le 8 juillet 2002, la Déclaration sur la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance, la gouvernance économique et des entreprises. Celle-ci prévoit, pour sa sauvegarde, la création d'un Mécanisme d'évaluation par les pairs africains. Cette étude examine tout d'abord le contenu et la portée de la déclaration de Durban, puis le système de contrôle du mécanisme, à la lumière d'autres expériences de régulation existant par ailleurs (comme au sein de l'OCDE), y compris en Afrique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

32 Muyengo Mulombe, Sébastien

Les OGM: chance ou menace pour l'Afrique? / Sébastien Muyengo Mulombe. - 2004. - année 44, no. 382, p. 94-103 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2004), année 44, no. 382, p. 94-103.

Concernant la question des OGM (Organismes génétiquement modifiés), les grandes firmes agrochimiques ou semencières, le monde scientifique, le politique et la société civile ont tous leur propre approche du phénomène. On ne peut pas nier les possibilités qu'offre la biotechnologie de résoudre le problème de la faim dans le monde, particulièrement en Afrique. Cependant, les OGM font peur à divers niveaux. D'abord sur le plan économique par le fait de la concurrence. Par ailleurs, la façon dont se développent les techniques transgéniques est destinée, à 97 pour cent, aux pays développés. Elle répond aux besoins d'une agriculture intensive qui n'est pas celle des pays pauvres. L'essor des biotechniques risque de transformer les pays du Sud, riches d'une biodiversité inégalée, en gigantesque terrain de prospection de gènes, qui sont la matière première des entreprises des 'sciences de la vie' occidentales. De plus, les OGM constituent une menace réelle pour l'environnement, et ce, plus pour les pays du Sud. Enfin, la faim dans les pays du Tiers-Monde est souvent due au manque de moyens de production; problème que les OGM ne pourront résoudre. Avec la généralisation des OGM et le système de brevetage, les peuples du Sud risquent d'être dépouillés de leurs ressources naturelles, ce qui ne peut qu'accroître la famine, favoriser l'exode rural en provoquant la destruction de l'écosystème. Plutôt qu'avancer un 'non' catégorique aux OGM, l'auteur prône un encadrement du phénomène à trois niveaux. D'abord à celui des États qui doivent se donner les moyens de mettre en application la convention du Sommet de la Terre, tenu à Rio de Janeiro en 1992, qui leur accorde la propriété légale des ressources génétiques des espèces animales ou végétales de leur territoire. Ensuite, les consommateurs doivent refuser les stratégies de séduction des multinationales de l'alimentaire. Le troisième niveau est celui de la solidarité entre les grands agriculteurs des pays du Tiers-Monde et les petits agriculteurs des pays riches qui doivent développer des mécanismes de résistance en recherchant des solutions alternatives. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

33 Ntuda Ebodé, J.V.

La politique étrangère des États africains: ruptures et continuités d'une diplomatie contestée / par J.V. Ntuda Ebodé. - 2003. - année 57, no. 2, p. 131-154 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 2, p. 131-154.

La fin de la guerre froide a modifié la place de l'Afrique dans le système international. Mais si la fin de la guerre froide a paru, dans un premier temps, déboucher sur la perte de la valeur stratégique du continent africain, elle a immédiatement, dans un second temps, déclenché un renouveau de la politique étrangère des États africains qui, très rapidement, a replacé le continent dans le site stratégique d'une rivalité américano-européenne. Cet article entend montrer que, contrairement à une opinion largement répandue, les États africains ont une politique étrangère réaliste tenant compte de leurs intérêts et cherchant constamment à les défendre. Il tire les leçons des trois phases successives de la période bipolaire de la guerre froide, au cours de laquelle les États africains agissaient et réagissaient sur la scène internationale en tenant compte des contraintes, mais aussi en tentant de les transformer à leur avantage. L'émergence à la fin de la guerre froide d'un bloc offensif aux méthodes diplomatiques plutôt révolutionnaires, loin de constituer une innovation dans son fond, confirmerait cette tendance. En ce sens, elle marque surtout la revanche des progressistes sur les modérés. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

34 Partners

Partners in Africa : what sort of aid for what sort of development? : dream and reality / [ed.: Catherine Vuffray ; contrib. by Raogo Antoine Sawadogo... et al.]. - Berne : Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, 2002. - 224 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (; 5) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3-03-798026-5

This collective volume sheds light on the realities of development aid and the African situation. The contributors draw attention to the importance of history, social and political relations and culture. Each article is followed by a critical commentary which throws light on the subject from a slightly different angle. Contributions: 'Refounding' the African State, decentralization and civil society, by R.A. Sawadogo (Comment by J.-M. Delèze); Governance and the responsibility of the national elite, by J. Igué (Comment by J.-R. Moret); Ways towards a new form of international cooperation, by I. Sall (Comment by J. Boer); How can we support African initiatives?, by P. Petitat (Comment by L. Barbedette); Aid reform: the experience in Mali, by I. Dante (Comment by J. Damon); The activities of the Development Assistance Committee Taskforce on donor practices, by R. Manning (Comment by S. Chappatte); Sector-based and budgetary aid, by S. Chappatte (Comment by T. Greminger); Supporting national private-sector development,

by B. Chidzero Jr. (Comment by M. Thiam); Towards a new partnership: the partners' respective responsibilities, by B.J. Lecomte (Comment by J.-F. Giovannini); Recent debates on aid effectiveness: a critical view, by E. Berg (Comment by R. Kappel); Six theses on the future of NGOs involved in development and international cooperation, by O. Berthoud (Comment by W. Külling); Can development aid recover from its crisis of confidence?, by J.-D. Naudet (Comment by J. Bonvin). A panel discussion entitled 'Is the World Bank part of the solution or part of the problem?' concludes the volume. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Penser

Penser l'Afrique au XXe siècle : une anthologie = Reflecting on Africa in the 20th century / [J.-S. Alexis... et al.]. - Paris : Société africaine de culture, 2002. - 269 p. ; 22 cm. - (; no. 165/166 (2002)) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten.

Ce volume consiste en une réédition de textes qui avaient permis de faire de l'Afrique un objet de science au cours du XXe siècle. Les problèmes qui se sont posés hier sont encore d'actualité. Les textes, dont certains sont en anglais, sont répartis sous trois thèmes: 1) Questions d'identités, 2) L'Afrique et la philosophie, 3) Débat autour d'une poésie nationale. Sommaire: 1) Afrique: idéologie, identité, culture/Africa: Ideology, Identity, Culture (Bernard Mouralis) - Niam n'goura ou les raisons d'être de Présence Africaine (Alioune Diop) - La sagesse et l'esprit. Philosophie et religion des Noirs (M. Griaule) - Qu'est-ce que le "luso tropicalismo"? (Buanga Fele) - Africanité et Américanité (Jacques Maquet) - The Cultural Unity of Negro Africa...: A Reappraisal. Cheikh Anta Diop Opens Another Door to African History (John Henrik Clarke) - L'identité négro-africaine (Fabien Eboussi) - Racisme et culture (Frantz Fanon) - L'Africanisme face aux problèmes de l'anthropologie et de la sociologie politique (Georges Balandier). 2) La philosophie africaine: une "affaire sérieuse"/African Philosophy: A "Serious Affair" (Marc-Vincent Howlett) - Le Bantou problématique (Fabien Eboussi) - La philosophie africaine en question (Jacques Howlett) - Éloge de l'"ethnophilosophie" (Meinrad P. Hebga) - Que peut la philosophie? (Paulin J. Hountondji). 3) Les germes d'une discorde avortée/ the seeds of an aborted dispute (Paulin Joachim) - Un débat autour des conditions d'une poésie nationale chez les peuples noirs - Sur la poésie nationale (Aimé Césaire) - Réponse à Aimé Césaire (Introduction à un art poétique haïtien (René Depestre) - Suite du débat autour des conditions d'une poésie nationale chez les peuples noirs. Réponse (L. Sédar Senghor) - Contribution au débat sur la poésie nationale (David Diop) - Autour d'une poésie nationale (Amadou Moustapha Wade) - Point de vue sur la poésie nationale (G. Desportes). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

36 Reforming

Reforming Africa's institutions : ownership, incentives and capabilities / ed. by Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa. - Tokyo [etc.] : United Nations University Press [etc.], cop. 2003. - XIX, 362 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met lit. opg., index.
ISBN 92-808-1082-0

This volume looks at the extent to which public sector reforms undertaken in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s have enhanced institutional capacities across the breadth of government. Part 1 focuses on the issue of reform ownership: Governance and policy in Africa: recent experiences (Abdalla Hamdok); Owning economic reforms: a comparative study of Ghana and Tanzania (Yvonne M. Tsikata); Do donors matter for institutional reform in Africa? (Tony Addison); Zambian policy making and the donor community in the 1990s (Hendrik van der Heijden). Part 2 examines the nature of incentives in the African civil service and the reforms undertaken to raise public sector efficiency in Africa: Economic and institutional reforms in French-speaking West Africa: impact on efficiency and growth (Anders Danielson); Reform of the Malawian public sector: incentives, governance and accountability (Dick Durevall); Incentive structure and efficiency in the Kenyan civil service (Damiano Kulundu Manda); Incentive structure, civil service efficiency and the hidden economy in Nigeria (Mohammed Salisu); The Mozambican civil service: incentives, reforms and performance (José A. Sulemane and Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa). The third part discusses issues related to institutional capabilities and how they have been affected by the reforms undertaken in the 1990s: Privatization in sub-Saharan Africa: on factors affecting implementation (Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa); Decentralization, local bureaucracies and service delivery in Uganda (Moses L. Golola); Institutional development in Africa: the case of insolvency law (Clas Wihlborg); Non-formal institutions, informal economies and the politics of inclusion (Aili Mari Tripp); The relevance of the Nordic model for African development (Arne Bigsten). [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Regulating

Regulating mining in Africa : for whose benefit? / ed. by Bonnie Campbell. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2004. - 89 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (; 26) - Bibliogr.: p. 86-89. - Met noten.
ISBN 91-7106-527-X

Over the 1980s and 1990s, the reform of regulatory and legal frameworks in favour of greater harmonization and stability in the mining sector in Africa has contributed to a more favourable environment for foreign investment. The reform measures have entailed, however, a process of profoundly redefining the role of the State. Due to this, these measures have the potential effect in the countries concerned of driving down

norms in areas of critical importance to social and economic development, as well as the protection of the environment. Section 1 of this collective volume summarizes the process of liberalization of the African mining sector in the 1980s from a developmental perspective. Section 2 examines the creation of a new regulatory framework in the 1990s for mining in Africa. In section 3, case studies illustrate how this process has given rise to specific mining codes and environmental regulations in different African countries, viz. Ghana (contribution by Thomas Akabzaa), Guinea (Bonnie Campbell), Mali (Pascale Hatcher), Madagascar (Bruno Sarrasin), Tanzania (Paula Butler). [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Re-thinking

Re-thinking sexualities in Africa / ed. by Signe Arnfred. - Uppsala : Nordiska, 2004. - 276 p. : foto's, tab.. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 91-7106-513-X

.The contributions in this volume, most of which were presented at a conference held in Uppsala in February 2002, critically investigate existing lines of thought about sexuality in Africa, thinking beyond the conceptual structure of colonial and postcolonial European imaginations. The chapters in the first part, Under Western eyes, show how alternative approaches produce different images: 'Efundula': women's initiation, gender and sexual identities in colonial and post-colonial northern Namibia (Heike Becker); 'African sexuality'/sexuality in Africa: tales and silences (Signe Arnfred); A reflection on the cultural meanings of female circumcision: experiences from fieldwork in Casamance, southern Senegal (Liselott Dellenborg); Preventing HIV?: medical discourses and invisible women (Katarina Jungar and Elina Oinas); Whose 'unmet need?': dis/agreement about childbearing among Ghanaian couples (Akosua Adomako Ampofo). The chapters in the second part, Problems of pleasure and desire, focus on areas which have often been rendered invisible in mainstream thinking: Kinky politics (Kopano Ratele); Opening a can of worms: a debate of female sexuality in the lecture theatre (Mumbi Machera); Paradoxes of female sexuality in Mali: on the practices of 'magonmaka' and 'bolokoli-kela' (Assitan Diallo). The third part, Female agency, examines the impact of socioeconomic changes on gender power relations: Understanding sexuality in Africa; diversity and contextualised dividuality (Jo Helle-Valle); 'Prostitutes' or modern women?: negotiating respectability in northern Tanzania (Liv Haram); Masculinities, sexuality and socio-economic change in rural and urban East Africa (Margrethe Silberschmidt); Re-conceptualizing African gender theory: feminism, womanism and the 'arere' metaphor (Mary E. Modupe Kolawole). [ASC Leiden abstract]

39 Sall, Alioune

Remarques sur les récentes opérations de maintien de la paix menées en Afrique / par Alioune Sall. - 2003. - année 57, no. 1, p. 94-111 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 1, p. 94-111.

La nécessité de créer une force permanente de maintien de la paix en Afrique fait désormais, au début du vingt-et-unième siècle, l'objet d'un consensus. Cet article entend faire le bilan des plus récentes opérations de maintien de la paix sur le continent, notamment celles menées au Liberia (1990), en Sierra Leone (1993), en Guinée-Bissau (1998) par la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest), et celle entreprise en République centrafricaine par la Mission inter-africaine de surveillance des accords de Bangui (MISAB, début 1997), puis par la Mission des Nations unies en République centrafricaine (MINURCA). Le maintien de la paix requiert des conditions précises et un certain contexte juridique. Certaines de ces conditions sont préalables au déclenchement même de l'opération. Elles lui préexistent en ce sens qu'elles touchent l'esprit dans lequel l'intervention a été décidée, ainsi que son opportunité pratique (1ère partie). D'autres conditions sont relatives aux circonstances intrinsèques et permanentes dans lesquelles se réalise l'opération de maintien de la paix: non seulement celle-ci doit rester neutre, sa mission ne doit pas être équivoque ou sa composition déséquilibrée, mais elle a, de plus, vocation à être temporaire (2ème partie). Cet article constate que la récente pratique en Afrique suscite quelques interrogations. Le bilan des opérations de maintien de la paix récemment menées en Afrique reste très contrasté. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

40 Taylor, Ian

La politique sud-africaine et le Nepad: contradictions et compromis / Ian Taylor. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 120-138 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 120-138.

Le Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique (Nepad) a été lancé le 23 octobre 2001 et adopté en juin 2002 par l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies comme cadre d'appui au développement en Afrique. L'un des principaux promoteurs du Nepad est le président de l'Afrique du Sud Thabo Mbeki. Cet article cherche à comprendre ce que représente réellement le Nepad, ce qu'a été l'action de ses principaux promoteurs, et tente d'appréhender les enjeux et les débats générés par cette initiative depuis son lancement. Il mentionne en outre ses contradictions internes et un certain nombre de difficultés apparues depuis sa lancée. Le Nepad - et les choix sud-africains en particulier - échouent sur deux plans importants: la gouvernance et l'économie. Le Nepad est perçu comme un projet essentiellement sud-africain. L'évaluation par les pairs n'est pas mise en œuvre, de peur d'accroître la polarisation sur le continent (on pense au Zimbabwe de Robert Mugabe). De plus, le Nepad est

incapable de mettre en avant un programme concret sur la question du pouvoir économique global. Il est en outre miné par les politiques commerciales décidées par Pretoria. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

41 Unbinding

Unbinding Africa : making globalisation work for good governance / ed. by Phoebe Griffith. - London : Foreign Policy Centre, 2003. - XVII, 53 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 1-903558-29-8

Unbinding Africa is about tackling the governance implications which globalization in its current form is having on Africa. This collective volume looks at three issues which need to be addressed in order to get a more realistic understanding of how governance in Africa can be improved. First, it explodes some of the myths about Africa's relationship with the globalized world and the impact that this is having on African governance. Second, it shows the degree to which outside actors are a determining factor in African governance and the extent to which they are intervening in the natural process of governance. Finally, it puts forward a set of principles to guide key international actors - NGOs, companies and donors - to take the good governance agenda forward. Contents: Introduction, by Phoebe Griffith; Section 1 (The state of the African State): The State before democracy, by Marina Ottaway; The African State and global governance, by Alex de Waal. Section 2 (Governance from the bottom up): African civil society: coming to terms with globalization, by Ezra Mbogori; Plugging Africa: how governance can tackle the digital divide, by Ayisi Makatiani. Section 3 (Governing Africa's economy): From spectator to player: strategies for globalizing African trade, by Greg Mills and Jonathan Oppenheimer; Investment as a driver for good governance, by Christopher Kolade. [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Urusaro, Alice Karekezi

African universities and social reconstruction: what mission and what strategies? : the case of the Conflict Management Centre of the National University of Rwanda / Alice Karekezi Urusaro. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 95-112 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 95-112.

A review of the effects of armed conflicts on the African continent in the last decade makes for alarming reading. Although there have been several attempts at explaining the causes of violent conflicts, less is known about the way in which States and social groups manage the effects of these conflicts. Are sustainable strategies of conflict control and prevention universal or peculiar to a situation? How do groups and

individuals contribute to these strategies that are aimed at assisting them to regain control of their lives and their communities? What are the implications of policy and practical interventions of higher education institutions in public affairs? These questions are considered in the context of the work of the Centre for Conflict Management at the National University of Rwanda. The author argues that African universities can become valuable and key democratic institutions on condition that they rediscover themselves with constant innovations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

43 Volman, Daniel

The Bush administration & African oil : the security implications of US energy policy / Daniel Volman. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 573-584 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 573-584.

As a result of the Bush administration's strategy of increasing oil imports, African oil is now seen in Washington as a 'vital national security interest' of the US. In its efforts to promote greater diversity in oil supplies, the Bush administration is focusing its attention on six African countries: Nigeria, Angola, Gabon, Congo-Brazzaville, Chad and Equatorial Guinea. In addition, there is no doubt that the Bush administration wants America to regain access to Sudan's oil. But many oil fields lie in contested territory and most oil-producing countries are experiencing serious internal unrest. What is the Pentagon doing now to ensure that African oil will continue to flow to the US? The US Defense Department will be engaged chiefly with efforts to strengthen the security forces of oil-producing countries through the sale of arms to African governments, the provision of military training for African troops, and conducting joint military exercises. Furthermore, the Bush administration is in the process of transforming the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI), created in 1997 by the Clinton administration, into a new, 'more robust' programme to be known as the African Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) programme. Though it seems unlikely that Washington will use military force to make sure that African oil continues to flow to the US in the immediate future, in the long term this is a real possibility. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

44 Young, Crawford

The end of the post-colonial State in Africa?: reflections on changing African political dynamics / Crawford Young. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 410, p. 23-49 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 410, p. 23-49.

Examination of the political trajectory of African States since the terminal colonial period suggests that, by the 1990s, the 'postcolonial' label still widely employed was losing its pertinence. The term acquired widespread currency not long after independence in acknowledgment of the importation into new States of the practices, routines and

mentalities of the colonial State. These served as a platform for a more ambitious form of political monopoly, whose legitimating discourse was developmentalism. The colonial State legacy decanted into a patrimonial autocracy which decayed into crisis by the 1980s, bringing external and internal pressures for economic and political State reconfiguration. But the serious erosion of the Stateness of many African polities by the 1990s limited the scope for effective reform and opened the door for a complex web of novel civil conflicts; there was also a renewed saliency of informal politics, as local societies adapted to diminished State presence and service provision. The author concludes that perhaps the postcolonial moment has passed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

45 Doing

Doing business with Libya / consultant ed.: Marat Terterov, Jonathan Wallace. - London : Kogan Page, 2002. - XXII, 200 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Published in association with British Trade International and the Libyan Foreign Investment Board. - Met bijl., index. ISBN 0-7494-3596-8 pbk

This book provides information for foreign investors interested in investing in Libya. Part 1 (Background to the market) provides information on the country, its people and social and political development; the regulatory framework; the Libyan economy and international trade relations; banking and insurance in Libya; the foreign investment environment; the current status of sanctions; and practical reasons for investing in Libya. Part 2 (Business development: establishing and operating an enterprise in Libya) contains sections on establishing contacts; incorporating a company; arbitration and dispute resolution; employment law; the taxation system; accounting and audit; business culture; and business experience of foreign companies in Libya. Part 3 (Specific opportunities by the sector) presents information on Libya's oil and gas industry; the electricity sector; the Great Man-made River Project; agriculture; water resource management and irrigation development; tourism; telecommunications; and transport. Contributors include individuals and corporations: Khalifa Al-Azzabi; Mustafa O. Attir; Geoff Duncanson; Ernst and Whinney; Eversheds; General Authority of Agriculture, Animal and Marine Wealth; Great Man-Made River Water Utilization Authority; IHS Energy Group; Libyan Insurance Company; Libyan General Authority for Transport and Communications; Libyan Tourism Investment Promotion Board; MEC International; Oliver Miles; Mukhtar, Kelbash & Elgharabli; Hakim Nageh; Marat Terterov; and Bill

Wilkinson. Appendices providing useful addresses and websites have been included.
[ASC Leiden abstract]

MOROCCO

46 Fabric

The fabric of Moroccan life / Niloo Imami Paydar and Ivo Grammet, general editors ; [transl. from the French by Alexandra Bonfante-Warren]. - Indianapolis, IN : Indianapolis Museum of Art, cop. 2002. - 304 p. : ill., krt. ; 31 cm - Uitg. t.g.v. de gelijknamige tentoonstelling, Indianapolis Museum of Art, 24 mrt.-30 jun. 2002 en National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 15 jun.-30 aug. 2003. - Lit. opg.: p. 296-303.

ISBN 0-936260-76-9 geb. - CONTENTS - Overzicht van de textielkunst in Marokko in woord en beeld.

The Indianapolis Museum of Art (IMA) has one of the oldest, most comprehensive collections of Moroccan rugs and textiles in the United States. Most of the pieces in the collection were acquired by Admiral Albert Niblack, an Indiana native, while he was stationed with the US Navy in Gibraltar during the early years of the 20th century. Over the years, the IMA has systematically added to the Niblack collection, which encompasses unique embroideries, costumes, rugs, and other furnishing textiles. This book, the catalogue of an exhibition of pieces from the collection held in 2002 and 2003, provides an overview of that collection and includes essays on such topics as Moroccan embroidery and its origins, the traditional costumes of the cities and rural areas of Morocco, the weavings of the Berbers and other ethnic groups, and the distinctive characteristics of items made by particular ethnic subgroups. Contributors: Gérard Boëly, Gebhart Blazek, Narjys El Alaoui, Ivo Grammet, Mustapha Hansali, Annette Korolnik-Andersch, Marcel Korolnik, Zineb Lehmam, Niloo Imami Paydar, Russell Pickering, Ahmed Skounti, Frieda Sorber, Wilfried Stanzer, Marie-France Vivier. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

ERITREA

47 Reid, Richard

Old problems in new conflicts: some observations on Eritrea and its relations with Tigray, from liberation struggle to inter-State war / Richard Reid. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 3, p. 369-401 : krt - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 3, p. 369-401 : krt.

This article examines the problematic relationship between Eritrea and Tigray as represented by the Eritrean and Tigray Peoples' Liberation Fronts. The EPLF won independence for Eritrea in 1991, at the same time as the TPLF seized power in Ethiopia; the two movements had had a difficult relationship, beginning in the mid-1970s, during their respective armed struggles, and the issues which had caused disagreement remained unresolved as the movements made the transition to government. The article examines the nature of those issues and the degree to which the war of 1998-2000 between the two countries can be seen to have reflected much older tensions and indeed contradictions in the Eritrean-Tigrayan/Ethiopian relationship. Thus, the article begins with an overview of Eritrean opinion, during the recent war, about the relationship in question, and then moves back in time to the era of the liberation struggle. Here, the author explains the complexities of the respective Eritrean and Tigrayan revolutions insofar as each impinged on and influenced the other, with particular reference to the issues of frontiers, nationality and ethnicity, and sovereignty. The article also considers the apparent paradoxes in the perceptions which Eritreans have of Tigray and Ethiopia, and suggests that changes in attitude are necessary on both sides of the Mereb river border if the relationship is not to be defined by perpetual confrontation. App., bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

48 Reid, Richard

Old problems in new conflicts: some observations on Eritrea and its relations with Tigray, from liberation struggle to inter-State war / Richard Reid. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 3, p. 369-401 : krt - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 3, p. 369-401 : krt.

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border if the relationship is not to be defined by perpetual confrontation. App., bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

49 Ethiopia

Ethiopia since the Derg : a decade of democratic pretension and performance / ed. by Siegfried Pausewang, Kjetil Tronvoll, Lovise Aalen. - London [etc.] : ZED Books, cop. 2002. - XVIII, 254 p. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 245-248. - Met gloss., index, noten. ISBN 1-8427-7176-0

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) came to power after defeating the military dictatorship of Mengistu's Derg in 1991. This collective volume examines the growing gap between the new regime's much-vaunted democratic intentions and the outcome. It focuses in particular on the elections held in 2000 and 2001, but also provides a more wide-ranging presentation of issues and context. Contributions: S. Pausewang, K. Tronvoll and L. Aalen (democratization in Ethiopia: notes on theory and methodology, and the historical and political context); M.C. Wright (the elections in Addis Ababa in a gender perspective); J.M. McCann (prospects for democracy, agroecology and civil society: the elections in Amhara Region); L. Aalen (expressions of control, fear and devotion: the elections in Mekelle and Wukro, Tigray Region); C.G.H. Schaefer (campaigns and elections in Dembi Dollo, Oromiya); S. Pausewang (a population resisting local control and intimidation? the elections in Gedeo, Southern Region); K. Solberg (political apathy and class/caste conflict: the elections in Sidama, Southern Region); K. Tronvoll (political repression and resistance: the elections in Hadiya, Southern Region); L. Aalen and S. Pausewang (blighting the seeds of democracy: the 2001 local elections in Addis Ababa and the central regions); S. Pausewang and L. Aalen (shattered promises and hopes: the 2001 local elections in Southern Region); S. Pausewang, K. Tronvoll and L. Aalen (conclusion: democracy unfulfilled?). [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 Hultin, Jan

Rebounding nationalism: State and ethnicity in Wollega 1968-1976 / Jan Hultin. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 3, p. 402-426 - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 3, p. 402-426.

This article deals with the interrelationship of ethnic and national processes in a rural district in Wollega at the time of the Ethiopian revolution of 1974. It describes how the State policy of 'official nationalism' and Amharization on the one hand, and the policy of land confiscation and land grants on the other, affected two different categories of

Oromo: the small, educated elite, and the peasants. The government promoted Amharic as the language of State, whilst the Oromo language was banned from public contexts and not allowed in print. All political parties and organizations were banned. University students voiced demands for modernization and land reform whilst the war in Eritrea raised the 'question of nationalities', but there was not yet any Oromo nationalist claim for statehood. Among the farmers, opposition to the State centred on land tenure and taxes and on the abuse of authority by the government. The last part of the article describes how educated elite and farmers met in a political meeting that was organized by the local authorities in 1976 to celebrate the revolution and its land reform. The occasion turned into an intense celebration of local values and, at least to some of the participants, this was a moment of new ethnic awareness and a call to revive 'gada', the Oromo ritual system. Threatened by ethnic identification, the State responded with brutal repression, and several people were murdered. Shortly after, some activists joined the Oromo Liberation Front to wage guerrilla war against the State. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

51 Islands

Islands of intensive agriculture in Eastern Africa : past & present / ed. by Mats Widgren & John E.G. Sutton. - Oxford : James Currey ; Athens, Ohio : Ohio University Press, 2004. - XII, 160 p. : foto's, krt. ; 22 cm. - (Eastern African studies) - Published in association with The British Institute in Eastern Africa & Stockholm University. - Bibliogr.: p. 141-153. - Met index.

ISBN 0-85255-427-3 (Oxford) : £45.00

This collective volume reveals complex agricultural methods and dynamic farming strategies which evolved in eastern Africa long before colonial intervention or recent development projects. These indigenous systems allowed intensive exploitation of all usable land. Using geographical, climatological, ecological, anthropological, historical and archaeological perspectives, the studies examine 'islands' where intensive devices and integrated systems have been developed and maintained. These islands of intensive local cultivation were surrounded by a low-density 'sea' of livestock herders or extensive cultivators. Contributions: Towards a historical geography of intensive farming in eastern Africa, by Mats Widgren; The expansion of Marakwet hill-furrow irrigation in the Kerio Valley of Kenya, by Wilhelm Östberg; Agricultural intensification and social stratification: Konso in Ethiopia contrasted with Marakwet, by Elizabeth Watson; The history of Iraqw intensive agriculture, Tanzania, by Lowe Börjeson; Institutionalized exchange as a driving force in intensive agriculture: an Iraqw case study, by Vesa-Matti Loiske; Engaruka: the success and abandonment of an integrated irrigation system in an arid part of the Rift Valley, c. 15th to 17th centuries, by John E.G. Sutton; When islands expand: intensification and sustainability, by William M. Adams. [ASC Leiden abstract]

52 MacCarthy, Nancy

Co-operation in risky environments: evidence from southern Ethiopia / Nancy McCarthy, Abdul B. Kamara and Michael Kirk. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 2, p. 236-270 : graf., tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 236-270 : graf., tab.

The semi-arid and arid rangelands of sub-Saharan Africa are characterized by high variability and by heavy reliance of herders on access to common resources, predominantly pasture and water. In these systems, the capacity of the community to cooperate over resource management is critical and the effectiveness of management has a direct impact on exploitation rates and land allocation patterns. In this paper, the authors develop a model to capture the impact of climatic variability on capacity to cooperate and on resulting land use and allocation patterns, and apply the model to data collected from communities located on the Borana Plateau in southern Ethiopia. Results indicate that rainfall variability has a negative impact on stock densities, consistent with risk-averse producer behaviour, but has no statistically significant impact on land allocation patterns in this marginal area. Furthermore, cooperation has a direct negative impact on stock densities and land allocated to private pastures. The results support the hypothesis that individual incentives to overgraze and encroach on common pastures can be mitigated in communities with high cooperative capacity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

HORN OF AFRICA

53 Schlee, Günther

Redrawing the map of the Horn: the politics of difference / Günther Schlee. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 3, p. 343-368 - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 3, p. 343-368.

The paper examines the changing shapes of territories in the Horn of Africa and the discourses which legitimize these different shapes. It starts with the 'Horn' itself, the different ways to delineate it, and the interests behind these. Then Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and the de facto independent Somaliland are discussed and their justifications for being examined. These justifications are found not to follow the same pattern. The criteria for inclusion or exclusion of populations or territories differ and form a rich reservoir for future conflict. On a lower level, that of regional states comprised in a major unit, the Oromo of Ethiopia, the largest ethnic group in the Horn of Africa, are discussed in some detail. Accounts about how the Oromo have come to be and who is to be regarded as an Oromo are found to be mutually conflicting. In the last part, international and transnational relations in the Horn of Africa are looked at. Major groupings cross-cutting State boundaries are formed by States forming alliances with ethnic movements,

opposition forces or warlords in neighbouring States or ex-States, against other States or spheres of power. Publicity of such alliances is kept low and few efforts seem to be made to give them an ideological basis or historical justification. The logic followed in these cases seems to be simply that the enemy of an enemy is a potential friend. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

54 Kalpakian, Jack

Terrorism and guerrilla warfare theory and practice: al-Qaeda and Sudan's SPLA / Jack Kalpakian. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 2, p. 41-61 - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 41-61.

This study aims to show that terrorist organizations differ from others in terms of how they operate. Consequently, a comparative approach is used to study the technical aspects of terrorism. Several movements that have chosen to use political violence as a tool for achieving their goals are examined, including al-Qaeda, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) of Sierra Leone, and Northern Irish organizations. A definition of the term 'terrorism' is followed by an outline of the goals, recruitment and training, and operations of these organizations. The analysis indicates that terrorist organizations differ from other violent movements primarily in terms of their goals and operations. The study also discusses the evolution of theories concerned with the use of political violence, arguing that during the 1960s, the use of political violence shifted from guerrilla warfare designed to take over the State to the 'foco' theory, which emphasized creating disorder through disrupting city life. Osama bin Laden introduced corporate and management principles, creating a 'capitalist' school of terrorism. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Religion

Religion and conflict in Sudan : papers from an international conference at Yale, May 1999 / ed. by Yusuf Fadl Hasan and Richard Gray. - Nairobi : Paulines Publications Africa, 2002. - 208 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Faith in Sudan series ; no. 12) - Met index, noten. ISBN 9966-21831-9

This collective volume on religion and conflict in Sudan contains papers presented at a conference convened at Yale University in May 1999. Contributions: R. Gray and Y.F. Hasan (Introduction); Y.F. Hasan (the role of religion in the North-South conflict with special reference to Islam); R.S. O'Fahey (some reflections on Sudanese history); M.I. Khalil (human rights and Islamization of the Sudan legal system); A.M. Tier (mixed civil, sharia and customary jurisdictions and laws in an ethnic conflict setting); A.S. Sidahmed

(jihad and the conflict in Sudan); A. Anis (forms of resistance and women's solidarity in Islamist Sudan); H.A. Kadouf (religion and conflict in the Nuba mountains); R. Gray (some reflections on Christian involvement in the conflict in the period 1955-1972); S.S. Poggo (Kuku religious experiences in the Sudan and in exile in Uganda, 1900-1972); S.E. Hutchinson (the interplay between militarism, Christianity and indigenous prophecy as contemporary forces of religious change among the Nuer of southern Sudan); M.R. Nikkel (Christian conversion among the Jieng Bor of the East Nile, southern Sudan); P. Woodward (religion and politics in the southern Sudan: the Ugandan dimension); L.C. Harris (seeking peace in Sudan: impediments, forgiveness and dialogue); R. Gray (Epilogue). [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 When

When peace comes : civil society and development in Sudan / ed. by Yoanes Ajawin and Alex De Waal. - Lawrenceville, NJ [etc.] : Red Sea Press, 2002. - XXI, 308 p. : fig. ; 22 cm - Met gloss., index, noten.
ISBN 1-569-02164-3

What challenges will face the Sudanese State and civil society as they try to reconstruct a ravaged and divided country after the civil war has come to an end? How will a post-war Sudan respond to the challenges of globalization while it tries to rehabilitate its economy, resettle its refugees and rebuild its institutions? The chapters in this book are derived from contributions to the conference on 'Human rights, democracy and development in the transition in Sudan', convened by the Committee for the Civil Project in Sudan and hosted by the Pan African Movement in Kampala, Uganda from 17 to 20 July 2000. They were edited and produced by Yoanes Ajawin, Chol Gideon Gakmar, Muna Awad Khugali, John Luk Jok, Ahmed el Zubeir Rahhal, Suleiman Musa Rahhal, Abdel Salam, Nur el Din Hamad, Yasin Miheisi, and Alex de Waal. Contents: Economic and social rights, by Bashir Omar M. Fadlalla; The rights of children: a challenge for the transition, by Mahgoub el Tigani; Sudan's economic plight; Poverty alleviation: development strategies; Disarmament and demobilization; Land rights, natural resources tenure and land reform; Freedom from famine and creating a democratic humanitarianism; "Invisible citizens": refugees, expatriates and internally displaced persons; The women's movement: challenges for peace and human rights; Nationalism, federalism and self-determination in a multi-polar Sudan; Freedom of association; and Islam, politics and the State. [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

57 Adjita, Akrawati Shamsidine

Le droit de rétention comme sûreté en droit uniforme (O.H.A.D.A.) / par Adjita Akrawati Shamsidine. - 2004. - année 113, no. 844, p. 279-330 - In: *Penant*: (2004), année 113, no. 844, p. 279-330.

Le droit de rétention s'analyse comme la faculté reconnue à un créancier détenteur d'un bien appartenant au débiteur de refuser la restitution de cette chose tant qu'il n'aura pas reçu un complet paiement. Sûreté 'archaïque', la consécration du droit de rétention en droit uniforme OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires) marque le retour au devant de la scène juridique de cette vieille sûreté dont l'efficacité n'est guère contestée dans la sécurisation des droits du créancier. La consécration en droit uniforme a un intérêt pratique: conçu pour le monde des affaires, le droit des sûretés en général, et celui de la rétention en particulier, a pour but de sécuriser les opérateurs économiques tout en leur évitant les différents revirements jurisprudentiels. On trouve donc en droit uniforme une certaine originalité de nature à assurer cette sécurité juridique dont a besoin tout acteur économique. Le législateur de l'Acte uniforme portant droit des sûretés (AUS) dans l'espace OHADA a voulu faire du droit de rétention une véritable sûreté réelle (partie I). En lui conférant les attributs reconnus aux sûretés réelles, notamment le droit de suite et le droit de préférence, le législateur a voulu parfaire son œuvre et faire de cette sûreté une sûreté réelle achevée (partie II). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

58 Clapham, Christopher

Terrorism in Africa: problems of definition, history and development / Christopher Clapham. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 2, p. 13-28 - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 13-28.

Terrorism is defined in this article as a practical response to an operational problem: how do you act in pursuit of political goals, for which you are prepared to undertake whatever level of violence may seem necessary, when you do not control the space in which you are operating? The article argues that terrorism defined in this way has generally occurred only under rare and specific circumstances in sub-Saharan Africa. These conditions are liberation from white rule, in the few instances where this could plausibly be pursued through terrorist means, and revolutionary violence, again in the very few instances where social revolution has occurred. Examples of liberation terrorism include the activities of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) in

South Africa; the most important example of revolutionary terrorism was in Ethiopia following the 1974 revolution. Generally, terrorism is foreign to the political traditions of the continent. Nor does the author see any significant linkages between terrorism on the one hand, and either poverty or State collapse on the other. But the region is nonetheless increasingly providing the conditions to which terrorism has historically been a response. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Deckon, François Kuassi

L'interdiction de l'hypothèque des biens à venir / par François Kuassi Deckon. - 2004. - année 113, no. 844, p. 331-382 - In: *Penant*: (2004), année 113, no. 844, p. 331-382.

Contrairement au Code civil français, l'Acte uniforme portant organisation des sûretés de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires) n'a pas, quant à la forme, expressément prohibé l'hypothèque des biens à venir. Cependant quant au fond, les principes qu'il consacre sont incompatibles avec l'hypothèque de ces biens. C'est dire que la forme d'expression de l'interdiction importe peu et que la règle s'applique quel que soit l'ordre juridique considéré. Par incidence les analyses juridiques qui tendent à la fonder en droit français valent, sous quelques réserves, en droit uniforme OHADA. La justification de l'interdiction de l'hypothèque des biens à venir est malaisée. Les arguments développés ont varié, ce qui fait dire dans un premier temps que la prohibition n'a aucun fondement spécifique. À vrai dire, l'interdiction est fondée par le principe de spécialité de l'assiette immobilière qui de nos jours est remise en cause, de sorte qu'il n'est plus possible de résister aux analyses favorables à l'autorisation de principe de l'hypothèque des biens à venir. Il faut reconsidérer le principe de spécialité en limitant son application sans dénaturer l'hypothèque ou sans lui faire perdre sa spécificité et son efficacité. Il paraît pour ce faire indiqué de réduire l'exigence d'une individualisation de l'immeuble à l'inscription de l'hypothèque, afin d'autoriser la formation d'un contrat d'hypothèque sur des biens à venir lorsque le constituant est un entrepreneur. Tirant sa source dans la volonté des parties, l'hypothèque des biens à venir n'est pas *ab initio*, à défaut de la spécialité de son assiette immobilière, un droit réel, elle ne pourra l'être que par disposition expresse de la loi. Il faut donc élaborer dans cette ordre juridique une législation en phase aussi bien avec le droit hypothécaire qu'avec les législations foncières. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

60 Dorosh, Paul

Growth linkages, price effects and income distribution in sub-Saharan Africa / Paul Dorosh and Steven Haggblade. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 2, p. 207-235 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 207-235 : tab.

This paper measures economic linkages emanating from investment-led growth in eight different African countries - Cameroon, Gambia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zaire - with widely varying economic structures. To explore the importance of price effects in estimating these linkages, the paper employs two different methodologies for measuring the linkages, a fixed-price semi-inputoutput (SIO) model as well as a fully price-endogenous computable general equilibrium (CGE) model. Regardless of the methodology used, indirect effects prove to be large. On average - across countries and sectors - inclusion of growth linkages nearly doubles estimated national income growth following an initial investment-led shock. Sectorally, investments in agriculture generate the largest impact on the poor. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

61 Education

Education reforms in sub-Saharan Africa : paradigm lost? / Jeanne Moulton... [et al.]. - Westport, CT [etc.] : Greenwood Press, 2002. - XI, 234 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (; no. 82) - Bibliogr.: p. [213]-224. - Met gloss., index, noten. ISBN 0-313-31777-1

This collective volume looks at what has happened to the plans for system-wide education reform in sub-Saharan Africa that were agreed upon by governments and international funding agencies during the 1990s. The study brings empirical evidence from five country case studies to examine how an emergent paradigm of education reform has been designed, debated and implemented. Contributions: Introduction: implementation research and educational reform in sub-Saharan Africa, by Jeanne Moulton and Karen Mundy; Malawi: externally driven reforms and their adoption during democratic transition, by Karen Mundy; Uganda: external and domestic efforts to revive a derelict primary school system, by Jeanne Moulton; Benin: systemic education reform during democratic transition, 1991-97, by Michel Welmond; Guinea: to projectize or not to projectize? Two different donor responses to education reform, by Michel Welmond; Ethiopia: 'ownership' and the implementation of systemic educational reform, 1991-98, by James Williams; Conclusion: paradigm lost? Synthesis and discussion, by Jeanne Moulton and Karen Mundy. [ASC Leiden abstract].

62 From

From subsistence to sustainable agriculture in Africa : papers from the workshop From subsistence to sustainable agriculture: policies, strategies, and implementation, held in Johannesburg South Africa, 18-19 November 2002 / Steven A. Breth, ed. - Mexico City : Sasakawa Africa Association, 2004. - VI, 138 p. : ill. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss. ISBN 2-940192-35-9

This collective volume contains papers from the workshop 'From subsistence to sustainable agriculture: policies, strategies, and implementation', held in Johannesburg, South Africa, 18-19 November 2002. The workshop addressed measures for improving sub-Saharan Africa's food security and other issues relevant to economic progress in the region. The chapters cover Africa's future food security outlook (Norman E. Borlaug and Christopher Dowsell), Ethiopia's agricultural intensification campaign (Belay Ejigu), Uganda's reforms in the delivery of government services (W. Kisamba-Mugerwa), Japanese support for a green revolution in Africa (Katsumi Hirano), Africa's plant genetic resources (Kwesi Atta-Krah), African agricultural extension services (A.M. Foster and S. Nahdy), Africa's declining soil fertility (Henk Breman, Kofi Debrah and Amit Roy), innovations in developing water resources for smallholders (M.A. Quiñones and Hune Nega), impediments to establishing smallholder input delivery systems (Lars A. Wiersholm), the contribution of agribusiness to pro-poor development (Martin Evans), NEPAD's approach to African agricultural development (Richard Mkandawire), and the impact of HIV/AIDS on agricultural development (Joseph Tumushabe). [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Gautron, Jean-Claude

Léopold Sedar Senghor et l'idéologie française / par Jean-Claude Gautron. - 2003. - année 57, no. 3, p. 263-266 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 3, p. 263-266.

Ce texte traite des idées politiques de Léopold Sedar Senghor (1906-2001) et du rapport que celui-ci entretenait avec les idéologies françaises. Senghor n'appréciait pas le principe de l'unité et de l'indivisibilité de la République, qui selon lui était susceptible d'empêcher ou de retarder certaines évolutions qu'il jugeait souhaitables ou inévitables, comme la formation d'un lien durable de type fédéral entre la France et les territoires français d'Afrique noire. Dès 1959, il avait voulu que soient constituées des régions, dont la Casamance, Sénégal. De l'extérieur, il soutenait la cause de l'intégration européenne. Il fit principalement reproche - reproche qui s'avéra prémonitoire - à la loi-cadre du 23 juin 1956, dite loi Defferre, d'introduire la "balkanisation" de l'Afrique noire française. Président du Sénégal, et soucieux d'une bonne "gouvernance", il a choisi que son pays évolue vers le pluralisme politique bien avant la plupart des autres États de l'Afrique subsaharienne. L'ouverture au pluralisme et le retrait spontané de Senghor de la vie politique le 1er janvier 1981, alors qu'il avait été réélu en 1978, n'ont obéi à aucune conditionnalité politique interne ou externe, fait rare dans la pratique politique en Afrique. Il a soutenu l'usage systématique de la langue française parallèlement à l'anglais dans les institutions internationales publiques et privées pour avancer sur la voie de la "civilisation de l'universel", qu'il ne confondait pas avec le mondialisme,

unificateur et réducteur. Sa conception interculturelle de la politique s'appuyait sur le "dialogue des cultures" et non le choc des cultures. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

64 Globalization

Globalization and emerging trends in African States' foreign policy-making process : a comparative perspective of southern Africa / ed. by Korwa Gombe Adar and Rok Ajulu. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2002. - XV, 357 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (The making of modern Africa) - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 0-7546-1822-6

This collective volume on the role of globalization in the foreign policymaking of southern African States examines foreign policies as well as the impact of the interlocking interplay of the multiplicity of actors on the foreign policymaking process. One of the central arguments is that globalization not only reduces State sovereignty and its attendant sovereign authority, but also paves the way for the involvement of State and non-State actors in foreign policymaking and challenges the presidential dominance in the area of foreign policy and foreign policymaking reminiscent of the Cold War era. Part 1 includes country case studies (Assis Malaquias on Angola, James J. Zaffiro on Botswana, Rok Ajulu on Lesotho, Jonathan Mayuyuka Kaunda on Malawi, Rosabelle Laville on Mauritius, Oscar Gakuo Mwangi on Mozambique, Frank Khachina Matanga on Namibia, Philip Nel, Garth le Pere and Anthoni van Nieuwkerk on South Africa, Albert Domson-Lindsey on Swaziland, Korwa G. Adar on Zambia, and Korwa G. Adar, Rok Ajulu and Moses O. Onyango on Zimbabwe). Part 2 includes regional and global case studies on the SADC (Paul-Henri Bischoff), Great Britain's foreign policy in southern Africa (Rita Abrahamsen and Paul Williams), and United States foreign policy in southern Africa under the Clinton administration (Peter J. Schraeder). [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Health

Health communication in Africa : contexts, constraints and lessons / ed. by Andy O. Alali, B.A. Jinadu. - Lanham, MD : University Press of America, cop. 2002. - VII, 357 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-7618-2407-3

This collective volume on health communication in Africa is organized in five parts. Part 1 includes two chapters presenting an overview of health communication and public health in Africa (A.O. Alali and B.A. Jinadu). Part 2 (Challenges and considerations) examines research, campaign strategies and planning required to encourage healthy lifestyles, as well as promote disease prevention, including a Nigerian case study (A.O. Alali, I.N. Egwu, and O.P. Nwosu). Part 3 (Social support, institutional roles and cultural

dynamics) includes contributions on provider-patient communication (S. Verwey and A. Crystal); the role of communities in health promotion in Rwanda (G.J. Lusi and F. Batundi); the role of women in health promotion (A. Friday); traditional medicine and biopsychosocial health (E.S. Ataudu); psychology and health care in Nigeria (B.N. Ezeilo); the contribution of sociology to public health in South Africa (L. Gilbert); and the influence of interpersonal communication and social support on health decisions in Zimbabwe (A.O. Alali). Part 4 (Health communication in contexts) contains contributions on HIV/AIDS, including case studies set in Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa (C.A. Okigbo, C.C. Okigbo, and S. Williams; K. Pelzer and V. I. Cherian; K.G. Tomaselli, A. Shepperson and W. Parker); health communication in refugee settings (B.A. Jinadu and A.O. Alali); Onchocercal skin disease in Ghana (A.K. Awedoba); prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (A.O. Alali and B.A. Jinadu); and the provision of mental health care to rural South Africans (A.L. Pillay and C.-A. Sargent). Part 5 (Health communication and the new media) lists selected internet resources for health information and communication in Africa (A.O. Alali and B.A. Jinadu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

66 HIV

HIV and AIDS in Africa : beyond epidemiology / ed. by Ezekiel Kalipeni... [et al.]. - Malden, MA [etc.] : Blackwell, 2004. - XVII, 398 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Omslagtitel: HIV & AIDS in Africa. - Bibliogr.: p. [327]-374. - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-631-22356-8

Biomedical models remain dominant in generating understandings of AIDS in Africa. The contributors to this collective volume, however, understand AIDS rather as deeply rooted in historical antecedents, geopolitical relations, global financial configurations, government policies, local institutions, and cultural politics. The 24 chapters are grouped in five parts, focussing on history; regional perspectives; understanding the issues in social terms, from the optics of gender, poverty, migration, war, and sexuality; research methods, agendas and ethics; and the repercussions and impacts. [ASC Leiden abstract]

67 (koloniale)

Die (koloniale) Begegnung : AfrikanerInnen in Deutschland (1880-1945) - Deutsche in Afrika (1880-1918) / Marianne Bechhaus-Gerst, Reinhard Klein-Arendt (Hrsg.). - Frankfurt am Main [etc.] : Peter Lang, 2003. - 332 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 21 cm - Bijdragen in het Duits, Frans of Engels. - Umfasst 22 Beiträge von Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern der internationalen Konferenz die im September 2001 in Bonn-Bad Godesberg stattfand. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 3-631-39175-7

Dieser Band umfasst 22 Beiträge von Teilnehmern der internationalen Konferenz über der Begegnung zwischen AfrikanerInnen und Deutschen in der kolonialen und postkolonialen Epoche (1880-1945), die im September 2001 in Bonn-Bad Godesberg stattfand. Neu auf dieser Konferenz war, dass die Geschichte(n) der Begegnung von AfrikanerInnen und Deutschen in den ehemaligen deutschen Kolonien und in Deutschland selbst als Aspekte einer gemeinsamen bzw. geteilten Geschichte angesehen wurden. Ein weiterer zentraler Themenkomplex war der der Erschliessung und Bewahrung der unterschiedlichen Archivalien zur Begegnungsgeschichte. Beiträge von Sonia Abun-Nasr, Ralph A. Austen (Cameroon, Tanzania), Marianne Bechhaus-Gerst, Rea Brändle, Andreas Eckl (Deutsch Südwestafrika, das heutige Namibia), Fatima El-Tayeb, Sélom Komlan Gbanou (Togo), Jan-Bart Gewald (German South West Africa), Wolfram Hartmann (südwestliches Afrika), Ulrich van der Heyden, Leroy Hopkins, Reinhard Klein-Arendt (Deutsch Ostafrika), Peter Martin, Stefanie Michels (Kamerun), Heiko Möhle, Adjaï Paulin Oloukpona-Yinnon, Michael Pesek (Ostafrika), Kai Schmidt-Soltan (Kamerun), Peter Sebald, Harald Sippel, Albert-Pascal Temgoua (Nord-Cameroun), Irmtraud D. Wolcke-Renk. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

68 Littératures

Littératures anglophones de l'Est de l'Afrique d'Addis-Abeba à Harare I [coord. scientifique: Denise Coussy ; coord. éd.: Dominique Mondoloni et Nathalie Philippe ; ont collab. à ce numéro: Pius Adesanmi... et al.]. - Paris : Adpf Association, 2003. - 143 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (; no. 152) - Met noten.
ISBN 2-914043-71-6

Ce numéro sur les littératures anglophones de l'Afrique de l'Est comporte quatre parties. 1) 'Romanciers, dramaturges et poètes', 2) 'Dire son temps', 3) 'Quatre écrivains d'exception', 4) 'Inédits'. Contributions à la première partie: Roman rural: le village, un territoire culturel menacé (Denise Coussy) - Ngugi wa Thiong'o: de l'Afrique des paysans à celle des militants (Denise Coussy) - Roman urbain: les classes moyennes sous pression (Xavier Garnier) - Dambudzo Marechera: écrivain légendaire (Xavier Garnier) - Le théâtre anglophone de l'Est africain (Éliane Utudjian Saint-André) - "Building the Nation": poésie, engagement et identité en Afrique de l'Est (Nathalie Carré) - Zimbabwe, ballade en terre gaste (Nathalie Carré) - Contributions à la deuxième partie: Les littératures d'Afrique de l'Est face à la guerre (Michel Naumann) - Les femmes entre servitude et libération dans les œuvres de Tsitsi Dangarembga et Yvonne Vera (Anne Trevarthen) - La question asiatique: Peter Nazareth et Moyez Vassanji, deux romanciers en exil (Peter Simatei) - Édition et traduction des langues africaines en Afrique de l'Est (Alain Ricard). Troisième partie: Nuruddin Farah: de l'entrelacs à l'entre-deux (Guillaume Cingal) - Abdulrazak Gurnah: chroniqueur du déracinement (Philip Whyte) - Les romans en anglais de Chenjerai Hove: entre étrangeté et tradition (Jean-Pierre

Richard) - Un écrivain au carrefour: Jamal Mahjoub (Jean Sévry). Inédits de Nurrudin Farah, Abdulrazah Gurnah, Chenjerai Hove, Binyavanga Wainaina. Rubriques: Notes de lecture, Vient de paraître, Brèves. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

69 Loimeier, Roman

Patterns and peculiarities of Islamic reform in Africa / by Roman Loimeier. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 3, p. 237-262 - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 237-262.

African Muslim societies were characterized, in the 20th century, by the emergence of reformist movements that have gained, since the 1970s, major social, religious and political influence in a number of countries, including Northern Nigeria, Senegal, Zanzibar and Sudan. These movements of reform are, however, not recent phenomena. Rather, they look back to a history of several generations of reformist endeavour and thought that may have been influenced, to a certain extent, by external sources of inspiration. This contribution shows how the biographies of major reformist personalities such as Cheikh Touré in Senegal, Abubakar Gumi in Northern Nigeria and 'Abdallâh Sâlih al-Farsy in East Africa reflect a number of common features of Islamic reform in Africa, while their programmes of reform were shaped, at the same time, by local frame conditions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

70 Loukakou, Didier

Les valeurs mobilières dans l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit des sociétés commerciales dans l'espace O.H.A.D.A. / par Didier Loukakou. - 2004. - année 113, no. 844, p. 261-278 - In: *Penant*: (2004), année 113, no. 844, p. 261-278.

Le rôle économique et financier des valeurs mobilières découle de la fonction principale qui leur est dévolue, à savoir assurer le financement de l'activité de l'émetteur. Le législateur OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires) consacre deux catégories principales de valeurs mobilières, à savoir l'action et l'obligation. Le présent article traite des caractéristiques principales des valeurs mobilières émises dans l'espace OHADA. L'analyse de la nature juridique des valeurs mobilières est orientée autour des actes suivants: les valeurs mobilières sont des biens meubles indivisibles (partie I), négociables et fongibles (partie II). Afin de cerner davantage la nature de ces titres, l'auteur examine le double critère de distinction des valeurs mobilières consacré par le législateur (partie III). L'auteur conclut que la question de la nature juridique des valeurs mobilières émises dans l'espace OHADA comporte de nombreuses similitudes avec le droit français. Cependant, à la différence du droit français, le législateur OHADA prévoit deux critères de distinction des valeurs mobilières: l'un fondé sur la nature du droit conféré par le titre (action, droit d'associé, obligation, droits de prêteur), l'autre formel, similaire à la distinction française. L'on peut

déplore que le législateur OHADA n'ait pas clairement consacré d'autres catégories de valeurs mobilières que les actions et les obligations classiques. Dans un souci d'optimisation des possibilités de financement en fonds propres de l'ensemble des sociétés de l'espace OHADA, qu'elles soient ou non cotées en bourse, il conviendrait d'élargir de manière significative dans l'Acte uniforme l'éventail des titres susceptibles d'être émis et de les définir en parfaite cohérence avec les dispositions boursières applicables dans les pays de ladite zone. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

71 Mouelle Kombi, Narcisse

Les dispositions relatives aux conventions internationales dans les nouvelles constitutions des États d'Afrique francophone / par Narcisse Mouelle Kombi. - 2003. - année 57, no. 1, p. 5-38 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 1, p. 5-38.

Les années 1990 ont vu s'ouvrir un nouveau cycle constitutionnel dans les États africains francophones. Les transitions vers le pluralisme et l'accélération du processus de démocratisation ont eu généralement pour conséquence la mise en place de nouvelles institutions et la rénovation des régimes politiques africains. Le constituant a généralement affirmé une volonté de prise en compte du droit international dans l'ordre juridique interne. Cet article examine le potentiel d'application et d'implications internationales des constitutions africaines, à travers les dispositions relatives aux instruments conventionnels. S'il est établi que le droit international ne vaut que s'il s'appuie sur les droits nationaux, ses socles primordiaux, il est opportun de s'interroger sur le degré d'acceptation préalable, de consentement explicite des États africains à la soumission aux normes internationales. L'examen des récentes Constitutions du Bénin, du Burkina Faso, du Burundi, du Cameroun, du Congo, de la Côte d'Ivoire, de Djibouti, du Gabon, de la Guinée, du Mali, du Niger, de la République Centrafricaine, du Sénégal, du Tchad, du Togo, permet de déceler, d'une part, l'influence marquante du modèle de la constitution française de la Ve République et, d'autre part, une convergence vers l'option moniste (régime présidentiel marqué par la prééminence de l'exécutif) avec primauté du droit international. En vue de tester ces hypothèses, la présente étude fait l'exégèse des prescriptions constitutionnelles concernant la conclusion des conventions internationales (I) et des règles relatives aux rapports de hiérarchie entre les normes conventionnelles et les normes internes (II); elle examine enfin les effets de ce dernier principe. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

72 Pawnship,

Pawnship, slavery, and colonialism in Africa / ed. by Paul E. Lovejoy and Toyin Falola. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2003. - VI, 480 p. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [449]-465. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21039-2

Pawnship is a system in which individuals are held in debt bondage as collateral for loans. The study of pawnship is related to questions of indebtedness, labour control, gender and capital flows in societies that were only imperfectly connected to world markets. Pawnship exposed dependants to the possibilities of enslavement in the event of default on the loan. This collective volume on pawnship, slavery and colonialism in Africa is an expanded edition of Toyin Falola and Paul E. Lovejoy's 'Pawnship in Africa: debt bondage in historical perspective', Boulder, Col., 1994. Four new chapters, which are also reprints, have been added. The 20 chapters roughly cover the period 1600-1950 and include studies from French West Africa, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, the Republic of Benin, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. Contributors: Kwabena Akurang-Parry, Ebiegberi J. Alagoa, Gareth Austin, Judith Byfield, Felix Ekechi, Toyin Falola, Martin Ford, James Giblin, Beverly Grier, Allen M. Howard, Martin Klein, Robin Law, Paul E. Lovejoy, Fred Morton, Ann O'Hear, Atei M. Okorobia, E. Adeniyi Oroge, David Richardson, Richard Roberts, and Uyilawa Usuanlele. [ASC Leiden abstract]

73 Penetrating

Penetrating State and business : organised crime in Southern Africa / ed. by Peter Gastrow. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2003. - 109 p. : krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (; no. 86) - Met noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 1-919913-32-7 - Vol. 1.

South Africa's Organised Crime and Corruption Programme of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) undertook a two-year study into the nature and extent of organized crime in the SADC region. In addition, the project sought to gain insight into the penetration of State structures and regional business activities by organized criminal networks. The papers resulting from this study, some of which are based on the papers presented by their authors at an ISS regional seminar on governance and organized crime and corruption in the SADC region, held in Pretoria in April 2002, are included in two collective volumes. The present volume (vol. I) contains reports on Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Swaziland. Ch. 1 (Introduction), by Peter Gastrow, offers a perspective of the historical development of organized crime in the region. In Ch. 2, John Grobler examines the illicit trade in diamonds in Namibia. In Ch. 3, Peter Gastrow and Marcelo Mosse pay attention to the successful penetration of some State structures by criminal groups in Mozambique. Ch. 4, by Prince M. Bagenda, records the nature and extent of organized crime in Tanzania, focusing on stock theft, killing of 'witches', armed robbery, the production and marketing of cannabis, drug trafficking, smuggling of gems and arms, vehicle theft, and money laundering. In Ch. 5, Simon Pillinger shows how

Swaziland serves more as a transit country for organized crime than as a major generator of it. [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Reconsidering

Reconsidering informality : perspectives from urban Africa / ed. by Karen Tranberg Hansen and Mariken Vaa. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2004. - 235 p. : fig., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 91-7106-518-0

This collective volume contains revised versions of papers presented at the conference entitled 'The formal and the informal city - what happens at the interface?', held in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 2000. Contents: Introduction, by Karen Tranberg Hansen and Mariken Vaa; Section 1 (Locality, place and space): Sharing public space in Pointe-Noire, Congo-Brazzaville: immigrant fishermen and a multinational oil company, by Gabriel Tati; The right to stay in Cato Crest: formality and informality in a South African development project, by Knut G. Nustad; Who rules the streets? The politics of vending space in Lusaka, by Karen Tranberg Hansen. Section 2 (Economy, work and livelihoods): Trade and the politics of informalization in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau, by Ilda Lourenço-Lindell; Home based enterprises in a period of economic restructuring in Zambia, by Barbara Mwila Kazimbaya-Senkwe; Home industries and the formal city in Harare, Zimbabwe, by Amin Y. Kamete. Section 3 (Land, housing and planning): Land use planning and governance in Dar es Salaam: a case study from Tanzania, by Marco Burra; Actors and interests: the development of an informal settlement in Nairobi, Kenya, by Rose Gatabaki-Kamau and Sara Karirah-Gitau; The law and access to land for housing in Maseru, Lesotho, by Resetselemang Clement Leduka; Upgrading an informal settlement in Cape Town, South Africa, by John Abbott; Beyond the formal/informal dichotomy: access to land in Maputo, Mozambique, by Paul Jenkins. [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Regourd, Anne

Le jet de coquillages divinatoire en islam arabe et en Afrique subsaharienne : première contribution à une étude comparative / Anne Regourd. - 2000/02. - vol. 11, p. 133-149 : ill - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2000/02), vol. 11, p. 133-149 : ill.

Les études consacrées au jet de coquillages divinatoire en islam arabe et en Afrique subsaharienne islamisée sont peu nombreuses et les sources arabes le sont encore moins. Cette étude fait un état des lieux, en rassemblant les données bibliographiques mais aussi en utilisant un matériel réuni au cours d'un premier terrain au Yémen. Le sujet est principalement abordé sous l'angle ethnographique du jet de coquillages, c'est-à-dire du relevé des figures, de leur combinaison et de leur interprétation, ce qui pose

également le problème de la divination, et notamment celui du rôle des procédés et de l'inspiration. En Afrique subsaharienne en général les cauris sont la parole des dieux ou de Dieu. Ils le sont en jouant le rôle de support pour une pensée analogique et en permettant le passage au langage. Les rapports entre le jet divinatoire de coquillages et l'islam sont complexes et montrent la difficulté à situer cette pratique, qui relève d'un islam populaire et se trouve, en Afrique subsaharienne, au confluent de l'islam et de religions de terroir. Quant au statut du devin, dans le monde arabe il est méprisé, dans le monde africain le devin est respecté. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

76 Zones

Zones of conflict in Africa : theories and cases / ed. by George Klay Kieh, Jr. and Ida Rousseau Mukenge. - Westport, CT [etc.] : Praeger, 2002. - VIII, 174 p. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 163-167. - Met lit. opg. en index. ISBN 0-275-97447-2

This collective volume addresses the question of civil conflict in Africa. Part one consists of three chapters that set the background for the book: theoretical, contextual and empirical. It includes an Introduction, by Ida Rousseau Mukenge, and three chapters by George Klay Kieh, Jr. (Theories of conflict and conflict resolution; The context of civil conflict in Africa; and Civil conflicts in Africa: patterns and trends). Part two (case studies) includes contributions by Musifiky Mwanasali (Civil conflicts and conflict management in the Great Lakes Region of Africa); Augustine Konneh (Understanding the Liberian civil war); Pita Ogaba Agbese (Military rule and sociopolitical crises in Nigeria); George Klay Kieh, Jr. (The Somali civil war); and Julius Ihonvbere (Democratic consolidation and civil conflict in Zambia). [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

77 Bredwa-Mensah, Yaw

Archaeology of slavery in West Africa / by Yaw Bredwa-Mensah. - 1999. - n.s., no. 3, p. 27-45 : krt - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1999), n.s., no. 3, p. 27-45 : krt.

Anthropologists and historians have painted a broad image of the impact of European contact in West Africa, beginning in the fifteenth century and spanning a period of more than five hundred years. The archaeological study of the European contact period in West Africa has encompassed the surveying of European trading posts, the identification

and documentation of extant colonial buildings, and heritage management concerns. In order to obtain a more balanced interpretation of the interactions initiated in West Africa during the period of European expansion, recent archaeological research has focused on African settlements, in particular on sociocultural change associated with the European presence. Archaeology also has great potential in contributing to the study of the impact of the slave trade on West African societies. Slave sites developed as a result of European contact and the slave trade and took three main forms: slave quarters located in African towns, fortified dungeons in European forts and slave settlements on plantations. Since 1992 the author has been involved in archaeological research at some of the Danish plantations in Ghana. Evidence from one such site, Bibease, provides a glimpse of the lives of the slave plantation workers. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

78 Dossier

Dossier karité / Sylvie Rantrua... [et al.]. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3048, p. 792-798 : foto, fig., graf., tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3048, p. 792-798 : foto, fig., graf., tab.

Le karité, produit spécifiquement africain, consommé en grande partie par les populations locales, fait aussi l'objet d'un commerce qui reste entre les mains de quelques opérateurs. Ce marché, étroit et mal connu, souffre d'un déficit de transparence et de statistiques. L'industrie du chocolat représente 95 pour cent des achats réalisés de préférence sous forme de noix. Et, malgré les espoirs suscités, la directive européenne autorisant l'adjonction de matières grasses végétales (MGV) en substitution au beurre de cacao ne semble pas avoir eu d'impact majeur. Le beurre de karité, produite à partir des noix, accompagne la vie des Africains de la bande soudano-sahélienne de la naissance où l'on frictionne le bébé pour le fortifier et protéger sa peau, à l'âge adulte où il est utilisé pour son pouvoir hydratant. Ce produit aux multiples atouts, entre dans la composition de savons, sert également de graisse de cuisson et de bougie dans les zones rurales. À l'exportation, le karité occupe un marché de niche dans la chocolaterie, la cosmétologie et la pharmacologie. La production de noix de karité a connu en 40 ans une hausse de 300 pour cent. Parmi les principaux pays producteurs, derrière le Nigeria, qui assure un peu moins de 60 pour cent de la production, vient le Mali (13 pour cent) suivi du Burkina Faso (11 pour cent) et du Ghana (10 pour cent). Les perspectives du marché sont pleines d'incertitudes. Le faible nombre d'opérateurs renforce l'opacité du marché. Les principaux pays importateurs sont la Suède et le Royaume Uni, qui à eux deux, représentent 97 pour cent des noix de karité importés. Le prix suit assez fidèlement les évolutions des cours de la fève de cacao, mais à un niveau inférieur de 30 pour cent. Les activités cosmétique et pharmacologique forment un marché d'avenir, à forte valeur ajoutée. Ce dossier examine en particulier

l'évolution de la filière karité au Burkina Faso, où l'État vise à faire de la filière karité l'un des moteurs de l'économie burkinabè, en Guinée, où le beurre de karité reste un produit réservé à la consommation nationale faute d'organisation de la filière, et au Mali, qui dispose d'un parc d'arbre karité exceptionnel, mais n'en tire pas encore les bénéfices potentiels. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

79 Gasc, Jacques

La lutte contre la désertification / par Jacques Gasc. - 2002. - t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 313-320 : fig - In: *Mondes et cultures*: (2002), t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 313-320 : fig.

Au Sahel, le changement climatique a commencé d'une manière accentuée depuis au moins les années 1970: la diminution de la pluviométrie en est l'effet le plus marqué. Globalement, dans l'espace francophone sahélien, la désertification a gagné 150 à 200 km vers le sud en 30 ans sur une ligne de front de 2500 à 3000 km. De 5 à 6 millions d'habitants en 1900, on est passé à 50 millions au moins de sahéliens en l'an 2000. Selon l'auteur de cette étude, la solution devant l'urgence est de planter des arbres en très grand nombre. Il a développé des plantations fruitières et forestières par dizaines de milliers d'arbres au profit de centaines d'exploitants agricoles. Le procédé utilisé est l'irrigation par semi-conduite, principalement mise en pratique au Sénégal, et qui consiste à faciliter aux arbres la création d'un tropisme racinaire profond leur permettant d'aller chercher rapidement les reliquats d'humidité en profondeur. La lutte contre la désertification passe par la création de noyaux de développement à la campagne, l'induction de nouveaux circuits monétaires, mais aussi la limitation des naissances. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

80 Grätz, Tilo

Les chercheurs d'or et la construction d'identités de migrants en Afrique de l'Ouest / Tilo Grätz. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 155-169 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 155-169.

Cet article traite de l'émergence d'une identité socioprofessionnelle particulière liée à l'extraction de l'or sur une petite échelle en Afrique de l'Ouest aujourd'hui. Depuis le milieu des années 1980, l'extraction artisanale de l'or y a connu un regain, induisant des migrations de travail et la création de sites sociaux particuliers à proximité des zones aurifères. Les jeunes migrants transportent d'un site à l'autre non seulement des techniques d'exploitation mais aussi des modes spécifiques d'organisation, des normes et des règles ainsi que des styles de vie. En outre, on peut parler de champ sémantique de l'extraction de l'or. L'étude s'appuie sur l'exemple d'un site minier du Nord-Bénin. Elle explore d'une part les processus de construction identitaire des jeunes gens mâles qui travaillent dans les mines d'or, et de l'autre, les conditions culturelles et sociales de cette émergence, persistance et reproduction à travers l'Afrique de l'Ouest, malgré les

nombreux conflits et risques liés à leurs activités. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

81 Oyeshile, Olatunji A.

Towards an African concept of a person : person in Yoruba, Akan and Igbo thoughts / Olatunji A. Oyeshile. - 2002. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 104-114 - In: *Orita*: (2002), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 104-114.

The African concept of a person goes beyond the mind-body dualism. As the Yoruba, Akan and Igbo cultures of West Africa illustrate, a person is viewed in a holistic manner. The concept of a person is based on a combination of metaphysical, physical and social factors. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

82 Special

Special issue on West Africa / guest ed. Boubacar N'Diaye. - DeKalb, Ill. : Northern Illinois University, 2000. - 359 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (; vol. 28, no. 2 (Winter 2000)) - Met bibliogr., noten en samenvattingen.

The nine articles included in this special issue provide insight into the dynamics of various configurations of civil-military interactions in West Africa. Contents: Introduction, by Boubacar S. N'Diaye; The soldier-turned-presidential candidate: a comparison of flawed 'democratic' transitions in Ghana and Gambia, by Abdoulaye S. Saine; The military and democratization in Africa: a comparative study of Benin and Togo, by Mathurin C. Hounnikpo; Military elites and democratization: Ghana and Nigeria, by John N. Anene; Ivory Coast's civilian control strategies 1961-1998: a critical assessment, by Boubacar N'Diaye; The Praetorian orthodoxy: crisis of the Nigerian military State, by Kalu N. Kalu; Nigeria's transition from military to civilian rule: an overview, by B.I.C. Ijomah; From military politization to militarization of power in Guinea-Conakry, by Mohamed Saliou Camara; Military rule in Liberia, by George Klay Kieh, Jr.; The military and democratization in West Africa: issues, problems, and anomalies, by Earl Conteh-Morgan; The military in West African politics: a selective annotated bibliography, by Boubacar N'Diaye. [ASC Leiden abstract]

83 Temin, Jonathan

Considering the role of the BBC in African conflict / Jonathan Temin. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 654-660 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 654-660.

Foreign broadcasts, such as those of the BBC, are powerful in Africa. The BBC plays a particularly influential role when conflict erupts. This briefing shows that warlords have used and manipulated the BBC to their strategic advantage. It discusses the cases of

'Corporal Kwasi' of the rebel movement 'Mouvement patriotique de la Côte d'Ivoire' (MPCI) in the Ivory Coast (2002); Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), who proved himself a master of broadcasting misinformation over the BBC during the civil war in the 1990s; and Foday Sankoh of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone, where civil war began in 1991, with an incursion into the country by elements of the RUF. As it was for Taylor, the BBC was critical to Sankoh's efforts to keep his rebels informed and recruit new followers. In the final section, the paper argues that BBC editors must reevaluate their coverage of conflict in Africa in order to heighten the BBC's defences against such manipulation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Temin, Jonathan

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85 Grätz, Tilo

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Elle explore d'une part les processus de construction identitaire des jeunes gens mâles qui travaillent dans les mines d'or, et de l'autre, les conditions culturelles et sociales de cette émergence, persistance et reproduction à travers l'Afrique de l'Ouest, malgré les nombreux conflits et risques liés à leurs activités. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BENIN

86 Janin, Pierre

Vivre ensemble ou la douleur d'être "en grande famille" / Pierre Janin. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 33-50 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 33-50.

La famille africaine a souvent été magnifiée pour sa convivialité consensuelle et sa solidarité organique apparente. En réalité, elle connaît une ambivalence extrême des comportements des membres qui la composent, y compris les plus proches, et la mobilisation des croyances et des craintes. Cet article s'inspire de deux exemples tirés de l'histoire récente des rapports interpersonnels au sein de deux concessions polygamiques, en milieu rural sahélien au Burkina Faso (ethnie gourmantché) et en milieu urbain au Bénin (ethnie goun). À travers le thème de la quête du pouvoir au sein du groupe et de la violence domestique, c'est la nature même du rapport à l'autre qui est en question: comment la communauté familiale (comme microcosme au sein de la société), qui produit autant de "social", peut-elle générer autant de violence normée ou anomique tout en la banalisant, si ce n'est parce que la violence est une forme d'intensification concurrentielle des relations sociales. Quel type de lien familial peut-il perdurer après des enchaînements et des déchaînements réitérés de violence? L'individu dominé dans sa "cour" peut-il devenir citoyen dans sa propre famille? À la différence des individus des sociétés post-industrielles, le membre d'une "grande famille" ne dispose en fin de compte que d'un faible éventail de recours possibles. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

87 Poncelet, Marc

Afrique: crise de l'Université nationale, développement et institutionnalisation des inégalités : le cas du Bénin / par Marc Poncelet. - 2003. - vol. 49, no. 2, p. 99-119 : tab - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2003), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 99-119 : tab.

Les universités africaines francophones sont en crise à divers égards. Le présent article évoque le cas de l'Université nationale du Bénin (devenue Université d'Abomey Calavi en septembre 2001). Il montre que cette crise ne remet pas en cause fondamentalement la production d'une élite sociale même si elle en modifie les profils. Cette fonction est

remplie par un recrutement des étudiants très concentré dans les classes moyennes éduquées et par une inégalité croissante au sein des filières des universités. On assisterait ainsi, quelle que soit la pression concurrentielle du secteur privé (très limité jusqu'ici au Bénin), à la fin du modèle de l'Université nationale. D'un point de vue sociologique, on assiste à une mutation socioculturelle qui voit la fin de la figure de l'intellectuel national. L'État conserve son université, mais la nation perd le contrôle sur l'identité de ses élites. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

88 Spécial

Spécial Bénin / enquête et réd.: Vincent Joguet. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3050, p. 861-935 : fig., foto's, graf., krt., tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3050, p. 861-935 : fig., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Minée par la corruption, les transhumances et l'incompétence des dirigeants, 14 ans après la Conférence nationale souveraine, la vie politique au Bénin a du mal à reprendre son souffle. Dans un entretien le chercheur Richard Banégas affirme qu'en 15 ans de démocratie, les institutions ont prouvé leur solidité. Après un entretien avec Grégoire Laourou, ministre de l'Économie et des Finances, ce dossier sur le Bénin aborde la situation macro-économique du pays. Le gouvernement annonce un taux de croissance de 6,7 pour cent, mais la polémique fait rage sur ce taux et selon les institutions internationales et le secteur privé tout le problème est de savoir d'où vient cette croissance. La base de celle-ci serait triple: les investissements publics dans les infrastructures routières et sociales, la forte progression de la production agricole, surtout l'agriculture vivrière marchande, et le commerce avec le Nigeria. Mais ces trois piliers sont instables car trop dépendants de facteurs extérieurs. La croissance du secteur secondaire perd des points. Son dynamisme est faible et certains pans entiers de l'industrie, le textile notamment, sont moribonds. De plus, l'économie est mal intégrée, ce qui empêche une bonne répartition des richesses. Le pays est toujours l'enfant chéri des institutions de Bretton Woods. Les finances publiques sont si bien gérées que l'État est en excès de trésorerie. Quant aux recettes, le bilan est mitigé. Les balances commerciales sont structurellement déficitaires. La stagnation du taux d'investissement inquiète particulièrement la Banque mondiale. Le dossier examine successivement la filière coton; le port autonome de Cotonou; le secteur primaire - céréales, tubercules, produits maraîchers, cultures d'exportation (noix de cajou, filière palmier, ananas), élevage, ressources forestières -; l'industrie; les finances; la micro-finance; les assurances; les infrastructures; la situation sociale - il ne s'est pas produit d'amélioration significative des indicateurs sociaux ni de baisse de la pauvreté. Ensuite les échanges avec le Nigeria sont examinés, ainsi que l'évolution des médias, les

activités du FCI (France Coopération internationale), instrument d'appui à l'expertise française, et finalement la fiscalité. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

89 Wantchékon, Léonard

Clientélisme électoral au Bénin: résultats d'une étude expérimentale de terrain / Léonard Wantchékon. - 2003. - no. 90, p. 145-160 : tab - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 90, p. 145-160 : tab.

Cet article traite de l'impact du clientélisme sur le comportement électoral au Bénin. Il est fondé sur une expérience qui a mis en scène des candidats présidentiels réels en compétition lors d'élections réelles. En étroite collaboration avec quatre partis politiques participant aux élections présidentielles de 2001, des plates-formes programmatiques et clientélistes ont été rédigées et proposées dans vingt villages choisis au hasard. Les résultats indiquent que les plates-formes clientélistes ont un effet significatif sur le comportement électoral suivant la région, mais que l'identité ethnique ne détermine pas entièrement le comportement électoral. Ils montrent aussi que l'électorat féminin est plus réceptif aux plates-formes programmatiques, tandis que l'électorat masculin est plus sensible aux plates-formes de type clientéliste. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 232). Ce texte est la version abrégée d'une étude initialement rédigée en anglais, consultable sur le site Internet du département de science politique de New York University, <http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/politics>. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

90 Janin, Pierre

Vivre ensemble ou la douleur d'être "en grande famille" / Pierre Janin. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 33-50 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 33-50.

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différence des individus des sociétés post-industrielles, le membre d'une "grande famille" ne dispose en fin de compte que d'un faible éventail de recours possibles. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURKINA FASO

91 Ba, Ahmed Tidjani

L'avenir de la juridiction administrative au Burkina Faso / Ahmed Tidjani Ba. - 2002. - no. 42, p. 9-34 - In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2002), no. 42, p. 9-34.

Destinée en principe à améliorer l'ancien système de justice administrative au Burkina Faso, la réforme du contentieux administratif opérée depuis 1991 devait logiquement ouvrir la voie à un système juridictionnel. Le présent article pose la question, à la lumière de la transformation structurelle de la juridiction administrative, de savoir si la justice administrative au Burkina Faso répond à sa finalité, qui est d'être une juridiction dont les décisions sont respectées et rendues rapidement. En premier lieu, la réforme du contentieux administratif instaure-t-elle une justice administrative renouvelée? (1^e partie). La réforme du contentieux administratif laisse apparaître un juge administratif doublement handicapé aussi bien pour la fonction, puisqu'il n'est pas un juge spécialisé, que dans la fonction, car il est démuné de moyens d'action efficaces d'une part face à l'urgence et d'autre part pour assurer l'effectivité de son contrôle. En second lieu, les règles nouvelles de fonctionnement de la juridiction administrative du premier degré n'induisent-elles pas une fragilisation de la juridiction administrative? (2^e partie). En instituant le juge unique dans le paysage juridictionnel du premier degré, le législateur consacre un nouveau mode de fonctionnement de la juridiction administrative. Mais à l'inverse, l'institution du juge unique soulève un certain nombre d'objections et l'on doit s'interroger sur la dévalorisation de la juridiction administrative. En effet, l'instauration du juge statuant seul marque la fin de la collégialité, ce qui entraîne l'amoindrissement de la légitimité de la justice administrative. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

92 Bado, Laurent

Le président du Faso et le gouvernement dans la constitution burkinabè du 11 juin 1991 / Laurent Bado. - 2002. - no. 42, p. 35-46 - In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2002), no. 42, p. 35-46.

Au Burkina Faso, la constitution de la Quatrième République (11 juin 1991) a établi un régime semi-présidentiel, avec un président irresponsable et irrévocable mais qui détermine la politique de la nation et exerce les prérogatives d'un chef d'État parlementaire (nomination et révocation du Premier ministre, dissolution de l'Assemblée, recours au référendum législatif ou constituant) sans avoir besoin d'une large identité de

vues avec le gouvernement. Il peut fixer les grandes orientations de la politique de l'État quelle que soit la majorité parlementaire. Le présent article étudie les deux types de rapport qui peuvent exister entre le président du Burkina Faso et le gouvernement: des rapports de subordination du gouvernement au président (première partie) et des rapports de collaboration entre le président et le gouvernement (seconde partie), tous pouvant revêtir un caractère conflictuel selon les circonstances politiques. Une comparaison avec la constitution française indique qu'il y a, en France, au gré du fait majoritaire, une constitution présidentielle à l'intérieur de la constitution parlementaire. Au Burkina Faso, il n'y a pas une constitution à deux vitesses; il y a seulement un semblant de constitution parlementaire à l'intérieur de la constitution présidentielle. Celle-ci place le gouvernement dans une situation de dépendance totale et permanent vis-à-vis du président: il est et demeure son organisme de prévision, de préparation et d'exécution. L'article montre quels problèmes pourraient s'élever en cas de situation de "cohabitation", c'est à dire où le Premier ministre serait issu de l'opposition qui aurait la majorité parlementaire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Breusers, Mark

Landgebruik en bestaanszekerheid bij de Mossi in Burkina Faso: de rol, noodzaak en beperkingen van mobiliteit / door Mark Breusers. - 2003. - vol. 49, no. 2, p. 121-142 : krt
- In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2003), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 121-142 : krt.

Een goed begrip van de dynamiek van het landgebruik in de 'région du Centre Nord' in Burkina Faso en van de verschillende wijzen waarop de bevolking haar bestaan tracht zeker te stellen, veronderstelt een inzicht in de vormen van mobiliteit waarbij Mossi akkerbouwers en Fulbe veetelers betrokken zijn. Allereerst wordt de geschiedenis van de mobiliteit van de bevolking geschetst, waarbij in het bijzonder het verband tussen mobiliteit van Mossi akkerbouwers en veranderende rechten op grond wordt belicht. Vervolgens wordt ingegaan op de mobiliteit van Fulbe veehouders en op de betekenis hiervan voor de productiesystemen van hun Mossi burens. De besproken vormen van mobiliteit zijn voor het grootste deel van de bevolking van de regio onder de huidige sociale, economische en klimatologische omstandigheden een bittere noodzaak bij het streven naar bestaanszekerheid. Des te verontrustender zijn daarom een aantal recente ontwikkelingen, waaronder de onlusten in Ivoorkust, die erop wijzen dat verscheidene van de huidige mobiliteitsvormen een onzekere toekomst tegemoetgaan. Tot slot worden enkele kanttekeningen geplaatst bij de op evolutionistische aannames gebaseerde modellen voor landbouwverbetering die beleid en interventies in het gebied voeden. Bibliogr., noten, samenv. in het Nederlands, Frans en Engels. [Samenvatting uit tijdschrift]

94 Kambou, G. Benoît

Le système contractuel dans le nouveau droit de la fonction publique étatique au Burkina Faso / G. Benoît Kambou. - 2002. - no. 42, p. 67-84 - In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2002), no. 42, p. 67-84.

Le contexte africain est marqué depuis quelques années par un important mouvement de réformes administratives dominées par l'approche managériale dont l'un des principes est la recherche de l'efficacité dans la gestion des affaires publiques. Le Burkina Faso applique le système contractuel comme mode de recrutement de droit commun des agents publics de l'État. Cette technique de recrutement permet à l'Administration de se lier les services d'un agent soit par des contrats de droit public, soit par des contrats de droit privé. La loi no. 013/98/AN du 28 avril 1998 qui comprend aussi des dispositions relatives aux agents contractuels (agents non titulaires) de l'État s'inscrit dans une réforme globale. Le Burkina Faso, pays pauvre très endetté (PPTÉ), tente cette expérience de gestion combinée à travers un texte unique. Le présent article étudie la place que tient ce système dans l'ordonnement juridique actuel. Il examine dans une première partie les fondements juridiques et managériaux du nouveau système contractuel, et son originalité et ses difficultés d'application dans une seconde partie. Malgré les imperfections et les difficultés d'application de cette loi, il s'avère que l'expérience du Burkina Faso intéresse, à la suite d'une recommandation du PNUD (Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement), certains autres pays africains. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

95 Zongo, Mahamadou

La diaspora burkinabé en Côte d'Ivoire: trajectoire historique, recomposition des dynamiques migratoires et rapport avec le pays d'origine / Mahamadou Zongo. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 58-72 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 58-72.

Depuis la tentative de coup d'État de septembre 2002 en Côte d'Ivoire, et à la suite des accusations portées par les hautes autorités ivoiriennes contre le Burkina Faso, la situation des Burkinabés en Côte d'Ivoire s'est considérablement dégradée. De nombreux Burkinabés ont dû retourner dans leur pays d'origine. Cet article s'interroge tout d'abord sur la formation et l'implantation de la communauté burkinabé en Côte d'Ivoire et la dynamique migratoire enclenchée dans la période coloniale, puis sur les rapports qu'entretiennent les Burkinabés de l'extérieur - vivant en milieu rural - avec leur pays d'origine. Les immigrés burkinabés ont dans l'ensemble su résister à la crise qui a commencé à la fin de la décennie 1970. Cependant, l'adoption en 1998 de la loi foncière, qui exclut les non-Ivoiriens de la propriété foncière, a conduit certains Burkinabés à prospecter au Burkina Faso pour anticiper et préparer des possibilités de repli en cas de dégradation de la situation. Mais, à l'occasion des visites au village natal,

les migrants investissaient très peu dans des activités rémunératrices. Le "retour" au pays demande beaucoup d'efforts d'adaptation et fait découvrir leur altérité aux anciens migrants. Des associations, créées sur la base du lieu de provenance, permettent de surmonter les premières difficultés. Selon cet article, la crise aura des effets structurants sur les rapports que les Burkinabés de Côte d'Ivoire entretiennent aussi bien avec le pays d'accueil qu'avec le pays d'origine; mais les choix d'investissement seront fortement déterminés par les initiatives politiques que chacun des deux pays adoptera à l'issue de la crise. Notes, réf. (Paru aussi dans: *Politique africaine*, no. 90 (2003), p. 58-72.) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GHANA

96 Addo-Fening, R.

Ofori Atta, Mate Kole, and jurisdiction over the Krobo plantations / by R. Addo-Fening. - 1999. - n.s., no. 3, p. 81-100 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1999), n.s., no. 3, p. 81-100.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century the Krobo acquired large tracts of land between the Akurum and the Ponpon River (Ghana). This subsequently gave rise to conflicting claims on the part of Akyem Abuakwa and Krobo. In 1922 Nana Ofori Atta I, Okyenhenne of Akyem Abuakwa, and Mate Kole, Konor of Manya Krobo, agreed to arbitration. H.S. Newlands, Deputy Commissioner for Eastern Province, was to determine whether the Krobo Plantations lay "within the territory under the rule of the Paramount stool of Akyem Abuakwa and, Whether the jurisdiction of the Akyem Abuakwa stool over the area in question has been transferred to the stool of Manya Krobo". On the first point, Newlands found in the affirmative. On the second point, although the evidence "led to an impasse", Newlands nonetheless held that the land purchases by the Krobo from the Akyem Abuakwa were undoubtedly communal, and recommended that jurisdiction be transferred to the paramount stool of Manya Krobo. Detailed examination of the basis of the Krobo claim to jurisdiction over the Krobo plantations suggests no conclusive evidence that Krobo purchases were communal. Moreover, since land purchases by aliens were not governed by a common principle of native customary law, Newlands should have given up the arbitration "as hopeless business" or attempted to effect a compromise between the parties. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

97 Agordoh, A.A.

The present state of church music in Ghana / A.A. Agordoh. - 2000. - n.s., vol. 16, no. 1, p. 31-37 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2000), n.s., vol. 16, no. 1, p. 31-37.

In Ghanaian Christianity today, church music includes music that has been adopted from both Western and traditional sources as well as music that has been created out of the musical sources of both traditions. Musical enculturation of worship is taking place in both the older mainstream mission churches and the new independent and Pentecostal churches and charismatic ministries. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

98 Agyekum, Kofi

Aspects of Akan oral literature in the media / Kofi Agyekum. - 2000. - n.s., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 1-18 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2000), n.s., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 1-18.

This paper discusses Akan oral literature in the media, concentrating on radio and television. It looks at the various oral literary genres performed via these modern media of communication, including proverbs, riddles and puzzles, folk tales, folk songs and talk shows. It further discusses the adaptations that are made in response to the needs and circumstances of the urban environment of Ghana. It hints at the change in oral literary genres from interpersonal face-to-face interaction to sound-and-air-waves interaction. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

99 Akrong, Abraham

Neo-witchcraft mentality in popular Christianity / Abraham Akrong. - 2000. - n.s., vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-12 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2000), n.s., vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-12.

The belief in witchcraft and practices associated with it has in recent times gained prominence in Ghana, especially in Neopentecostal and Charismatic Churches. The result is that in Ghanaian popular culture Christianity is now perceived as a religion which has the power to deal with the old threat of witchcraft. The author discusses the relationship between the emerging neo-witchcraft mentality in the Charismatic movement in Ghana and the traditional African metaphysical construction of the world, arguing that popular Christianity is simply blending the agentive causal principle of African philosophy with aspects of Biblical apocalyptic dualism and presenting this as a new discovery about life that makes it meaningful. This neo-witchcraft mentality, however, creates a radical dualism, which transcends both traditional African dualism and the limited Biblical apocalyptic dualism. Charismatic theology has a demonology with Satan at the head very much like a being equal to God. This entails a simplistic world view in which everything can be explained in terms of the forces of good and evil. The magical world view which neo-witchcraft mentality reinforces leads to passivity and acceptance of the status quo. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

100 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena O.

"The loads are heavier than usual" : forced labor by women and children in the Central Province, Gold Coast (colonial Ghana), ca. 1900-1940 / Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry. - 2002. - no. 30, p. 31-51 - In: *African Economic History*: (2002), no. 30, p. 31-51.

Covering the period 1900-1940, this study shows that female and child forced labour in the Central Province of the Gold Coast (colonial Ghana) contributed immensely to the early 20th-century colonial economy. The evidence suggests that female and child labour, but particularly prepubescent female labour, was prominent in the regions with booming cash crop and export-import economies, as well as in areas where the infrastructure was being built. Also a sizeable number of the females engaged in involuntary portage labour originated in the Salaga slave trading axis. Despite the colonial State's antislavery policies and international anti-forced labour pressures, successive colonial governments allied with expatriate trading companies to rationalize the use of forced labour. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

101 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena Opare

Labour mobilization and African response to the Compulsory Labour Ordinance in the Gold Coast (colonial Ghana), 1875-1899 / by Kwabena Opare Akurang-Parry. - 2000/01. - n.s., no. 4/5, p. 83-104 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2000/01), n.s., no. 4/5, p. 83-104.

A major problem for successive British colonial governments in the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana) was how to recruit labour to meet its needs and in the process promote the transition from servile to wage labour. Labour policies and ordinances geared to colonial labour recruitment drives from the mid-1870s to the early 1890s all failed, as did the Compulsory Labour Ordinance, passed in 1895. They failed because of the harsh methods of recruitment and the inhumane treatment of recruited labourers. Moreover, the main labour recruiting agency, the institution of chieftaincy, had been weakened by the colonial conquest itself. The CLO also failed because of its deleterious impact on the colonial economy, especially the arbitrary recruitment policies that jeopardized portage labour for the long-distance trade between the Gold Coast Colony and the interior States. Resistance to the colonial labour policies came from the Gold Coast press, patronized by the African intelligentsia, the African working class, and the local European trading agencies, backed by parent firms and the merchant houses in Britain. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

102 Ansu-Kyeremeh, Kwasi

Communicating 'nominatim' : some social aspects of Bono personal names / Kwasi Ansu-Kyeremeh. - 2000. - n.s., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 19-33 : tab - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2000), n.s., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 19-33 : tab.

The article describes various communication functions performed by Bono (a Ghanaian people) personal names. Indeed, in the non-western context of Ghana, personal names have been linked to social status, or may have cosmic or religious significance, or may assume gender dimensions. From data obtained from interviews and observations, the article establishes a basic two-name Bono personal name format. It outlines the different characteristics, attributes and formats of Bono names, classifying them into ascribed or acquired, circumstantial (fixed and substitute) and day-based names. The characterization includes the capacity of certain classes of names to generate meaning. The article concludes that the dynamism of the naming system seems to be transforming name formats to a degree that is causing a loss in their communicative attributes. It thus predicts a future in which the communicative capacity of the Bono personal name may not be so evident. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

103 Asafo

Asafo history / [introd. Per Hernaes ; contrib. R. Addo-Fening... et al.]. - 1998. - n.s., no. 2, p. 1-116 : ill - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1998), n.s., no. 2, p. 1-116 : ill.

The Asafo History Programme started in July 1996 within the framework of an ongoing programme of cooperation between the University of Ghana, Legon, and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim. Its focus is multidisciplinary research on the role of Asafo companies as a form of community organization and popular protest in both historical and comparative perspective. Leitmotif is the following series of questions: If the Asafo is an institution of long standing which represents a basic and continuous principle of community organization and mobilization and which has served as a "democratic", popular "tradition of resistance" to autocratic power, how can its genesis, diffusion, and historical development be explained? How did it adapt to fundamental political and social changes? What was its significance in the colonial period? What was its impact on the struggle for independence? What role can it play in contemporary socioeconomic and political development in Ghana? The nine articles in this issue of 'Transactions', introduced by Per Hernaes, are revised versions of papers presented at annual workshops organized by the Asafo History Programme. They provide case studies of the Asafo in different contexts (Akyem Abuakwa, Ewe, Nchumuru, Cape Coast, Ga, Fante) and the use of oaths ('ntam') in conflicts. Contributions by Robert Addo-Fening, Abraham Akrong, Kofi Baku, Barfuio Abayie

Boaten I, N.J.K. Brukum, Kwame Amoah Labi, Kwaku Nti, Brigid M. Sackey, Esi Sutherland-Addy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

104 Asibuo, S.K.

Indirect rule system of local government in Ghana / S.K. Asibuo. - 2002. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 1-29 : tab - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2002), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 1-29 : tab.

The British came to the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana) for economic reasons and subsequently set up a government to protect their economic and other interests. Indirect rule was adopted out of necessity. The British established a stable system of native authorities by making use of indigenous political organization. British colonial rule in the Gold Coast was essentially a bureaucratic form of government in which the district commissioners and other civil servants played a dominant role in local administration. Despite its exploitative character, British rule conferred some benefits on the natives. The operation of indirect rule encountered many problems as a result of the environment in which it worked. Besides their incapacity to service the needs of the rural masses, the native authorities restricted popular political participation. Participation as an institutionalized form of grassroots politics became more effective after the Second World War, with the introduction of internal self-government in 1950 and modern representative local government in 1951. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

105 Awedoba, A.K.

Social roles of riddles, with reference to Kasena society / A.K. Awedoba. - 2000. - n.s., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 35-51 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2000), n.s., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 35-51.

Riddles have significant social roles which may be latent or overt. They include roles that may be described as cultural, educative, intellectual, ideological, cosmological and political. While some studies dismiss riddles as a genre lacking the capacity to improve the mind, since they involve stereotyped questions and responses, it is argued in this paper that riddles do indeed exercise the intellect more actively than the mere recollection of responses. Riddles teach logic, they compel audiences to engage in the contemplation of a variety of paradoxes and enigmas, they teach about the social and cultural environment, about social norms, about history and biology and much more. They can also be said to play a role in the formation of the intuitions that people acquire about their languages and social structures. An examination of riddle texts collected from some Kasena communities (Ghana) enhances and appreciates these varied functions of riddles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

106 Brempong, Owusu

Libation in highlife songs / Owusu Brempong. - 2000. - n.s., vol. 16, no. 1, p. 39-57 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2000), n.s., vol. 16, no. 1, p. 39-57.

Libation, one of the most important traditional religious rituals in Akan society, Ghana, is a great source of material for the performance of highlife songs. Examples of both traditional libations, collected between 1969-1971 in Techiman Traditional State, and highlife music, show that proverbs, similes, and other traditional metaphors embedded in traditional libations help to give meaning to the performance of highlife songs. Although there are differences in the presentation of the traditional and highlife libation texts, the relationship between both versions is that they point to one analogy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

107 Brukum, N.J.K.

Chiefs, colonial policy and politics in Northern Ghana, 1897-1956 / by N.J.K. Brukum. - 1999. - n.s., no. 3, p. 101-122 : tab - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1999), n.s., no. 3, p. 101-122 : tab.

The British occupied Northern Ghana in the closing years of the nineteenth century after the area had been devastated by the slave raiding activities of Samori and Babatu and civil wars had weakened the precolonial empires. After formally declaring a Protectorate over Northern Ghana in 1901, Britain took practical steps to enforce and consolidate its rule. Political expediency and economic necessity dictated that the colonial administration should govern through chiefs. If necessary, chiefs were created. Although the official policy was to rule through chiefs, in practice the chiefs were at best agents of the colonial administration. From 1932 there was a marked change when three ordinances - Native Authority (Northern Territories), Native Tribunal and Native Treasuries - were passed giving legal backing to indirect rule. In 1946 the colonial administration created a "chiefs" council, the Northern Territories Territorial Council. Over time the chiefs were able to entrench themselves. When direct elections were introduced in 1954 politicians, recognizing the influence of the chiefs, courted chiefly support. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

108 Brukum, N.J.K.

Ethnic conflict in northern Ghana, 1980-1999 : an appraisal / by N.J.K. Brukum. - 2000/01. - n.s., no. 4/5, p. 131-147 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2000/01), n.s., no. 4/5, p. 131-147.

Between 1980 and 1999 there have been twenty intra or interethnic conflicts in the Northern Region of Ghana. With the exception of the Konkomba-Bimoba wars, they have been between "majority" and "minority" ethnic groups, that is between groups who

did, or did not, build empires in the past, a distinction differentiating the indigenous people of the region and the "invaders". For several decades the so-called "minority" ethnic groups have been relegated to the status of second-rate citizens in the traditional and political administration of the region and there have been attempts to by-pass some "gates" in the system of rotation to the chiefship. Four ethnic groups - Mamprusi, Dagomba, Gonja and Nanumba - have created the impression that they own all the land in the Northern Region and that they are therefore the "landlords", the "ruling class". The author sketches the precolonial and colonial situation and draws out the remote causes of the contemporary conflicts, which he characterizes as "wars of emancipation". He notes that government action has always been belated and that none of the leaders of any group that starts an aggression has ever been punished or reprimanded. He concludes with a number of suggestions for a stable and durable peace in the Northern Region. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

109 Brukum, N.J.K.

Studied neglect or lack of resources? : the socio-economic underdevelopment of Northern Ghana under British colonial rule / by N.J.K. Brukum. - 1998. - n.s., no. 2, p. 117-131 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1998), n.s., no. 2, p. 117-131.

Until Ghana became independent in 1957, Northern Ghana was a British protectorate. On the eve of independence, Northern Ghana had only four institutions of higher learning, one university graduate, no extractive or productive industry, a rudimentary system of communication and agriculture that was predominantly still at the subsistence level. The region's relative socioeconomic backwardness arose from the deliberate policy of the colonial government to subordinate the interests of the region to that of the rest of the country and to turn it into a reservoir of labour. The colonial government implemented policies that frustrated the socioeconomic development of the North. It failed to develop the economic potentialities of the area, particularly cattle rearing and the cultivation of rice, cotton and shea nut. It failed to develop a good system of transport, ultimately refusing to extend the railway to the North. At the same time, education was neglected. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

110 Dakubu, M.E. Kropp

Personal names of the Dagomba / M.E. Kropp Dakubu. - 2000. - n.s., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 53-65 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2000), n.s., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 53-65.

The paper documents personal names and naming practices of the Dagomba people. The Dagomba are one of the few ethnic groups in northern Ghana where a significant

section of the community gives a name derived from Arabic as the primary or initial name. Names and the religious context of their bestowal are classified as either "traditional" or "Islamic", an indigenous classification reflecting linguistic, social, and historical distinctions. Appellatives and modes of address are considered, and titles of the main Dagomba chiefs are listed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

111 Darkwah, Kofi

Antecedents of Asante culture / by Kofi Darkwah. - 1999. - n.s., no. 3, p. 57-79 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1999), n.s., no. 3, p. 57-79.

The contribution of the Asante subgroup to the cultural development of the Akan (Ghana) is generally well known. However, there were also other Akan subgroups, less successful than the Asante militarily, whose State systems predated the Asante Kingdom, who also made important contributions to the development of what is often described as "Asante culture". Each of these pre-Asante cultures was inherited by the Asante Kingdom as it gradually conquered the preexisting States in the course of the eighteenth century. Several elements of "Asante culture" are examined, including the monarchical institution and its regal paraphernalia, the military system, political institutions, festivals, beads, gold ornaments and gold weights. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

112 Jonah, Kwesi

The C.P.P. and the Asafo Besuon : why unlike poles did not attract / by Kwesi Jonah. - 1999. - n.s., no. 3, p. 47-56 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1999), n.s., no. 3, p. 47-56.

In terms of their origin and nature, the Convention People's Party (CPP) and the Asafo companies shared several similarities. The Asafo Company started as a Fante coastal organization and the CPP as a southern coastal party. However, despite considerable efforts by the CPP and its leader and founder, Kwame Nkrumah, to absorb the Asafo Company into the CPP, the Asafo companies successfully maintained their independence and autonomy. For although the CPP and the Asafo companies had a lot in common, their *raison d'être*, world outlook, political socialization and culture were too different and too politically incongruent to allow a close and lasting collaboration. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 Justesen, Ole

The negotiations for peace in the Gold Coast 1826 to 1831 / by Ole Justesen. - 2000/01. - n.s., no. 4/5, p. 1-54 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2000/01), n.s., no. 4/5, p. 1-54.

The negotiations set in motion following the defeat of the Asantes at Katamansu (precolonial Ghana) in August 1826 led to the peace treaties of 1831 between the Asantes, the coastal nations (including Denkyira, Akwamu, Akyem and Akuapem) and the European administrations (Dutch and Danish). The historical literature has dealt with the peace process mainly on the basis of the official British reports sent back to London with only moderate use of the records in the Dutch and Danish archives. The latter contain the correspondence between the European administrations in the Gold Coast, the local correspondence within the administrations and to some extent the daily journals kept at the forts. Focusing on these sources, the present author emphasizes the periods and aspects which are only arbitrarily covered by the British sources and the historical literature, such as the divisions of opinion among and inside the local political units and in particular the policy pursued by the Danes during the negotiations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

114 MacGough, Laura J.

Civil society in post-colonial Ghana : a case study of the Ghana Institution of Engineers / by Laura J. McGough. - 1999. - n.s., no. 3, p. 1-26 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1999), n.s., no. 3, p. 1-26.

The Ghana Institution of Engineers provides an excellent case study of civil society's relationship to government. No profession is as clearly linked to development as engineering, and with each successive government emphasizing engineering projects as key to Ghana's development, the field of engineering became enmeshed in the political process. Since its establishment in 1968, the Institution has at times served as an opposition to government and promoter of democracy; at other times it has colluded with government and its membership has suffered from the same problems of corruption. Fundamentally, the Institution served - or tried to serve - the interests of its members, that is, professional engineers. The experience of the Ghana Institution of Engineers suggests that civil society institutions can serve as a check on arbitrary government rule and corruption, and that they do this best by pursuing their own interests. The Institution's promotion of "engineering principles and standards" has sometimes provided a standard of reference beyond political expediency for making crucial policy decisions. However, the perennial financial problems of the Ghana Institution of Engineers have limited its effectiveness as an opposition force to military governments, especially since engineers still depend on government contracts for much of their work. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

115 Osei-Tutu, John Kwadwo

'Space', and the marking of 'space' in Ga history, culture, and politics / by John Kwadwo Osei-Tutu. - 2000/01. - n.s., no. 4/5, p. 55-81 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2000/01), n.s., no. 4/5, p. 55-81.

The events associated with the annual Ga thanksgiving festival, 'Homowo', indicate that the Ga perceive and demarcate their physical and social space at several levels. These include the abstract, the territorial, the political, the economic, the ritual, and the personal (private, domestic and lineage). None of these spaces are discrete, they intersect at different points in time, place and situation. At the political level, the 'Homowo' partially re-enacts the spatial fragmentation of the Ga 'State' dating from the 17th century. The boundaries between the various communities express power relations. The power relations between the ruler and the ruled are based on the principle of mutual recognition. In demarcating and re-enacting their unity, the Ga have needed to redefine their spatial particularities in relation to external actors, notably their immediate neighbours and the larger State and society of Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

116 Quarcoopome, Samuel S.

Social impact of urbanisation : the case of Ga Mashie of Accra / by Samuel S. Quarcoopome. - 1998. - n.s., no. 2, p. 133-146 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (1998), n.s., no. 2, p. 133-146.

In 1887 the British transferred the capital city of Gold Coast from Cape Coast to Accra and introduced a process of urbanization in line with concepts and values completely alien to the traditions and culture of the Ga Mashie, the indigenous inhabitants. This has impacted on the function and structure of the 'wei' (singular 'we'), the lineage or extended family, which is the basic domestic and social unit of Ga Mashie society. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

117 Sackey, Brigid M.

Recognising other dimensions of epistemology : conceptualisation of 'abosom' ("deities") in Ghanaian experience / Brigid M. Sackey. - 2000. - n.s., vol. 16, no. 1, p. 13-30 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2000), n.s., vol. 16, no. 1, p. 13-30.

Drawing on insights from Ghanaian epistemology and cultural practices mainly from documented sources and personal interviews, the author rethinks basic ideas about the 'abosom' ("deities") and their relationship with human society, particularly in the use of spiritual knowledge to solve human problems. She argues that the concept of 'abosom' should be understood as part and parcel of the Akan religious heritage in Ghana. It is a

source of knowledge, particularly in the area of medicine and morality, which in turn forms the basis of human survival. The 'abosom' therefore cannot be completely jettisoned, as the Christian missionary enterprise would like. Moreover, consulting 'abosom' or shrine healing, a practice regarded by Christian missionaries as pagan and barbaric, is not tantamount to becoming a shrine worshipper. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Sakyi, E. Kojo

'Gone but not forgotten': chieftaincy, accountability and State audit in Ghana, 1993-99 / E. Kojo Sakyi. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 1, p. 131-145 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 131-145.

Chieftaincy, though the oldest and most respected governance institution in Ghana, has been neglected and marginalized for a long time. Ghana has implemented far-reaching institutional reforms but not a single reform programme has been directed at improving the institutional capacity of the oldest governance institution of the country. Nevertheless, the Houses of Chiefs and Traditional Councils are still required to submit books of accounts to the Auditor-General. This article evaluates the impact of the Auditor-General's work on the accountability of the chieftaincy institution. It first outlines the history of chieftaincy and its status in the context of the 1992 Constitution and the new local government system. Then it looks at the Auditor-General's reports and gives a review of the major issues raised regarding the financial administration of the Houses of Chiefs and Traditional Councils over the period 1993-1999. These issues include poor accounting, operating without estimates, and unintentional violation of financial regulations, which are all related to a lack of competent staff. The article ends with recommendations for reform. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

119 Spécial

Spécial Ghana / enquête et réd.: Sabine Cessou. - 2004. - année 59 no. 3039, p. 243-268 : foto's, graf., krt., tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59 no. 3039, p. 243-268 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.

En trois ans, John Kufuor a réussi l'exploit de donner une image d'une certaine tradition démocratique au Ghana. Sorti vainqueur des élections de décembre 2000, le successeur de Jerry Rawlings, un chef d'État militaire parvenu deux fois au pouvoir par le biais de coups d'État, incarne aujourd'hui une stabilité politique qui paraît presque l'apanage du Ghana. Après un aperçu de la situation politique, ce dossier sur le Ghana aborde le contexte macroéconomique. Le pays s'est relativement bien porté en 2003 mais davantage en raison des cours du cacao et de l'or en hausse et d'investissements miniers, qu'en raison de la crise en Côte d'Ivoire. Ensuite, le dossier examine l'idée de

"l'exception ghanéenne", souvent décrite comme un mélange de dynamisme et de simplicité des rapports humains. Après une analyse des investissements - qui reprennent, mais se concentrent essentiellement dans les mines - le dossier passe en revue les secteurs de l'agriculture - le cacao, encore et toujours; de l'industrie - des performances inégales; des mines - une pluie de dollars; de l'énergie - amélioration en vue; des transports - le Ghana aurait-il pu davantage profiter de la crise ivoirienne?; des banques - la Société générale vise l'effet d'entraînement; des télécommunications - les défaillances persistent. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

120 Witte, Marleen de

Money and death: funeral business in Asante, Ghana / Marleen de Witte. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 4, p. 531-559 : foto's - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 4, p. 531-559 : foto's.

This article examines the current commercialization and expansion of Asante funeral celebrations in Ghana. Funerals have always been the main public social events in Asante, but the growing funeral business significantly alters the way death is celebrated. The article takes as a point of departure a view of death as a field of strategic interaction, providing the ritual context for the creation of remembrance and identities, the elaboration of differences, the competition for status and power, and the negotiation of culture and social bonds and values. Within the framing narrative of respect for the dead and guiding the spirit to the next world, funerals are much about life. The article describes how, in shaping death, people deal with money to negotiate values of life and relations between the living, and shows that, contrary to both popular belief and critique on global commercialization, in Asante the money economy and the social significance of the funeral tradition do not contravene, but rather reinforce each other. Indeed, it is exactly through money and commodification that funeral celebrations are expanding, social ties forged, and cultural performances stimulated, albeit in new ways. In Asante funerals, people appropriate practices of consumption and commercial enterprise as well as indigenous traditions and exchange patterns in a process of 'cultural bricolage', and develop new, local styles of celebrating death, in which money has come to play a central role as an expression of lifestyles, cultural values and ideals. It is argued that 'traditional ritual' cannot be understood unless we move beyond the rather rigid opposition between tradition and modernity still prevalent in ritual studies to acknowledge the open, flexible nature of tradition that makes it so vibrant in modern African life. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

121 Migraine-George, Thérèse

Beyond the 'internalist' vs. 'externalist' debate: the local-global identities of African homosexuals in two films, 'Woubi Chéri' and 'Dakan' / Thérèse Migraine-George. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 45-56 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 45-56.

The 1997 movie 'Dakan', considered to be the first feature film on homosexuality from sub-Saharan Africa, explores the tensions experienced by two young homosexual men from Guinea because of their conflicting social, cultural and sexual identities. The 1998 documentary 'Woubi Chéri' focuses on a community of homosexuals, transvestites and 'woubis' (men choosing to play the role of 'wife' in their relationships with other men) in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. This paper looks at how the protagonists' struggles and quest for identity are determined by both local and global dynamics. I argue that their homosexual experiences need to be studied in the light of both the history of same-sex practices in sub-Saharan African societies, and of the Westernized aspects of these societies. The protagonists' marginality can be seen as a 'global' consequence of the discrimination experienced by gay people all over the world, while also being the result of the specific social, cultural and economic structures governing their mostly patriarchal and family-oriented communities. However, their quest for identity can also be looked at as a metaphor for contemporary African societies' need to redefine their own traditions and to resist the often dehumanizing impact of Western globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

IVORY COAST

122 Zongo, Mahamadou

La diaspora burkinabé en Côte d'Ivoire: trajectoire historique, recomposition des dynamiques migratoires et rapport avec le pays d'origine / Mahamadou Zongo. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 58-72 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 58-72.

Depuis la tentative de coup d'État de septembre 2002 en Côte d'Ivoire, et à la suite des accusations portées par les hautes autorités ivoiriennes contre le Burkina Faso, la situation des Burkinabés en Côte d'Ivoire s'est considérablement dégradée. De nombreux Burkinabés ont dû retourner dans leur pays d'origine. Cet article s'interroge tout d'abord sur la formation et l'implantation de la communauté burkinabé en Côte d'Ivoire et la dynamique migratoire enclenchée dans la période coloniale, puis sur les rapports qu'entretiennent les Burkinabés de l'extérieur - vivant en milieu rural - avec leur pays d'origine. Les immigrés burkinabés ont dans l'ensemble su résister à la crise qui a

commencé à la fin de la décennie 1970. Cependant, l'adoption en 1998 de la loi foncière, qui exclut les non-Ivoiriens de la propriété foncière, a conduit certains Burkinabés à prospecter au Burkina Faso pour anticiper et préparer des possibilités de repli en cas de dégradation de la situation. Mais, à l'occasion des visites au village natal, les migrants investissaient très peu dans des activités rémunératrices. Le "retour" au pays demande beaucoup d'efforts d'adaptation et fait découvrir leur altérité aux anciens migrants. Des associations, créées sur la base du lieu de provenance, permettent de surmonter les premières difficultés. Selon cet article, la crise aura des effets structurants sur les rapports que les Burkinabés de Côte d'Ivoire entretiennent aussi bien avec le pays d'accueil qu'avec le pays d'origine; mais les choix d'investissement seront fortement déterminés par les initiatives politiques que chacun des deux pays adoptera à l'issue de la crise. Notes, réf. (Paru aussi dans: *Politique africaine*, no. 90 (2003), p. 58-72.) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

123 Akindès, Francis

Côte d'Ivoire: socio-political crises, 'ivoirité' and the course of history / Francis Akindès. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 11-28 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 11-28.

The sociopolitical crisis that has developed in Côte d'Ivoire since December 1999 led to a break in a relatively long period of political stability. This article assesses the background and significance of the crisis. It argues that Houphouët-Boigny's 'compromise model', characterized by a predominance of the economic over the political, had reached a saturation point in a society profoundly transformed by economic, demographic and political developments. As a reaction to the effects of three decades of economic openness, a new version of ethnonationalism developed, the so-called 'ivoirité' (Ivorianness). The rhetoric of 'ivoirité' came into existence under the Bédié regime and 'ivoirité' as a State doctrine was reinforced during the period of transition after the military coup of December 1999. Today a central issue is the political reconstruction of new pillars of citizenship. The sociopolitical crisis seems to be rooted in the paradoxical fact that the political class is retreating into an identity logic which engenders exclusions and banishes any perspective of defining a forged citizenship and a shared political culture. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

124 Bahi, Aghi

La "Sorbonne" d'Abidjan: rêve de démocratie ou naissance d'un espace public? / Aghi Bahi. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-17 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-17.

Depuis quelques années se développent, à Abidjan, des forums plus ou moins spontanés dont le plus ancien est la "Sorbonne" du quartier du Plateau ainsi baptisée en référence à la célèbre université parisienne. Des jeunes citoyens s'y regroupent pour parler de politique. Pour le sens commun, souvent repris par la presse locale, il s'agit de regroupements de personnes désœuvrées. Cet article s'interroge sur le sens de ce phénomène et émet l'hypothèse de la naissance de l'espace public dans le contexte nouveau du multipartisme en Côte d'Ivoire. En s'appuyant sur des observations et des entretiens, l'article décrit cette situation typique et montre que le sens construit par les acteurs est celui de la démocratie 'authentique' où les individus débattent librement des affaires de la cité. Le retour au multipartisme, mais surtout la nouvelle Constitution issue de la transition militaro-civile de l'année 2000 ont contribué à répandre l'idée de la libération de la parole chez les jeunes hommes issus du milieu citoyen populaire et à modifier leur rapport au politique. Les contingences de l'histoire immédiate de la Côte d'Ivoire ont versé la "Sorbonne" et les autres forums dans la société civile et en font l'expression patente de l'opinion publique. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

125 Campbell, Bonnie

Defining new development options and new social compromises in the context of reduced political space: reflections on the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire / Bonnie Campbell. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 29-44 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 29-44.

The situation of violence which prevails in Côte d'Ivoire is the expression of a complex set of factors. This paper draws attention to the links between the current political and military crisis and the reshaping of political space on the one hand, and the manner in which economic reforms were introduced into the country over the last twenty years on the other. Rather than contributing to the renewal of past modes, the adjustment process appears to have been quite compatible with their continuation. Among the consequences, however, the reduction of the scope of State patronage was to entail a narrowing of the internal base of political legitimacy. Furthermore, political processes tended to be reduced to technical administrative procedures. The result appears to have contributed to the de-politicization of key issues (poverty, citizenship) that were increasingly treated as issues of good management. The paper briefly recalls certain political dimensions of the 'Ivorian miracle', of the adjustment process and the transition period, in order to argue that the present crisis is, among other things, deeply rooted in the nature of the reform process introduced over the last two decades. If lasting political solutions are to be found, it appears essential that conditions prerequisite to the shaping of longer term development strategies capable of reversing present trends of social

marginalization and exclusion must also be addressed. Bibliogr. notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

126 Coulibaly, Alban Alexandre

Les articles 41 et 50 de la Constitution ivoirienne: obstacles potentiels à la mise en œuvre d'une alternance démocratique / par Alban Alexandre Coulibaly. - 2003. - année 57, no. 1, p. 39-52 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 1, p. 39-52.

Il est essentiel que les juristes africains en général et en particulier ivoiriens se penchent sur les questions institutionnelles touchant leur pays, car le vide juridique laissé en la matière est préjudiciable à la stabilité institutionnelle et normative désirée. L'auteur constate dans la première partie un certain vide juridico-constitutionnel dû à l'absence d'une réflexion profonde sur les mécanismes de collaboration des pouvoirs publics institués dans la nouvelle constitution ivoirienne, adoptée par le référendum de juillet 2000. La deuxième partie montre l'impossibilité d'opérer une alternance politique avec l'énoncé des articles 41 et 50 de la Constitution ivoirienne. Dans la troisième partie, l'auteur appuie son argument par une étude comparative avec la pratique ayant cours aux États-Unis et en France, afin de montrer les limites des deux dispositions visées dans la présente contribution. Enfin, la conclusion met en garde par rapport à la tournure que prend la fin de la transition politique en Côte d'Ivoire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

127 Marie, Alain

La violence faite à l'individu (la communauté au révélateur de la sorcellerie) / Alain Marie. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 13-32 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 13-32.

L'argumentaire de ce texte s'inspire d'une expérience ethnologique découvrant progressivement, sur le terrain, la face cachée des univers communautaires. Les univers communautaires sont animés par une logique totalitaire qui soumet l'individu au refoulement de sa dimension la plus individuelle - son individualisme. Le microcosme villageois donne à voir cette violence dans les relations sociales les plus banales, entre hommes et femmes et entre aînés et cadets. Le phénomène de la sorcellerie est aussi à mettre en rapport avec le dispositif de refoulement de l'individualisme. Le cas d'une société urbaine (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire) dans les années 1990, aux prises avec la crise économique, montre que la violence tend à devenir réciproque et à s'extérioriser, quand les individus réagissent par la violence à la violence supposée de leur communauté. Enfin, à considérer les affinités entre communautés (traditionnelles) et communautarismes (modernes), on comprend que ceux-ci puissent s'appuyer sur celles-là et se nourrir de leur violence propre. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

128 Migraine-George, Thérèse

Beyond the 'internalist' vs. 'externalist' debate: the local-global identities of African homosexuals in two films, 'Woubi Chéri' and 'Dakan' / Thérèse Migraine-George. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 45-56 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 45-56.

The 1997 movie 'Dakan', considered to be the first feature film on homosexuality from sub-Saharan Africa, explores the tensions experienced by two young homosexual men from Guinea because of their conflicting social, cultural and sexual identities. The 1998 documentary 'Woubi Chéri' focuses on a community of homosexuals, transvestites and 'woubis' (men choosing to play the role of 'wife' in their relationships with other men) in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. This paper looks at how the protagonists' struggles and quest for identity are determined by both local and global dynamics. I argue that their homosexual experiences need to be studied in the light of both the history of same-sex practices in sub-Saharan African societies, and of the Westernized aspects of these societies. The protagonists' marginality can be seen as a 'global' consequence of the discrimination experienced by gay people all over the world, while also being the result of the specific social, cultural and economic structures governing their mostly patriarchal and family-oriented communities. However, their quest for identity can also be looked at as a metaphor for contemporary African societies' need to redefine their own traditions and to resist the often dehumanizing impact of Western globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

129 Spécial

Spécial Côte d'Ivoire / enquête et réd.: Frédéric Lejeal. - 2004. - année 59 no. 3042, p. 415-458 : foto's, krt., tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59 no. 3042, p. 415-458 : foto's, krt., tab.

Après un aperçu de la crise politique ivoirienne, ce dossier sur la Côte d'Ivoire aborde la situation macroéconomique. L'économie ivoirienne, qui avait amorcé une relance durant les neuf premiers mois de 2002, connaîtra une récession en 2003 avec, probablement, une reprise de croissance en 2004. Le niveau de décroissance a cependant été limité grâce aux cultures de rente - notamment le cacao - et à la bonne réactivité du tissu industriel. Concernant les services publics, le dossier constate que les principales entreprises nationales, assurant souvent une mission de service public, ont subi de lourdes pertes mais ont maintenu leurs prestations dans les zones sous contrôle rebelle. Le port autonome d'Abidjan reprend son souffle. Mais la guerre a modifié les logiques portuaires de la sous-région. Les ports environnants ont engagé d'importants investissements pour s'agrandir et se moderniser, ce qui devrait exacerber la concurrence au cours des prochaines années. La crise a plongé les entreprises dans

une situation très tendue. Le dossier présente un portrait de la pâtisserie-chocolaterie 'La palmeraie Eynard', qui est emblématique des difficultés rencontrées par les PMI en Côte d'Ivoire. Ensuite sont examinés successivement les secteurs du transport aérien, des fruits, du cacao, de l'hôtellerie, et, après un entretien avec Jean-Louis Billon, président de la Chambre de commerce et d'industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI), les secteurs des télécommunications et du pétrole. Sont traités aussi le régime fiscal des sociétés soumises à l'impôt sur les sociétés (BIC) et, finalement, la situation humanitaire, qui est particulièrement préoccupante pour les populations situées en zone rebelle. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

130 Vidal, Claudine

La brutalisation du champ politique ivoirien, 1990-2003 / Claudine Vidal. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 45-57 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 45-57.

Il fut un temps où la culture de la paix était, dans le discours public, le symbole même de la Côte d'Ivoire. Dans cet article, l'auteur s'attache à repérer des ruptures dans le répertoire des actions politiques, à situer les moments où des hommes et des groupes franchirent des seuils de violence jusque-là inconnus, alors qu'ils auraient pu choisir d'autres formes d'action. L'auteur date le début de la brutalisation des rapports de force politique dès les années 1990 déjà, du vivant de l'habile président Houphouët-Boigny, dont l'ère n'avait d'ailleurs pas été aussi paisible qu'elle en avait la réputation. Par la suite, l'introduction du multipartisme et la difficile succession de Houphouët-Boigny (mort en décembre 1993) déchaîneront les ambitions des prétendants au pouvoir présidentiel. Les élections présidentielles du 23 octobre 1995 inaugureront, pour l'opposition, le recours politique à l'usage illégal de la force. Ce recours constitue une rupture essentielle des modalités de la confrontation politique qui avaient jusqu'alors existé. À l'extérieur des partis politiques, les pratiques de brutalisation gagnèrent les milieux journalistiques, intellectuels, étudiants, religieux, malgré les résistances qui pouvaient s'y opposer. L'épisode des violences et spoliations contre des 'allochtones' (Burkinabé) - contre lesquelles les autorités ne prennent pas de mesures effectives - à Tabou en novembre 1999, marque une rupture significative dans les relations entre Ivoiriens et étrangers. Une dynamique de "miliciarisation", accompagnant la violence par les forces armées d'État, suivit le coup d'État militaire du 24 décembre 1999 et la tentative de coup d'État du 19 septembre 2002. La guerre civile entra dans la vie quotidienne et donna lieu à des violences extrêmes qui auraient été, quelques années plus tôt, impensables en Côte d'Ivoire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

LIBERIA

131 Frempong, Kaakyire Duku

The Liberian civil war : the Tubman factor / Kaakyire Duku Frempong. - 2000/01. - n.s., no. 4/5, p. 123-130 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2000/01), n.s., no. 4/5, p. 123-130.

When William Tubman assumed the presidency of Liberia in 1944 an Americo-Liberian hegemony had existed for already more than a century. Notwithstanding the Open Door policy and the Unification Policy, which became virtually synonymous with Tubman's name, the overriding goal remained the retention of Americo-Liberian economic and political hegemony. Tubman merely allowed those changes that did not threaten this hegemony. Other aspects of Tubman's 27 years of rule, such as the personalization of rule, the heavy reliance on security networks, the intimidation of political opponents and the manipulation of the constitution, further establish the close link with Liberia's eventual descent into anarchy. His successor, William Tolbert, was ousted in a coup by Samuel K. Doe in 1980. It would seem that Tubman's rule had made a great impression on Doe, given the parallels that can be drawn between the two leaders. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

132 Jaye, Thomas

Liberia: an analysis of post-Taylor politics / Thomas Jaye. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 643-648 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 643-648.

Since the departure of Charles Taylor from Liberia on 11 August 2003, Liberian stakeholders have signed a peace agreement in Accra, Ghana, and a transitional leadership has been elected and inducted into office on 14 October of that same year. Can we say now that peace has finally dawned upon Liberia and West Africa? In order to address this question, this paper analyses post-Taylor politics. Ideologically, all but four of the 18 political parties which gathered in Accra originated from the True Whig Party (TWP) tradition. This tradition dominates Liberian politics today and its representatives will do everything to shape the results of the coming elections of 2005 in their favour because the class they represent is bent on perpetuating itself in power. Because of the relative weakness of the left there is virtually no counter-hegemonic force and agenda for development in post-war Liberia. There is also a regional dimension to the war in Liberia. For security and personal reasons, various regimes in West Africa have supported one armed faction or the other. Further areas of tension concern the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and nominations to positions in the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL). [ASC Leiden abstract]

133 Murphy, William P.

Military patrimonialism and child soldier clientalism in the Liberian and Sierra Leonean civil wars / William P. Murphy. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 2, p. 61-87 - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 61-87.

This article uses a Weberian model of patrimonialism to analyse clientalist and 'staff' roles of child soldiers in the military regimes of the civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone. It thereby examines institutional aspects of child soldier identity and behaviour not addressed in other standard models of child soldiers as coerced victims, revolutionary idealists, or delinquent opportunists. It shifts analytical attention from nation-State patrimonialism to the patrimonial dimensions of rebel regimes. It locates child soldiers within a social organization of domination and reciprocity based on violence structured through patronage ties with military commanders. It identifies child soldier 'staff' functions within the administration of a patrimonial regime. A Weberian focus on the institutionalization and strategies of domination and dependency provides a corrective to views that exoticize child soldiers, decontextualize their behaviour, or essentialize their 'youth' as an explanatory principle. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

MALI

134 Gallin, Annabelle

Proposition d'une étude stylistique de la céramique imprimée de Kobadi: définition de classes morphométriques des vases et analyse de la composition de leurs décors / Annabelle Gallin. - 2001/02. - t. 10/11, p. 117-133 : ill., foto's, tab - In: *Préhistoire anthropologie méditerranéennes*: (2001/02), t. 10/11, p. 117-133 : ill., foto's, tab.

Cet article propose une analyse de la céramique de Kobadi au Mali en développant une analyse stylistique. Il présente à cette fin un protocole de description et d'analyse de la composition des décors. Le protocole est appliqué aux tessons de bord découverts dans des sondages effectués en 1995 qui permettent de reconstituer la forme et l'ensemble de la partie ornée des vases. Deux groupes de céramique définis grâce à leur différence de pâte sont classés par la forme de pots et de lèvre et le diamètre à l'ouverture. Les décors de chacune de ces classes sont décrits et les règles de composition sont enregistrées. Les deux groupes sont alors comparés sur les critères suivants: morphométrie, répertoire des motifs et règles de composition des décors. Enfin, leurs relations avec les assemblages céramiques des sites néolithiques proches de Kobadi sont envisagés, de façon à montrer la place de ces ensembles céramiques dans le Néolithique du Delta intérieur du Niger. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

135 MacDougall, E. Ann

Perfecting the "fertile seed": the 'Compagnie du sel aggloméré' and colonial capitalism, c. 1890-1905 / E. Ann McDougall. - 2002. - no. 30, p. 53-80 - In: *African Economic History*: (2002), no. 30, p. 53-80.

In 1893, the Compagnie du sel aggloméré pour exportation (CSA) was launched under the patronage of the French colonial firm the Compagnie française de l'Afrique occidentale (CFAO). The company aimed at expanding colonial commerce, particularly salt exports, into West Africa's Soudan, thereby supplanting Saharan salts. This was to be accomplished by using a French invention to remove the impediments to transporting and marketing French sea salt: the sea salt was agglomerated into compact blocks. However, the product 'sel aggloméré' never quite reached the standard of perfection needed to equal, let alone supplant, Saharan salts in the markets of the Soudan. Only a few years after its inception, the CSA was forced to seek both new patronage and new local African distributors. It reconstituted itself as the Compagnie nouvelle du sel aggloméré, then vanished from colonial records and French business archives after 1905. The story of the CSA is the story of failure: an individual failure which was nonetheless revealing of a collective illusion of what capitalism and colonialism could accomplish in West Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

136 Mondes

Les mondes Dogon / catalogue réalisé sous la dir. de Moussa Konaté et Michel Le Bris. - Daoulas : Centre Culturel Abbaye Daoulas ; [S.l.] : Hoëbeke, 2002. - 199 p. : ill. ; 27 cm - Uitg. t.g.v. de gelijknamige tentoonstelling in Abbaye Daoulas. - Bibliogr.: p. 198-199. - Filmogr.: p. 199.

ISBN 2-8423-0138-2

Ce catalogue accompagne l'exposition sur les mondes dogon (Mali) qui a été réalisée à l'Abbaye de Daoulas (Finistère, France), de 26 avril jusqu'à 27 octobre 2002. Une partie importante de l'exposition fut consacrée à l'œuvre d'un grand sculpteur africain: Amahiguerre Dolo. Le catalogue comprend des articles sur la maison dogon, la philosophie et la religion dogon, la médecine, la société, l'esthétique des masques, les costumes et parures, les contes, les villages fortifiés, et les sculptures dogon. [ASC Leiden abstract]

137 Rimbault, Michel

La poterie du site néolithique de Kobadi dans le Sahel malien / Michel Rimbault, Dominique Commelin. - 2001/02. - t. 10/11, p. 107-116 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab - In: *Préhistoire anthropologie méditerranéennes*: (2001/02), t. 10/11, p. 107-116 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Cet article présente la poterie du site néolithique récent de Kobadi au Mali, dans la zone sahélienne, non loin de la Mauritanie, recueillie pendant deux campagnes de fouilles. Certains aspects originaux du façonnage de la panse (en deux temps) sont détaillés. Les formes et les caractéristiques morphométriques sont analysées. À côté d'une tradition issue du substrat saharien, l'étude des décors (techniques et motifs) met en évidence l'utilisation de textiles ou de vannerie en impression directe ou roulée. Ces décors connaîtront un développement important pendant la période protohistorique dans la zone lacustre. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

138 Urbain, Jean-Claude

L'industrie lithique de Kobadi (Sahel malien): aspects techniques, socio-économiques et culturels / Jean-Claude Urbain. - 2001/02. - t. 10/11, p. 135-144 : foto's, tab - In: *Préhistoire anthropologie méditerranéennes*: (2001/02), t. 10/11, p. 135-144 : foto's, tab.

L'industrie lithique de Kobadi au Mali s'inscrit dans une tradition matérielle "transsahélienne" qui dépasse le cadre strict du Néolithique "saharo-soudanais". Remarquable par ses armatures polies, ses meules à surface active striée et ses pierres à cupules, l'ensemble étudié révèle une industrie conditionnée par de fortes contraintes environnementales et économiques. Si la périphérie régionale du site propose quelques affleurements gréseux, certaines roches comme la dolérite ne se rencontrent que sur les lointains dhars mauritaniens et suggèrent des contacts entre populations. À la fin du Néolithique, les chasseurs pêcheurs de Kobadi se sont dotés d'un outillage lithique adapté à un mode de vie sédentaire et complémentaire à l'utilisation intensive de l'os, des matières végétales et de la céramique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITANIA

139 Dossier

Dossier Mauritanie / Nathalie Gillet [et al.]. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3061, p. 1522-1548 : fig., foto's, graf., krt., tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3061, p. 1522-1548 : fig., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

La société mauritanienne, autrefois nomade à 95 pour cent, a connu en l'espace d'une trentaine d'années un bouleversement formidable, sous le double effet de la sédentarisation et de l'urbanisation. Les grandes sécheresses des années 1970 ont eu raison d'un mode de vie devenu trop rude, et sédentarisé à 95 pour cent la population. Mais les Mauritaniens sont restés profondément attachés au désert. En outre, la société est restée divisée en groupes tribaux et ethniques, séparés en grandes catégories: maures blancs, maures noirs (négro-africains) et haratines (anciens esclaves). Après un

aperçu de la société mauritanienne, ce dossier spécial sur la Mauritanie examine la situation politique. Un an après le putsch manqué de juin 2003, la situation politique semble bloquée, sur fond de division de l'opposition, de 'menace islamique' exagérée. Le processus démocratique n'a pas conduit à une alternance. Économiquement, la Mauritanie va dans le bon sens. Ses défis actuels sont les failles du système financier et la bonne répartition de la future manne pétrolière. L'économie mauritanienne est une économie ouverte mais avec un secteur privé à caractère tribal. Le pays est un bon élève des institutions financières internationales. La croissance a été soutenue en 2003, et devrait dépasser les 5 pour cent en 2004 grâce à une meilleure production agricole (5,6 pour cent du PIB) et minière ainsi qu'à la bonne tenue de son secteur de la construction, malgré la baisse de l'élevage qui représente environ 14 pour cent du PIB en moyenne. Le gouvernement a mené de réels efforts pour améliorer les conditions de vie de la population. Mais la Mauritanie est un des pays les plus pauvres du monde selon le classement du PNUD. L'importance des migrations internes, la détérioration des infrastructures économiques et sociales de base, la baisse de la production agricole ont conduit au fil des années à une baisse du niveau de vie de la population. Le dossier examine successivement les secteurs financier, commercial, minier, de la pêche, de l'élevage, des transports, et des télécommunications. Il comporte aussi une analyse 'risque pays' du Ducroire, qui fournit des possibilités d'assurance-crédit sur la Mauritanie pour les opérateurs d'exportation, et une analyse de la fiscalité des sociétés de la part de Ernst & Young Law. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

140 Botte, Roger

Le droit contre l'esclavage au Niger / Roger Botte. - 2003. - no. 90, p. 127-139 : tab - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 90, p. 127-139 : tab.

Contre ceux qui pensaient l'esclavage révolu sous sa forme archaïque ou canonique - un pouvoir exercé par une personne sur une autre et des relations maître/esclave fondées sur l'exploitation directe du second par le premier -, une enquête conduite au Niger, auprès de 11 001 esclaves, par l'organisation antiesclavagiste Timidria met en évidence des données incontestables: l'esclavage existe dans les faits et ses structures sociales génèrent toujours des assujettissements bien actuels. Or, dans le contexte de la 33e session de la Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples qui s'est tenue à Niamey (5-29 mai 2003), l'Assemblée nationale du Niger a voté, le 5 mai, l'inscription dans le code pénal des incriminations de "crime d'esclavage" et de "délit d'esclavage". Cependant, les chefs traditionnels du Niger montrent peu d'empressement à lutter dans la pratique contre ce phénomène. Avec deux annexes,

dont le texte de la loi du 15 juillet 1961 portant institution du code pénal. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 232). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

141 Gado, Boureïma

Quel partenariat pour accompagner le renforcement du processus démocratique au Niger? / par Boureïma Gado. - 2002. - t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 400-423 - In: *Mondes et cultures*: (2002), t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 400-423.

Cette communication évoque quel partenariat de l'extérieur pourrait accompagner le processus démocratique dans la République du Niger. Elle rappelle tout d'abord quelles sont les contraintes et les potentialités du Niger liées à la géographie, puis montre l'évolution de l'économie du pays. Le Niger fait partie des pays que le système des Nations unies (PNUD) qualifie de moins avancés, et est, selon la Banque mondiale, un pays pauvre très endetté (PPTTE). C'est cependant l'un des pays qui reçoit le moins d'aide au développement soit par tête d'habitant soit par volume, comparativement à d'autres pays mieux lotis. Il s'agit de casser le cercle vicieux dans lequel les plus démunis sont les moins soutenus. L'articulation entre partenariat et renforcement du processus démocratique peut permettre le développement du Niger à deux conditions: que les partenaires du Niger accroissent leurs appuis financiers dont le volume actuel est l'un des plus faibles de la sous-région et ne peut permettre la mise en œuvre d'actions d'envergure pour améliorer l'Indice Développement Humain (IDH), et que la qualité de l'utilisation des ressources du partenariat soit substantiellement améliorée tant au niveau de la consommation des crédits que du choix des actions. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGERIA

142 Adam, James Akperan

The macroeconomics of fiscal deficits in Nigeria / James Akperan Adam and Abiodun Surajudeen Bankole. - 2000. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 263-290 : graf., tab - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (2000), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 263-290 : graf., tab.

The paper examines the effects and determinants of fiscal deficits in a macroeconomic context in Nigeria using the Two-Stage-Least-Squares (2SLS) method on data for the period 1970-1999. It was found that fiscal deficits and domestic credit have a positive impact on money supply and reliance on the financial market for government financing leads to increases in interest rate. An expansionary fiscal policy will crowd-out investment through interest rate channels. Excess supply of money, apart from raising prices, also puts pressure on the foreign exchange market. Exchange rates are positively related to investment and output. The paper submits that a reduction in federal

government presence in the economy, lower interest rates, and increased fiscal decentralization are crucial to deficit reduction and improvement in investment, growth and macroeconomic performance. The paper recommends that government should reduce its deficits and domestic credit to check excess money supply. Similarly, a reduction in fiscal deficits and imports is capable of reducing inflation. The privatization of public enterprises and fiscal decentralization as well as fiscal discipline will help to improve government's fiscal performance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

143 Agbola, Tunde

Social and environmental dimensions of the changing land cover pattern in Ibadan : a hilly indigenous African city / Tunde Agbola and T.A. Olurin. - 2000. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 381-400 : krt - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (2000), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 381-400 : krt.

This article describes the settlement of Ibadan (Nigeria) and the effects of its expansion on the land use pattern of the area. As the town grew, land which had previously been mainly agricultural was used for building houses, industrial establishments, research and educational institutions. Most of these were built without infrastructural facilities. Many of the hills were deforested and this led to environmental degradation. The changing land cover pattern has had mixed social, ecological and environmental consequences for the lives of Ibadan city residents. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

144 Ayegboyin, Deji

Taxonomy of churches in Nigeria : a historical perspective / Deji Ayegboyin & F.K. Asonzeh Ukah. - 2002. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 68-86 - In: *Orita*: (2002), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 68-86.

Since the introduction of Christianity in Nigeria in the middle of the nineteenth century, different strands or versions of Christian traditions have developed. This article presents a taxonomy of churches in Nigeria based on patterns of historical growth, theological orientation, liturgical practices and sociopolitical orientation. It distinguishes mainline churches (sometimes also called historic, established, mainstream, orthodox or mission churches), Ethiopian Churches, African Indigenous Churches (AIC) and Pentecostalism (with at least four strands: classical, indigenous, charismatic and neo-pentecostal movements). Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Corruption

Corruption in Nigeria : the Niger Delta experience / ed. by Christian Akani. - Enugu : Fourth Dimension Publishers, 2002. - XXII, 89 p. ; 22 cm - Met bijl., index, noten. ISBN 978-156-485-7

On 26-27 May, 2000, a conference organized by the Institute for Academic Freedom in Nigeria on 'Corruption in Nigeria: the Niger Delta experience' took place in Rumuomasi, Port Harcourt, Rivers State of Nigeria. This collective volume presents five presentations delivered at the conference. Contents: Overview, by Akani Christian; Political economy of corruption in Nigeria, by Arthur Agwuncha Nwankwo; The Nigerian State as an instrument of corruption, by Akani Christian; Corruption and the challenges of development in the Niger Delta, by Ekeng A. Anam-Ndu; Underdevelopment and corruption in the Niger Delta, by Esko Toyo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Crumbley, Deidre Helen

Patriarchies, prophets, and procreation: sources of gender practices in three African churches / Deidre Helen Crumbley. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 4, p. 584-605 - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 4, p. 584-605.

The Celestial Church of Christ, the Christ Apostolic Church, and the Church of the Lord (Aladura) are indigenous churches in Nigeria, which share the selective blending of Christian and Yoruba religious traditions; however, their gender practices, specifically female access to decisionmaking roles, vary dramatically. The Celestial Church's prohibition against the ordination of women is associated with ritual impurity. Christ Apostolic excludes women from ordination, but without an explicit ideology of impurity. The Church of the Lord (Aladura) ordains women but prohibits them from the sanctuary when they are menstruating. Do these institutionalized constraints derive from colonial or precolonial gender practices? What other factors might contribute to these gender patterns? This paper argues that these gender practices derive from intersecting ambiguities in Western and African gender practices, which both empower and disempower women. The paper also assesses the interplay of doctrine and institutional history in gender dynamics. Finally, it explores the interaction of cultural legacy and socioenvironmental pressures in the ritualization of the female body in this African setting. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

147 Dibua, J.I.

Agricultural modernization, the environment and sustainable production in Nigeria, 1970-1985 / J.I. Dibua. - 2002. - no. 30, p. 107-137 : tab - In: *African Economic History*: (2002), no. 30, p. 107-137 : tab.

This paper examines agricultural modernization and sustainable production in Nigeria. It looks at the integrated rural development programmes that were launched by successive administrations during the period 1970-1985, viz. the National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), the Green Revolution (GR), and the Agricultural Development Projects (ADP), the experience with

State-ownership of large-scale farms at Agbede and Warrake in the former Bendel State of Nigeria, and the Bakolori irrigation scheme. These are examined with regard to their impact on environmental sustainability and sustainable agricultural production in the country. In spite of all the modernization programmes, the performance of the agricultural sector did not improve. On the contrary, it stagnated. A major factor responsible for this was the decision to transplant alien technologies into the country without taking into account the environmental realities and the socioeconomic matrix on which indigenous agricultural practices were based. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Ijaiya, Gafar T.

Urban poverty incidence in Nigeria : a case study of Ilorin metropolis / Gafar T. Ijaiya. - 2000. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 411-426 : tab - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (2000), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 411-426 : tab.

This paper examines the poverty situation in Ilorin metropolis (Nigeria) using the P-alpha class of poverty measures. To determine the poverty situation, a structured questionnaire was administered to 480 heads of households randomly selected from different social backgrounds. The report shows that 58 percent of the respondents were categorized as suffering from poverty, with a 0.21 poverty gap index and a 0.04 severity of poverty index. The causes of poverty in Ilorin metropolis include lack or limited supply of some basic necessities of life such as shelter, potable water and basic health care services. The consequences include psychological distress, increase in destitution, child labour and crime. Public investment in urban infrastructure, provision of credit facilities, involvement of the people in development decisions that affect their lives, and, most especially, good governance at the municipal level, were suggested as solutions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

149 Ikpe, Ukana B.

Grassroots democracy in Nigeria / Ukana B. Ikpe. - 2002. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 30-39 : fig - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2002), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 30-39 : fig.

In Nigeria, the institutionalization of a local government system or grassroots democracy has remained the cornerstone of the democratization programmes of successive regimes. However, the masses remain as irrelevant as ever in the political process. The constituents and dynamics of grassroots democracy need to be understood. Democracy has largely existed at the central elitist or State level with only a superficial penetration into the grassroots. If Nigeria is sincere about grassroots democracy, political and governance processes in primary grassroots structures such as clans, villages, lineages and families must also be democratized. Moreover, grassroots democracy must be more than the election of local government officials. Only when the masses start to attach

greater importance to the sanctity of elections and, as a result, legitimize rulers by voting, will grassroots democracy be institutionalized. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

150 Kolapo, Femi J.

European explorers and aspects of 19th century Nupe history / by Femi J. Kolapo. - 2000/01. - n.s., no. 4/5, p. 105-122 - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2000/01), n.s., no. 4/5, p. 105-122.

Historical explanations have related the current low population density of the Middle Belt of Nigeria to precolonial slave raiding. In a 1969 article in 'Journal of African History' (p. 551-564) Michael Mason contested the applicability of the term "slave raiding" to the 19th-century military activities of the Nupe emirate in the Nigerian Middle Belt. He argued that the only slave raiding that took place were justifiable attempts on the part of this Muslim State to periodically enforce tribute collection due to it for the protection it gave to its non-Muslim subjects. Mason posited that academics had uncritically accepted the exaggerated accounts given by European explorers such as H. Clapperton and Richard Lander of military events of which they did not have first-hand observation. The present author reviews the credibility and reliability of the primary evidence supplied by Clapperton and Lander relating to widespread slave raiding in early 19th-century Nupe. He concludes that, as travellers and eyewitnesses of events they described, they are a source of some factual and credible information that should not be dismissed. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Kolapo, Femi J.

Nineteenth century Niger River trade and the 1844-1862 Aboh interregnum / Femi J. Kolapo. - 2002. - no. 30, p. 1-29 - In: *African Economic History*: (2002), no. 30, p. 1-29.

This paper examines the 1844 to 1862 interregnum in Aboh in relation to 19th-century commerce in the Niger Delta (Nigeria). The paper is premised on the popular view that Aboh's 19th-century decline was due to economic problems brought about by the penetration of European commerce inland past Aboh. It argues that the early 19th-century lower Niger commerce and, particularly, the presence of European merchants in and beyond Aboh, had a disruptive impact on Aboh's social and political structure, going beyond a general economic downturn that afflicted the city. The penetration of Aboh and other communities beyond it by European merchants seems to be the single most important factor in the political turmoil that prevented the enthronement of a king in Aboh for about 18 years following the death of 'Obi' (King) Osai in 1844. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Ladebo, Olugbenga Jelil

Sexual harassment in academia in Nigeria: how real? / Olugbenga Jelil Ladebo. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 1, p. 117-130 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 117-130.

In 1991, the Commission on the Review of Higher Education suggested that sexual harassment was gradually assuming critical dimensions in Nigeria's higher education institutions. A study of four universities revealed that students identified sexual harassment as a critical stressor hindering academic work. This article assesses the issue of sexual harassment in Nigeria's academia on the basis of a study carried out in three universities in Ogun State. Information was obtained through interviews with key actors - male and female students and staff - and focus group discussions. The article argues that the absence of national legislation on sexual harassment is a major contributory factor to the perpetration of the act in higher education institutions. Furthermore, policy guidelines on sexual harassment should be developed by Nigerian universities. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Likita, Tanko

Fertilizer subsidy policy : implications for investment in the agricultural sector / Tanko Likita. - 2000. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 401-410 : graf., tab - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (2000), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 401-410 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the parallels that exist between agricultural input subsidization and crop output in Nigeria. Time-series data covering the period 1980-1994 were used for the analysis. Results of statistical and econometric analysis indicated that agricultural output increased significantly between the first decade and the first half of the second decade. A strong positive correlation was observed between budgetary allocation to fertilizer and output of staple food crops. However, the only statistically significant variable that influenced staple food crop production was the exchange rate. It is recommended that for increased investment in the agricultural sector, farm input subsidization, especially for fertilizers, should be encouraged and farmers be involved in transporting the agronomic input to their domain. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Martins, Ayegba Adgebe

Radio drama for development: ARDA and the 'Rainbow City' experience / Ayegba Adgebe Martins. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 95-105 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 95-105.

One of the areas of concern for theatre practitioners in Nigeria over the past decade has been the issue of development. There has therefore been a deliberate injection of a development agenda into the medium of drama, whether on stage, screen or radio.

While radio drama cannot be considered to be a new practice in Nigeria, the systematic 'hybridization' of drama with other analytical tools of development is a more recent practice. The radio drama experience of the African Radio Drama Association (ARDA) encompasses theatre, dialogue and social discourse, in an attempt to bridge fiction and social reality. This paper examines the contributions of ARDA in their series 'Rainbow City', a weekly drama series which focuses on issues of development and is broadcast on the English Service of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) Kaduna. The issues discussed and raised here try to answer the following questions. What is new? What are the prospects of using radio drama to address development issues? What bottlenecks exist and what is the way forward? The paper is written on the basis of experience of the writer as one of the group leaders in the radio drama listeners group. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

155 Newell, Stephanie

Remembering J. M. Stuart-Young of Onitsha, colonial Nigeria: memoirs, obituaries and names / Stephanie Newell. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 4, p. 505-530 : foto - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 4, p. 505-530 : foto.

Colonial Onitsha, Nigeria, provided the stage for John Moray Stuart-Young (1881-1939), a Manchester trader and poet, to perform the role of an educated gentleman. After a first visit to Onitsha in 1905, Stuart-Young decided in 1909 to remain permanently in the town as an independent trader. Within five years, he had acquired land on lease from local chiefs and constructed his own stores at strategic locations around town. By 1919 he had become the wealthiest independent palm oil trader in Nigeria and a prominent local personality in Onitsha. In his autobiographical writing, Stuart-Young created a host of famous metropolitan friends and constructed for himself a past through which he invited African readers to remember him. The extent to which Onitsha citizens accepted his version of his life is explored in this article, for during the period of Stuart-Young's residence in town, from approximately 1909 until his death in 1939, different sectors of Igbo society observed him closely, read his publications, worked with him and witnessed his patronage of young men. Local people, including the children, studied his behaviour over time and produced a range of African names and watchwords by which they remembered his life. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

156 Nwaobi, Godwin Chukwudum

A vector error correction and non-nested modelling of money demand function in Nigeria / Godwin Chukwudum Nwaobi. - 2000. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 353-380 : graf., tab - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (2000), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 353-380 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the stability of the demand for money in Nigeria. With a relatively simple model specifying a vector valued autoregressive process (VAR), the hypothesis of the existence of cointegration vectors was formulated as the hypothesis of reduced rank of the long-run impact matrix. This enabled the author to derive estimates and test statistics for the hypothesis of a given number of cointegration vectors. The money demand function was found to be stable. Evidence gathered from non-nested tests suggests that income is the more appropriate scale variable in the estimation of money demand function in Nigeria. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

157 Ogundiran, Akinwumi

Of small things remembered: beads, cowries, and cultural translations of the Atlantic experience in Yorubaland / by Akinwumi Ogundiran. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 427-457 : tab - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 427-457 : tab.

This article aims to contribute to a better understanding of the cultural history of the Atlantic experience in the Bight of Benin, particularly Yorubaland (Nigeria), and the collective memories of Atlantic commerce and the way it transformed society. This is done by an examination of the iconic, indexical, and symbolic meaning and social valuation of imported trade goods, notably beads and cowries. Beads were established by the 9th to 11th century as an index for high-status positions in Yorubaland. The importance of beads to the production and reproduction of the Yoruba sociopolitical structure made necessary the local and regional control of these objects. Cowries, especially the moneta species, were present in very small quantities before 1500, but they seem not to have formed part of the official paraphernalia of the political elite. Nevertheless, they were used in contexts linked to ritual activities and their distribution was possibly controlled along the Niger Bend/rainforest trading routes. This pattern would change under the influence of the Atlantic trade by the end of the 16th century, when cowries became the standard of economic exchange as well as a symbol of power and wealth. The article examines why and how cowries were stripped of their external meanings and reconstituted within the framework of Yoruba traditions, what types and forms of knowledge, beliefs and ideas cowries engendered, and how cowries were used to shape new forms of social, political and economic relationships. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Okwori, Jenkeri Zakari

A dramatized society: representing rituals of human sacrifice as efficacious action in Nigerian home-video movies / Jenkeri Zakari Okwori. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 7-23 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 7-23.

There is a vibrant Nigerian home-video industry occasioned by the decline in celluloid filmmaking and the rise in the availability of video technology and hardware. The entry of the Igbo people of the southeastern part of Nigeria into the industry in the early nineties changed the configuration of the practice. The pace at which the 'films' (as they are also called in Nigeria) are churned out especially by the Igbo far outweighs their relevance in the construction of public good. The dominant refrain in these films is the utilization of rituals of sacrifice to generate contexts in which wealth and riches transport the characters from a normal reality to a world of fantasy. The ritual sacrifices required to achieve this 'success' are almost always of humans. This success however, usually turns out to be temporary, an aberration of reality rather than a new reality. The stated moral intent of the films is to present a form of bad behaviour in order to discourage people from engaging in it, yet more than anything else the video-films validate the efficacy of rituals in the way and manner that the characters in the filmed 'rituals' are portrayed: fabulously rich and successful. Far from acting as a deterrent therefore, the selective scapegoatism of failure which leaves the majority of them not only unpunished but in fact 'rewarded' sustains the belief and perhaps fuels the urge to practice and fulfil such rituals as a quick and easy means to affluence. It is on the above premise that this study investigates the use of rituals in Igbo videos and its implications for the wider viewing public. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

159 Olukoju, Ayodeji

"Buy British, sell foreign": external trade control policies in Nigeria during World War II and its aftermath, 1939-1950 / by Ayodeji Olukoju. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 363-384 - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 363-384.

This article examines the impact of the Second World War on Nigeria's colonial economy, particularly the maritime trade sector. It considers the dynamics of wartime colonial and metropolitan policies relating to this sector, and the responses of the colonial subjects. It focuses on three agricultural exports: cocoa, palm kernels and groundnuts; and on a variety of imports, chiefly European manufactures. It shows that the imperial and colonial governments had instituted export and import controls, already anticipated as war loomed in 1939, principally to conserve foreign exchange that was bound to be scarce during a global conflict. While the exigencies of the war justified this policy, its retention until 1949 shows that the government derived economic gains that it was not willing to relinquish. The control schemes and the policy to 'Buy British' and 'Sell Foreign' imposed a heavy burden on most colonial subjects, who clamoured for a quick return to normality. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

160 Olukoju, Ayodeji

'Never expect power always': electricity consumers' response to monopoly, corruption and inefficient services in Nigeria / Ayodeji Olukoju. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 410, p. 51-71 : tab - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 410, p. 51-71 : tab.

The supply of electricity, undoubtedly the key energy source for industrial, commercial and domestic activity in the modern world, falls far short of demand in many developing countries. In Nigeria, State monopoly has compounded rather than resolved the energy crisis. The National Electric Power Authority (NEPA), established by decree in 1972, epitomizes the utter failure of State monopolies in the power sector. This and other State-owned enterprises have been the target of recent attempts at reform through privatization, deregulation or liberalization. This article analyses developments in the Nigerian power sector, focusing on internal and external factors in NEPA's crisis, reform measures by successive governments, and the plight of consumers and their reactions to these circumstances, and comments on the ongoing and proposed reforms of the power sector. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

161 Problems

Problems and prospects of sustaining democracy in Nigeria / Bamidele A. Ojo (ed.). - Huntington, N.Y. : Nova Science, cop. 2001. - XVIII, 241 p. : tab. ; 26 cm - Ondertitel op omslag: Voices of a generation. - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-560-72949-x

This volume contains contributions by a representative generation of Nigerians on some critical issues facing Nigeria's new political experiment since the changes of 1998. The volume is divided into four main parts: 1. Constitutional and political reconstruction (contributions on constitutionalism and the future of Nigeria, by Victor Edo-Aikhiobare; federalism, State creation and ethnic management, by Adegboyega Somide; the rehabilitation of the 1999 Constitution, by Bamidele A. Ojo; and federalism and political instability, by Layiwola Abegunrin); 2) Social and economic issues (contributions on leadership and governance, by Mark Okoronkwo; the educational system, by Zephyrinus Okonkwo; and the Nigerian elite, by Adeolu Esho); 3) Foreign policy issues (contributions on Nigerian foreign policy 1960-1998, by Olayiwola Abegunrin; the Sierra Leone imbroglio, by Nowamagbe A. Omoigui; regional security in West Africa, by Aderemi Ajibewa; and Nigerian foreign policy and regional economic diplomacy, by Kelechi A. Kalu); 4) Whither Nigeria? (contributions on development in post-military Nigeria, by Tope Omoniyi; managing multi-ethnicity, by Kasirim Nwuke; and the incorporation of traditional institutions into the new Nigerian experiment, by Bamidele A. Ojo).

162 Turner, Terisa

Women's oil wars in Nigeria / Terisa Turner and Leigh S. Brownhill. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 1, p. 132-164 - In: *Labour, Capital and Society*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 132-164.

The authors examine the internal social anatomy of gendered class struggle in Nigeria's oil industry using a theoretical framework called 'gendered class analysis', which includes four central concepts: the male deal, commodification, subsistence and gendered class alliance. The study considers the July 2002 to January 2004 period of women's struggle for control over their resource environment against the oil companies in Nigeria in three parts. Part 1 (July 2002 - February 2003) shows how Nigerian women occupied oil terminals and flow stations and inspired global protests against war and oil companies. Part 2 considers widespread male workers' strikes in the period February 2003 - July 2003. Part 3 analyses the July 2003 - January 2004 period. From 10 July 2003, peasant women occupied oil facilities throughout the Delta. By September 2003, insurgents shut down some 40 percent of Nigerian crude oil production capacity, and for several weeks, villagers denied oil companies all physical access to the western Delta. The autonomous village organizations, linked to each other through regional solidarity networks, coordinated pan-Delta defence against US-supported counterinsurgency by the Nigerian military. The conclusion considers three themes: the unity arising from the global intersection of four circuits of gendered class struggle in production, consumption, social reproduction and nature; the roots of insurgent power; and the potential for direct deals in oil. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

163 Uga, Edu O.

The political economy of state creation and Nigerian development under fiscal unitarism / Edu O. Uga and Alarudeen Aminu. - 2000. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 313-351 : tab - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (2000), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 313-351 : tab.

Intergovernmental fiscal relations in Nigeria border on 'fiscal unitarism', contrary to the convention of 'fiscal federalism', and despite the apparent federal structure. The paper traces the general arguments for and the political origins of state creation in Nigeria and the trends which led to the 36-state structure in 1996. The paper questions the capacity of Nigerian states to promote and finance development, as only two states were able to finance 50 percent of their operations from internal resources, others were generally below 15 percent. Recurrent expenditure constitutes an average of 70 percent of state expenditure, and was as high as 98 percent for some states in some years. The paper concludes that state creation cannot foster development unless there is a restructuring of the political and fiscal systems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

164 Uwatt, Uwatt Bassey

The effect of external debt and debt service on the demand for imports in Nigeria / Uwatt Bassey Uwatt. - 2000. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 291-312 : tab - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (2000), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 291-312 : tab.

This study investigates the nature and direction of the influence of external debt and external debt service on the demand for imports in Nigeria using recent developments in the 'cointegration theory'. The empirical results show a positive influence of external debt and a negative influence of both external debt service and the external debt crisis on the demand for imports in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

165 Ways

Ways of the rivers : arts and environment of the Niger Delta / Martha G. Anderson and Philip M. Peek, ed. ; with contrib. by E.J. Alagoa... [et al.]. - Los Angeles, CA : UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History, cop. 2002. - 363 p. : foto's., krt. ; 31 cm - Tentoonstellingscatalogus. - Bibliogr.: p. 356-363. - Met noten.
ISBN 0-930741-90-0 soft

This publication serves as a catalogue for an exhibition of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History. Dedicated to the complex cultural matrix of the Niger Delta, it examines the relationship of culture to environment and explores the expression of an entire region as opposed to a single ethnic group, including chapters on the region as a whole as well as on individual ethnic groups such as the Ijebu-Yoruba, Ijo, Isoko, Itsekiri, Kalabari, Obolo, Ogoni, and Urhobo. Part 1 treats different dimensions of the history of trade, pre-European and European, that have aided in defining cultural groups and supporting various artistic enterprises. The essays in part 2 consider the physical environment within which the Delta peoples live and its impact upon them, paying attention to canoes, fishing, and water spirits. Part 3 examines issues of art and identity within the context of a number of Delta peoples. Contributors: E.J. Alagoa, Martha G. Anderson, Lisa Aronson, Kathy Curnow, Henry John Drewal, Joseph Eboreime, E.E. Efere, Joanne B. Eicher, Tonye V. Erekosima, Sonpie Kpone-Tonwe, Philip E. Leis, Keith Nicklin, Philip M. Peek, Jill Salmons, and Kay Williamson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SENEGAL

166 Babou, Cheikh Anta

Educating the Murid: theory and practices of education in Amadu Bamba's thought / by Cheikh Anta Babou. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 3, p. 310-327 - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 310-327.

Since Amadu Bamba Mbacké founded the Muridiyya at the turn of the 20th century, the organization has experienced a continuing growth of its followers and an increasing cultural, political and economic influence in Senegal. This paper examines Amadu Bamba's thoughts on educational theory and practices and reflects on how his Sufi orientation shaped Murid pedagogy. Education occupies a central place in Amadu Bamba's thought and practices. The importance that Amadu Bamba ascribed to education reflects his belief in the crucial role of Islamic knowledge for the achievement of social change and the preservation of positive social values. The type of education he proposed encompassed the body, the mind and the soul. It called for a new pedagogy and teaching techniques that differed from those used in the classical Koranic school that mostly focused on the transmission of knowledge. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

167 Dossier

Dossier Sénégal / Florence Douat... [et al.]. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3055, p. 1219-1224 : foto's - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3055, p. 1219-1224 : foto's.

Attaqué par l'opposition, le président sénégalais Abdoulaye Wade est sous pression. Il doit prouver en quatre ans que le Sopi (le Changement), promis le 19 mars 2000 lors de son accession au pouvoir, est bel et bien en marche. D'autant plus que le contexte est actuellement plutôt favorable au Sénégal: un taux de croissance de 6,3 pour cent en 2003, des relations avec les bailleurs au 'beau fixe'; la récente éligibilité du Sénégal au Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), une initiative prise par George W. Bush afin de 'donner aux individus dans les pays en développement les outils dont ils ont besoin pour tirer avantage des opportunités offertes par l'économie mondiale'. Ce dossier sur le Sénégal traite d'abord de l'alternance. La page est tournée sur les réformes de 'première génération' - assainir la situation financière - et celles de 'seconde' génération sont en cours. Au premier plan de certains grands travaux prévus, le déplacement de l'aéroport actuel de Dakar à Ndiasse. Le président veut faire de son pays un 'hub'. Le positionnement naturel du Sénégal (à 5 heures de l'Europe et à 3 heures de l'Amérique) doit être exploitée. Dans cette logique, le pays veut ouvrir une ligne avec Dubaï, dont Dakar veut être le 'hub' jumeau. Le 1er mars 2004, un nouveau Code des impôts est entré en vigueur, dont l'objectif est de renforcer le civisme en luttant parallèlement contre l'informel, promouvoir le secteur privé et créer des emplois tout en simplifiant les procédures sans que l'administration fiscale ne soit lésée. Le Sénégal se lance dans le e-gouvernement afin de faciliter les procédures administratives de ses citoyens. Une vaste centralisation des besoins informatiques du gouvernement est en cours. En novembre 2001, le premier call center en Afrique de l'Ouest a été fondé à l'initiative de 3 actionnaires sénégalais. À Dakar, le marché de l'immobilier est en plein essor. Ce qui

fait le bonheur de l'industrie du bâtiment. Le centre de gravité sous-régional se déplace d'Abidjan à Dakar. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

168 Evers Rosander, Eva

Mam Diarra Bousso la bonne mère de Porokhane, Sénégal / par Eva Evers Rosander. - 2003. - a. 58, n. 3/4, p. 296-317 - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2003), a. 58, n. 3/4, p. 296-317.

Mam Diarra Bousso (née dans les années 1820-1825, morte vers 1860) est la mère du fondateur du mouridisme au Sénégal, Cheikh Amadou Bamba. Sa tombe fait l'objet de rituels qui constituent la pratique religieuse lors du pèlerinage annuel de Porokhane, et en forme le centre. Le présent article traite de ce pèlerinage ainsi que de l'image de Mam Diarra Bousso dans les légendes de la tradition orale et les chansons, telles qu'elles sont restituées par les femmes mourides de Touba et de Diourbel. L'auteur entend montrer en quoi consiste l'idéal religieux d'une mère et sainte femme dans le mouridisme contemporain qui connaît une popularité croissante parmi les fidèles aux plans local aussi bien que global. Les mourides se rendent chaque année à Touba pour célébrer la mémoire de Cheikh Amadou Bamba. Nombre d'entre eux incluent le pèlerinage à Porokhane dans leur géographie du sacré. Les femmes ont tendance à parler de Mam Diarra et de son fils comme s'ils ne faisaient qu'un, d'une importance égale à l'intérieur du culte mouride. De même, ils accordent à Porokhane un rang égal à celui de Touba. Les hommes expriment souvent une vision plus formelle des relations familiales Bamba-Bousso, considérant Mam Diarra comme la mère du grand chef religieux uniquement dans un sens strictement biologique. On peut dire que les femmes créent leur propre cosmologie soufie, dans laquelle se confondent l'espace et le corps sacré. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

169 Foucher, Vincent

Pas d'alternance en Casamance?: le nouveau pouvoir sénégalais face à la revendication séparatiste casamançaise / Vincent Foucher. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 101-119 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 101-119.

Les espoirs nés de l'alternance de mars 2000 au Sénégal ne se sont pas traduits par un apaisement du conflit casamançais. Profitant d'une conjoncture sous-régionale (amélioration des liens avec la Gambie et la Guinée-Bissau) et internationale favorable ainsi que du travail de sape opéré par le régime précédent, le président Wade a remis en cause le fragile statu quo qui régnait en Casamance. Cette remise en cause a bouleversé à la fois l'"aile politique" et l'"aile militaire" du Mouvement des forces démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC) séparatiste et modifié le fonctionnement du processus de paix. La "société civile" (le peuple) et la "tradition" peuvent paraître comme

des derniers recours, mais ne suffisent pas. Après une période d'incertitude, le président Wade a pris l'avantage. Mais, alors que la solution militaire reste impossible, la faiblesse même du mouvement séparatiste rend les négociations difficiles et favorise la criminalisation des factions encore combattantes. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

170 Guèye, Cheikh

New information & communication technology use by Muslim Mourides in Senegal / Cheikh Guèye. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 609-625 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 609-625.

Touba, Senegal's second-largest city, and a major religious centre, is an interesting site for observing the intersecting forces of increasing urbanization and the use of New Information & Communication Technologies (NICTs). Touba's development is the result of an initiative undertaken at the beginning of the 20th century by the Mouride Muslim sect. More than a third of all Senegalese are Mourides, who constitute a powerful socioreligious group known for its agricultural and commercial activities, its deep-rooted traditions and its adaptability and innovativeness. The author hypothesizes that NICTs constitute new territory to be conquered by Mourides. In this context, he discusses the development of radio, television, and, particularly, telephone in Senegal. He also pays attention to the role of the Hizbut Tarqiyya 'dahira' (association) in the development of computer technology and the Internet in Senegal. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

171 Ngugi, Njeri

Presenting and (mis)representing history in fiction film: Sembène's 'Camp de Thiaroye' and Attenborough's 'Cry freedom' / Njeri Ngugi. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 57-68 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 57-68.

This article explores what happens when it is the director who calls on historical fact in the production of fiction film. The author argues that in taking on the dual role of director and historian, Ousmane Sembène in 'Camp de Thiaroye' (Senegal) and Richard Attenborough in 'Cry Freedom' (South Africa) "control" history, that is, they depict their vision of a particular set of historical facts - in the hope of persuading their audience that this is the "true" or "correct" representation of what occurred. Sembène tells us, 'I control the entire film process and I feel completely responsible for it' (Françoise Pfaff, 1984). The selection of film as the medium through which to depict a story has several implications which are examined in some detail and it is in the product of this selection and representation that the ideology of the directors may be discerned as it is they who

select which facts to present and the light in which they shall be cast. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

172 Saint-Louis

Saint-Louis et l'esclavage : actes du Symposium international sur "La traite négrière à Saint-Louis du Sénégal et dans son arrière-pays" : (Saint-Louis, 18, 19 et 20 décembre 1998) / Djibril Samb, ed. - Dakar : IFAN, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, cop. 2000. - 291 p., [24] p.pl. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (; no. 39) - Tekst in het Frans en Engels. - Bibliogr.: p. [273]-285. - Met noten.

Ce volume rassemble les textes de contributions à un symposium international sur la traite négrière au Sénégal qui s'est tenu à Saint-Louis (Sénégal) du 18 au 20 décembre 1998. Sommaire: La traite négrière dans l'arrière-pays de Saint-Louis (Mbaye Guèye); Stagnation technologique et Traite atlantique (l'exemple de la sidérurgie) (Hamady Bocoum); Saint-Louis, chef-lieu de la concession du Sénégal (Mansour Aw); L'occupation anglaise du Sénégal (1758-1783) (Mansour Aw); Les négriers rochelais à Saint-Louis du Sénégal au XVIIIe siècle (Jean-Michel Deveau); La prise du fort d'Arguin par Ducasse en 1678 (Max Adrien Guérout); Les routes de l'esclavage: le Haut Sénégal et le Niger (Djibril Tamsir Niane); L'impact de la traite des Noirs dans le haut fleuve Sénégal (Ibrahima Thiaw); L'esclavage domestique à Saint-Louis à travers les archives notariées (1817-1848); Témoignages sur la traite tardive à Saint-Louis et au Soudan au début du XXe siècle (Joseph Roger de Benoist); L'impact de la traite négrière sur l'habitat en pays wolof (Brahim Diop); Les résistances à la traite négrière en Afrique (Mbaye Guèye); La traite négrière clandestine entre Saint-Louis du Sénégal, les Antilles et la vallée du Mississippi au XIXe s. (Ibrahima Seck); In search of the invisible Senegambians: the Louisiana Slave Database (1723-1820) (Gwendolyn Midlo Hall). Introduction et conclusion de Djibril Samb. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

173 Senghor,

Senghor, le poète de la négritude / Jean Poirier. Senghor, père de la francophonie / Alain Decaux. Senghor, enseignant et constitutionnaliste / François Luchaire. Senghor, homme politique / Pierre Messmer. Senghor, homme d'État / Abdou Diouf. - 2002. - t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 225-255 - In: *Mondes et cultures*: (2002), t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 225-255.

En hommage à Léopold Sédar Senghor, l'Académie des Sciences d'Outre-Mer a consacré sa séance du 7 juin 2002 à l'écrivain sénégalais, premier président du Sénégal indépendant, qui fut membre de cette académie en qualité d'Associé depuis avril 1971. Cinq interventions éclairent chacune un aspect de la personne ou de la carrière de Léopold Sédar Senghor: Jean Poirier évoque "Le poète de la négritude"; Alain Decaux traite de "Léopold Sédar Senghor et la francophonie", que celui-ci avait

voulu comme le vecteur d'une culture; François Luchaire évoque l'enseignant titulaire de la chaire de civilisation africaine à l'École nationale de la France d'Outre-Mer et le constitutionnaliste, Senghor ayant siégé à la Commission de la Constitution en 1958; Pierre Messmer salue l'homme politique d'avant les indépendances; Abdou Diouf, alors président du Sénégal, expose l'action de son prédécesseur Senghor chef de l'État sénégalais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

174 Siècle

Le siècle de Senghor : actes du colloque international des 16 et 17 avril 2003 à Yaoundé / réunis et publiés par Marcelin Vounda Etoa. - Yaoundé : Presses Universitaires de Yaoundé, 2003. - 198 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-911541-89-8

Ce volume rassemble les contributions à un colloque international tenu les 16 et 17 avril 2003 à Yaoundé (Cameroun) sur les idées, l'œuvre et l'influence de l'écrivain et homme d'État sénégalais Léopold Sédar Senghor (1906-2001). Ces contributions sont présentées en deux parties: 1) Léopold Sédar Senghor: poésie et politique ou l'exigence de l'universel (Jean-François Durand) - Identité culturelle, civilisation de l'universel et mondialisation (Richard Laurent Omgba) - Senghor et la raison, ou l'idée d'un legs proprement philosophique du senghorisme théorique (Jacques Chatue) - L'Université des mutants: une utopie universaliste récupérable? (Pascal Bekolo Bekolo) - Senghor la cigale (Hubert Mono Ndjana). 2) La répétition dans les poèmes de Senghor (Gervais Mendo Ze) - Senghor, chantre de la femme et de l'Afrique (Marcelline Nnomo) - Léopold Sédar Senghor et la poésie nègre (Rachel Efoua Zengue) - Léopold Sédar Senghor et l'humanisme (Moukoko Gobina) - Rythme et musique dans les poèmes de Senghor (Paré Daouda) - Intuition dramatique et écriture fantastique chez Léopold Sédar Senghor (Angèle Roberte Tsoungui et Polycarpe Oyié Ndzié). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

175 Kalpakian, Jack

Terrorism and guerrilla warfare theory and practice: al-Qaeda and Sudan's SPLA / Jack Kalpakian. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 2, p. 41-61 - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 41-61.

This study aims to show that terrorist organizations differ from others in terms of how they operate. Consequently, a comparative approach is used to study the technical aspects of terrorism. Several movements that have chosen to use political violence as a tool for achieving their goals are examined, including al-Qaeda, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) of Sierra Leone, and

Northern Irish organizations. A definition of the term 'terrorism' is followed by an outline of the goals, recruitment and training, and operations of these organizations. The analysis indicates that terrorist organizations differ from other violent movements primarily in terms of their goals and operations. The study also discusses the evolution of theories concerned with the use of political violence, arguing that during the 1960s, the use of political violence shifted from guerrilla warfare designed to take over the State to the 'foco' theory, which emphasized creating disorder through disrupting city life. Osama bin Laden introduced corporate and management principles, creating a 'capitalist' school of terrorism. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Murphy, William P.

Military patrimonialism and child soldier clientalism in the Liberian and Sierra Leonean civil wars / William P. Murphy. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 2, p. 61-87 - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 61-87.

This article uses a Weberian model of patrimonialism to analyse clientalist and 'staff' roles of child soldiers in the military regimes of the civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone. It thereby examines institutional aspects of child soldier identity and behaviour not addressed in other standard models of child soldiers as coerced victims, revolutionary idealists, or delinquent opportunists. It shifts analytical attention from nation-State patrimonialism to the patrimonial dimensions of rebel regimes. It locates child soldiers within a social organization of domination and reciprocity based on violence structured through patronage ties with military commanders. It identifies child soldier 'staff' functions within the administration of a patrimonial regime. A Weberian focus on the institutionalization and strategies of domination and dependency provides a corrective to views that exoticize child soldiers, decontextualize their behaviour, or essentialize their 'youth' as an explanatory principle. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

177 Diamonds

Diamonds and conflict : problems and solutions / Arthur V. Levy (ed.). - New York, NY : Novinka, cop. 2003. - 150 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten. ISBN 1-590-33715-8

The mining and sale of diamonds to participants in armed conflicts, notably in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sierra Leone, are regarded as a factor fueling such hostilities. In response to public pressure to halt the trade of these so-called 'conflict diamonds' and due to the persistence of diamond-related conflicts, governments and multilateral organizations have taken diplomatic action to combat the trade. Several international policymaking forums, including the UN, have addressed the problem, and

the international diamond industry and NGOs have proposed a range of reforms and legislative initiatives to halt the illicit trade. This collective volume examines diamond-related African conflicts and the efforts taken to regulate the marketing and exporting of diamonds. It includes contributions by Anna Frangipani Campino, Nicholas Cook, Jessica Merrow, Ken Silverstein and Loren Yager, as well as excerpts from the websites of the US State Department and USAID.

178 Diamonds

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WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

179 Arosanyin, G.T.

Development implications of road accident costs on the Central African subregion / G.T. Arosanyin. - 2000. - vol. 42, no. 3, p. 427-438 : tab - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (2000), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 427-438 : tab.

This paper examines road accident costs and the implications for the Central African subregion. Between 1980 and 1999, the subregion lost about 12 billion American dollars worth of human and material resources through accidents. These developmental resources are equivalent to about 34 percent of the total external debts of the Central African subregion. The road accident risk value (RARV) is estimated at about 30 percent of the GNP per capita for the subregion. For the subregion to improve its road safety

culture and reduce costs, it must fund road safety investments adequately with emphasis on human error correction and traffic law enforcement. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

180 Évolution

Évolution de l'inflation dans la CEMAC au 31 décembre 2002 et perspectives pour l'année 2003. - 2003. - no. 267, p. 7-14 - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale*: (2003), no. 267, p. 7-14.

Au cours de l'année 2002, la décélération des tensions inflationnistes dans la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire des États de l'Afrique centrale - Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, République centrafricaine, Tchad) perceptible depuis le dernier trimestre 2001, s'est confirmée. En effet, sur la base des chiffres fournis par les Administrations nationales chargées du suivi de l'évolution des prix, le taux d'inflation de la CEMAC, mesuré par la variation en moyenne annuelle de l'indice des prix à la consommation, s'est situé à 3 pour cent en 2002 contre 4,3 pour cent en 2001. Ce ralentissement des pressions sur les prix trouve son origine dans l'amélioration de l'offre de produits alimentaires, consécutive à de meilleures récoltes de la campagne agricole 2001-2002, et à l'inflexion de la demande intérieure dans la plupart des pays de la sous-région. Le présent article évoque d'abord l'évolution de l'inflation au 31 décembre 2002, pays par pays, et trace ensuite les perspectives d'inflation pour 2003, pays par pays. Pour l'année 2003, la tendance baissière de l'inflation devrait se poursuivre sous l'hypothèse de la diminution des pressions sur les coûts de production dans les pays membres, avec notamment la mise en place progressive des programmes de renforcement des capacités de fourniture de l'énergie électrique au Cameroun, au Congo, en Guinée équatoriale et au Tchad. Sur ces bases, les projections effectuées tablent sur un taux d'inflation de 2,4 pour cent en moyenne annuelle pour 2003. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

181 Évolution

Évolution économique et financière récente des États membres de la CEMAC et perspectives pour 2003. - 2003. - no. 269, p. 3-14 : tab - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale*: (2003), no. 269, p. 3-14 : tab.

En 2002, la situation macroéconomique des États de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale, Cameroun, Tchad, République centrafricaine, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Congo), a été marquée par une croissance économique soutenue quoiqu'en retrait avec l'année précédente avec une hausse du PIB réel de 4 pour cent contre 5,8 pour cent en 2001; le taux d'inflation est passé de 3 pour cent à 4,3 pour cent l'année précédente et l'excédent budgétaire, base engagements, hors dons, est revenu de 1,6 pour cent du PIB en 2001 à 1,2 pour cent du

PIB un an plus tard. Le déficit du compte courant s'est stabilisé autour de 8 pour cent du PIB. Pour l'année 2003, les perspectives macroéconomiques dans la CEMAC devraient rester favorables avec une hausse attendue du PIB réel du même ordre qu'en 2002 (4 pour cent). Les perspectives pour 2003 sont examinées, en mettant l'accent sur les secteurs réel, budgétaire et extérieur. Elles devraient rester favorables, et conformes en tendance aux prévisions initiales. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

182 Évolution

Évolution économique et financière récente des États membres de la CEMAC et perspectives pour 2003. - 2003. - no. 273, p. 3-15 : tab - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale*: (2003), no. 273, p. 3-15 : tab.

Les principaux résultats pour 2002 relatifs à la situation économique et financière des États de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale: Cameroun, Tchad, République centrafricaine, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Congo) sont présentés après avoir été révisés. La croissance du PIB réel ressort en définitive à 4 pour cent contre 3,7 pour cent précédemment estimé; le taux d'inflation est toujours estimé à 3 pour cent et l'excédent budgétaire, base engagements, hors dons, est révisé à la baisse à 1,2 pour cent du PIB au lieu de 1,7 pour cent. Quant au déficit du compte courant, il atteindrait désormais 8,1 pour cent du PIB du fait de la prise en compte des paiements plus importants effectués au titre de la rémunération des investissements des compagnies pétrolières. Pour l'année 2003, les perspectives macroéconomiques dans la CEMAC devraient rester favorables, avec une hausse attendue du PIB réel du même ordre qu'en 2004 (4 pour cent). Les perspectives pour 2003 sont examinées, en mettant l'accent sur les secteurs réel, budgétaire et extérieur. Elles devraient rester favorables, et conformes en tendance aux prévisions initiales. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

183 Mamalepot, Jean-Félix

Utilité d'une Bourse de valeurs mobilières pour l'économie sous-régionale / Jean-Félix Mamalepot. - 2003. - no. 268, p. 5-12 - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale*: (2003), no. 268, p. 5-12.

Le projet de la Bourse des valeurs mobilières se situe dans le cadre des réformes monétaires, bancaires et du crédit engagées par la BEAC (Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale) à partir du 16 octobre 1990. Le projet est né du constat établi en 1994 de la nécessité pour les économies de la CEMAC (Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, République centrafricaine, Tchad) de disposer, en plus du marché de capitaux à court terme, d'un segment de financement long répondant aux besoins d'investissement des agents économiques (ménages, entreprises, États). Le présent article montre comment, en encourageant la diversification de l'offre de produits d'une

part, et en favorisant la désintermédiation financière d'autre part, le développement de la Bourse des valeurs mobilières peut contribuer à améliorer la collecte de l'épargne et son affectation au financement des investissements productifs. La Bourse devra également contribuer à améliorer la gestion des entreprises. Finalement, le développement de cette institution contribue à améliorer l'efficacité de la politique monétaire, à faciliter sa transmission à l'économie réelle, en à amortir des chocs. En guise de conclusion, l'auteur souligne qu'une Bourse régionale permet de contourner les problèmes de taille et de profondeur qui caractérisent les bourses nationales africaines. Les investisseurs disposant d'un choix d'instruments financiers plus large avec un taux de rotation plus élevé pourront accroître leurs engagements boursiers. La Bourse inspirera une plus grande confiance aux investisseurs tant régionaux qu'étrangers, de par la sécurité et la transparence que procurent un dispositif régional de supervision et de contrôle ainsi qu'une diminution des ingérences politiques nationales éventuelles. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

184 Mubiala, Mutoy

Le partenariat ONU-CEEAC pour la paix en Afrique centrale / Mutoy Mubiala. - 2004. - année 44, no. 382, p. 83-93 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2004), année 44, no. 382, p. 83-93.

En 1986, la CEEAC (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique centrale) a demandé aux Nations unies de fournir une assistance aux 11 États membres de cette organisation sous-régionale en vue de la promotion des mesures de confiance propres à prévenir les conflits et à assurer la paix en Afrique centrale. Cette demande a abouti à la création, en mai 1992, du Comité consultatif permanent des Nations unies sur les questions de sécurité en Afrique centrale. Le Comité consultatif se réunit au niveau des chefs d'États membres du Comité, également membres de la CEEAC et, deux fois par an, au niveau ministériel. Le présent article rend compte des résultats de ce partenariat. Adoptés par les chefs d'État des pays membres de la CEEAC en février 2000, le protocole relatif au Conseil de la paix et de la sécurité en Afrique centrale (COPAX) et le Pacte d'assistance mutuelle mettent en place un nouveau système de sécurité collective en Afrique centrale. Suite aux recommandations du Comité consultatif, le Haut commissariat aux droits de l'homme a procédé aux activités qui ont abouti au démarrage effectif du Centre sous-régional pour les droits de l'homme et la démocratie en Afrique centrale en mars 2001. Pour ce qui concerne la lutte contre l'insécurité dans la région procédant du développement du banditisme, le Comité des chefs de police d'Afrique centrale (CCPAC) a été créé. La collaboration développée depuis 1992 entre l'ONU et la CEEAC marque une évolution importante par rapport aux interventions 'classiques' (pays par pays et secteur par secteur) de l'ONU dans les pays d'Afrique centrale. Premièrement, la collaboration se fonde sur une approche sous-régionale plutôt que nationale. Deuxièmement, elle privilégie l'aspect de prévention au système

réactif. Troisièmement, elle procède d'une approche intégrée de la paix au détriment de l'approche simplement militaire. Quatrièmement, elle suit un schéma interactif, plus propice au renforcement des capacités locales. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

185 Situation

Situation monétaire au 31 août 2003. - 2003. - no. 274, p. 3-17 : tab - In: *Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale*: (2003), no. 274, p. 3-17 : tab.

Fin août 2003 la situation monétaire des pays membres de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale: Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, République centrafricaine, Tchad) s'est caractérisée par un raffermissement des avoirs extérieurs nets du système monétaire qui se sont établis à 819,7 milliards, contre 772,1 milliards à la fin août 2002, soit un accroissement de 6,2 pour cent. Les facteurs qui ont permis ce raffermissement sont: 1) l'accroissement des exportations d'hydrocarbures; 2) le maintien des cours du pétrole à un niveau soutenu et la tendance à la hausse des prix des autres produits de base (cacao, coton, bois); 3) la réduction des paiements au titre de la dette extérieure, en relation avec la baisse du dollar et l'exécution satisfaisante des programmes d'ajustement avec les institutions de Bretton Woods; 4) les entrées de capitaux extérieurs privés (filiales pétrole et bois). Le crédit intérieur net s'est accru de 4,3 pour cent à la fin août 2003 pour se situer à 2 403, 1 milliards contre 2 303, 7 milliards un an plus tôt. La masse monétaire des pays de la CEMAC a progressé de 7,9 pour cent au 31 août 2003 contre 10,7 pour cent à fin août 2002, en rapport avec le niveau soutenu de l'activité économique. Des tableaux montrent les évolutions pays par pays. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

186 Spécial

Spécial Angola / enquête et réd.: Christelle Marot. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3052, p. 1035-1053 : krt., tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3052, p. 1035-1053 : krt., tab.

Deux ans après les accords de paix signés au printemps 2002, l'Unita exige un calendrier précis pour la tenue des élections en Angola. Pour nombre d'observateurs, le gouvernement chercherait à gagner du temps. Celui de profiter à plein des retombées pétrolières pour engager enfin le pays sur le chemin de la reconstruction. Au pouvoir depuis 1979, le président José Eduardo dos Santos et son parti le MPLA n'ont guère eu le loisir de s'essayer au pluralisme et à la démocratie. En dépit du régime autocratique toujours en place, le quotidien s'est quand même amélioré. Ce dossier sur l'Angola repère ensuite les influences étrangères. Avec la fin de la guerre, les relations de

l'Angola avec l'extérieur se sont normalisées. Portugais, Brésiliens, Français, Américains et Sud-Africains sont là et s'engagent dans des activités diverses. Pour ce qui concerne le domaine des finances: les institutions internationales demandent davantage de transparence et une meilleure gouvernance des fonds publics. Les revenus du pétrole et des diamants sont dans la ligne de mire. L'Angola travaille à la finalisation de son 'Document stratégique de réduction de la pauvreté', condition préalable à la tenue d'une grande conférence des bailleurs. Déjà second producteur de l'Afrique subsaharienne derrière le Nigeria, l'Angola n'en finit plus de pomper l'or noir. Le pays devrait passer la barre des 2 millions de barils jour à partir de 2008. On envisage une usine de liquéfaction du gaz à Soyo. Les revenus diamantifères devraient générer \$ 1 milliard et le gouvernement entend bien reprendre le contrôle du secteur. L'informel ne représenterait plus que 20 pour cent. À la frontière de la République démocratique du Congo, la petite ville de Luau accueille les exilés angolais qui reviennent. En 30 ans, la guerre a fait plus de 4 millions de déplacés et de réfugiés. Les conditions de réinstallation restent difficiles dans l'un des pays les plus minés au monde. Le dossier relate les activités du PAM (Programme alimentaire mondial) et de la MAG (Mines Advisory Group), une ONG britannique. Le dossier examine ensuite la situation des infrastructures, du secteur agricole (principales productions: manioc, banane, maïs) et de la pêche. Une analyse fiscale clôt ce dossier. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CAMEROON

187 Atemengue, Jean de Noël de

Le pouvoir de police administrative du président de la République du Cameroun: réflexion sur les fondements de l'ordre juridique / par Jean de Noël Atemengue. - 2003. - année 57, no. 1, p. 53-83 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 1, p. 53-83.

L'étude du pouvoir de police du président de la République dans un pays en mutation rapide comme le Cameroun doit dépasser le formalisme juridique sans toutefois l'obérer. Le pouvoir présidentiel est à la fois de l'ordre de l'énoncé et du non dit. On ne peut pas dire que l'ordre juridique en vigueur dans l'État du Cameroun repose tout entier et de façon nécessaire sur un fondement constitutionnel. La finalité de la fonction administrative policière est, au Cameroun, tout entière tournée vers le projet central de l'institution étatique camerounaise: la construction nationale, qui nécessite un pouvoir fort, et se réalise dans l'exercice de la fonction administrative policière. La première partie de cet article démontre que le pouvoir de police présidentiel camerounais trouve son fondement à la fois dans l'explicite et l'implicite, le formalisme juridique constitutionnalisé et l'existentialisme juridique juridictionnellement post-validé. Il s'ensuit que la mise en œuvre de ce pouvoir doit être appréciée par rapport à sa conformité ou

non avec "l'idée d'œuvre" de l'État au Cameroun: la deuxième partie examine la mise en œuvre du pouvoir de police du président de la République, ses modalités et sa portée. En conclusion, c'est le juge, le seul censeur autorisé de l'État de droit, qui puisse effectivement montrer le chemin relativement à la régularité de la fonction administrative policière, sur la base du principe de proportionnalité et de juridicité. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

188 Chouala, Yves Alexandre

Galanterie masculine et "aliénation objective" de la femme: la légitimation féminine d'un "habitus androcentrique" / Yves Alexandre Chouala. - 2002. - vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 153-175 - In: *Polis*: (2002), vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 153-175.

Cet article relève des études sur le genre, la domination symbolique et la structuration sociale et institutionnel de l'ordre social androcentrique avec sa consécration de l'inégalité entre l'homme et la femme. Il prend des exemples au Cameroun et en Afrique du Sud. En Afrique, la femme, bien que détenant l'essentiel des leviers de commande de la production des subsistances, subit toujours ce que l'on n'est pas loin de considérer comme un esclavage car elle continue de vivre par personne interposée, à travers l'homme. L'homme fonde son droit de propriété et d'usage de la femme sur les choses (valeurs) que la femme reçoit de lui. La gentillesse mâle dévoile son vrai visage comme étant un perpétuel négoce sexuel. C'est pourquoi cet article voit la galanterie masculine comme une forme routinière et banale de la minoration et de la domination sociales de la femme. Ayant développé une propension à accepter les petites faveurs masculines comme avantages de sexe, la femme procède à la légitimation d'un habitus phallogratique et participe à sa propre domination par l'homme. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 7). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

189 Dkamela, Guy Patrice

Pouvoirs, argent et recomposition sociale chez les Pygmées baka de l'Est-Cameroun / Guy Patrice Dkamela, Phil René Oyono. - 2003. - a. 58, n. 3/4, p. 340-355 : ill., krt - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2003), a. 58, n. 3/4, p. 340-355 : ill., krt.

Depuis plusieurs décennies, et en particulier depuis la dernière décennie du vingtième siècle, la société des Pygmées baka de l'Est du Cameroun est en proie à des mutations significatives. De nombreux déterminants, comme la sédentarisation, les mariages avec les Bantu, le christianisme, le travail rémunéré chez les paysans bantu, l'instruction occidentale, y ont fortement contribué. Les formes d'organisation introduites de l'extérieur s'y reproduisent et s'y développent du fait de la gestion décentralisée des forêts et du transfert des responsabilités aux communautés locales. Les associations et les comités mis en place pour la gestion des forêts communautaires, comme la Cobabo

(Communauté baka de Bosquet) et l'Asbak (Association des Baka) chargés de responsabilités consistantes, ont déstructuré et reconfiguré le tableau des pouvoirs dans la société baka. Les dynamiques nouvelles ont des effets mitigés, parfois négatifs. C'est le cas particulièrement de la prise de décision, qui repose désormais davantage sur les jeunes qui sont allés à l'école occidentale. L'usage de l'argent a entraîné la naissance de comportements opportunistes situés à l'opposé des valeurs traditionnelles de la communauté. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

190 Ekambi, Jacqueline Moutome

Les étudiants: la vie, l'amour, et les études / Jacqueline Moutome Ekambi. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 2, p. 37-60 : tab - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 37-60 : tab.

Entretiens et documents ont fourni les éléments de cette esquisse d'analyse sociologique des étudiants des facultés des six Universités d'État du Cameroun, envisagée dans une perspective dynamique. Il n'est pas question de produire une analyse critique du système universitaire, mais plutôt d'écouter les dires croisés d'étudiants et d'enseignants des universités sur ces trois aspects qui sont leur vie et leurs ambitions, les interactions entre les sexes dans leur milieu d'études, et les objectifs et stratégies d'études qu'ils déploient, sachant que cette micro société qu'ils composent est inscrite dans une société globale définie et dont ils sont tributaires tant en amont - leur socialisation initiale - qu'en aval - les attentes dont cette jeunesse est porteuse. Mais à quel marché d'emploi, clé d'une autonomie adulte et responsable, sont-ils confrontés? Si certains ont encore ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler une passion ou une vocation, et envisagent dès le départ de longues études, la plupart des étudiants opèrent plutôt des choix 'pragmatiques': y prévalent leur perception de l'ouverture relative du marché de l'emploi beaucoup plus que l'ambition de s'ouvrir l'esprit. Bibliogr., note, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

191 Jua, Nantang

Differential responses to disappearing transitional pathways: redefining possibility among Cameroonian youths / Nantang Jua. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 2, p. 13-36 : tab - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 13-36 : tab.

Youths have privileged the quest for a sustainable livelihood in their agendas throughout the history of postcolonial Cameroon. Though consistently seeking to attain this goal, the means and therefore the strategic choices made in its pursuit have varied. In the wake of the economic crisis of the mid-1980s and the disappearance of transnational pathways for youth that accompanied it, political and economic uncertainty turned into a new kind of social certainty for young people. In the changed context, they have tended to

privilege self-interest over communal interests. Inspired by world-class models of success, and perceiving themselves as the 'Unlimited' generation, they reacted by mapping out new biographical trajectories. Besides embracing beat-the-system strategies, they opted for migration to the West, seen as a 'final port of call' at a historical juncture when the emphasis was on closure. For those who could not migrate, cyberspace provided a new space for encounters. With a view to capturing the excess energy of nonmigrating youths, political entrepreneurs created groups that sought to penetrate the State, which is still seen, even while being penetrated, as an unbounded Prometheus. Prominent among these groups is the President Paul Biya Youths (Presby), created in 1996 supposedly to promote Biya's New Deal policies. In general, youths have tended to challenge a basic assumption of what has been called the 'field of possibilities' - that success is determined by one's cultural capital or baggage. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

192 Nguihé Kanté, Pascal

Les contraintes de la privatisation des entreprises publiques et parapubliques au Cameroun / par Pascal Nguihé Kanté. - 2003. - année 57, no. 2, p. 212-237 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 2, p. 212-237.

Le programme de privatisations au Cameroun en 1990, lancé en 1990, présente plus de dix ans plus tard un bilan mitigé. Sur la trentaine d'entreprises publiques et parapubliques inscrites au régime de la privatisation, un dizaine de sociétés seulement ont été privatisées. Cet article désigne les obstacles qui font obstruction à ce processus de façon à indiquer les mesures à prendre pour en accélérer l'exécution et parvenir à une conclusion rapide. Il relève tout d'abord la complexité de la procédure de mise en œuvre de la privatisation, à cause du cadre juridique régissant les privatisations et de l'absence de consensus socio-politique. De plus, l'absence d'attractivité des sociétés mises en vente est due à l'incertitude sur la viabilité et la rentabilité des unités à privatiser et à un environnement particulièrement défavorable, renforcé par une absence de support en moyens financiers. Or, le défi des privatisations est non seulement de vendre une entreprise ou une participation étatique, mais aussi de saisir cette occasion pour améliorer le fonctionnement de l'économie et de l'État. Il faut se préoccuper, au Cameroun comme dans la plupart des pays en voie de développement, des éléments du régime juridique qui doivent impérativement être mis en place pour que la privatisation réussisse. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

193 Onana, Janvier

Apprentissage, savoir-faire politiques et spécialisation de l'activité politique: sociogenèse du métier parlementaire au Cameroun / Janvier Onana. - 2002. - vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 29-59 : tab - In: *Polis*: (2002), vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 29-59 : tab.

Cet article sur l'émergence de l'État africain analyse le travail parlementaire au sein des Assemblées mises en place au Cameroun entre 1946 et 1956, c'est à dire dans le contexte de l'invention au Cameroun de l'État au sens sinon le plus achevé du terme, du moins le plus manifeste. Il cible quelques-unes des expériences à travers lesquelles les indigènes firent l'apprentissage des métiers politiques, et montre que par-delà la rationalisation des intérêts et mécanismes institutionnels de la fonction parlementaire, ce sont les manières de pratiquer, les "arts de faire" indigènes, qui constituèrent le lieu privilégié d'une légitimation et d'une autonomisation de l'activité parlementaire. Notes, réf., rés. (p. 5). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

194 Schler, Lynn

Looking through a glass of beer: alcohol in the cultural spaces of colonial Douala, 1910-1945 / by Lynn Schler. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 315-334 - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 315-334.

The pivotal role played by alcohol in the European colonization of Africa has been addressed by many scholars. In colonial Cameroon, efforts to control the distribution and consumption of alcohol were linked to larger efforts of the German and French regimes to shape social, economic and political processes in the colony. During the interwar years, particularly in Douala, the colonial struggle to limit the production, sale and consumption of alcohol among Africans underscored the struggle carried out by the administration to secure and maintain power. But the history of alcohol distribution and consumption in Douala did not follow the same trajectory in all areas of the city. In the quarters of Joss and Akwa, where spaces were shared by Europeans and the local elite, the colonial administration made its most stringent efforts to control access to alcohol. By contrast, the immigrant quarter of New Bell was handled as an 'African space', and the consumption of alcohol was treated far differently in this quarter. The history of drinking in New Bell reveals that residents capitalized on its colonial designation as an African space and established pockets of autonomy from colonial rule. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Tcheuwa, Jean-Claude

Essai sur la qualification du régime politique camerounais: la difficile affirmation d'un régime authentiquement parlementaire / par Jean-Claude Tcheuwa. - 2003. - année 57, no. 2, p. 155-172 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 2, p. 155-172.

Quelle est la nature du régime politique camerounais mis en place en 1996 dans la mouvance de la modernisation des institutions, est-ce un régime parlementaire, un régime présidentiel? Rien de tout cela, car il s'agit d'un régime qui puise ses éléments de qualification à la fois dans les critères d'identification de l'un ou de l'autre régime. La

constitution camerounaise de 1996 contient des éléments d'un régime parlementaire classique qui ne sont pas justifiés quant à la logique du régime de ce type (1ère partie). Une analyse du contexte africain en général et camerounais en particulier permet de dire que ces éléments du régime parlementaire (dissolution et responsabilité) n'ont fait que renforcer le régime présidentieliste existant et profondément ancré dans les mœurs politiques camerounaises (2ème partie). Cela s'explique par les limites de l'irresponsabilité présidentielles et par la subsistance d'un monopartisme de fait. La majorité parlementaire à l'Assemblée nationale est dominée par le président de la République. On peut parler, au Cameroun, plus d'un régime mutualiste que d'un régime mixte. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

196 Zeitlyn, David

The talk goes outside: argument, privacy and power in Mambila society: towards a sociology of embedded praxis / David Zeitlyn. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 4, p. 606-622 : tab - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 4, p. 606-622 : tab.

In this paper the sociological implications of loud argument are considered, by taking a case study, the quarrels that often accompany the meetings of rotating credit societies ('dasis'), among the Mambila in Cameroon. Meetings of rotating credit societies are nontraditional forums where power and status are in dispute. These meetings contrast with both domestic arguments and with disputes held in the Chief's court. Rotating credit society meetings usually include arguments but these are dismissed as being unimportant by local informants. They pose a challenge for anthropological analysis since they are such a regular but disregarded - and disparaged - occurrence. 'Dasis' are a relatively new social institution and mix both sex and age groups. Their very disconnection from more important institutions, family life at one extreme and the Chief's court at the other, means that they provide the opportunity to act competitively without much fear of consequence. 'Dasi' quarrels provide an expression of wider competition in Mambila society and allow those who will go on to become respected elders to hone their rhetorical skills. In this way, talk going outside is a very social act. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

CHAD

197 Arditi, Claude

Les violences ordinaires ont une histoire: le cas du Tchad / Claude Arditi. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 51-67 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 51-67.

Au Tchad, les affrontements entre gens du Nord et gens du Sud sont devenus quotidiens et la violence s'est peu à peu banalisée. Les conflits sont sous-tendus par

des représentations très fortement négatives de l'autre, conséquence d'une longue période d'esclavage, de guerre et d'insécurité. Dans les discours, les identités différentes (musulman/païen, maître/esclave), sont censées légitimer un ordre social fortement hiérarchisé. Un événement banal peut déclencher un réflexe communautaire et déboucher sur des affrontements violents. Des exemples en sont les conflits qui mettent régulièrement aux prises agriculteurs sara et éleveurs arabes dans le sud du pays, ou bien les affrontements entre élèves et professeurs ou entre élèves eux-mêmes à N'Djamena. La presse constitue un support privilégié de l'antagonisme Nord-Sud. La lutte pour capter la rente pétrolière risque d'exacerber encore davantage cet antagonisme. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

198 Dossier

Dossier bois / Muriel Devey. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3056, p. 1267-1271 : foto - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3056, p. 1267-1271 : foto.

Au Congo (Brazzaville), la forêt implique beaucoup d'acteurs, qui vont des communautés villageoises, des bureaux d'études aux ONG, en passant par les sociétés, l'administration forestière, les bailleurs, sans oublier les opérateurs dans la navigation fluviale et le chemin de fer CFCO. Ce dossier décrit les acteurs impliqués dans l'exploitation de la forêt, des sociétés à capitaux étrangers aux courtiers. Outre la forêt naturelle, le Congo connaît aussi la forêt artificielle; le pays s'est impliqué depuis de longues années dans le reboisement et surtout dans la sylviculture qui est principalement représentée par la forêt d'eucalyptus de Pointe-Noire, où des sociétés sud-africaines sont impliquées dans son exploitation. Le domaine forestier congolais est divisé en unités forestières d'aménagement (UFA). Les mesures de développement durable, dont le social et l'environnement sont des composantes déterminantes, imposent l'élaboration de plans d'aménagement. Depuis 2000, le département de l'Économie forestière met en œuvre, en partenariat avec les entreprises, des programmes d'aménagement qui impliquent des travaux dits d'inventaire d'aménagement par sondage et layonnage, dont l'objectif est d'estimer les ressources de chaque UFA en bois d'œuvre et en produits forestiers secondaires, afin de déterminer les possibilités d'extraction, en fonction du potentiel de renouvellement. Le contrôle et la validation des plans d'aménagement sont également assurés. Le financement des plans d'aménagement - à la charge des sociétés forestières- est un véritable casse-tête. Pour préserver la grande biodiversité de la forêt naturelle, une quinzaine d'aires protégées ont été créées. Le dossier évoque notamment les activités de l'ONG américaine 'Worldlife Conservation Society' (WCS). En matière de

certification, le Congo, et l'Afrique en général, n'est pas très avancé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Mebiama, Guy

Les traités et accords internationaux dans la constitution congolaise du 20 janvier 2002 / par Guy Mebiama. - 2003. - année 57, no. 3, p. 351-372 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 3, p. 351-372.

Depuis son accession à l'indépendance, le Congo-Brazzaville accorde une place importante au droit international, notamment au droit conventionnel, dans ses différentes constitutions. Mais la grande variété des textes constitutionnels congolais s'est traduite par une diversité de la place de ce droit dans l'ordonnement juridique interne. Le 20 janvier 2002, le peuple congolais a adopté par référendum un nouveau texte constitutionnel dont le titre XVII est exclusivement consacré aux traités et accords internationaux. La première partie de cette étude concerne l'introduction des traités et accords internationaux dans le droit interne. Elle en considère les différentes catégories, puis les conditions de validité. La seconde porte sur les effets des traités et accords internationaux dans le droit interne, pour en examiner la portée juridique en rapport avec ses normes, ainsi que le cas particulier du droit communautaire africain. De ce dernier point de vue, sont considérées les normes issues du dispositif de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) et celles issues du dispositif de la CEMAC. En conclusion l'auteur note que la Constitution congolaise du 20 janvier 2002 ne se singularise pas spécialement par rapport au dispositif retenu par la Constitution française. La superposition de plusieurs systèmes juridiques (international, régional, sous-régional, national) est susceptible de rendre plus complexes les problèmes de hiérarchie des normes et de répartition des compétences. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

200 Cassiau, Christophe

L'État contre le livre, le cas de la RDC / Christophe Cassiau. - 2004. - année 44, no. 382, p. 104-115 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2004), année 44, no. 382, p. 104-115.

Dans la République démocratique du Congo, la plupart des enfants en âge de scolarité ne possèdent pas de livres et ils n'ont l'occasion de lire qu'au tableau de l'école où le professeur fait son cours sans livres. Cette absence est accentuée par la quasi-disparition des bibliothèques enfantines dans le pays et explique la hausse constante du taux d'analphabétisme et l'effondrement du niveau scolaire. Cette situation a des causes évidentes qui tiennent à la situation économique du pays et à son instabilité

politique. Des raisons sociologiques expliquent également la difficulté du développement de la lecture en RDC: coupures de courant fréquentes, vie familiale peu favorable à l'isolement, livres produits localement trop peu nombreux, contexte de culture orale. Ces difficultés peuvent cependant être débattue lorsque l'État s'engage dans le développement de la lecture dans le pays. Or, le ministère de la Culture congolais, qui a en charge le développement de la lecture, manque incontestablement de moyens financiers pour mener une politique cohérente en faveur du livre. Ainsi, les éditeurs ne bénéficient d'aucun aide à l'édition, il n'y a aucun financement public des bibliothèques - la Bibliothèque nationale du Congo est une institution délaissée - et il n'existe pas de politique d'encadrement des événements littéraires. Cependant, d'autres handicaps, comme la multiplication des taxes et l'absence de protection de la propriété intellectuelle - pas de promotion de l'ISBN, loi aberrante du dépôt légal, le non-fonctionnement de la SONECA (Société nationale d'édition et de gestion des droits d'auteurs) - freinent le développement du livre dans ce pays. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

201 Fabian, Johannes

Forgetful remembering: a colonial life in the Congo / Johannes Fabian. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 4, p. 489-504 - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 4, p. 489-504.

Social memory, cultural memory, culture as memory, and memory as culture, landscape and memory, places of memory, regimes of memory - all these have been prominent topics in cultural studies, also in anthropology; in this work, attention is usually paid to remembering. Based on several prior inquiries into popular historiography and local regimes of memory, this paper is an attempt to include forgetting in a model of 'memory work'. What this entails is shown with ethnographic evidence, the recording of a conversation made in Lubumbashi (Congo/Zaire) in 1986 with one of the African pioneers in the history of the town, Baba Ngoie-Nday Léon. The text in French and Swahili, accompanied by an English translation, is accessible at www2.fmg.uva.nl/lpca. As far as its form is concerned, the text is a hybrid: it hovers between the genres of interview, conversation and narrative. This particular instance of an ethnography of memory work makes the interplay between remembering and forgetting visible in its textual shape. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

202 Kadima-Nzuji, Mukala

Jalons pour une histoire du théâtre congolais moderne: espaces de création dramatique et spectaculaire / Mukala Kadima-Nzuji. - 2004. - année 44, no. 381, p. 23-37 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2004), année 44, no. 381, p. 23-37.

La présente étude porte sur le théâtre au Congo sous la Deuxième République, soit de 1965 à 1990. L'auteur décrit les nouveaux espaces de création dramatique et spectaculaire aménagés à l'initiative des pouvoirs publics et du secteur privé, et y dégage l'idéologie qui les sous-tend. Le Théâtre national congolais a été créé en 1969 à Kinshasa. Comme le souhaitaient les pouvoirs publics, "les structures en place dans le cadre de l'éducation civique" s'en trouvaient ainsi renforcées. Le Théâtre national congolais s'était vu assigner les tâches d'instruire, d'éduquer, de divertir le public-spectateur, et de l'amener à réfléchir sur les expériences nationales en matière politique, économique et socioculturelle. L'auteur évoque également le rôle des groupes d'animation politique qui avaient pour mission de célébrer par le chant et la danse les hauts faits du président-fondateur du parti unique et président de la République, de vulgariser les mots d'ordre du parti et d'aviver la foi des populations en la Révolution en marche. La télévision nationale fut un puissant instrument de promotion théâtrale mais aussi un espace de création dramatique. L'auteur examine ensuite les conditions d'émergence et les modalités du fonctionnement du théâtre amateur, et, enfin, le rôle de l'édition dans la diffusion des textes d'auteurs dramatiques congolais. De l'ensemble des œuvres publiées par les Éditions relevant du secteur public ou bien des Éditions chrétiennes, émergent très peu de pièces de théâtre. Cependant, les hommes de théâtre congolais ont trouvé dans l'édition locale et étrangère et dans l'auto-édition des palliatifs. Forts de ces nouveaux espaces de création dramatique, les auteurs ont manifesté leur volonté de participer à la réalisation du projet d'édification de la nation congolaise. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

203 Mangu, André Mbata B.

From war to peace: the Democratic Republic of Congo in transition / André Mbata B. Mangu. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 2, p. 159-174 - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 159-174.

The conflict which erupted in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in August 1998 is arguably the most important crisis Africa has experienced in its postcolonial history. International efforts to settle the conflict culminated in the signing of the Lusaka Agreement for a Ceasefire in the DRC (July 1999). However, its implementation was to pose formidable challenges. This article examines the content and implementation of the Lusaka Agreement, the negotiations of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) between August 2001 and December 2002, and the resulting Global Agreement on the Transition in the DRC, which was confirmed in April 2003. It concludes with a discussion of the prospects for peace, democracy and reconstruction in the DRC. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

204 Minani Bihuzo, Rigobert

Regards sur la société civile en RDC: défis durant la Transition / Rigobert Minani Bihuzo. - 2003. - année 43, no. 380, p. 614-624 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2003), année 43, no. 380, p. 614-624.

Ce texte est celui d'une conférence donnée à la bibliothèque du Centre d'études pour l'action sociale (CEPAS) le 27 septembre 2003 à Kinshasa (RDC). De l'avis des observateurs, la société civile de la République démocratique du Congo est en crise. Il y a urgence de renforcer sa cohésion. L'objectif du présent exposé est de contribuer à la consolidation de la société civile, sur la base de son identité et de ses valeurs propres. Il traite tout d'abord de la composition de la société civile en RDC, de ses rapports avec les confessions religieuses et de son effort d'auto-définition, puis des atouts et des faiblesses de la société civile en RDC, et enfin des défis auxquels elle doit faire face durant la transition. Force reconnue, elle est engagée dans des actions de développement et de promotion de la bonne gouvernance. Sa faiblesse majeure a de tous temps été la déconnexion de certains animateurs de la base au nom de laquelle elle prétend parler. Les défis à relever sont au nombre de cinq principalement: défis de la paix et de la démocratie, défi des droits de l'homme, défi du pillage, défi de la pauvreté et de la situation humanitaire, défi de la cohérence politique. Un échange de questions et de réponses avec le conférencier fait suite à l'exposé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

205 Mwaka, Arsène Bwenge

Les milices mayi-mayi à l'est de la République Démocratique du Congo: dynamique d'une gouvernamentalité en situation de crise / Arsène Bwenge Mwaka. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 73-94 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 73-94.

Le phénomène des milices mayi-mayi (eau-eau) est apparu au début des années 1996 au Nord-Kivu dans la foulée de la guerre de Masisi. Il comprend actuellement de nombreuses factions. Il est issu des conflits politiques, identitaires et fonciers apparu dans l'Est de la République Démocratique du Congo. Ces conflits opposent, depuis des décennies, les communautés 'autochtones' des provinces du Nord-Kivu et du Sud-Kivu aux communautés hutu-tutsi originaires du Rwanda. Cette étude explore les logiques qui dirigent l'action des Mayi-Mayi en interaction dialectique avec leur environnement local, national, régional et international, où la crise de l'État joue un grand rôle. Il faut aussi prendre en compte l'état de la gestion locale (et la prédation) des biens publics. L'article traite en premier lieu des contextes national (impossible contrôle de la situation) et régional (insécurité généralisée, instabilité institutionnelle, enchevêtrement des conflits voisins du Rwanda et du Burundi avec l'arrivée des réfugiés depuis 1994) de l'émergence de ces milices. Les positions rentières contrôlent l'exploitation et

les trafics illicites de ressources naturelles, les trafics d'armes, de munitions et de stupéfiants. Les Mayi-Mayi sont des acteurs privilégiés de cette dynamique qui déstabilise le gouvernement dominant en Afrique interlacustre. L'auteur examine en dernier lieu les enjeux des alliances que les différentes factions mayi-mayi ont tissées, ainsi que de leurs retournements. L'Église catholique, par exemple, est un nouveau lieu de pouvoir dans les enclaves du Nord- et du Sud-Kivu. Le désordre semble être une stratégie délibérée adoptée pour éviter toute prise de contrôle des milices par des instances extérieures, pour contrer la restauration de l'autorité centrale, et pour exploiter les richesses du pays au profit de pouvoirs locaux. Bibliogr, notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

206 Ngoma-Binda, P.

Forces politiques de la société civile: voie d'accélération du développement de l'Afrique? / P. Ngoma-Binda. - 2003. - année 43, no. 380, p. 597-614 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2003), année 43, no. 380, p. 597-614.

Cette contribution a été présentée au 14e congrès de l'Association africaine de science politique tenu à Durban (Afrique du Sud) du 26 au 28 juin 2003. Elle traite de la société civile en République démocratique du Congo, en particulier sous l'aspect de ses positions face à la problématique de la possibilité d'exercice du pouvoir politique de cette société civile. Elle entend montrer jusqu'à quel degré une organisation de la société civile devrait être autorisée à se faire intrinsèquement politique tout en restant dans le domaine du civil. En effet, des structures naissent, nombreuses au sein de la société civile, qui ne se donnent plus guère de peine pour voiler leurs intentions politiques. Le phénomène des "forces vives politiques" constitue une forme d'effet pervers au cœur même de la société civile. Si les ambitions politiques des individus évoluant dans la société civile peuvent être regardées comme parfaitement légitimes, les organisations de la société civile ne peuvent être à la fois civiles et politiques sans renier les principes premiers de leur nature: ceux de neutralité, d'impartialité, d'indépendance et d'apolitisme. La société civile n'est justifiée à entrer en politique qu'à partir d'une décision libre collectivement prise dans le cadre d'une structure hiérarchique mais démocratique, organisée et étendue sur l'ensemble du territoire national. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

207 Ordre

Ordre et désordre à Kinshasa : réponses populaires à la faillite de l'État / sous la dir. de Theodore Trefon. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2004. - 252 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (; no. 61/62) - Bibliogr.: p. [235]-248. - Met noten.

ISBN 2-7475-4289-0

Fonction et dysfonction, ordre et désordre se conjuguent dans la ville de Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo), dont les habitants doivent inventer de nouvelles formes d'organisation sociale afin de pallier la situation sinistrée que leur a laissée l'État-nation post-colonial. Après l'introduction sur la réinvention de l'ordre à Kinshasa (Théodore Trefon), les domaines traités sont les suivants: survie et marchandage (Anastase Nzeza Bilakila); la (non) distribution d'eau (Angéline Maractho Mudzo Mwacan et Théodore Trefon); la sécurité alimentaire (Éric Tollens); la santé publique (Peter Persyn et Fabienne Ladrière); l'université (Willy Bongo-Pasi Moke Sangol et Téléphore Tsakala Munikengi); les ONG et associations de la société civile (Marco Giovannoni...et al.); l'argent (Claude Sumata, Theodore Trefon et Serge Cogels); composition des ménages et déclin économique (Tom De Herdt); enfants, rue et monde occulte (Filip De Boeck); Musique et violence (Léon Tsambu Bulu); mouvements de protestation (Gauthiers de Villers et Jean Omasombo Tshonda). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

208 RDC

La RDC accède au "point de décision" de l'Initiative en faveur des pays pauvres très endettés (PPTe) / Jean-Claude Masangu Mulongo. Bilan du Programme intérimaire renforcé (PIR) et évaluation à mi-parcours du Programme économique du gouvernement (PEG) / Vincent Ngonga Nzinga. Le Fonds monétaire international conclut la 3e revue du Programme économique du gouvernement / Arend Kouwenaar. - 2004. - année 44, no. 383, p. 154-177 : tab - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2004), année 44, no. 383, p. 154-177 : tab.

Les trois articles réunis dans ce dossier font le point sur les problèmes de l'économie congolaise. Le premier article traite de l'accès de la République démocratique congolaise (RDC) au 'point de décision' de l'Initiative en faveur des pays pauvres très endettés. Ce mécanisme, lancé en 1996 à l'initiative conjointe du FMI et de la Banque mondiale, vise à réduire le poids de la dette et de renforcer le lien entre l'allègement de la dette et l'objectif de réduction de la pauvreté. L'accès de la RDC au 'point de décision' de l'Initiative PPTe en juillet 2003 est le fruit d'efforts d'ajustements soutenus du gouvernement congolais, dans un contexte politique difficile marqué par la partition du pays à cause de la guerre et par la dégradation des indicateurs économiques et sociaux. Le gouvernement a notamment mis en place deux programmes économiques successifs, à savoir le Programme intérimaire renforcé (PIR), étalé de juin 2001 à mars 2002, qui visait essentiellement à casser l'hyper-inflation et à créer les conditions propices à la relance de l'activité économique, et le Programme économique du gouvernement (PEG), couvrant la période 2002-2005, qui vise la consolidation de la stabilité macroéconomique et la relance de la croissance économique. L'auteur évoque les retombées de l'accès du pays au 'point de décision' de l'Initiative PPTe. Le deuxième article fait le bilan du PIR et présente une évaluation à mi-parcours du PEG.

Le troisième article est un communiqué remis à la presse le 4 mars 2004 par le Représentant-résident à Kinshasa du FMI. Il s'agit d'une évaluation périodique des progrès accomplis. Ainsi pour le PEG, cette troisième revue montre qu'à mi-chemin, l'exécution est satisfaisante. Ann., note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

209 Smis, Stefaan

Congo: waiting for Godot / Stefaan Smis & Theodore Trefon. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 671-678 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 671-678.

On 17 December 2002, the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, after a long and painful gestation, initiated with the Lusaka agreement of July 1999, gave birth to a Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The agreement was confirmed on 2 April 2003 when the participants in the ICD - Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie-Goma (RCD-Goma), Mouvement de libération du Congo (MLC), the government of the DRC and the non-armed political opposition - signed the Final Act of the Inter-Congolese political negotiations in Sun City. However, the transition agreements are flawed and parties in the new government are not willing to give up the territory they control. War is far from over. This briefing presents an overview of the main events that have taken place in DRC during the period from July 2002 up to 30 June 2003, a period marked by conflicting developments. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

210 Yoka, Lye Mudaba

La guerre en R.D. Congo: l'engagement des écrivains et des artistes en question / Lye Mudaba Yoka. - 2004. - année 44, no. 381, p. 38-46 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2004), année 44, no. 381, p. 38-46.

Pendant six ans de guerre en République démocratique du Congo (1996-2002), à part les textes apologétiques soit commandés par les pouvoirs publics soit produits par des 'officiels' reconvertis soudain à l'écriture, le bilan est fort mitigé concernant les témoignages littéraires. Chez les artistes et les écrivains de Kinshasa, le tragique a été paradoxalement le silence. Il reste une littérature 'apagogique' (littérature de violence, de dénonciation, de dérision), celle qui crée dans un contexte sociopolitique extrêmement compliqué, qui décrit à traits durs la misère et la lutte contre la misère, l'autoritarisme politique et la lutte contre la dictature. Il y a cependant la littérature des 'griots officiels', des ministres et anciens ministres ou bien d'autres catégories d'artistes mobilisés pour des raisons de militantisme et de civisme par le gouvernement, en écho au slogan officiel 'La paix se gagne'. L'auteur avance plusieurs causes pour expliquer le silence des artistes, parmi lesquelles celle que l'histoire de la guerre serait encore trop récente, ou celle que la littérature congolaise d'expression française se trouve en crise

perpétuelle d'adolescence. Un autre facteur est que Kinshasa est à 2000 km de la guerre et que l'évocation de celle-ci relève quelquefois de l'irréalité. Pourtant, l'auteur signale quelques expériences actuelles multi-médias de réarmement moral tentées à partir de la création littéraire. Témoins impuissants, les écrivains kinois sont doublement martyrs. Victimes de la guerre certes, mais aussi absents et oubliés de l'histoire. Peut-être sont-ils également effaceurs de l'histoire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GABON

211 Ondo, Télesphore

Réflexion sur le contrôle parlementaire au Gabon / par Télesphore Ondo. - 2003. - année 57, no. 3, p. 303-350 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 3, p. 303-350.

De 1960 à 1990, l'exécutif en Afrique noire francophone en général, et au Gabon en particulier, était sans contrepoids et généralement unipersonnel. Cette situation a entraîné un grand déséquilibre dans les rapports entre l'exécutif et le législatif au profit du premier. Malgré le rétablissement de la démocratie en 1990, l'action du gouvernement n'a jamais été véritablement contrôlée de façon efficace par le Parlement au Gabon. La présente étude entend expliquer cette limitation du contrôle parlementaire. Malgré l'organisation formelle des mécanismes de contrôle parlementaire (première partie), le contrôle politique est en pratique complètement annihilé (deuxième partie). Le gouvernement peut neutraliser les moyens d'information du Parlement. Le présidentialisme permet à l'irresponsabilité présidentielle de s'étendre aux ministres dans des rapports de parentèle ou de clientèle. Le phénomène du parlementarisme majoritaire est l'une des causes essentielles du déclin et de la domestication du Parlement gabonais, qui accorde un soutien indéfectible à l'action du pouvoir exécutif. De plus, l'opposition collabore à l'action de la majorité. L'étude conclue en présentant des propositions de réforme. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

212 Islands

Islands of intensive agriculture in Eastern Africa : past & present / ed. by Mats Widgren & John E.G. Sutton. - Oxford : James Currey ; Athens, Ohio : Ohio University Press, 2004. - XII, 160 p. : foto's, krt. ; 22 cm. - (Eastern African studies) - Published in association with The British Institute in Eastern Africa & Stockholm University. - Bibliogr.: p. 141-153. - Met index.

ISBN 0-85255-427-3 (Oxford) : £45.00

This collective volume reveals complex agricultural methods and dynamic farming strategies which evolved in eastern Africa long before colonial intervention or recent development projects. These indigenous systems allowed intensive exploitation of all usable land. Using geographical, climatological, ecological, anthropological, historical and archaeological perspectives, the studies examine 'islands' where intensive devices and integrated systems have been developed and maintained. These islands of intensive local cultivation were surrounded by a low-density 'sea' of livestock herders or extensive cultivators. Contributions: Towards a historical geography of intensive farming in eastern Africa, by Mats Widgren; The expansion of Marakwet hill-furrow irrigation in the Kerio Valley of Kenya, by Wilhelm Östberg; Agricultural intensification and social stratification: Konso in Ethiopia contrasted with Marakwet, by Elizabeth Watson; The history of Iraqw intensive agriculture, Tanzania, by Lowe Börjeson; Institutionalized exchange as a driving force in intensive agriculture: an Iraqw case study, by Vesa-Matti Loiske; Engaruka: the success and abandonment of an integrated irrigation system in an arid part of the Rift Valley, c. 15th to 17th centuries, by John E.G. Sutton; When islands expand: intensification and sustainability, by William M. Adams. [ASC Leiden abstract]

213 Mubiala, Mutoy

Le partenariat ONU-CEEAC pour la paix en Afrique centrale / Mutoy Mubiala. - 2004. - année 44, no. 382, p. 83-93 - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2004), année 44, no. 382, p. 83-93.

En 1986, la CEEAC (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique centrale) a demandé aux Nations unies de fournir une assistance aux 11 États membres de cette organisation sous-régionale en vue de la promotion des mesures de confiance propres à prévenir les conflits et à assurer la paix en Afrique centrale. Cette demande a abouti à la création, en mai 1992, du Comité consultatif permanent des Nations unies sur les questions de sécurité en Afrique centrale. Le Comité consultatif se réunit au niveau des chefs d'États membres du Comité, également membres de la CEEAC et, deux fois par an, au niveau ministériel. Le présent article rend compte des résultats de ce partenariat. Adoptés par les chefs d'État des pays membres de la CEEAC en février 2000, le protocole relatif au Conseil de la paix et de la sécurité en Afrique centrale (COPAX) et le Pacte d'assistance mutuelle mettent en place un nouveau système de sécurité collective en Afrique centrale. Suite aux recommandations du Comité consultatif, le Haut commissariat aux droits de l'homme a procédé aux activités qui ont abouti au démarrage effectif du Centre sous-régional pour les droits de l'homme et la démocratie en Afrique centrale en mars 2001. Pour ce qui concerne la lutte contre l'insécurité dans la région procédant du développement du banditisme, le Comité des chefs de police d'Afrique centrale (CCPAC) a été créé. La collaboration développée depuis 1992 entre

l'ONU et la CEEAC marque une évolution importante par rapport aux interventions 'classiques' (pays par pays et secteur par secteur) de l'ONU dans les pays d'Afrique centrale. Premièrement, la collaboration se fonde sur une approche sous-régionale plutôt que nationale. Deuxièmement, elle privilégie l'aspect de prévention au système réactif. Troisièmement, elle procède d'une approche intégrée de la paix au détriment de l'approche simplement militaire. Quatrièmement, elle suit un schéma interactif, plus propice au renforcement des capacités locales. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

214 Kresse, Kai

'Swahili enlightenment'? : East African reformist discourse at the turning point : the example of Sheikh Muhammad Kasim Mazrui / by Kai Kresse. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 3, p. 279-309 - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 279-309.

This article discusses Sheikh Muhammad Kasim Mazrui, an influential yet largely ignored figure within East African Islamic reformism, which shifted from internal to external domination in the second half of the 20th century. His educational booklet 'Hukumu za sharia', written in Kiswahili, is analysed and contextualized. Advising local Muslims, by way of clear argument and reference to authoritative texts, on how to deal with controversial local practices from an Islamic point of view, it pushes for the development of self-reliance, and criticizes dependence on Islamic clerics and dignitaries. The text itself displays the rational principles that the reformist movement relied on and propagated, while it also contains hints of a more dogmatic tone that was yet to dominate reformist discourse. Overall, the article establishes a wider comparison in discussing this African Islamic reformism as an 'enlightenment' movement. The focus hereby is on structure rather than substance, as Islamic reform is incompatible with secularism. Common features, however, can be seen in the emphasis on rationality and self-reliance of individual actors, as well as the internal dialectic of the movements, oscillating between liberation and dogmatism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

215 Pouwels, Randall L.

Eastern Africa and the Indian Ocean to 1800: reviewing relations in historical perspective / by Randall L. Pouwels. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 385-425 : krt - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 385-425 : krt.

For at least 2000 years trade goods have passed with the monsoons between African and Asian ports. While these regions have shared an ocean highway that has facilitated such material exchanges, differences in their respective hinterlands have made Arabia, Persia and India exporters of finished wares and Africans suppliers of primary commodities. For East Africa, the periodic arrivals of Asian settlers had significant social

and ideological consequences. This article assesses these connections in detail, especially as they affected East Africans. It gives an overview of the first contacts and the Swahili emergence, c. 100-950, patterns of contact and coastal development, c. 950-1200, commercial expansion in the late Middle Ages, c. 1200-1500, and new patterns of contact after the appearance of the Portuguese, c. 1500-1800. It argues that past scholars of the East African coast committed a serious error in believing that Swahili civilization was fundamentally outward looking and 'Arab' in its origin. New 'standard' interpretation places Africans at the beginning of Swahili civilization late in the first millennium as well as at the core of its subsequent development. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

216 Carbone, Carlo

Crisi e tracollo delle monarchie del Rwanda e del Burundi / di Carlo Carbone. - 2003. - a. 58, n. 3/4, p. 273-295 - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2003), a. 58, n. 3/4, p. 273-295.

L'insertion du Rwanda et du Burundi dans l'échiquier politique international de la guerre froide a eu pour répercussion prédominante la plus immédiate la naissance d'un conflit ethnique et, à la suite de celui-ci, la fin des monarchies séculaires dans les deux pays. Cette disparition à son tour a eu comme issue ultérieure l'utilisation politique, donc l'exaspération, du conflit ethnique qui ne s'était pas jusque là manifesté, tout au moins sous la forme catastrophique qu'il a revêtu surtout à partir des années 1970. Le présent article examine les données culturelles, institutionnelles et politiques de ce processus rapide, tout en mettant en relief les différences internes et internationales dans l'évolution de ces deux pays vers le renversement des monarchies. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

KENYA

217 Buswell, Clare

Gender, power and protest in African farming : recalcitrant women and usurping men in colonial Kenya, 1930-1950 / Clare Buswell. - 2003. - vol. 25, no. 2, p. 23-35 - In: *The Australasian Review of African Studies*: (2003), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 23-35.

This paper looks at the impact of colonial agricultural development policy on Kenyan women's agricultural practices and land use for the period 1930-1950. African agricultural production systems in precolonial Kenya had produced a diversity of foods, but importantly they were underpinned by complex systems of labour relations and

gender power structures. The colonial interventions of the 1930s combined with earlier land alienations had significant negative implications for gender relations in relation especially to women's access to land and to the use of their labour, leading women to protest their grievances in the public sphere in different forms of resistance in the 1940s. This paper first looks at women's agricultural practice and production systems amongst Nandi, Kikuyu, Kipsigis and Luo women in precolonial Kenya and, second, at the changes in agricultural practice introduced through these colonial years. It establishes the changes that Kenyan farming women faced over those years and the resulting erosion of the basis of women's wealth creation and power that was at the heart of their grievances. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Goux, Marie-Ange

Guerre des loyers dans les bidonvilles de Nairobi / Marie-Ange Goux. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 68-82 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 68-82.

La situation du logement à Nairobi (Kenya) porte la marque de l'échec de plus de cinquante ans de politiques publiques visant à fournir des logements sociaux et à lutter contre l'expansion des bidonvilles. Les bidonvilles de Nairobi se sont soulevés un par un au cours de l'année 2001, puis 2002, contre leurs propriétaires pour protester contre le montant des loyers, dans un contexte politique préélectoral qui semble avoir joué un rôle considérable dans les violences urbaines. Les zones d'habitat pauvre, réservoirs considérables de votes, sont devenues un des enjeux de la campagne. Cet article s'efforce de comprendre la faillite des modes de régulation sociale habituels. L'administration étant corrompue et clientéliste et les autorités traditionnelles ayant perdu leur pouvoir de contrôle, les locataires des bidonvilles n'ont plus d'autre issue que la violence - d'autant plus que l'appartenance à des milices urbaines apporte une nouvelle forme de reconnaissance sociale aux jeunes générations. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

219 Imai, Katsushi

Is livestock important for risk behaviour and activity choice of rural households? : evidence from Kenya / Katsushi Imai. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 2, p. 271-295 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 271-295 : tab.

This paper presents an alternative view on causes of differentiation in rural Kenya, focusing on the role of livestock as liquid assets. The author uses cross-sectional household data in central and western Kenya. He first examines the extent to which households are liquidity-constrained in relation with livestock holdings. It is suggested that many rural households are currently liquidity-constrained and liquidity constraints are closely associated with cattle holdings. He also finds that a differentiation process

exists in which the households with high endowments and livestock can augment their income by directing more inputs to high-return activities, while poor households who are more likely to be liquidity-constrained cannot. The results show that the difference in liquid assets with associated credit constraints is one of the possible causes for differentiation of households in rural Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

220 Kenya

Le Kenya après Moi / [dossier] coordonné par Hervé Maupeu et David Anderson. - 2003. - no. 90, p. 5-111 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 90, p. 5-111.

Aux élections de décembre 2002, les Kenyans ont massivement voté en faveur de l'opposition tant aux présidentielles qu'aux législatives. Ce dossier entend aider à la compréhension de la victoire électorale de la National Rainbow Coalition (NaRC) et de la question de l'héritage du régime Moi. Il revient sur l'analyse historique de la construction de l'hégémonie par ce régime: les événements de décembre 2002 incitent à repérer dans le régime de la KANU (Kenya African National Union) des fractures et des contradictions qui avaient peu attiré l'attention. De plus, la rentabilité décroissante de l'autoritarisme et la poursuite de vastes débats d'idées montrent la nécessité d'une histoire conceptuelle du politique. Enfin, le scrutin de 2002 a repositionné la ville dans le système politique kenyan (Introduction: Kenya, la succession de Moi, par David Anderson et Hervé Maupeu). Contributions: Le cas kenyan: un débat moral et politique (John Lonsdale) - Le déclin et la chute de la KANU: la recomposition des partis politiques dans la succession de Moi (Kenya) (David Anderson) - Les élections comme moment prophétique: narrations kikuyu des élections générales de 2002 (Kenya) (Hervé Maupeu) - Les impacts sociaux de la crise économique à Nairobi: l'ère Moi a-t-elle eu un impact significatif? (Philippe Bocquier) - Moi, professeur de politique ou enseignant égaré en politique? (Musambayi Katumanga). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 231). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

221 Livestock

Livestock pricing in the northern Kenyan rangelands / Christopher B. Barrett... [et al.]. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 2, p. 127-155 : graf., tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 127-155 : graf., tab.

The objective of this paper is to advance understanding of the determinants of prices received for various livestock by pastoralists in arid and semiarid lands through econometric exploration of a set of transaction-level data from two source markets in northern Kenya (Marsabit and Moyale, two towns about 540 and 800 km, respectively, from Nairobi) and the Nairobi terminal market to which they sell. Particular attention is paid to policy-related issues related to institutional and physical infrastructure, security

and animal disease control measures. The data on which the paper is based were collected between 1994 and 1997. The empirical results confirm the importance of animal characteristics, periodic events that predictably shift local demand or supply and, especially, rainfall on the prices pastoralists receive for animals. Price risk premia are consistently negative in these livestock markets. The imposition of quarantines has a sharp negative effect on expected producer prices in the pastoral areas, revealing that Kenya's approach to animal disease control favours wealthier highlands ranchers and consumers at the expense of poorer drylands herders. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

222 Maguda, Edith

Global impulses/local politics : comparing two eras of constitution making in Kenya / Edith Maguda. - 2003. - vol. 25, no. 2, p. 36-47 - In: *The Australasian Review of African Studies*: (2003), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 36-47.

Do current globalization trends spell out an era of post ethnicity? This paper argues in the case of Kenya that, given Africa's location on the present global stage and current globalizing trends, ethnicity as a central basis for cleavage formation in local politics is weakening as new forms of interaction between global forces and local events inspire alternative forms of coalitions and cleavages among citizens. In making this argument, the paper examines two eras of constitutionmaking in Kenya associated with different manifestations of global trends: the independence constitution era that ended in 1963 and the constitutional review process that began in 2000. The paper first argues that global and local forces that led to constitutional changes associated with decolonization in the 1960s ushered in forces that oriented Kenya to play her role on a global stage. Second, that currently global forces and local interactions that urge constitutional changes associated with democratization impel Kenya to make global consensus work locally. In this regard, there has been a shift in emphasis from globalizing the local, which was preeminent at decolonization, to localizing the global. With this shift, ethnicity as the significant factor in cleavage formation has been weakened as newer global forces that urge a localizing of the global call for and provide newer bases of group and interest formation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

223 Mohochi, E.S.

Language choice for development: the case for Swahili in Kenya / E.S. Mohochi. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 85-94 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 85-94.

Development, aimed at a general improvement of the quality of life in society, should target the majority and not the minority at the exclusion of the majority. Attainment of

such development, in turn, calls for involvement of people in making decisions as well as in the plans for their implementation. They will then feel that they own those efforts and participate more enthusiastically in efforts to achieve stated goals. This calls for an effective communication system to link the government and other development agencies on the one hand, and the public on the other, enabling an appropriate flow of information between the two. If well utilized, the media would play a very significant role in ensuring such a flow of information. This article examines the role played by the media in trying to achieve the stated development goals in Kenya. While it would have been more effective to reach people in their first languages, considering the multilingual nature of the Kenyan society, the challenges are many. Fortunately, there is Swahili, a language spoken and understood by many, not only in Kenya, but also in the rest of East and Central Africa. In spite of the potential it has to reach a wider audience, it is not adequately utilized in the media. Language practice in the media relies more on the use of English to communicate important information intended to reach all, irrespective of the first language spoken and knowledge of English. In order not to continue excluding the majority from public discourse on development and other national issues, the article calls for a change in the language policy in the media in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

224 Urusaro, Alice Karekezi

African universities and social reconstruction: what mission and what strategies? : the case of the Conflict Management Centre of the National University of Rwanda / Alice Karekezi Urusaro. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 2, p. 95-112 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 95-112.

A review of the effects of armed conflicts on the African continent in the last decade makes for alarming reading. Although there have been several attempts at explaining the causes of violent conflicts, less is known about the way in which States and social groups manage the effects of these conflicts. Are sustainable strategies of conflict control and prevention universal or peculiar to a situation? How do groups and individuals contribute to these strategies that are aimed at assisting them to regain control of their lives and their communities? What are the implications of policy and practical interventions of higher education institutions in public affairs? These questions are considered in the context of the work of the Centre for Conflict Management at the National University of Rwanda. The author argues that African universities can become valuable and key democratic institutions on condition that they rediscover themselves with constant innovations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

225 Carbone, Carlo

Crisi e tracollo delle monarchie del Rwanda e del Burundi / di Carlo Carbone. - 2003. - a. 58, n. 3/4, p. 273-295 - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2003), a. 58, n. 3/4, p. 273-295.

L'insertion du Rwanda et du Burundi dans l'échiquier politique international de la guerre froide a eu pour répercussion prédominante la plus immédiate la naissance d'un conflit ethnique et, à la suite de celui-ci, la fin des monarchies séculaires dans les deux pays. Cette disparition à son tour a eu comme issue ultérieure l'utilisation politique, donc l'exaspération, du conflit ethnique qui ne s'était pas jusque là manifesté, tout au moins sous la forme catastrophique qu'il a revêtu surtout à partir des années 1970. Le présent article examine les données culturelles, institutionnelles et politiques de ce processus rapide, tout en mettant en relief les différences internes et internationales dans l'évolution de ces deux pays vers le renversement des monarchies. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

226 Corey, Allison

Retributive justice: the 'gacaca' courts in Rwanda / Allison Corey and Sandra F. Joireman. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 410, p. 73-89 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 410, p. 73-89.

After decades of cycling violence between Hutu and Tutsi groups in Rwanda and Burundi, violence peaked in 1994 with a genocide of Tutsis in Rwanda, during which the Hutu majority slaughtered 800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutus, leaving the country with 120,000 accused génocidaires awaiting trial. Rwanda's 'gacaca' courts were established in 2001 as a response to the backlog of untried genocide cases. These courts disturbingly distinguish between genocide and war crimes committed during the same era, trying only those accused of genocide. This article argues that the 'gacaca' process will contribute to the insecurity of all Rwandan citizens in the future, since it pursues inequitable justice, accentuates the ethnic divide and will be interpreted as revenge. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

227 Melvern, Linda

Britannia waived the rules: the Major government and the 1994 Rwandan genocide / Linda Melvern and Paul Williams. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 410, p. 1-22 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 410, p. 1-22.

Ten years after the 1994 Rwandan genocide occurred, serious questions remain about the circumstances of the British government's response. This article critically evaluates the response of John Major's government to the genocide. It does so in four stages. The first section provides a brief overview of the Major government's international agenda in

1994, focusing on British policy towards the war in Bosnia and the African continent in general. The second section deals with the substance of Britain's Rwanda policy, while the third discusses the ways in which this policy has been almost totally omitted from mainstream accounts of this period. The final section provides a critical evaluation of some of the tactics that British officials employed to avert criticism of their government's policies. Based on the evidence presented the authors conclude that the British government displayed a deeply troubling indifference towards the victims of Rwanda's genocide. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

228 'Better

'Better infection than hunger' : a study of illness perceptions with special focus on urinary schistosomiasis in northern Tanzania / Beth Maina Ahlberg... [et al.]. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 1, p. 18-34 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 18-34.

This study, which is part of a wider research project on the prevalence and manifestations of female genital schistosomiasis (FGS), examines the perceptions, knowledge and beliefs surrounding the disease in two villages in the Masai Plains of Mwanga District, Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania. The study combined focus group discussions, individual interviews and observations as data collection methods. AS FGS presents itself with a variety of symptoms which are not easily recognized as related to FGS, the study focused on symptom recognition. Furthermore, the perceived causes of the disease and health-seeking behaviour of infected women were examined. It was found that all participants were aware of the link between water and infection with FGS. Because the disease is associated with farming, the main livelihood, there was a strong feeling that treatment, whether in hospital or by traditional healers, could not cure the disease permanently. Re-infection was considered inevitable and, as schistosomiasis was said to be less poisonous than malaria, it was felt that there was little choice between being infected and having food. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

229 Burgess, Thomas

Cinema, bell bottoms, and miniskirts: struggles over youth and citizenship in revolutionary Zanzibar / by Thomas Burgess. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 287-313 - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 287-313.

After the 1964 Revolution in Zanzibar, all citizens were supposed to be fully engaged in the construction of a new revolutionary society. Through the 1960s and 1970s, however,

the political elite continued to tolerate the daily showing of Western films in the capital that paid no deference to socialist development or Islamic standards of decency. Zanzibari moviegoers were particularly impressed by the appearance of film actors dressed according to the latest Western fashions (miniskirts, bell bottoms). Such images were immediately influential on young people. This article argues that as political leaders sought to construct a revolutionary society, they provoked conflict with young people whose appearance was not sufficiently recognizable as African, socialist or Muslim. It discusses how nationbuilding as an ideology lost meaning in a deteriorating urban environment where young people in particular lacked 'productive' work. In this context Western cinema emerged as a primary escape, as well as an inspiration for clothing styles. The article then examines the reasons why the new fashions provoked official anxieties. Finally, it describes how the ruling party mobilized against unsanctioned styles in order to defend revolutionary concepts of visual order, discipline and citizenship. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

230 Country

Country focus: Tanzania / contrib. K. Mathews... [et al.]. - New Delhi : Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 2002. - XIV, 152 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (; vol. 42, no. 1) - Met noten.

This issue of 'Africa Quarterly' focuses especially on Tanzania. It includes a country profile (K. Mathews and Veena Sharma), articles on the Tanzanian economy (K.K. Bhardwaj), the transition to multiparty democracy in 1992 (Kumud Ranjan Singh), and the origin and development of the Swahili language (Rashmi Kapoor), as well as reminiscences on Tanzania's first president, Julius Nyerere (John I. Hungu). The Government of India's recent 'Focus Africa' programme for enhancing trade with sub-Saharan Africa as part of its new Exim Policy 2002-2007 (text included in documents section) provides a wider context, while the opening editorial (K. Mathews) looks at the evolution of India-East Africa relations as background. [ASC Leiden abstract]

UGANDA

231 Dimock, Liz

Women's leadership roles in the early Protestant Church in Uganda : continuity with the old order / Liz Dimock. - 2003. - vol. 25, no. 2, p. 8-22 - In: *The Australasian Review of African Studies*: (2003), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 8-22.

This paper examines the extent to which women leaders in the early Protestant Church in Buganda (now Uganda) reflected a continuity in women's leadership between precolonial and colonial society and for how long. The arrival of Christianity in the 1870s with the introduction of mission teaching at the court of the 'Kabaka' of Buganda was the

start of a period of great change for many Baganda, opening the way for women as well as men to acquire a range of new skills, especially literacy, which became linked with upward social mobility. The paper first examines the royal women who, in the first 20 years after the missionaries' arrival in precolonial Buganda, straddled two ways of life while retaining their royal leadership roles; and the ways in which those who were converted managed to change to a Christian life. Next, attention is paid to the Church's 'Women's Work' which began with the arrival of female missionaries and which saw women from foremost Ganda political families emerge as leaders in the Church of Uganda. Finally, a third phase between 1910 and the 1930s became a period of institutionalization. The pioneering evangelists were slowly replaced by a new, boarding school educated generation of women. Annual Women's Conferences gave Ugandan women Church representation, enabling elected women from pastorates, along with female missionaries, to discuss issues of significance to them. Mothers' Unions were formed at pastorate level and from the start they had an educative role. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

232 Knighton, Ben

The State as raider among the Karamojong: 'where there are no guns, they use the threat of guns' / Ben Knighton. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 3, p. 427-455 - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 3, p. 427-455.

The article brings together archival material, past ethnography, and memory on the one hand, and up-to-date eyewitness and newspaper reports on the other, to set current traumatic events in Karamoja, Uganda, in the very long view. The presentism of contemporary developmental and research approaches has precluded such perspectives. Thus the current disarmament programme being forced on the Karamojong of northeast Uganda by the Uganda People's Defence Force is no more unprecedented than the armed conflicts it is intended to resolve. The advent of colonial administration and memories of it are examined to illuminate the constraints of the present exercise. Events are not occurring solely in a local context, still less just on the national scene, but in the global context directed by world power. Thus the significance of cattle-raiding, the nature of which has not been drastically changed by firearms, has been exaggerated as part of a threat to world peace that must be tackled by international action. This has provided the rationale for repeating the brutality of the small wars of imperialism on a larger scale and with less prospect of an ensuing peace. The article proposes a rediscovery of African agency in Karamojong religious ceremonies that are not controlled by world orders. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

233 Mushengyezi, Aaron

Rethinking indigenous media: rituals, 'talking' drums and orality as forms of public communication in Uganda / Aaron Mushengyezi. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 107-117 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 107-117.

The current discourse on globalization has many far-reaching implications not only for African economics and politics, but also for the vital question of how we communicate in a 'global village'. African governments and their development partners often tend to extrapolate communication models from the developed world and apply them wholesale in local environments in Africa that are quite unique. This paper argues that such communication strategies often do not impact on the rural masses for which they are meant because they are not 'contextualized' to the local settings, cultural dialectics and world view of the people. The bulk of the rural people are non-literate, poor and have little or no access to modern mass media such as television, radio, film, newspapers, the internet and email. The roll-out of modern media should continue to occupy centre stage in planning by African governments, development agencies and nongovernmental organizations, and these modern media should continue to be used to disseminate various campaign messages (HIV/AIDS awareness, immunization of children, maternal health care, poverty eradication, etc.) to the communities. But given the dearth of these media in many poor countries, the limitation of their coverage to the urban centres, and the costly equipment involved, a strategy that relies solely on them has its drawbacks. Communication planners should not overlook the significant role indigenous forms such as popular theatre, drumming, village criers, storytellers, orators, etc., have played - and continue to play - in communication among rural, poor communities. The paper illustrates the ways in which these media continue to be utilized in development communication in Uganda, for instance, because of the way they are embedded in the cultural ideology of the rural people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Schoepf, Brooke Grundfest

Uganda: lessons for AIDS control in Africa / Brooke Grundfest Schoepf. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 553-572 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 553-572.

Uganda has one of the oldest recognized AIDS epidemics, but for several years, the country has been widely recognized as the first and most dramatic African success story, with estimated national HIV prevalence falling from about 15 percent in 1992 to 5 percent in 2001. This paper examines the situation in Uganda and lessons to be learned. What types of preventive action have stimulated the most change, and what has not changed? Which obstacles to further reductions in HIV spread can be identified? Who are the people least able to exercise protective agency and what are possible solutions?

The paper uses a human rights-based approach to AIDS prevention, focused on unequal relations of gender, age and class, and pays attention, amongst others, to the condom debate, HIV infection within marriage, men's resistance to condoms, and the process of cultural change. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

235 Tangri, Roger

Military corruption & Ugandan politics since the late 1990s / Roger Tangri & Andrew M. Mwenda. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 539-552 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 539-552.

This paper examines cases of corrupt military procurement in Uganda since the late 1990s. It also considers the illicit business activities of Ugandan army officers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since 1998. The paper then discusses how military corruption aroused the concern of parliament, and became a matter of importance in the 2001 presidential elections in Uganda. The authors argue that the prevalence of military corruption is the result of government and army leaders not being subject to public accountability. Not a single leader has been faced with prosecution or punishment for corrupt military behaviour. They conclude by arguing that military corruption has helped to maintain the National Resistance Movement (NRM) in power, although this has been realized at the cost of building a professional national army in Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

236 Badenhorst, Shaw

The ethnography, archaeology, rock art and history of goats (*Capra hircus*) in southern Africa: an overview / Shaw Badenhorst. - 2002. - vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 96-103 - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 96-103.

The history, archaeology, ethnography and social status of goats in southern Africa is less well-known than that of cattle. This article provides an overview of the usage and importance of goats as reflected in ethnographical records, as well as an overview of goats in prehistory and the depiction of goats in rock art. Evidence seems to suggest that goats were present at the Cape by the time the Dutch established a supply station in 1652. The question remains: if so, since when? Conclusive archaeological evidence is still lacking. Goat remains from the Early Iron Age are not numerous, but goats seem to have been more numerous and of greater economic importance during the Late Iron Age. Rock art depictions of goats are rare in southern Africa. Of interest is the diversity

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA - GENERAL

in the usage and status of goats amongst the different people of the subcontinent. In many instances, this status may be related to environmental conditions. The very fact that most Bantu-speaking people kept goats to some degree during the Iron Age suggests that these animals had some meaning in their societies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

237 Lawley, Jonathan

Developing African technical management in southern Africa's mining industry / Jonathan Lawley. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 1, p. 81-93 - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 81-93.

Conventional Western approaches to developing indigenous black African management potential have frequently been insufficient, inadequate or inappropriate. Technology and technical management still tends to be associated with foreigners and whites. This is particularly so in erstwhile white-dominated southern Africa, and especially South Africa. The production of a new generation of managers and leaders has become a top priority in South Africa, notably in the mining industry. There are African precedents and lessons from which South Africa might learn, such as the scheme the author ran for Rio Tinto from 1982 to 1994. Designed as a short cut for the process of black enablement, the scheme produced remarkable results for the mining industries of Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia. The scheme is a proven way to unlock African management and leadership potential through the dynamic of cross-cultural experience. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

238 Oral

Oral tradition in southern Africa / ed. by Ngwabi Bhebe. - Windhoek : Gamsberg Macmillan, cop. 2002. - X, 306 p. : krt. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 99916-0371-9

This volume contains compilations by members of OTASA (Oral Traditions Association of Southern Africa) of individuals and institutions involved in oral research. It also discusses the status and use of African languages in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and provides bibliographic information. It contains the following contributions: Introduction: the OTASA oral traditions and African languages project, by Ngwabi Bhebe; Lesotho: the status of the Sesotho language, by T. Kherehloa, P. Morojele, N. Khits'sane, T.A. Elias and M.I. Mokitimi; Malawi: a survey of

oral traditions of Malawi, by E.S. Timpunza Mvula; Mozambique: oral traditions in Mozambique: a general overview, by Renato Matusse; Swaziland: oral history of the 'True Swazi' and 'the Found aheads', c. 1750-1840, by Sicheme Rotter Mamba; Zimbabwe: oral traditions in Zimbabwe, by R.B. Batidzirai. [ASC leiden abstract]

MALAWI

239 Ross, Kenneth R.

'Worrisome trends': the voice of the churches in Malawi's third term debate / Kenneth R. Ross. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 410, p. 91-107 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 410, p. 91-107.

During 2001/2003, Malawi's United Democratic Front government attempted to secure a constitutional amendment to allow President Bakili Muluzi to stand for a third term in office. A significant factor in the failure of this attempt was the opposition of Malawi's churches. Having played a prominent role as midwives of the democratic dispensation inaugurated in 1993/1994 at the end of Kamuzu Banda's autocratic rule, the churches continue ten years later to play an integral role in the nurturing and development of democratic politics. This article offers a survey of the statements issued by the churches and an analysis of their role in the defeat of the third-term proposal. It is noted that Malawi's churches have come to regard themselves as custodians of democratic values, champions of the constitution and spokespersons for the people. The significance of appeal to the Bible is assessed and the churches' emerging challenge to the politics of patronage is examined. It is argued that, within civil society, the churches have proved to be the most effective agent in challenging the ruling elite. The unity and unanimity with which they opposed the third-term bid is identified as the key to their effectiveness. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

240 Bidaguren, Jokin Alberdi

Governability and forms of popular justice in the new South Africa and Mozambique : community courts and vigilantism / Jokin Alberdi Bidaguren and Daniel Nina Estrella. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 113-135 - In: *Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2002), no. 47, p. 113-135.

First, the authors provide a context for the current links between society and the State in southern Africa. They consider theoretical points concerning the consolidation of the State, such as the governability crisis, the globalization of democratic and judicial systems, weak, fragile States, and the construction of collective identities in multicultural

contexts. Next, they look at some of the problems of access to justice in Mozambique and South Africa in terms of the lack of financial and human resources and how ill suited Western legal traditions are to the various conflict resolution practices of the different communities in these countries. The weakness of the State in these two countries in guaranteeing order and security has prompted responses from society. The authors distinguish responses which directly call in question the legitimacy of the new State - such as PAGAD (People against Gangsterism and Drugs), organized crime and vigilante groups - and which the State should attempt to eliminate, and responses which accept the new constitutional framework and respect human rights, such as community courts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (p. XII). [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

241 Hinfelaar, Marja

Remembering Bishop Joseph Dupont (1850-1930) in present-day Zambia / by Marja Hinfelaar. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 4, p. 365-376 - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 365-376.

The author examines the reburial of Bishop Joseph Dupont in Zambia in December 2000, 88 years after he left the country. After a brief précis of the burial itself, she looks at the different representations of Bishop Dupont by scholars, White Fathers, oral literature and the Bemba Catholics in Zambia, exploring the question of who kept his memory alive and for what purposes. It is not sufficient to view Dupont's funeral as an historical oddity, but rather as a manifestation of what T. Ranger (1987) has called 'popular Christianity'. To understand this attachment to Dupont by local Catholics, one has to go beyond the official documents and academic literature and consider the historical reconstruction on the ground. This is the only way to explain Bishop Dupont's current heroic status. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

242 Kapungwe, Augustus K.

Traditional cultural practices of imparting sex education and the fight against HIV/AIDS: the case of initiation ceremonies for girls in Zambia / Augustus K. Kapungwe. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 1, p. 35-52 : tab - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 35-52 : tab.

Realizing the threat of HIV/AIDS to the health of the population and the development of the nation, the government of Zambia embarked on a campaign to fight HIV/AIDS in 1985. However, so far this campaign has been conducted predominantly through modern channels of communication. The author argues that a lot more could be realized if traditional channels of transmitting information were utilized. One such channel is the

traditional initiation ceremony. On the basis of data collected in five residential areas in Lusaka, the article examines the prevalence, structure and content of initiation ceremonies; awareness of the existence and seriousness of HIV/AIDS; and knowledge of its transmission and prevention among those involved in initiation ceremonies. The study finds that although there is no evidence to directly link initiation ceremonies to HIV/AIDS, indirectly the ceremonies enhance the spread of the disease in that girls are introduced to sex at an early age. However, the willingness expressed by most respondents to learn more about HIV/AIDS suggests that, if seriously looked into, the initiation ceremony could be turned into an effective traditional channel for disseminating information to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

243 Macola, Giacomo

Historical and ethnographical publications in the vernaculars of colonial Zambia : missionary contribution to the 'creation of tribalism' / by Giacomo Macola. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 4, p. 343-364 : tab - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 343-364 : tab.

This paper examines the chronology and attributes of literate ethnohistory in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia). While the earliest published authors were invariably members of missionary societies whose evangelical policies were predisposed towards the Christianization of local chieftaincies, the expansion and Africanization of vernacular historiography from the late 1930s owed much to the intervention of the colonial government in the publishing sphere. A survey of their contents shows that vernacular histories and ethnographies mirrored preconceptions and preoccupations typical of the times of their composition. By placing these texts in the political and economic context of the colony, and by providing new data on their wide circulation among literate Africans, the article contends that published ethnohistories were one of the principal cultural components of the process of crystallization of ethnic identities in the middle and late colonial era. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

244 Phiri, Isabel Apawo

President Frederick J.T. Chiluba of Zambia : the Christian nation and democracy / by Isabel Apawo Phiri. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 4, p. 401-428 : tab - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 401-428 : tab.

This paper focuses on the career of Frederick Chiluba, from his election as President of Zambia in October 1991 to his renunciation of standing for a third term in April 2001. The paper argues first that, in his book on democracy and in his declaration of Zambia as a Christian nation, Chiluba set up the criteria by which his presidency would be judged and

ultimately found wanting. Second, it argues that the Christian nation concept has had the inadvertent consequence of giving evangelicals a clear basis on which to judge Chiluba and the Zambian State, and hence has served as a catalyst for more energetic and extensive evangelical political engagement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

245 Simpson, Anthony

Personhood and self in Catholic formation in Zambia / by Anthony Simpson. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 4, p. 377-400 - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 377-400.

The author describes and analyses the recruitment and training of young Zambians in the 1990s for Catholic religious Brotherhood. The consequences of the missionary employment of Euro-American concepts of personhood and self that involve particular understandings of narrative and the use of psychological testing are explored. The author argues that Zambian understandings of personhood and of individual experience of evil and suffering are silenced in the process of religious formation. This discussion raises salient issues about training for Catholic religious or priestly life in Africa because similar techniques have been commonly employed throughout the continent. The article draws upon fieldwork conducted from 1990 to 1992. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

246 Bourdillon, Michael

Gossip in a Shona community / Michael Bourdillon and Michael Shambare. - 2002. - vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 78-85 - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 78-85.

The literature on gossip shows disagreement about its nature and function, and in particular about its role in social control. This article is based on research in a Shona community, covering four villages in Sengezi, about 140 km east of Harare, Zimbabwe, and deals with what the community members themselves said about gossip, or 'guhwa'. They described situations in which it is difficult to speak about offences openly. In such situations, offended parties are likely to seek relief and redress through gossip. The community thus perceives social control to be an important function of gossip. Academics generally prefer precise definitions for phenomena which they analyse and so confine the meaning of the term 'gossip' to exclude certain kinds of communication. Members of the Shona community, however, use the term more loosely and so are able to combine varied kinds of conversation, which together form a process of communication within the community. This broader use of the term 'gossip' therefore

includes also processes, such as social control, that may be excluded by narrower definitions of the term. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

247 Chaumba, Joseph

New politics, new livelihoods : agrarian change in Zimbabwe / Joseph Chaumba, Ian Scoones & William Wolmer. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 585-608 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 585-608.

In the last four years an ongoing radical land reform involving the seizure of largely white-owned commercial farmland has dramatically altered the physical landscape in Zimbabwe. Alongside this, a new political terrain has rapidly unfolded with new actors and new institutions. This paper explores the new patterns of social differentiation and the emerging lines of political authority, and investigates the impact of these changing circumstances on people's livelihoods. The first section provides an overview of the nature of livelihoods and patterns of political authority in Zimbabwe's communal areas in the post-independence period leading up to 2000. This is followed by an account of the recent land occupation process in two areas in Chiredzi district (southeastern Zimbabwe): Fair Range Ranch and Gonarezhou National Park. Attention is paid to the composition of the new settler communities; the ways in which new livelihood opportunities are differentiated by age, gender and wealth; and contrasting motivations for land occupation. The paper then investigates the emerging power relations in the new resettlement areas by examining the accommodations and tensions between four axes of authority: war veterans, new committee structures, traditional authorities and new local elites. Finally it asks how these emergent institutions and power relations are articulating with changes in the national and local State. Fieldwork was carried out in 2001 and 2002. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

248 Dansereau, Suzanne

Mineworkers' strategies in Zimbabwe : re-visiting migration and semi-proletarianization / Suzanne Dansereau. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 1, p. 104-130 - In: *Labour, Capital and Society*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 104-130.

A recent study in Zimbabwe found ongoing patterns of migration among mineworkers and their families who, even when employed on a permanent basis and brought up in the mine village, retain links with the rural areas. Other elements that had been integral to the migrant labour system in the past were also found, that is the use of a labour system based on low wages and skill levels, and labour intensive production organized around low levels of capitalization. Is this persistent migration a function of ongoing semi-proletarianization or does the capacity to work permanently mean that it is time to take another look at the notion of semi-proletarianization? Based on a study of

mineworkers conducted in 2000 and 2001 in six mines in different parts of Zimbabwe, the present paper assesses the proletarian nature of Zimbabwean mineworkers not as a function of their ongoing migration but within the context of the labour process by looking at their reliance on proletarian strategies and how their ongoing links to the rural areas fit into this. Fully proletarianized workers maintain links with rural subsistence production in order to provide security outside of wage employment, made necessary by an organization of production that continues to rely on low skill and wage levels, and temporary accommodation, as well as the absence of adequate mine-based pension programmes and government-based social programmes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

249 Denial

Denial and violence: paradoxes in men's perspectives to premarital sex and pregnancy in rural Zimbabwe / Jeremiah Chikovore... [et al.]. - 2003. - vol. 7, no. 1, p. 53-72 - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2003), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 53-72.

This paper describes the perspectives of men on premarital sex and pregnancy in rural Zimbabwe, notably in Chiredzi, a district in the southeast, which was chosen because it is among the districts with the highest maternal mortality in the country. Data were collected in 1998-2000, using qualitative methods, including focus group discussions, personal interviews with men and women, and self-generated statements among school youth. The paper illuminates the paradox implicit in the men's perspectives: on the one hand, they react violently to premarital pregnancy, on the other, they do not allow contraceptive information or services for their unmarried daughters and sisters. Men blame their girlfriends for getting pregnant, despite indications from the accounts of girls that it is their male partners who pressurize them into unprotected sex. The paper concludes that these complexities at the microlevel need to be understood before meaningful programmes to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health can be developed. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

250 Managing

Managing common property in an age of globalisation : Zimbabwean experiences / ed. by Emmanuel Manzungu... [et al.]. - Harare : Weaver Press, 2002. - XVI, 202 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 1-7792-2010-3

This collective volume is an account of the challenges posed by globalization on the management of common property resources in Zimbabwe. The book documents Zimbabwean experiences with these challenges against a backdrop of inequitable access to resources, increasing poverty - which tends to impact negatively on the

environment -, democratization and good governance, and supranational efforts to acquire a foothold on the 'global resources' found in Zimbabwe. Contributions: Common property rights and the empowerment of communal farmers in Zimbabwe: institutional legal frameworks and policy challenges under globalization, by M. Masiwa; Global rhetoric and local realities: the case of Zimbabwe's water reform, by E. Manzungu; Institutional configurations around forest reserves in Zimbabwe, by F. Matose; Small-scale mining and alluvial gold panning within the Zambezi Basin: an ecological time bomb and a tinderbox for future conflicts among riparian States, by D.S.M. Shoko; How far the destination? Decentralization and devolution in governance of the commons under Campfire, by P.W. Mamimine; In search of a better Campfire: the case of the Manyuchi Dam fisheries project, by R.A. Sanyanga; The role of physical planning in the management of transboundary natural resources in southern Africa, by L. Vassileva; The influence of geographical information systems technology on the management of common property in southern Africa, by Ivan Farayi Muzondo; Prospects for transboundary natural resources management in the Southern African Development Community, by G. Chikowore; Global or local commons? Biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights, by M. Mudiwa; Conclusion: whither common property management in Zimbabwe?, by G. Chikowore, E. Manzungu and F. Maphosa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

251 Negotiating

Negotiating the postcolonial : emerging perspectives on Tsitsi Dangarembga / ed. by Ann Elizabeth Willey, Jeanette Treiber. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2002. - XIX, 360 p. ; 21 cm - Titel op de omslag: Emerging perspectives on Tsitsi Dangarembga. - Bibliogr.: p. [321]-347. - Met index.
ISBN 0-86543-932-X

This collection of essays devoted to the works of writer and filmmaker Tsitsi Dangarembga (Zimbabwe) is divided into three sections: Critiques of postcolonial rhetoric; Material culture; and Postcolonialism and subjectivity. These groupings represent the varying approaches inspired by Dangarembga's texts. Section 1: The nervous collusions of nation and gender: Tsitsi Dangarembga's challenge to Fanon (Heather Zwickler); Tradition, modernity and the family: reading the 'Chimurenga' struggle into and out of 'Nervous conditions' (Susan Z. Andrade); Modernity, alienation and development: 'Nervous conditions' and the female paradigm (Ann Elizabeth Willey); Strategic fusions: undermining cultural essentialism in 'Nervous conditions' (Jeanette Treiber); Indexing her digests: working through 'Nervous conditions' (Brendon Nicholls). Section 2: Moving forward from death: cultural autopsy as a guide to the living (Jeffrey L. Geller); Dangarembga's dirty work: acting up and speaking out, "good medicine" for Africa (Giuliana Lund); Some very 'Nervous conditions': commodity, culture and identity

SOUTHERN AFRICA - GENERAL

in Dangarembga's novel (Sally Ann Murray); Women and food in Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous conditions' (Kelli Donovan Wixson). Section 3: "Two disconnected entities": the pitfalls of knowing in Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous conditions' (Linda E. Chown); Trapped and troping: allegories of the transnational intellectual in Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous conditions' (Biman Basu); Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous conditions': an African woman's revisionist narrative (Mary Jane Androne); Reading 'The Letter' of a woman: narrative strategies in Dangarembga's story of apartheid South Africa (Jacqueline Wigfall); Embracing the shadow: recognizing liminality in Dangarembga's Jungian undercurrents (Kgomotso Masemola). [ASC Leiden abstract]

252 West, Michael O.

The seeds are sown: the impact of Garveyism in Zimbabwe in the interwar years / by Michael O. West. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 335-362 - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 335-362.

As in South Africa, Garveyism became a central element in colonial Zimbabwean political life in the interwar years, providing organizational, ideological, and rhetorical models for an emerging cadre of activists with various grievances against the white settler regime. This article demonstrates that Garveyism had an electrifying effect on colonial Zimbabwean immigrant workers in South Africa, inspiring them to form various associations. In Southern Rhodesia itself, African activists read various Garveyite publications and made direct contacts with the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) headquarters in New York. A number of these activists were associated with the Rhodesian branch of the South African-headquartered Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU), the colony's most radical movement in the 1920s and 1930s. The Rhodesian ICU, in its turn, was closely aligned with the independent African Christian movement, otherwise known as Ethiopianism. Lastly, the article shows that the influence of Garveyism in Southern Rhodesia, real and perceived, generally helped to shape official policy toward autonomous organizational initiatives on the part of the colonized Africans. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

253 Oral

Oral tradition in southern Africa / ed. by Ngwabi Bhebe. - Windhoek : Gamsberg Macmillan, cop. 2002. - X, 306 p. : krt. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 99916-0371-9

This volume contains compilations by members of OTASA (Oral Traditions Association of Southern Africa) of individuals and institutions involved in oral research. It also discusses the status and use of African languages in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and provides bibliographic information. It contains the following contributions: Introduction: the OTASA oral traditions and African languages project, by Ngwabi Bhebe; Lesotho: the status of the Sesotho language, by T. Kherehloa, P. Morojele, N. Khits'sane, T.A. Elias and M.I. Mokitimi; Malawi: a survey of oral traditions of Malawi, by E.S. Timpunza Mvula; Mozambique: oral traditions in Mozambique: a general overview, by Renato Matusse; Swaziland: oral history of the 'True Swazi' and 'the Found aheads', c. 1750-1840, by Sicheme Rotter Mamba; Zimbabwe: oral traditions in Zimbabwe, by R.B. Batidzirai. [ASC leiden abstract]

254 Lewis, Jeffrey D.

Free trade agreements and the SADC economies / Jeffrey D. Lewis, Sherman Robinson and Karen Thierfelder. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 2, p. 156-206 : graf., tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 156-206 : graf., tab.

Countries in southern Africa have engaged in a variety of trade liberalization initiatives such as the European Union (EU) South Africa Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the EU's Everything but Arms' (EBA) initiative to eliminate trade barriers against imports from the least developed countries and a potential FTA among SADC countries. The authors use a multi-country computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to analyse the impact of trade liberalization in the region. First, they analyse the FTA between South Africa and the EU. Then, they consider how the rest of southern Africa might respond: by enforcing an SADC FTA; by exploiting the advantages of unilateral access to the EU in addition to an SADC FTA; and by entering an FTA with the EU and other SADC countries. The scenarios are ordered such that the SADC countries pursue increased trade liberalization. The authors find that under all FTA arrangements the increased total imports from FTA partners exceed the reduction in imports from non-FTA partners: the FTAs examined are all net trade creating. Some SADC economies are slightly hurt by the FTA between the EU and South Africa, while others gain slightly. Overall, the agreement is not a beggar-thy-neighbour policy. The authors also find that unilateral access to the EU is more beneficial for SADC countries than an SADC FTA because the SADC countries trade more with the EU than with each other. However, reciprocal reforms under an EU-SADC-FTA dominate unilateral access to the EU because they require more structural adjustment in the SADC countries. Finally, the authors find that South Africa is not large enough to serve as a growth pole for the region. Access to EU markets provides substantially bigger gains for the other SADC countries than access to South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

255 Seidel, Gill

HIV/AIDS: behind the rhetoric, whose interests are being served? / Gill Seidel. - 2003. - vol. 30, no. 98, p. 664-670 - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 98, p. 664-670.

The working processes of international AIDS NGOs have been severely criticized by many Southern NGO voices. Many projects are distinguished by their lack of understanding of the lived experiences of the people behind the statistics, and the social dynamics of the communities they are committed to helping. This paper deals with the author's experience in working as a consultant with a large international AIDS NGO, funded from the US. He discusses his observations and concerns, and assesses the strategies, values, linkages, and meanings in contention. These observations emerged from a preliminary meeting and email exchanges with members of the technical team charged with developing a new resource for people living with HIV/AIDS in the South, with particular reference to southern Africa. It was planned as a new Southern 'empowerment' tool. The team and the author's own markedly different approaches and philosophies are illustrated here with reference to two proposed topics: nutrition and positive pregnancy, and, in more general terms, by the refusal of the technical team to consider providing any links between issues. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

256 Dijk, Rijk van

Localisation, Ghanaian Pentecostalism and the stranger's beauty in Botswana / Rijk van Dijk. - 2003. - vol. 73, no. 4, p. 560-583 - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 4, p. 560-583.

This contribution considers the current position of the Ghanaian migrant community in Botswana's capital, Gaborone, at a time of rising xenophobic sentiments and increasing ethnic tensions among the general public. The article examines anthropological understandings of such sentiments by placing them in the context of the study of nationalisms in processes of State formation in Africa and the way in which these ideologies reflect the position and recognition of minorities. In Botswana, identity politics indulge in a liberalist democratic rhetoric in which an undifferentiated citizenship is promoted by the State, concealing on the one hand inequalities between the various groups in the country, but on the other hand defending the exclusive interests of all 'Batswana' against foreign influence through the enactment of what has become known as a 'localization policy'. Like many other nationalities, expatriate labour from Ghana has increasingly become the object of localization policies. However, in their case xenophobic sentiments have taken on unexpected dimensions. By focusing on the

general public's fascination with Ghanaian fashion and styles of beautification, the numerous hair salons and clothing boutiques Ghanaians operate, in addition to the newly emerging Ghanaian-led Pentecostal churches in the city, the ambiguous but ubiquitous play of repulsion and attraction can be demonstrated in the way in which localization is perceived and experienced by the migrant as well as by the dominant groups in society. The article concludes by placing entrepreneurialism at the nexus of where this play of attraction and repulsion creates a common ground of understanding between Ghanaians and their host society, despite the government's hardening localization policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

LESOTHO

257 Coertze, R.D.

Die bordspel 'morabaraba' - aard, verspreiding en herkoms / R.D. Coertze. - 2002. - vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 55-70 : ill - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 55-70 : ill.

Na behandeling van die algemene kenmerke van bedinkte spele word die reëls en aard van 'morabaraba' (meulspel) verduidelik. In Suid-Afrika word die spel op borde met 'n Sotho en 'n Engelse ontwerp gespeel. Die herkoms van die naam is uit Suid-Sotho ('ho rabaraba', rondbeweeg in 'n beperkte ruimte) vanwaar die ander Bantoetale dit oorgeneem het. Die spelterminologie kom ook uit die inheemse Bantoetale. Die Sothobord kom veral in Lesotho en omstreke voor terwyl die Engelse bord oor die hele Suid-Afrika maar nie na die buurlande nie, versprei het. 'Morabaraba' bly gewild tot die tagtigerjare waarna die populariteit afneem vanweë die opkoms van spele soos dambord en skaak en die ontstaan van 'n elite wat die spel as benede hulle waardigheid beskou. Die herkoms van die spel is uit Europa waarvandaan die twee variasies na Suid-Afrika gebring is. Presies hoe dit plaasgevind het, is onduidelik. Die verspreiding en verbandhoudende getuienis dui daarop dat die Sotho-uitleg deur die Franse sendelinge na Lesotho gebring is terwyl die Engelse uitleg vermoedelik deur Engelse mynwerkers en mynamptenare na die ontdekking van diamante en goud na Suid-Afrika gebring is. Albei bordtipes moet vandag as deel van die kulturele erfenis van die Bantoesprekendes aanvaar word en verdien om as sodanig in die verskillende opelugmuseums uitgestal te word. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

258 Coplan, David

Dire la race et l'espace dans une zone frontalière de l'Afrique du Sud / David Coplan ; [trad. de Roland Marchal]. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 139-154 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 139-154.

Les relations entre les Sotho du Lesotho et l'Afrique du Sud émergente ont connu différentes périodes. De leur constitution comme nation dans les années 1820 jusqu'au rétablissement du gouvernement direct par la couronne britannique en 1884, les Sotho durent combattre pour leur survie politique dans un environnement défini par la duplicité et par l'expansion d'une entité raciale coloniale. Malgré la déclaration d'indépendance de la Grande Bretagne en 1965 et la fin de l'apartheid en 1994, ces relations demeurent très ambivalentes: à la proximité historique nourrie d'importantes migrations de travail s'opposent toujours un déni légal sur la spoliation coloniale et un refus de la libre circulation des deux côtés de la frontière. Notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NAMIBIA

259 Gewald, Jan-Bart

Missionaries, Hereros, and motorcars: mobility and the impact of motor vehicles in Namibia before 1940 / by Jan-Bart Gewald. - 2002. - vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 257-285 - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2/3, p. 257-285.

This article explores the social impact of the motorcar on the relationship between the colonial State, the mission, and the Herero in Namibia in the period before 1940. It looks at how perceptions of space and reality changed, how information regarding these factors and society changed, and how both Herero and European missionaries were affected by, and dealt with, the introduction of the motorcar into their midst. The article disusses the introduction of the motorcar in 1904, the car and South African colonial rule, new legislation regarding the occupation of land and Herero mobility, cars and status, the disadvantages of motor vehicles, cars and farms, the disadvantages of waggons and the use of cars by missionaries. It shows that motor vehicles became an indispensable attribute of colonial rule in Namibia. The introduction of the motorcar led to the development of new hierarchies of power and status. It brought greater mobility and, consequently, contact among people, yet at the same time it led to the loss of contact between the missionaries and large sections of the Namibian population. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

260 Namibia,

Namibia, society, sociology / ed. by Volker Winterfeldt, Tom Fox, Pempelani Mufune. - Windhoek : University of Namibia Press, 2002. - 397 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 99916-5941-2

This collective volume examines Namibian society from a sociological perspective. Contents: Part 1 (Economy, labour and environment): Contributions by J. de Waal, H. Jauch, H. Melber, J. Steytler (social assessment of Namibia's economic achievements since independence); H. Jauch (the challenge of change for the Namibian labour movement); V. Winterfeldt (gender aspects of labour migration in Namibia); M. Seely and J. Zeidler (land distribution and sustainable development). Part 2 (Social inequalities and social institutions): Contributions by J.P. Isaak and C. Lombard (impact of religion on Namibian society); J. Suzman (the marginalization of Namibia's San population); S. Wieringa and I. Mogotsi (women's empowerment in Namibia); V. Winterfeldt and T. Fox (sociological understanding of the family); M. Fumanti (small-town élites); P. Mufune (social exclusion and poverty of youth); M.O. Hinz (traditional and general law and order). Part 3 (Traditionalism, culture and art): Contributions by V. Winterfeldt (traditionalism: social reality of a myth); E.M. Amukugo ('education for all' in independent Namibia); M. Mans (cultural identities in contemporary musical traditions); T. Zeeman (some (con)texts of protest in Namibian drama); T. Fox (the social impact of the visual media in Namibia); C. Beuke-Muir, H. Vale, M. Zappen-Thomson (the Namibian novel). Part 4 (Sexuality and health): Contributions by T. Fox (the culture of HIV/AIDS); P. Talavera (sexual cultures in transition in the northern Kunene); B. Pinkowsky Tersbøl (lover relationships: Kwanyama culture and reproductive health); D. LeBeau (traditional and Western medical knowledge in Namibia). Epilogue by V. Winterfeldt and T. Fox. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Re-examining

Re-examining liberation in Namibia : political culture since independence / ed. by Henning Melber. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2003. - 149 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 137-148. - Met noten.
ISBN 91-7106-516-4

This collective volume, which takes stock of emerging trends in Namibia's political culture since independence in 1990, contains papers presented at the conference on '(Re)conceptualizing democracy and liberation in southern Africa', which took place in July 2002 in Windhoek. The papers critically explore the achievements and shortcomings that have been part of liberation in Namibia. Contributions: Limits to liberation: an introduction to Namibia's postcolonial political culture, by Henning Melber; Voices in the liberation struggle: discourse and ideology in the SWAPO exile media, by William Heuva; Between liberation struggle and constitutionalism: Namibia and Zimbabwe, by Sufian Hemed Bukurura; The struggle for indigenous people's rights, by Clement Daniels; Truth, reconciliation, amnesia: the "ex-detainees'" fight for justice, by John S. Saul and Colin Leys; Liberation and democracy: a critical reading of Sam Nujoma's 'Autobiography', by Christopher Saunders; Public memory, reconciliation and

the aftermath of war: a preliminary framework with special reference to Namibia, by Reinhart Kössler; State, politics and culture: the case of music, by Minette E. Mans; Liberation and tolerance, by André du Pisani. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

262 Ngugi, Njeri

Presenting and (mis)representing history in fiction film: Sembène's 'Camp de Thiaroye' and Attenborough's 'Cry freedom' / Njeri Ngugi. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 57-68 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 57-68.

This article explores what happens when it is the director who calls on historical fact in the production of fiction film. The author argues that in taking on the dual role of director and historian, Ousmane Sembène in 'Camp de Thiaroye' (Senegal) and Richard Attenborough in 'Cry Freedom' (South Africa) "control" history, that is, they depict their vision of a particular set of historical facts - in the hope of persuading their audience that this is the "true" or "correct" representation of what occurred. Sembène tells us, 'I control the entire film process and I feel completely responsible for it' (Françoise Pfaff, 1984). The selection of film as the medium through which to depict a story has several implications which are examined in some detail and it is in the product of this selection and representation that the ideology of the directors may be discerned as it is they who select which facts to present and the light in which they shall be cast. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Chouala, Yves Alexandre

Galanterie masculine et "aliénation objective" de la femme: la légitimation féminine d'un "habitus androcentrique" / Yves Alexandre Chouala. - 2002. - vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 153-175 - In: *Polis*: (2002), vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 153-175.

Cet article relève des études sur le genre, la domination symbolique et la structuration sociale et institutionnel de l'ordre social androcentrique avec sa consécration de l'inégalité entre l'homme et la femme. Il prend des exemples au Cameroun et en Afrique du Sud. En Afrique, la femme, bien que détenant l'essentiel des leviers de commande de la production des subsistances, subit toujours ce que l'on n'est pas loin de considérer comme un esclavage car elle continue de vivre par personne interposée, à travers l'homme. L'homme fonde son droit de propriété et d'usage de la femme sur les choses (valeurs) que la femme reçoit de lui. La gentillesse mâle dévoile son vrai visage comme étant un perpétuel négoce sexuel. C'est pourquoi cet article voit la galanterie masculine comme une forme routinière et banale de la minoration et de la domination sociales de la femme. Ayant développé une propension à accepter les petites faveurs

masculines comme avantages de sexe, la femme procède à la légitimation d'un habitus phallocratique et participe à sa propre domination par l'homme. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 7). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

264 Lawley, Jonathan

Developing African technical management in southern Africa's mining industry / Jonathan Lawley. - 2003. - vol. 10, no. 1, p. 81-93 - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2003), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 81-93.

Conventional Western approaches to developing indigenous black African management potential have frequently been insufficient, inadequate or inappropriate. Technology and technical management still tends to be associated with foreigners and whites. This is particularly so in erstwhile white-dominated southern Africa, and especially South Africa. The production of a new generation of managers and leaders has become a top priority in South Africa, notably in the mining industry. There are African precedents and lessons from which South Africa might learn, such as the scheme the author ran for Rio Tinto from 1982 to 1994. Designed as a short cut for the process of black enablement, the scheme produced remarkable results for the mining industries of Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia. The scheme is a proven way to unlock African management and leadership potential through the dynamic of cross-cultural experience. [ASC Leiden abstract]

265 Bidaguren, Jokin Alberdi

Governability and forms of popular justice in the new South Africa and Mozambique : community courts and vigilantism / Jokin Alberdi Bidaguren and Daniel Nina Estrella. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 113-135 - In: *Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2002), no. 47, p. 113-135.

First, the authors provide a context for the current links between society and the State in southern Africa. They consider theoretical points concerning the consolidation of the State, such as the governability crisis, the globalization of democratic and judicial systems, weak, fragile States, and the construction of collective identities in multicultural contexts. Next, they look at some of the problems of access to justice in Mozambique and South Africa in terms of the lack of financial and human resources and how ill suited Western legal traditions are to the various conflict resolution practices of the different communities in these countries. The weakness of the State in these two countries in guaranteeing order and security has prompted responses from society. The authors distinguish responses which directly call in question the legitimacy of the new State - such as PAGAD (People against Gangsterism and Drugs), organized crime and vigilante groups - and which the State should attempt to eliminate, and responses which accept

the new constitutional framework and respect human rights, such as community courts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (p. XII). [ASC Leiden abstract]

266 Lewis, Jeffrey D.

Free trade agreements and the SADC economies / Jeffrey D. Lewis, Sherman Robinson and Karen Thierfelder. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 2, p. 156-206 : graf., tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 156-206 : graf., tab.

Countries in southern Africa have engaged in a variety of trade liberalization initiatives such as the European Union (EU)South Africa Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the EU's Everything but Arms' (EBA) initiative to eliminate trade barriers against imports from the least developed countries and a potential FTA among SADC countries. The authors use a multi-country computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to analyse the impact of trade liberalization in the region. First, they analyse the FTA between South Africa and the EU. Then, they consider how the rest of southern Africa might respond: by enforcing an SADC FTA; by exploiting the advantages of unilateral access to the EU in addition to an SADC FTA; and by entering an FTA with the EU and other SADC countries. The scenarios are ordered such that the SADC countries pursue increased trade liberalization. The authors find that under all FTA arrangements the increased total imports from FTA partners exceed the reduction in imports from non-FTA partners: the FTAs examined are all net trade creating. Some SADC economies are slightly hurt by the FTA between the EU and South Africa, while others gain slightly. Overall, the agreement is not a beggar-thy-neighbour policy. The authors also find that unilateral access to the EU is more beneficial for SADC countries than an SADC FTA because the SADC countries trade more with the EU than with each other. However, reciprocal reforms under an EU-SADC-FTA dominate unilateral access to the EU because they require more structural adjustment in the SADC countries. Finally, the authors find that South Africa is not large enough to serve as a growth pole for the region. Access to EU markets provides substantially bigger gains for the other SADC countries than access to South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

267 Coertze, R.D.

Die bordspel 'morabaraba' - aard, verspreiding en herkoms / R.D. Coertze. - 2002. - vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 55-70 : ill - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 55-70 : ill.

Na behandeling van die algemene kenmerke van bedinkte spele word die reëls en aard van 'morabaraba' (meulspel) verduidelik. In Suid-Afrika word die spel op borde met 'n Sotho en 'n Engelse ontwerp gespeel. Die herkoms van die naam is uit Suid-Sotho ('ho rabaraba', rondbeweeg in 'n beperkte ruimte) vanwaar die ander Bantoetale dit

oorgeneem het. Die spelterminologie kom ook uit die inheemse Bantoetale. Die Sothobord kom veral in Lesotho en omstreke voor terwyl die Engelse bord oor die hele Suid-Afrika maar nie na die buurlande nie, versprei het. 'Morabarara' bly gewild tot die tagtigerjare waarna die populariteit afneem vanweë die opkoms van spele soos dambord en skaak en die ontstaan van 'n elite wat die spel as benede hulle waardigheid beskou. Die herkoms van die spel is uit Europa waarvandaan die twee variasies na Suid-Afrika gebring is. Presies hoe dit plaasgevind het, is onduidelik. Die verspreiding en verbandhoudende getuienis dui daarop dat die Sotho-uitleg deur die Franse sendelinge na Lesotho gebring is terwyl die Engelse uitleg vermoedelik deur Engelse mynwerkers en mynamptenare na die ontdekking van diamante en goud na Suid-Afrika gebring is. Albei bordtipes moet vandag as deel van die kulturele erfenis van die Bantoesprekendes aanvaar word en verdien om as sodanig in die verskillende opelugmuseums uitgestal te word. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

268 Coplan, David

Dire la race et l'espace dans une zone frontalière de l'Afrique du Sud / David Coplan ; [trad. de Roland Marchal]. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 139-154 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 139-154.

Les relations entre les Sotho du Lesotho et l'Afrique du Sud émergente ont connu différentes périodes. De leur constitution comme nation dans les années 1820 jusqu'au rétablissement du gouvernement direct par la couronne britannique en 1884, les Sotho durent combattre pour leur survie politique dans un environnement défini par la duplicité et par l'expansion d'une entité raciale coloniale. Malgré la déclaration d'indépendance de la Grande Bretagne en 1965 et la fin de l'apartheid en 1994, ces relations demeurent très ambivalentes: à la proximité historique nourrie d'importantes migrations de travail s'opposent toujours un déni légal sur la spoliation coloniale et un refus de la libre circulation des deux côtés de la frontière. Notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

269 Abrahams, Diane

Local economic development in South Africa : a useful tool for sustainable development / Diane Abrahams. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 185-200 - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 185-200.

In the light of the ongoing debate about local economic development (LED) in South Africa and whether it should be pro-growth or pro-poor in focus, this paper examines current thinking regarding the nature of LED and its potential as a tool to enable local municipalities in South Africa to achieve sustainable development. The first section looks at the definition and understanding of LED in general and in the South African context in

particular. There is a brief discussion on LED applications in urban and rural contexts and its role as a poverty alleviation tool. The second section describes the importance of partnerships, particularly those between local government and local communities, and the principle of community participation in LED with reference to the experience of Mangaung Local Municipality (Greater Bloemfontein), which successfully used a community-based planning approach to produce its IDP (Integrated Development Plan). In Mangaung the benefits are now being reaped. The importance of partnerships and participation in LED needs to be underscored in the LED plans of local governments, since greater ownership leads to greater sustainability. However, the unevenness of power within these partnerships needs to be addressed if communities are to contribute meaningfully to the development process. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

270 Adhikari, Mohamed

Ambiguity, assimilationism and anglophilism in South Africa's Coloured community: the case of Piet Uithalder's satirical writings, 1909-1922 / Mohamed Adhikari. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 115-131 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2002), no. 47, p. 115-131.

'Straatpraatjes' was a very successful satirical column that appeared in the APO newspaper, the official organ of the African Political Organization (APO), between May 1909 and February 1922, albeit with a break of five years between 1913 and 1918. Founded in Cape Town, South Africa, in 1902, APO was the first substantive Coloured political association. Notwithstanding claims that the newspaper spoke for the Coloured people as a whole, APO in reality represented the interests of the Coloured petty bourgeoisie, whose social aspirations were almost entirely assimilationist. 'Straatpraatjes' was narrated by Piet Uithalder, a fictitious character. The column represents an authentic replication of the Afrikaans vernacular spoken within the urban Coloured community of the western Cape. Although the newspaper never revealed the identities of the authors of the column, the evidence points to Abdullah Abdurahman, the President of APO, having written nearly all of the columns. The 102 surviving 'Straatpraatjes' reflect the changing social and political context in which the column operated. The column also mirrors the changing fortunes of APO. 'Straatpraatjes' came into being at a time when Coloureds were feeling threatened by the rising tide of segregationism. The assimilation overtures of the Coloured petty bourgeoisie had been rejected by white society and they had faced a hardening of racial barriers in the years following the Anglo-Boer War. The pressures of intensifying segregationism thus pervaded the column. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

271 Bond, Patrick

Debates in local economic development policy and practice / Patrick Bond. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 147-164 - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 147-164.

Washington's advice to developing countries - entailing rigid nation-State adherence to 'neoliberal' (free-market) dictates, often enforced by IMF, World Bank and the international financial markets - has invariably contributed to rising poverty and inequality, in both macroeconomic and microdevelopmental spheres. This review of cutting-edge debates in local economic development (LED) concludes, especially in relation to the policy and practice of South Africa, that the 'Washington Consensus' epoch of export-led growth and ruinous competition may be drawing to a close, and with it, the need to focus more on pro-poor and sustainable development will mean that municipal constituents will demand a more active and community-focused LED strategy. Numerous developmental tools have been established to promote LED, along with redistributive strategies that are genuinely pro-poor, but just as important are the various nondevelopmental strategies - such as the Spatial Development Initiative (SDI), Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) and Export Processing Zones (EPZs) - that also have to be more widely debated. Moreover, introducing 'public goods' aspects of municipal services as an explicit strategic orientation offers a way to assure that the upgrading and cross-subsidization of services such as water and electricity can be justified in part for the economic benefit that such services provide. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Brown, Karen

Cultural constructions of the wild : the rhetoric and practice of wildlife conservation in the Cape Colony at the turn of the twentieth century / Karen Brown. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 75-95 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2002), no. 47, p. 75-95.

This paper explores some of the reasons underlying a more protective approach towards indigenous fauna from the perspective of Cape scientists, settler farmers and politicians, concentrating on the decade following the South African War. After this conflict, environmental issues occupied Leander Starr Jameson's Progressive Government (1904-1908) and that of his successor John Xavier Merriman, leader of the South African Party (1908-1910). Both ministries sponsored policies of rural protection and improvement, involving the introduction of more comprehensive legislation, as well as scientific and administrative initiatives, to conserve water, natural forests and what remained of the Colony's wildlife. The preservation of selected species of indigenous fauna went hand in hand with the introduction of exotics, in particular varieties of fish, which were acclimatized principally for recreational sport. The issue of wildlife conservation also provides insight into the attitudes held by the ruling élite towards both Africans and poorer members of the settler community. At the same time, the efforts of conservationists and governments to foster wildlife protection were only partially successful, hence the issues surrounding the implementation of environmental

regulations highlight some of the weaknesses in the structure of the colonial State at that time. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Commissioning

Commissioning the past : understanding South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission / [ed. by Deborah Posel and Graeme Simpson]. - Johannesburg : Witwatersrand University Press, 2002. - VII, 256 p. ; 22 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-86814-358-9

This collective volume evaluates the complex and contradictory processes of 'truth recovery' embodied in the practices of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The chapters emerged from a conference entitled 'Commissioning the past: an evaluation of the South African TRC', which took place in June 1999 and was organized jointly by the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation and the University of the Witwatersrand's History Workshop. The conference aired the views of three groups with different perspectives on the TRC: academic scholars; Commissioners and researchers who worked with the TRC; and people who told the Commission stories of victimization, on behalf of themselves or a family member. The emerging dialogues between 'outsiders' and 'insiders', and between national, local and individual experiences have also shaped the way the book is structured. Contributors: Philip Bonner, Lars Buur, Janet Cherry, John Daniel, Pamela Sethunya Dube, Madeleine Fullard, Mtutuzeli Matshoba, Hugo van der Merwe, Noor Nieftagodien, Piers Pigou, Deborah Posel, and Graeme Simpson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

274 Davis, Gavin

The electoral temptation of race in South Africa : implications for the 2004 election / Gavin Davis. - 2003. - no. 53, p. 4-28 : tab - In: *Transformation*: (2003), no. 53, p. 4-28 : tab.

This paper analyses the 1999 electoral campaigns of the ANC and the Democratic Party in South Africa to show how both parties used racial codewords as well as more explicit appeals to race in their campaigns. The ANC and the DP both emerged as centrist parties, differentiated by their willingness to assert the interests of certain racially defined constituencies at the expense of others. The fact that most blacks and whites voted for the ANC and DP respectively indicates that their campaigns were successful in dredging up issues relating to the interests of voters based on their race. Such campaigning negates the potential of South African electoral politics to overcome racial divisions. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

275 Delius, Peter

Caught in a crossfire : a history of Covie, 1883-2002 / Peter Delius. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 132-161 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2002), no. 47, p. 132-161.

In 1970, Covie village, on Tsitsikamma coast, South Africa, was a bustling settlement of over 250 people. The majority of the inhabitants were classified as coloured, but a handful of white families still lived there despite the tightening grip of apartheid on the wider society. By the 1980s little remained of the community. Most of the people had been removed due to the zealous application of racial segregation. But the application of racist legislation does not alone account for Covie's demise. Indeed in 1976 it appeared that the coloured population of Covie had been able to use the Group Areas Act to protect its position when a successful application was made to have Covie designated a coloured area. This new status was not, however, sufficient to protect the village from powerful adversaries. The history of Covie provides a case study which traces the emergence of a racially mixed wood cutter community and shows how the classifications, restrictions, contradictions and opportunities created within the apartheid system moulded its fate. In the 1970s, coloured leaders at Covie attempted to work within apartheid ideology to try to entrench their claim to the land, aided by the growing concern within sections of the State to build support in the coloured community. But their initiatives were undermined by countervailing conservative agendas within the State and tensions between government departments. The Department of Forestry, driven by commercial ambition and racist assumption, sought control of the land, and the creation of the Tsitsikamma National Coastal Park cut the community off from the sea. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

276 Dlamini, Sizwa

La célébration de la bataille de Ncome et les priorités de l'État (1998-1999) / Sizwa Dlamini. - 2003. - no. 90, p. 177-189 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 90, p. 177-189.

Le 16 décembre 1838, durant le règne du roi Dingane, une bataille opposa les Voortrekkers afrikaners et l'armée zulu sur les rives de la rivière Ncome dans le nord du KwaZulu-Natal. Cet article propose une analyse de la commémoration de la bataille de Ncome, qui a été intégrée dans la mémoire de l'Afrique du Sud post-apartheid. Pour l'État, le mémorial devait remplir trois fonctions: "correction" du passé, réconciliation nationale et développement économique. Ces trois objectifs devaient être réalisés grâce à l'inclusion de tous les acteurs, une conception mise en avant par l'État. Pourtant, le mémorial confortait plutôt la tendance à l'exclusion et l'ethnicisme, notamment parce que certains acteurs essentiels avaient été éliminés de la mémoire de la bataille. Cet article s'efforce d'expliquer l'apparition des contradictions et leurs enjeux, et la

différence entre les objectifs initiaux et le résultat final de cette commémoration. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 232). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

277 Dossier

Dossier Afrique du Sud / Christelle Marot. - 2004. - année 59, no. 3051, p. 974-985 : foto's, tab - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2004), année 59, no. 3051, p. 974-985 : foto's, tab.

À l'issue des élections générales du 14 avril 2004, Thabo Mbeki a été réélu à la présidence pour un second et dernier mandat. Cette année, l'Afrique du Sud commémore aussi la fin de l'apartheid, il y a dix ans. Le chemin parcouru est remarquable, mais les défis restent de taille. Après un aperçu de la situation politique, ce dossier passe en revue la situation économique. En dix ans, le pays a achevé une transition remarquable, recouvrant de bons fondamentaux. Toutefois, l'économie reste polarisée et peine à intégrer les plus pauvres, soit 40 pour cent de la population totale. Les perspectives de croissance augurent mal d'un véritable retournement de situation au cours des prochaines années. Instaurée afin de redistribuer les opportunités économiques aux personnes 'historiquement désavantagées', la mise en place de la politique de 'black economic empowerment' s'accélère. Après près de huit ans, les résultats de cette politique sont mitigés. En 2003, seulement 3 pour cent du Johannesburg Stock Exchange est entre les mains des intérêts noirs. La difficulté reste les financements. Pour ce qui concerne le commerce, l'Afrique du Sud se déploie sur le continent. Mais l'étroitesse des marchés africains incite également le pays à entamer des rapprochements avec le Brésil, l'Inde et la Chine. Parmi les pays du Sud, la Chine est son premier partenaire commercial. Le dossier examine de plus près le commerce sud-africain avec le reste de l'Afrique, pays par pays, et présente ensuite un entretien avec Xavier Carim, directeur du développement économique au ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, concernant le commerce de l'Afrique du Sud avec le monde entier. Le dossier traite ensuite de la réforme agraire, mise en place il y a dix ans, pour terminer avec la sante, évoquant notamment l'adoption d'un programme national contre le SIDA. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

278 Gaitskell, Deborah

The imperial tie: obstacle or asset for South Africa's women suffragists before 1930? / Deborah Gaitskell. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 1-23 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2002), no. 47, p. 1-23.

The female suffrage campaign in South Africa had its origins in the late 19th-century Cape. In its first phase, the largely English-speaking enthusiasts of what was projected as an empire-wide movement, rarely drew in Afrikaner women. Personal and institutional

links with Britain also remained strong in the pre-First World War era. Once the First World War, with its revival and exacerbation of the imperial divide, was over, and British women had the vote, the metropolitan fixation could wane. Then links with other white women across the language and cultural chasm in South Africa itself became a greater priority to the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union (WEAU). South African women feared they were being left behind, and female suffragists made repeated use of the assertion that South Africa alone of all the British Dominions was denying citizenship to women. Furthermore, a more determined attempt was made to draw Afrikaner women into the WEAU. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

279 Gods

The gods in retreat : continuity and change in African religions (the Nigerian experience) / ed. by Emefie Ikenga Metuh. - 2nd ed. - Enugu : Fourth Dimension Publishers, 2002. - XVI, 298 p. : fig. ; 22 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: 1985. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-156-533-0

This collective volume on religious change in Nigeria contains the following contributions: The gods in retreat: models for interpreting religious change in Africa, by Ogbu U. Kalu; Traditional religion and Christianity among the Urhobo, by S.U. Erivwo; Maguzawa: the influence of the Hausa Muslims on the beliefs and practices of the Maguzawa, the traditional religionists of Kano and Katsina, by Mucizz Goriawala; Bori phenomenon: spirit possession and therapeutic cult in an Islam environment, by Adama Shuaibu; Christian missionary methods and their influence on socioreligious change in eastern Nigeria, by Udobata R. Onunwa; Muslim resistance to Christian missionary penetration of northern Nigeria 1857-1960, by E. Ikenga-Metuh; Continuity and discontinuity in Igbo traditional religion, by C. Ejizu; Traditional religion, Islam and Christianity in Yorubaland: patterns of interaction, by Ade Dopamu; The jihad of Uthman Dan Fodio (1776-1817): a revival movement or a socio-political revolution, or both, by E. Ikenga-Metuh; African Church movements and their impact on social and religious life in Nigeria, by S.A. Adewale; The Aladura movement and their impact on Nigerian society, by C.O. Oshun; Some attempts at reforming Muslim practices in Nigeria, by Y.A. Quadri; Movements for the revival of African traditional religion and culture, by E. Ikenga-Metuh; The sharia question in Nigeria: a historical survey, by Kenny O.P.; Two decades of religious conflict in Nigeria: a recipe for peace, by E. Ikenga-Metuh; Conclusion: critique of explanations of conversions in black Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Grundlingh, Albert

L'instrumentalisation politique de la commémoration du centenaire de la guerre sud-africaine de 1899-1902 / Albert Grundlingh. - 2003. - no. 90, p. 162-176 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 90, p. 162-176.

Par son envergure et son intensité, la guerre de 1899-1902 ou guerre des Boers est pour l'Afrique du Sud le conflit qui se rapproche le plus de la guerre totale du XXe siècle. Ce conflit joue un rôle central dans la conscience historique afrikaner et nourrit le développement d'un nationalisme afrikaner pendant la première moitié de ce siècle. Avec les récents changements en Afrique du Sud, la signification culturelle et la référence à la guerre suscitèrent encore plus de divisions qu'auparavant. Les commémorations de la fête du centenaire de la guerre était le premier grand moment de mémoire à être célébré sous le régime de l'ANC. Plusieurs groupes ou communautés (Afrikaners, Noirs) tentèrent d'en transformer le sens selon des priorités différentes. Sans tenter de vérifier l'"exactitude historique" des représentations de la guerre proposées, l'objet de cet article est d'explorer la dimension politique de la commémoration de la guerre. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 232). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

281 Guy, Jeff

'A paralysis of perspective': image and text in the creation of an African chief / Jeff Guy. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 51-74 : foto's - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2002), no. 47, p. 51-74 : foto's.

This article traces the history of the visual representation of an African man within and through the historiography of empire, from its origin as a photographic image of African authority a century and a half ago, in its subsequent role in the creation of Victorian stereotypes of African savagery, to its appearance in recently published books of African history. The original photograph was taken early in the 1860s in Natal and shows Ngoza kaLudaba, a Zulu chief who depended on the authority granted to him by the British colonial administration. The author shows how different imperial historical contexts have changed the texts with which the image has been presented. He argues that the common factor in the different misreadings has been the capacity of the original photograph's representation of African traditionalism to disconcert the colonial and imperial observer. Their reaction to the image demonstrates the steps they have taken to bring it under control, to reduce its independence. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

282 Herselman, Stephné

'An epidemic within an epidemic': the case of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis / Stephné Herselman. - 2002. - vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 71-77 - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 71-77.

Both the conventional and the drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis are increasing in South Africa, reaffirming the country's status as one of the world's most seriously affected countries. This article highlights some of the key issues associated with the

emergence of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). It describes the occurrence of MDR-TB in South Africa, its nature, aspects of disease control, and the sociocultural and ethical implications of the spread of MDR-TB. A number of cases are described as illustrations. The article concludes with some anthropological insights into the disease as a social reality, arguing that MDR-TB not only constitutes a metaphor for the inequalities of the apartheid system, but also for the inefficiency of the present health system. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

283 Hornberger, Julia

"Maman bat papa": la loi sur la violence domestique à Sophiatown, Johannesburg / Julia Hornberger. - 2003. - no. 91, p. 83-99 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 91, p. 83-99.

Cet article analyse la façon dont les relations entre la population et la police se sont reconfigurées à la suite de l'application de la nouvelle loi sur la violence domestique dans le township métis de Westbury, en Afrique du Sud. Les citoyens se sont appropriés les efforts du gouvernement qui visaient à donner le pouvoir aux communautés par une législation progressive, et correspondaient aux conceptions locales de règlement des conflits domestiques. En faisant appel à la police, la victime fait appel au pouvoir d'État pour modifier sa position de négociation et trouver une solution appropriée. Ceci peut déboucher sur un véritable détournement de la législation pour régler des conflits qui n'entrent pas dans son champ d'application. L'article analyse aussi les positions de la police, prise entre divers intérêts. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

284 Hyslop, Jonathan

Cape Town Highlanders, Transvaal Scottish : military 'Scottishness' and social power in nineteenth and twentieth century South Africa / Jonathan Hyslop. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 96-114 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2002), no. 47, p. 96-114.

From the formation of the Cape Town Highlanders, purportedly the first kilted regiment in the southern hemisphere, in 1885, to the postapartheid era, white South Africa has had a long and complex relationship with the Scottish military tradition. The central argument of this article is that across the last century and a quarter, sections of South African society became part of a global politics of military Scottishness. This politics had a number of dimensions. Some Scottish social and political institutions engaged with the 'Scottish' military forces in South Africa in ways which used the notion of an international-Scottish military brotherhood to support their own (varying) conceptions of Scottishness. Both Scots and white South Africans used the prestige of South African-Scottish militarism in their attempts to define their identities vis-à-vis England. White South Africans engaged in complex social battles amongst themselves over whether and

how military Scottishness fitted with South African identity. The article is divided into three broad periods, viz. the colonial era (1885-1910), the Dominion era (1910-1948) and the apartheid era (1948-1990). The article suggestst that, in each of these periods, there was a distinct type of interaction between changing Scottish national identity, military Scottishness in South Africa, and South African political processes. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

285 Lipman, Alan

Community participation: hope and reality / Alan Lipman. - 2003. - no. 53, p. 53-68 - In: *Transformation*: (2003), no. 53, p. 53-68.

Architectural designers in South Africa are presently summoned to apply their knowledge and skills to the new spatial demands of their transforming society. Both social content and physical form are at stake. In confronting these expectations, designers are pressed to work closely with the immediate users of the buildings they design: the local communities. The author reports a case of community participation in an architectural project carried out at Somkhele in northern KwaZulu Natal, namely the new premises for the Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies. He describes the situation in the centre's internal community: an often tense state of contending interpretations of the preferred structure and future of the organisation. Outside, in the communities of the district, similar conditions prevailed. Yet, this project has a partially hopeful outcome: community involvement in a project of this nature is also intended to enhance the capacities, self-reliance and sense of dignity of those who share in its associated practices. This was principally manifested in the activities of members of the Community Advisory Board. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

286 Maingard, Jacqueline

'Bokkies/moffies': cinematic images of black sexual identity in 'Zonk!' (1950) / Jacqueline Maingard. - 2003. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 25-43 - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2003), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 25-43.

In the late 1940s and 1950s, there was a cluster of films made in South Africa that focused on the black experience. The first of these were 'Jim comes to Joburg', released in 1949, and 'Zonk!' in 1950, both representing black identity in ways that mark a shift away from earlier fomulations of black people as savages or servile. 'Zonk!' and the later film 'Song of Africa' (1951) both made by African Film Productions are presented as musical revues within a theatrical context, featuring a range of black songs and performance styles. 'Zonk!' is extraordinary in that a small set of songs opens up questions of sexual identity. These songs are enacted by two men as a central couple, with an all-male backing troupe that sometimes mirrors or re-enacts aspects of the

central couple's performance. One of the songs, for example, features a routine chorus: Oh Jan tog, squeeze myâ€¦ ('Oh Jan please, squeeze meâ€¦') where all the singers dance together as couples, 'squeezing' their partners. Later in the film, a detailed narrative display and song-and-dance routine is developed around one of the same all-male troupe cross-dressed as the female manager in a compound 'restaurant', and playing the stereotypical heterosexual role of 'woman' in relation to the men's sexual advances. 'Zonk!' is an essentially conservative film, both in its production base and the values it expounds overall, yet it embraces what might be seen as a radical crossing of boundaries that questions established perceptions of identity and particularly of black sexual identity in the early 1950s. In this sense it proposes identities, albeit ambiguously, beyond perceptions of national identities at that time. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

287 Nel, Etienne

Durban's pursuit of economic development in the post-apartheid era / Etienne Nel, Trevor Hill, and Brij Maharaj. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 223-243 : krt., tab - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 223-243 : krt., tab.

The concept of developmental local government requires city authorities in South Africa to prioritize the needs of the poor, while simultaneously developing the economic capacity of the urban area. Emerging local economic development (LED) policy argues the need for 'developmental LED', which is overtly pro-poor in its focus. This study sheds light on the degree to which one city, Durban, is making progress in this regard, a city which at one level promotes itself as a premier tourism and conference destination, but at another has a vast infrastructural and employment backlog to deal with. The study concludes that Durban has succeeded in becoming one of the key emerging global cities in the South, and the range of mega-projects currently planned or under construction makes for impressive reading. One of the key strengths has been the formation of public-private partnerships and the strong commitment shown by both the city and its business community to the need for sound planning which addresses the imperatives of both economic growth and poverty alleviation. However, it is apparent that most projects are not focused on the poorest areas and that the level of proactive participation of disadvantaged communities in policy and programme formulation, as opposed to direct project participation, is questionable. A concern is the limited level of public participation in development projects that come to be dominated by business and the local state, despite rhetoric to the contrary. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

288 Nel, Etienne

Putting 'developmental local government' into practice : the experience of South Africa's towns and cities / Etienne Nel and Tony Binns. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 165-184 : tab
- In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 165-184 : tab.

During the late 20th and early 21st centuries a policy shift occurred around the world which is enhancing the status, role and functions of local authorities, and simultaneously devolving to them many of central government's social and economic responsibilities. This paper considers the findings of two surveys, undertaken in 2001 and 2002, after the new municipal arrangements came into operation, in order to establish perceptions of local economic development (LED) among local authorities in South Africa, how they are responding to their new developmental mandate and what policies and strategies they are pursuing. The 2001 investigation was based on a questionnaire survey of all local authorities in the country, while the 2002 survey focused on interviews undertaken with the nine largest metropolitan and secondary city authorities. While the results show that there has been a dramatic increase in direct involvement in LED, particularly in the nine largest centres, serious funding and logistical constraints are impeding the local development process, most notably the capacity of personnel. However, it seems that almost all local authorities acknowledge their new developmental mandate, and are identifying LED programmes and establishing supportive structures. If the momentum is to be maintained, then local, provincial and national governments must ensure that adequate funding and human capacity are in place to address the country's development backlog, while simultaneously promoting economic growth. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

289 Rogerson, Christian M.

Local economic development in Midrand, South Africa's ecocity / Christian M. Rogerson. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 201-222 : krt - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 201-222 : krt.

This paper examines the changing directions and issues of local economic development (LED) planning in Midrand in Gauteng, South Africa. The paper is based on existing source material, interviews and questionnaires undertaken in 2001 concerning community inputs into the process of LED in Midrand. Midrand was one of the earliest South African municipalities to engage seriously with issues of poverty alleviation. In addition, it was a pioneer in the application of public procurement as a strategy for local economic development. Most recently, Midrand has acted as a catalyst for implementing projects that address poverty through a search for so-termed 'ecologically sound solutions'. The overall ecocity objective is 'to create a city which is both interdependent with the rest of the world and self-reliant through creating its own economic, social,

physical and environmental solutions'. The critical issue observed in the demonstration projects relating to ecodevelopment is of the small number of jobs and income opportunities that have been created in the first phase of the ecocity. In order to deal with the massive unemployment problems faced in South Africa's townships, the issue of scale needs to be addressed. In addition, the immediate support needs for upgrading and development of communities of informal sector enterprises and of urban cultivators must not be ignored. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

290 S.-Liberge Hlakoane, Lydia

Les portes de la nuit: une visite du musée de l'Apartheid à Johannesburg / Lydia S.-Liberge Hlakoane. - 2003. - no. 90, p. 190-201 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 90, p. 190-201.

Le musée de l'Apartheid, qui a ouvert ses portes en 2001 à Johannesburg (Afrique du Sud), est une création originale et initiative de deux hommes d'affaires, Solly et Abe Krok. Il est conçu sur le principe de la reconstitution, de la mise en situation, de l'expérimentation émotionnelle et de l'introspection. Riche en matériaux, sources et moyens d'exposition, il réduit cependant l'apartheid à un conflit racial et se focalise sur les manifestations de violence du régime - ou de ses opposants. Il élude les paradoxes, contradictions et enjeux socio-économiques pour produire un récit consensuel, à minima, une "histoire définitive" qui décrit plus qu'elle ne décrypte: une "histoire marchandise", selon le présent article. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 232). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

291 Simon, David

Contextualising South African local economic development within current development debates : the international setting / David Simon. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 127-146 - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 127-146.

It is important to understand the current South African emphasis on local economic development (LED) in terms not only of the country's politicoeconomic and social transformation, but also within the context of global changes affecting the country and contemporary debates on the meaning and nature of 'development'. This paper sketches some of the principal issues of context - geographical, conceptual and policy-wise - to supplement the current official and nongovernmental emphasis on LED in South Africa and beyond. It first looks at the debates raging about the nature, meaning and content of 'development' since the mid-1980s. Next, it shows how the meaning of 'globalization' is also being contested, and briefly looks at the issues of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) and political conditionalities. In the next section, these wider debates are linked to the more specific South African context. The decentralization

and devolution of many key responsibilities - in this case for development promotion - from national and provincial level to individual localities within South Africa represents both a major change from the almost obsessive centralism of the apartheid era and a profound challenge for small, poorly endowed localities. The final section discusses implications for LED in South Africa in the wake of apartheid. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Taylor, Bev

Reflections of key stakeholders on the experience of LED in South Africa / Bev Taylor. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 294-300 - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 294-300.

Local economic development (LED) has become a key development intervention strategy intended to revitalize economies. Following the 1998 White Paper on Local Government, South African local governments have been entrusted with a development mandate directed at encouraging social development and the economic growth of communities. This new role has been embraced by many local authorities, with mixed success, as very diverse local authority structures wrestle with implementation issues such as resource constraints and lack of experience, capacity and expertise. The present paper reports on a workshop organized jointly by Rhodes University and the Free State Goldfields Development Centre (FGFDC) in Welkom from 14 to 16 July 2002 to reflect on the general experiences of municipalities undergoing this process, and the lessons learned, in an attempt to inform the way forward. [ASC Leiden abstract]

293 Thelen, David

How the Truth and Reconciliation Commission challenges the ways we use history / David Thelen. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 162-190 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2002), no. 47, p. 162-190.

The civic challenge in using the past, as many in South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) conceived it, was to provide South Africans with means to experience new civic practice in order to replace values and choices that had been shaped by apartheid culture and institutions that had benefited from or served either the apartheid State or the liberation movements. In order to find out how the TRC challenges the ways in which history is used, the present author reexamines two widespread assumptions that framed the TRC hearings for many: that a human rights violation occurred in a clear, linear way which could best be understood as a narrative with a beginning, middle and end; and that the interpretive challenge was to fit individual experience into larger categories and to analyse their relationship to larger cultures and political institutions that were, in fact, the important actors in history. However, instead of

bringing closure to open-ended experiences of victims or perpetrators, the author argues that we should listen to witnesses as they sought to reinhabit the open-endedness of their original experiences. He uses the term 'reenactment' for a process of reexperiencing the past that could frame what witnesses were doing at the public hearings. Reenactment challenges the notion that history is about events that are closed. In passing through the original experience and in reenacting it, individuals construct from time, place and circumstance not determinants of their behaviour but horizons of possibility and constraint, including relationships, pressures and conventions from which they frame choices and take responsibility for them. And they create these horizons not as isolated beings or interchangeable members of institutions, but in face-to-face relationships with other individuals. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

294 Van der Waal, C.S.

Diverse approaches in a South African debate on language and diversity in higher education / C.S. Van der Waal. - 2002. - vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 86-95 - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 86-95.

A central issue at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, in 2002 was the tension between the need for racial transformation and increased access for the previously excluded part of the population, and the demand for entrenching Afrikaans as the main medium of undergraduate instruction. An intensive public debate, known as 'Die Groot Afrikaanse Debat' took place, in which the language issue was tied to the issue of diversity. The debate was a reaction to processes of transformation at the university, triggered by the unfolding of the national policy for higher education in 2002. While the participants in the debate seemed to be united in their emphasis on the need for promoting Afrikaans as an academic language, there were sharp differences in their views on the relationship between Afrikaans and issues of diversity. This article analyses the various meanings associated with the concept of diversity in this context, arguing that notions of human diversity in South Africa are based on sets of different political interests and assumptions, which can broadly be divided into an inclusive and critical approach (affirmative diversity) on the one hand, and an exclusive and essentialist approach (difference diversity) on the other. Bibliogr., sum. in Afrikaans and English. [Journal abstract, edited]

295 Van Heyningen, Elizabeth

'The healing touch': the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa 1900-1912 / Elizabeth Van Heyningen and Pat Merrett. - 2002. - no. 47, p. 24-50 : ill - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2002), no. 47, p. 24-50 : ill.

In February 1900 some loyalist Cape Dutch women united with English loyalists to form the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa 'to maintain and foster the spirit of loyalty to the Queen and fidelity of the British Empire'. They seized the opportunity to engage in political debate on the grounds that women, inherently peacemakers and healers, could effect reconciliation of the races - the Dutch and the English - in a divided land. The notion of reconciliation was shaped, however, by a Cape-centred perspective: usually the Guild women thought in terms of reconciliation with their fellow colonials, the Cape rebels, rather than the republicans. The route the Guild took, reinforcing male stereotypes of the nurturing role of women as peacemakers and healers, rather than challenging them, made it possible for it to slip into the interstices of public life. The South African War was the trigger for the formation of the Guild, but it was also the product of 'fin de siècle' transitions occurring in South Africa and the Western world. By 1900 the position of women was changing rapidly. In imperial terms the most significant contribution made by the Guild was in the care of the war graves. In the long term, the Guild was too unrepresentative of South African women for it to survive long in post-Union South Africa. Its narrow outlook meant that its support base was limited after the war. In 1911-1912 the Guild wound up its affairs and closed its branches. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

296 Visser, Gustav

The local economic development impacts of backpacker tourism : evidence from the South African experience / Gustav Visser. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 264-293 : graf., krt., tab - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 264-293 : graf., krt., tab.

This paper examines the role of backpacker tourism in the local tourist system in South Africa, particularly its potential role in local development. It draws on the results of a 2002 pilot study based on interviews with 36 backpacker establishments and tourism experts as well as literature research. The first section pays attention to international debates concerning tourism-led economic development, as well as the backpacker sector and its contribution to local development. The second section turns to South Africa, providing a description of the spatio-temporal development of backpacker establishments locally. In the third section, backpacker hostels as economic units are analysed, and in the fourth, the backpacker as a tourist type is investigated. The final section considers the impact of backpackers and backpacker hostels on a broader canvas, focusing in particular on their contribution to local economic development in the areas in which they are located. It is evident from the survey that the backpacker industry is in a growth phase and has been established, as well as managed, by South African entrepreneurs. However, the main beneficiaries of backpacker tourism currently are white small, medium and micro enterprises and it is less evident that backpacker tourism will assist a form of tourism development that will be beneficial for those

communities that are in greatest need of developmental forms of tourism. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

297 Westerlund, David

Ahmed Deedat's theology of religion : apologetics through polemics / by David Westerlund. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 3, p. 263-278 - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 263-278.

Within Africa, as well as outside the continent, the writings and video cassettes of Ahmed Deedat have been, and still are, most influential. In this article, Deedat's great interest in religious polemics, especially against Christianity, is interpreted primarily as an apologetical endeavour influenced largely by the marginal and exposed situation of the small minority of Muslims in the strongly Christian-dominated South Africa. Deedat's main task was to provide Muslims with theological tools for defending themselves against the intense missionary strivings of many Christian denominations. He spoke and wrote for the Muslim masses rather than for learned scholars, and the fact that he used English instead of Arabic or some other 'Muslim' language further increased the availability of his writings among, for instance, Muslim minorities in Europe and North America. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Willan, Samantha

Briefing: recent changes in the South African government's HIV/AIDS policy and its implementation / Samantha Willan. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 410, p. 109-117 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 410, p. 109-117.

Since 2002 there has been a shift in the South African government's policy response to HIV/AIDS, culminating in a commitment by the Cabinet in August 2003 to develop a plan to provide antiretroviral (ARV) drugs. While this shift in policy was greeted warmly, if cautiously, by most analysts and activists, we need to understand why it has occurred, in order to assess its sustainability and whether it will translate into meaningful change on the ground. As a civil society submission to the government noted: "The success and sustainability of an ARV roll-out programme depends on a number of interlocking social, medical and political factors". This briefing provides an outline of the government's AIDS policies, recent policy shifts, the social and political factors at play and some explanations for these shifts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

299 Women's

Women's spirituality in the transformation of South Africa / Azila Reisenberger (ed.). - Münster [etc.] : Waxmann, cop. 2002. - 127 p. ; 21 cm. - (; 2) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 3-8309-1127-0

The changes in South Africa have had varying effects on the lives of South African women. This collective volume traces some of these changes - as well as aspirations for change - in a particular field: women's search for the transcendent. One particular theme is recurrent: the power of words. Azila Reisenberger wrote the Prologue. Antjie Krog's paper deals with the power of words in women's experience through the medium of storytelling. Christina Landman suggests changing sexist and classical feminist language into 'partnership language' as a first step towards changing the dominant discourses which control the relationship between men and women. Wilma Jakobsen deals with the power of language in the Anglican Church. Judy Tobler explores a feminist perspective that opens up avenues for goddesses of Hindu myth to be a resource available to all women for their psychological and spiritual empowerment. Sarojini Nadar reflects on the lack of positive symbols and discourse regarding South African Indian women in the Full Gospel Church. Isabel Phiri describes a study on domestic violence among members of the Full Gospel Church in Durban. Azila Reisenberger and Gwynne Schrire show how Jewish women, who are not counted for the ritual quorum in the synagogue and therefore do not experience affiliation to the religious community, fulfil this need through Jewish women's organizations. Margaret Fourie argues for the need to understand the Christian Gospel as true liberation for clergy and lay alike, women and men, free from the need to dominate. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SWAZILAND

300 Sihlongonyane, Mfaniseni Fana

Local economic development in Swaziland : the case of Manzini City / Mfaniseni Fana Sihlongonyane. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 244-263 : fig., krt., tab - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 2/3, p. 244-263 : fig., krt., tab.

This paper records the experience of local economic development (LED) in Swaziland on the basis of the case of Manzini City. The colonial legacy, the geographical location of Manzini and the Tinkhundla political system which was introduced in Swaziland by the king in 1978 have shaped the different approaches and strategies of LED in the past. Now the linkages between contextual considerations and the local area are changing. In particular, linkages between the rural and the urban are increasingly being emphasized as the boundary between the two become more blurred and artificial. Such linkages are being enhanced by the surging informal economy. This suggests that LED policies need to recast their approach in order to absorb this economy. Such a recast should also consider the networks that already exist both formally and informally between cities. As a small country, Swaziland has made some attempts to promote LED-type interventions. There has been institutional development and capacity building through training and skill development. A number of policies and laws have been formulated and the physical

urban environment is being improved through service delivery and the provision of facilities. However, the informal sector remains a huge LED policy challenge. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ISLANDS

COMOROS

301 Airault, Régis

Mayotte, terre d'asile sans asile / Régis Airault. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 243-253 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 243-253.

Psychiatre, l'auteur présente trois cas d'adolescents en proie à des problèmes psychiques à Mayotte, dans l'archipel des Comores. Ces exemples illustrent la situation d'une île de culture à la fois islamique et animiste de presque 200 000 habitants, dont la moitié a moins de vingt ans, et où la modernité fait s'accélérer les changements. Les jeunes patients mahorais se trouvent à la charnière de deux cultures: traditionnelle, rurale et musulmane d'une part, "moderne", citadine et rationaliste d'autre part. Leur "crise" est en quelque sorte un pic symptomatique du malaise éprouvé par leurs pairs et qui peut se traduire par plusieurs types de crises non pathologiques: crise d'identité face à un monde en pleine mutation et au changement trop rapide (social et territorial) de l'île en quelques années; crises dues à l'exil, à la confrontation avec un autre monde; crise mystique. Cependant, l'universalisme du fonctionnement du psychisme humain au-delà des empreintes culturelles et de la langue est, selon l'auteur, démontrée, car l'essentiel est de parvenir à se comprendre et à se tolérer dans son altérité. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

302 Allibert, Claude

L'interdépendance de l'archéologie et de l'anthropologie culturelle dans l'océan Indien occidental: l'exemple de Mayotte / Claude Allibert. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 11-31 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 11-31.

L'auteur relève l'existence de difficultés d'interprétation des sites pré-dembeniens (antérieurs au IX^e siècle) qui présentent, dans l'archipel des Comores et à Mayotte, des vestiges aussi peu inscrits dans le sol que ceux de l'océan Indien occidental pré-islamique. À la difficulté de nature archéologique s'ajoute celle de nature anthropologique pour comprendre les sites Dembeni, voire les sites postérieur, en fonction de leur contexte culturel. L'auteur fait appel au savoir ethnographique recueilli au XIX^e siècle ou au début du XX^e siècle pour analyser les restes matériels retrouvés, par exemple les marmites en chloritoschiste, les restes de métallurgie, les morceaux de

quartz, les coquillages. Les connaissances anthropologiques et les traditions renseignent encore sur la localisation et la délimitation des espaces d'occupation, les habitats des vivants (avec les fours) et les sépultures des morts, les objets comme les poteries ou les perles. De plus, on ne peut interpréter la civilisation dembeni sans l'étudier à la lumière de cultures bantu et malgache anciennes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

303 Blanchy, Sophie

Changement social à Mayotte: transformations, tensions, ruptures / Sophie Blanchy. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 165-195 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 165-195.

Des transformations travaillent en profondeur la société mahoraise, à l'origine une société agricole. Pendant longtemps, les Mahorais se sont définis comme des résidents de Mayotte, musulmans, disposant d'un champ pour leur subsistance. L'attitude prévalente aujourd'hui est un refus généralisé de la vie rurale traditionnelle. Faute d'être aidés et remplacés par leurs enfants, les cultivateurs embauchent des Anjouanais. Mais la nouvelle pression migratoire (depuis 1997) à partir d'Anjouan et de la Grande Comore est insoutenable et induit de nouvelles problématiques socioculturelles. La transformation de l'habitat, l'augmentation de la densité de population, les aménagements de l'espace et l'urbanisation ont profondément changé le paysage de Mayotte. Les terrains sont devenus un enjeu important. L'auteur montre comment se construisent et se modifient les perceptions de l'environnement naturel, et quelles relations les différentes catégories sociales entretiennent avec lui. À un environnement naturel, forestier et agricole, se substitue un environnement urbain fait d'aménagements et de déchets à gérer. Des représentants de la génération plus âgée connaissent encore des pratiques, dans lesquelles les plantes apparaissent au premier plan, qui s'appuient sur des représentations religieuses où la communication avec les djinns et l'utilisation de textes islamiques jouent un rôle très important. Mais au changement et à la rupture entre les modes de vie s'associe un retard dans la reconnaissance et la conservation du patrimoine culturel de l'île. L'étude de l'environnement n'est qu'une des manières d'aborder la question des tensions, mais également des possibilités de dialogue et d'action concertée des acteurs sociaux face aux situations nouvelles. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

304 Bouffart-Klein, Sophie

Les "madjini" à Mayotte / Sophie Bouffart-Klein. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 221-241 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 221-241.

La possession à Mayotte n'est pas un épiphénomène, mais concerne une grande partie de la population et fait partie des représentations et des pratiques socio-religieuses de

l'île. La diversité des origines de peuplement de l'île se retrouve dans le panthéon des djinns, et, avec elle, toutes leurs caractéristiques culturelles. Le présent article décrit comment s'inscrivent ces rites de possession dans le paysage des représentations musulmanes mahoraises, apporte des précisions sur les différents rites de possession, retrace, pour chaque catégorie de djinn, ses origines historiques, géographiques et culturelles, ainsi que leurs spécificités dans le déroulement de leurs rites et de leurs attributs. Il établit leur place dans les structures de soins traditionnelles proposées à Mayotte, et replace finalement les rites de possession au sein de l'organisation sociale mahoraise. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

305 Cassagnaud, Josy

Expression d'un rite de passage / Josy Cassagnaud. Forme emblématique de la culture mahoraise / Claude Chanudet. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 197-220 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 197-220.

L'enquête du premier auteur, qui a porté sur des villages de brousse et a concerné vingt-deux jeunes, a été réalisée durant les mois d'août et septembre 2000. Elle s'attachait aux concepts d'adolescence et d'espace. À Mayotte, au moment de la puberté, le jeune garçon construit sa petite case en terre, le 'banga', où il passera son adolescence jusqu'à son mariage. Le rituel de passage d'un âge à un autre s'exprime par un passage réellement matériel: le changement de catégorie sociale implique un changement de domicile. Du fait des processus de modernisation et d'urbanisation en cours qui affectent la société et la famille mahoraises, on peut se demander si l'avenir du 'banga' est menacé. La conclusion du premier auteur est qu'il existe un continuum de l'habitat mahorais, qui intègre les variations. On trouve aujourd'hui des 'bangas' même dans un environnement architectural très éloigné des standards traditionnels. Le second auteur met davantage encore l'accent sur le fait que le 'banga' est un élément essentiel de la culture mahoraise en devenir, rendu nécessaire par la non-possibilité pour un garçon nubile de continuer à vivre dans la maison maternelle, par l'exigence de virginité des filles au grand-mariage et la prohibition de l'inceste pour les garçons. C'est pourquoi on le trouve partout aux Comores. Il s'adapte aux matériaux disponibles, et a sans doute encore un bel avenir. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

306 Forest, Vincent

L'immigration à Mayotte au cours de la période sucrière (1845-1900) / Vincent Forest. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 91-114 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 91-114.

La France a pris officiellement possession de Mayotte le 13 juin 1843. Les demandes de concessions de plantations furent nombreuses dès le début de la présence française. Toutefois, le problème de trouver de la main d'œuvre poussa les planteurs à aller

chercher leurs ouvriers à l'extérieur, mettant en branle un mouvement migratoire qui, avec plus ou moins d'intensité, dura toute la période de la culture sucrière jusqu'au début du vingtième siècle. L'immigration des travailleurs se fit en provenance des îles Comores (Grande Comore, Anjouan, Mohéli) et, principalement, du continent africain, de la côte du Mozambique, et de Madagascar. Cette immigration, au même titre que l'industrie sucrière dont elle était un reflet, fut relativement brève et se révéla insuffisante. De plus, dans le contexte de lutte contre la traite, persistante dans le canal de Mozambique, elle fut parfois une traite déguisée, la réglementation en matière de recrutement étant transgressée par des négriers qui faisaient venir sur des boutres arabes des esclaves originaires d'Afrique pour les louer en tant que prétendus hommes libres sur les plantations. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

307 Gourlet, Jean-François

Les chroniques mahoraises / Jean-François Gourlet. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 79-90 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 79-90.

Dès les débuts de la colonisation française, des lettrés de l'archipel des Comores, et d'abord de Mayotte, ont mis par écrit l'histoire de l'archipel et de leur île en particulier. On peut parler d'une école historique authentiquement comorienne. Les textes de plusieurs manuscrits ont été réunis en un volume intitulé Chroniques mahoraises (2001). Cet article présente les textes en question et montre leur intérêt, la vision qu'ont les colonisés de leur propre histoire. Les deux premiers sont des témoignages directs d'acteurs historiques réels. Il s'agit de la Chronique arabe de Maorè (1865) du cadî Omar ben Aboubacar, et de l'Histoire de la possession de Mayotte (1875) par le prince anjouanais Saïd Omar el Masela, qui raconte le processus de la colonisation française aux Comores entre 1840 et 1854. Les trois autres œuvres procèdent de la culture orale mahoraise, et illustrent la volonté de leurs auteurs de conserver par écrit la diversité de cette culture: Chronique de Mtsamboro (1931) du cheik Mkadara ben Mohamed; Chronique de Sada (1931) de Ali Hamidi Madi, et Chronique de Tsingoni (1965) du cheik Adinani. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

308 Hory, Jean-François

L'introduction à Mayotte du système patronymique / Jean-François Hory. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 255-288 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 255-288.

Comme dans toutes les autres sociétés, le nom des habitants de Mayotte avait été forgé par l'usage. Dès 1976, Mayotte prétendait à la départementalisation. La loi de l'État français, par l'ordonnance du 8 mars 2000, a fixé les règles de détermination des noms et prénoms des personnes de statut civil de droit local, applicable à Mayotte. Le présent article présente une évaluation de cette réforme. Il rappelle quels étaient l'organisation

de la société mahoraise traditionnelle, et le système traditionnel d'individualisation et d'onomastique ainsi que la fonction du nom dans cette société hybride (les personnes y sont identifiées par quatre ou cinq noms). Il fait un exposé de la réforme dans ses motivations et dans ses principales dispositions. La logique interne est d'aligner le système de dévolution du nom propre à Mayotte sur celui qui prévalait autrefois en France métropolitaine. Mais l'ordonnance comporte des difficultés d'application de trois ordres: difficultés pratiques, difficultés juridiques, difficultés culturelles du fait de l'identité, de l'histoire propre et des spécificités de Mayotte. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

309 Lartigau-Roussin, Céline

Une approche de la taxonomie botanique populaire à Mayotte / Céline Lartigau-Roussin. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 141-163 - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 141-163.

Ce travail présente quelques caractéristiques de la taxonomie végétale populaire à Mayotte, dans l'archipel des Comores. Les données proviennent d'entretiens avec des patients au dispensaire où l'auteur travaille comme médecin, et de récoltes menées avec des tradithérapeutes. Cette réflexion s'intègre dans un projet coordonné par le Musée national d'histoire naturelle (MNHN), dont une des pistes de recherche est l'appréhension des savoirs indigènes sur la flore en liaison avec les usages matériels et symboliques. Il apparaît que l'on ne peut pas dégager une systématique, mais des classifications populaires mahoraises, dont les objectifs ne rejoignent pas les préoccupations de la taxonomie botanique actuelle. Cependant, l'étude de la taxonomie peut apporter des renseignements sur les rapports qu'entretiennent les Mahorais avec leur environnement et la nature. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

310 Liszkowski, Henri D.

Le commerce d'escale au XVIIe siècle, dans l'océan Indien, à partir de nouvelles données archéologiques, à Mayotte / Henri D. Liszkowski. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 33-77 : ill - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 33-77 : ill.

Le site archéologique de Soulou à Mayotte (archipel des Comores) se trouve dans le nord-ouest de la Grande Terre. Il occupe le fond d'une baie, et est proche de la cité de Tsingoni, capitale politique et religieuse de Mayotte aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles. Par l'examen des objets trouvés sur le littoral du site de Soulou (pièces métalliques, monnaies espagnoles, néerlandaises, musulmanes, céramiques locales et étrangères, verroteries), l'auteur montre un lien avec les passages des marchands européens et musulmans dans ces parages, et peut-être aussi avec les incursions des pirates. La cité royale de Tsingoni semble avoir entretenu un commerce de traite sur le comptoir de Soulou, avec des bateaux de différentes compagnies des Indes qui naviguaient dans

l'océan Indien, commerce qui a permis au sultan de Tsingoni et à sa cour de s'enrichir par le contrôle de ce négoce "international". Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

311 Luchaire, François

Le conseil constitutionnel et la consultation de la population de Mayotte / par François Luchaire. - 2003. - année 57, no. 1, p. 112-128 - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2003), année 57, no. 1, p. 112-128.

Le Conseil constitutionnel français a été saisi d'une loi annonçant l'organisation à Mayotte d'un référendum portant sur un accord signé à Paris le 27 janvier 2000; cet accord porte la signature du Gouvernement français d'une part et d'autre part celle du Président du Conseil général de Mayotte et des représentants de trois partis politiques mahorais. Il est nécessaire de placer cette loi dans le cadre de l'évaluation institutionnelle connue par Mayotte; cette évolution permet en effet d'apprécier le fondement constitutionnel de ce référendum qui suppose l'existence d'un peuple mahorais distinct du peuple français. Le Conseil a dû répondre à une autre question portant sur le caractère purement consultatif - et non normatif - du référendum. En effet, ce caractère conduit à s'interroger sur l'objet du référendum, ensuite sur l'avenir de Mayotte. Le champ est ouvert à la controverse sur certains points. En tout état de cause, la loi telle qu'elle est interprétée par le Conseil constitutionnel a d'importantes conséquences pour l'avenir de Mayotte. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

312 Salime Buba, Mouhoutar

Les sépultures modernes à Mayotte / Mouhoutar Salime Buba. - 2002. - no. 33/34, p. 289-299 : ill., tab - In: *Études océan Indien*: (2002), no. 33/34, p. 289-299 : ill., tab.

Depuis 1976 et la reprise de Mayotte en administration directe par la France, l'île a connu un très rapide développement économique et une forte croissance démographique qui se sont traduits par des bouleversements sociaux importants. Simultanément, on note un effort de maintien d'une identité spécifique qui est particulièrement visible pour tout ce qui touche à la religion, facteur sans doute le plus puissant d'unification de la société mahoraise. Les sépultures sont aussi l'objet du souci de consolider ses traditions et sa mémoire pour se protéger d'un développement social trop brusque. On assiste depuis un quart de siècle à une évolution dont l'objectif semble être de remplacer le précaire par le durable. Cet article montre les efforts de pérennisation des sépultures entrepris et fait un essai de typologie des tombes modernes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MADAGASCAR

313 Faublée, Jacques

La tradition des Anakara sud-est de Madagascar / par Jacques Faublée. - 2002. - t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 305-310 - In: *Mondes et cultures*: (2002), t. 62, no. 1/4, p. 305-310.

Cet exposé traite de manuscrits arabico-malgaches, c'est-à-dire de textes malgaches écrits en caractères arabes. Ces manuscrits proviennent de la basse vallée du Matatana, du clan des Anakara, qui s'efforçaient de maintenir leur savoir secret des autres populations du Centre de Madagascar qui consommaient du porc. L'étude, qui prolonge celle des manuscrits arabico-malgaches traités dans la séance de l'Académie des Sciences d'Outre-mer du 17 novembre 2000, s'attache en particulier au principal des huit manuscrits de tradition anakara du fonds Berthier, recueillis entre 1912 et 1917: une copie authentique faite par un lettré "katibou" compétent à partir d'une version du manuscrit clanique "fandraki". En outre, il est question d'autres documents publiés par Mondain: des lettres d'Anakara demandant l'intervention d'Andriamahazounourou. Plus que des textes légendaires ou historiques, les manuscrits sont des documents magico-religieux. Le domaine propre des Anakara est l'astrologie, les destins des jours et le calendrier. Les Anakara ont longtemps tenu secret leur calendrier luni-zodiacal. Discussion p. 311-312. Note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MAURITIUS

314 Bunwaree, Sheila S.

Economics, conflicts and interculturality in a small island State: the case of Mauritius / Sheila S. Bunwaree. - 2002. - vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 61-79 - In: *Polis*: (2002), vol. 9, no. spéc., p. 61-79.

Mauritius has often been presented as a success story, not only because of its good economic performance but also because of its interracial harmony. However, in February 1999, Mauritius experienced important forms of civil unrest, stripping many Mauritians of their complacency and emphasizing the fragility of the 'rainbow nation'. This article outlines the economic strategies of the country, looking at some factors which have contributed to its successful development. It also analyses the asymmetrical distribution of entitlements and questions the implications of growing poverty in a small State like Mauritius. It deplores the fact that interculturality has not been given enough attention and that, instead, there has been a collage of cultures which has in many ways prevented the emergence of a sense of Mauritian-ness. The article further discusses the challenges confronting the Mauritian State under globalization, arguing that Mauritius

ISLANDS - MAURITIUS

may not even be able to use its smallness as a tool of economic diplomacy in this increasingly liberalized era. Bibliogr., sum. (p. 5-6). [ASC Leiden abstract]