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

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Number 13, 2006

Contents

Editorial policy	iii
Geographical index	1
Subject index.....	3
Author index.....	6
Periodicals abstracted in this issue	11
Abstracts	14

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 sub-Saharan Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities available in the African Studies Centre library.

Coverage

African Studies Abstracts Online covers edited works (up to 50 in each issue) and 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.

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

To be selected for abstracting/indexing 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 dealing with only one work are normally not selected. 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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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.

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 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, nature of the research and source materials (fieldwork, archives, oral traditions, etc.). Where applicable an indication of the time period, specific geographical information (such as names of towns, villages or districts), as well as the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups, are also included.

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 or indexing is available on the African Studies Centre website at: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Abstracts/>

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	<i>abstract number</i>	<i>page</i>
INTERNATIONAL		
General	1-6	14
AFRICA		
General	7-60	18
NORTHEAST AFRICA		
Eritrea	61-62	50
Ethiopia	63-72	51
Somalia	73	57
Sudan	74-75	57
AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA		
General	76-96	59
WEST AFRICA		
General	97-101	71
Benin	102-103	74
Ghana	104-116	75
Guinea	117-118	82
Ivory Coast	119-120	83
Liberia	121	84
Mali	122-125	84
Niger	126	87
Nigeria	127-153	87
Senegal	154-155	102
Togo	156	103
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA		
General	157	104
Angola	158-160	105
Cameroon	161-167	106
Congo (Brazzaville)	168	110
Congo (Kinshasa)	169-182	111

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	<i>abstract number</i>	<i>page</i>
Gabon	183	119
EAST AFRICA		
General	184-185	119
Kenya	186-193	121
Rwanda	194-197	125
Tanzania	198-203	128
Uganda	204-209	131
SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
General	210	134
SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA		
Malawi	211-215	135
Zambia	216	138
Zimbabwe	217-241	138
SOUTHERN AFRICA		
General	242-245	151
Botswana	246-253	153
Lesotho	254-255	158
Namibia	256-259	159
South Africa	260-305	161
ISLANDS		
Comoros	306	184
Mauritius	307	185

A. General

bibliographies; archives; libraries; museums

61, 105, 125, 128, 173, 183, 262

scientific research; African studies

14, 20, 48, 53, 59, 71, 176

information science; press & communications

8, 46, 54, 148, 224, 231, 232, 293, 298

B. Religion/Philosophy

religion; missionary activities

13, 15, 21, 22, 30, 79, 87, 106, 109, 114, 115, 116, 136, 137, 139, 153, 164, 181,
190, 222, 252, 254, 270, 275, 286, 294, 302

philosophy; world view; ideology

32, 40, 141, 149, 150, 282, 284, 296

C. Culture and Society

social conditions & problems

7, 17, 22, 44, 45, 51, 52, 81, 95, 98, 142, 143, 145, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 197,
215, 242, 247, 271

social organization & structure; group & class formation

2, 56

minority groups; refugees

198

women's studies

16, 21, 29, 43, 46, 48, 53, 60, 73, 167, 217, 219, 221, 226, 228, 230, 256, 257,
260, 275, 279, 295

rural & urban sociology

57, 95, 144, 178, 191, 265, 285

migration; urbanization

126, 179

demography; population policy; family planning

132

household & family

108, 204

D. Politics

general

44, 52, 80, 111, 126, 150, 162, 166, 184, 196, 197, 214, 257, 260, 282, 300

SUBJECT INDEX

- domestic affairs, including national integration & liberation struggle
6, 19, 28, 49, 62, 67, 73, 74, 76, 78, 84, 86, 88, 92, 96, 100, 101, 113, 115, 134,
137, 145, 161, 163, 168, 169, 170, 180, 184, 186, 205, 231, 246, 248, 257, 268,
274, 276, 277, 283, 286, 292, 294, 298, 299, 300, 303, 307
- foreign affairs; foreign policy
23, 158, 195, 267, 274
- international affairs; international organizations
1, 4, 35, 58

E. Economics

- economic conditions; economic planning; infrastructure; energy
14, 27, 35, 39, 42, 45, 47, 58, 69, 77, 80, 85, 91, 93, 200, 212, 250, 251
- foreign investment; development aid
1, 4, 50, 54, 89, 94, 203, 251
- finance; banking; monetary policy; public finance
3, 89, 192, 202, 204, 207, 213, 225
- labour; labour market; labour migration; trade unions
218, 226, 228, 241
- agriculture; animal husbandry; fishery; hunting; forestry
63, 66, 77, 83, 99, 124, 140, 146, 154, 162, 165, 166, 187, 192, 206, 211, 212,
218, 223, 255, 259
- handicraft; industry; mining; oil
97, 131, 207, 234, 273
- trade; transport; tourism
5, 23, 83, 102, 198, 210, 234
- industrial organization; cooperatives; management
187

F. Law

- general
12, 20, 31, 82, 90, 92, 103, 135, 142, 168, 172, 188, 223, 244, 285, 306
- international law
3, 34
- customary law
255, 259

G. Education/Socialization/Psychology

- education
11, 16, 20, 60, 65, 69, 85, 151, 174, 185, 209, 220, 221, 222, 224, 235, 236, 237,
238, 239, 256, 270, 287, 288, 290

psychology; social psychology
293

H. Anthropology

general
2, 12, 13, 64, 70, 97, 122, 141, 252, 253, 278

I. Medical Care and Health Services/Nutrition

health services; medicine; hospitals
50, 151, 167, 185, 215, 229, 233, 239, 242, 249, 261, 263, 279, 284, 291, 296, 297
food & nutrition
154, 206

J. Rural and Urban Planning/Ecology/Geography

rural & urban planning
144
ecology
65, 66, 69, 93, 119, 124, 131, 153, 203, 238, 264, 268, 287
geography; geology; hydrology
189, 227

K. Languages/Literature/Arts/Architecture

linguistics & language
171, 181, 229, 237
oral & written literature
7, 21, 38, 43, 51, 81, 138, 147, 152, 175, 177, 193, 219, 240, 272, 287, 304
arts (drama, theatre, cinema, painting, sculpture)
9, 10, 55, 68, 70, 105, 109, 110, 128, 293

L. History/Biography

general
26, 33, 176, 178, 216, 290
up to 1850 (prehistory, precolonial & early colonial history)
41, 68, 75, 107, 117, 123, 125, 133, 140, 155, 159, 179, 190, 269, 281
1850 onward (colonial & postcolonial history)
24, 61, 104, 115, 116, 122, 127, 129, 132, 173, 174, 180, 181, 216, 217, 230, 258,
262, 264, 273, 280, 301

AUTHOR INDEX

Abbink, J., 64
Abegaz, Berhanu M., 63
Aboya Endong, Manasse, 161
Adams, Ubanesia, 260
Adebajo, Adekeye, 101
Afeadie, Philip A., 127
Agbontaen, K.A., 128
Akele Adau, Pierre, 169
Akurang-Parry, Kwabena Opere, 104
Alausa, Yesir Adeleke, 256
Alence, Rod, 78
Allardice, Megan, 5
Anderson, Allan, 79
Anthonissen, Carel, 286
Anugwom, Edlyne E., 14
Arlt, Veit, 105
Asakitikpi, Aretha O., 97
Asefa, Sisay, 69
Atiemo, Abamfo, 106
Atobrah, Deborah, 108

Baldinetti, Anna, 15
Ball, Nicole, 80
Barnard, Leo, 298
Bauer, Gretchen, 257
Beebe, Maria A., 8
Beek, W.E.A. van, 122
Beier, Georgina, 57
Bekele, Mekonnen, 85
Bennett, Jane, 16
Benson, Koni, 217
Berman, Bruce, 28
Bersselaar, Dmitri van den, 132
Beuving, J. Joost, 102
Boavida, Isabel, 68
Böll, Verena, 71
Bondarenko, Dmitri M., 133
Bourdillon, M.F.C., 232
Bouvier, Paule, 1, 186
Bowman, Joye, 262

Boyte, Harry C., 19
Bredwa-Mensah, Yaw, 107
Broch-Due, Vigdis, 96
Bruijn, Mirjam de, 124
Buigut, Steven K., 189
Burns, Catherine, 263
Bushra, Judy El, 73
Byarugaba, Foster, 205

Carruthers, Jane, 264
Cazenave, Odile, 81
Chadya, Joyce M., 217, 218
Chauveau, Jean Pierre, 98
Chege, Fatuma, 185
Chennels, Anthony, 219
Chesworth, John, 30
Chibaya, O., 220
Chipunza, Linda, 221
Chireshe, Regis, 228
Chitando, Anna, 21
Chitando, Ezra, 21, 222
Chouin, Gérard, 117
Christiansen, Elke, 23
Chrétien, Jean-Pierre, 59
Cloete, Nico, 288
Collins, John, 109
Conteh-Morgan, John, 10
Coret, Laure, 195

Dada, Adekunle Oyinloye, 136
Dalelo, Aklilu, 65
De Lame, Danielle, 2
Delius, Peter, 265
Dipumba Ntita, 172
Dodson, Belinda, 268
Döring, Tobias, 9
Dorward, Andrew, 212

Edigheji, Omano, 27
Edriss, Abdi-Khalil, 213

Edwards, Carolyn Pope, 191
 Emenyonu, Ernest N., 43, 138, 147
 Emenyonu, Patricia T., 43
 Englert, Birgit, 223
 Englund, Harri, 92
 Erichsen, Casper W., 258
 Etherington, Norman, 269
 Eyoh, Dickson, 28

Falola, Toyin, 22, 24, 56, 144
 Faure, Guy, 99
 Ferguson, René, 270
 Fettweis, Nadine, 173
 Fjeldstad, Odd-Helge, 271
 Fontrier, Marc, 74
 Frynas, Jêdrzej George, 31

Gabas, Jean-Jacques, 54
 Gardner, Judith, 73
 Geest, Sjaak van der, 110
 Geysbeek, Tim, 118
 Gibb, Richard A., 83
 Gibbs, James, 43
 Gikandi, Simon, 43
 Glaser, Clive, 265
 Gomez-Perez, Muriel, 87
 Gould, Chandré, 210
 Gratton, Peter M., 32
 Green, Louise, 272
 Grünewald, François, 95
 Gudina, Merera, 67
 Guillaumont, Olivier, 306
 Gutema, Paulos, 85

Habtetsion, Semere, 91
 Harris, Geoff, 76
 Harris, Karen L., 273
 Harrow, Kenneth W., 194
 Hassim, Shireen, 295
 Helander, Bernhard, 44

Hendriks, Jan, 174
 Henshaw, Peter, 274
 Hermans, R., 175
 Heuser, Andreas, 275
 Hitchcock, Robert, 244
 Homewood, K.M., 93
 Horta, José da Silva, 155
 Hoving, Isabel, 7
 Hungwe, Kedmon, 224
 Hussein, M.K., 214

Igbinovia, Patrick E., 142
 Iheduru, Okechukwu C., 276
 Ilorah, Richard, 35
 Imam, Ayesha Mei-Tje, 53
 Imam, Yahya Oyewole, 137
 Isiramen, Celestina O., 139
 Itanyi, E.I., 140
 Ithinji, Gicuru, 189

Jacobs, Sean, 293
 Jeeves, Alan, 277
 Jesse, Friederike, 75
 Jinadu, L. Adele, 88
 Jousse, Hélène, 123

Kamvani, Esnart, 213
 Kanyandago, Peter, 20
 Karekwaivenani, George, 225
 Kariuki, I.M., 192
 Kariuki, Joseph, 190
 Kauffman, Kyle D., 261
 Kavoi, M.M., 187
 Kerdoun, Azzouz, 3
 Kersting, Philippe, 119
 Kichana, Philip, 188
 Kiiza, Barnabas, 204
 Kirkaldy, Alan, 278
 Kjær, Anne Mette, 184
 Klausen, Susanne, 279

AUTHOR INDEX

- Körner, Peter, 275
Korsten, Frans-Willem, 7
Kujinga, Krasposy, 227
Kydd, J.G., 212
Kyota Kutumisa, Omer B., 175
- Labeodan, Helen Adekunbi, 141
Lagat, Job, 189
Laing, Robert A., 280
Lamb, Guy, 210
Landau, Loren, 198
Larmer, Miles, 216
Larrue, Sébastien, 154
Larson, Anne M., 162
Le Roux, Len, 84
Leenaerts, Robert, 4
Lehmann, Alexander, 89
Lemarchand, René, 196
Levron, Eric, 95
Lewis-Williams, J. David, 281
Lindauer, David L., 261
Lloyd, V.W., 282
Locatelli, Francesca, 61
Lodge, Tom, 283
Lufungula Lewono, 176
Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka, 38
Lwanda, John Lloyd, 215
- M'Baye, Babacar, 40
Maalu-Bungi, Lungenyi Lumwe, 177
MacLean, Lauren Morris, 113
MacLennan-Dodd, Vanessa, 305
MacPhail, Catherine, 284
Mahoney, Michael R., 285
Makara, Sabiti, 205
Makgala, Christian John, 246
Malan, Mark, 170
Mandé, Issiaka, 33
Manwa, H.A., 226
Manzungu, Emmanuel, 227
- Mapako, Maxwell, 91
Mapfumo, John, 228
Marandu, Edward E., 200
Mark, Peter, 155
Martin, Julia, 287
Mashiri, Pedzisai, 229
Masuku, Jesta, 237
Matthews, Sally, 39
Maudeni, Zibani, 248
Mawomo, Kenneth, 229
Mayavo, Peter, 218
Mazarire, Gerald Chikozho, 230
Mbaku, John Mukum, 163
Mbe, Akoko Robert, 164
Mbewe, Abel, 91
Mbillah, Johnson, 30
McConnaughay, Philip J., 34
Mebiama, Guy, 168
Meeuwis, Michael, 171
Melber, Henning, 58, 231
Messi Me Nang, Clotaire, 183
Mills, Greg, 42
Mitchell, Peter, 41
Mohan, Giles, 49
Molefi, R.K.K., 249
Morakinyo, Olufemi, 151
Motcho, Henri Kokou, 126
Motingea Mangulu, 178
Mudege, Netsayi Noris, 232
Mugisha, J., 206
Mugume, Adam, 207
Mugumya, Levis, 20
Muhumuza, William, 190
Mumbanza mwa Bawele J., 179
Mupambireyi, Freddie, 233
Muranda, Zororo, 234
Mushanga, Tibamanya mwene, 82
Mushoriwa, Taruvinga Dambson, 235
Muwanga, Nansozi K., 209

Nagujja, S., 206
 Narayana, N., 247
 Ndanshau, M.O.A., 202
 Nel, Philip, 267
 Nhema, Alfred G., 52
 Nolet, Veerle, 180
 Nolte, Insa, 145
 Nthomang, Keitseope, 250
 Nwankwo, Oby, 135
 Nweze, C.C., 135
 Nyamnjoh, Francis Beng, 45, 92
 Nyaumwe, Lovemore, 236
 Nyssen, Jan, 66

Obare, G.A., 192
 Ochieng, Ruth, 46
 Odedokun, Matthew, 47
 Ojo, Godwin Uyi, 131
 Okonofua, Benjamin A., 142
 Okpoko, A. Ikechukwu, 128
 Okpokunu, Edoja, 146
 Oladimeji, Yetunde, 151
 Olaniyan, Richard A., 129
 Olaniyan, Tejumola, 10
 Olukoshi, Adebayo O., 11
 Oluwafemi, Akinbode, 131
 Omenyo, Cephas N., 114
 Onana, Charles, 197
 Ondo, Téléspore, 90
 Oni, Duro, 143
 Oosthuizen, Gerhard J.J., 158
 Opong, A.K., 254
 Oppong, Christine, 108
 Oraison, André, 307
 Osunde, Omoruyi O., 142
 Owens-Ibie, Nosa, 148
 Oyeshile, Olatunji A., 149, 150
 Oyono, Phil René, 165, 166

Parle, Julie, 285

Pattman, Rob, 185
 Pearce, David G., 281
 Pederson, Glenn, 204
 Peel, John David Yeadon, 22
 Pereira, Charmaine, 48
 Peresuh, Munhuweyi, 228, 237
 Petzer, Karl, 151
 Pharoah, Robyn, 242
 Phillips, Howard, 290
 Portaels, Françoise, 50
 Porto, João Gomes, 170
 Potin, Yann, 26
 Preston-Whyte, Eleanor, 291
 Pretorius, H.L., 299
 Price, Sonja Feist, 239
 Priebe, Richard K., 51
 Probst, Peter, 17
 Pule, Neville W., 255

Ramachandran, Vijaya, 80
 Raman, Parvathi, 292
 Ramos, Manuel João, 68
 Rashid, Ishmail, 101
 Ray, Donald I., 111
 Reddy, P.S., 111
 Ribot, Jesse Craig, 162
 Richards, Paul, 44
 Roese, Peter M., 133
 Roosen, Jozef, 181
 Rosenfeld, Annette, 275
 Rotberg, Robert I., 134
 Round, Jeffery I., 47
 Roux, Cornelia, 270
 Roy, Cécile, 190
 Rupiya, Martin Revai, 84

Salm, Steven J., 144
 Salvaing, Bernard, 59
 Sawyer, Amos, 100
 Schler, Lynn, 167

AUTHOR INDEX

Servais, Olivier, 13
Shumba, Overson, 238
Sihanya, Bernard, 188
Silverman, Raymond A., 70
Simatei, Tirop P., 193
Singleton, Brent, 125
Siphambe, H.K., 247
Sippel, Harald, 103
Skinner, Rob, 294
Sobania, Neal, 70
Sow, Aminata, 53
Sow, Fatou, 53
Spittler, Gert, 17
Spijker, G. van 't, 13
Stadler, Jonathan, 296
Stefanson, Blandine, 33
Stein, Jo, 297
Stemmet, Jan-Ad, 298
Suzman, James, 259

Takane, Tsutomu, 211
Takougang, Joseph, 163
Tandon, Yash, 5
Tareke, Gebru, 62
Taylor, Ian, 251
Thabane, Motlatsi, 255
Thorpe, Andy, 77
Thorsen, Stig-Magnus, 55
Tom, Patrick, 229
Tomaselli, Keyan, 305
Tukahebwa, Geoffrey B., 205

Uko, I.I., 138
Ukpong, Justin S., 153
Uwatt, Effiok B., 152

Van Balberghe, Émile, 173
Van de Walle, Nicolas, 80
Van der Elst, Herman, 94
Vansina, J., 159

Vaughan, Olufemi, 86
Venter, Albert, 300
Verschave, François-Xavier, 195
Verstraelen, F.J., 115
Vinck, Honoré, 171
Vinding, Diana, 244
Volz, Stephen, 252

Wærness, Kari, 108
Wanitzek, Ulrike, 103
Wasserman, Herman, 293
Wassermann, Johan, 301
Weiss, Holger, 116
Weiße, Wolfram, 286
West, Gerald O., 302
Westhuizen, Janis van der, 267
Whitehead, Neil L., 6
Whiting, Blyth, 191
Williams, James Michael, 303
Wolanski, Eric, 203
Woodman, Gordon R., 103
Woodward, Wendy, 304
Wylie, Dan, 240

Zack-Williams, Tunde, 49
Zeleza, Tiyambe, 11, 34, 60
Zhou, Honest, 241
Ziramba, Emmanuel, 233
Ziso, R., 220

- African archaeological review* = ISSN 0263-0338. - New York
Vol. 21, no. 4 (2004)
- African development review* = ISSN 1017-6772. - Oxford [etc.]
Vol. 16, no. 2 (2004)
- African journal of AIDS research* = ISSN 1608-5906. - Grahamstown
Vol. 2, no. 2 (2003)
- African journal of biblical studies.* - [Ibadan]
Vol. 20, no. 1 (2004)
- African journal of political science* = ISSN 1027-0353. - Pretoria
Vol. 9, no. 1 (2004)
- African literature today* = ISSN 0065-4000. - Oxford [etc.]
No. 24 (2004)
- Afrique contemporaine* = ISSN 0002-0478. - Paris
No. 214 (2005)
- Afrique et histoire.* - Paris
No. 3 (2005)
- Annales aequatoria* = ISSN 0254-4296. - Mbandaka
Vol. 24 (2003)
- Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer* = ISSN 0001-4176. -
Bruxelles
Année 50, no. 3 (2004); année 50, no. 4 (2004)
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- Current writing* = ISSN 1013-929x. - Durban
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- Eastern Africa journal of rural development* = ISSN 0377-7103. - Kampala
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- English Academy review.* - Braamfontein
Vol. 20 (2003)
- Exchange* = ISSN 0166-2740. - Leiden
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No. 1 (2002)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Historia = ISSN 0018-229X. - Pretoria

Vol. 49, no. 1 (2004)

History in Africa = ISSN 0361-5413. - New Brunswick, N.J

Vol. 31 (2004)

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

Vol. 17, no. 2 (2004)

Journal of African archaeology = ISSN 1612-1651. - Frankfurt a.M

Vol. 2, no. 2 (2004)

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Vol. 42, no. 1 (2004); vol. 42, no. 2 (2004); vol. 42, no. 3 (2004); vol. 42, no. 4 (2004)

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No. 25/26 (2002)

Northeast African studies = ISSN 0740-9133. - East Lansing, Mich

N.s., vol. 7, no. 3 (2000); n.s., vol. 8, no. 1 (2001)

Orita = ISSN 0030-5596. - Ibadan

Vol. 36, no. 1/2 (2004)

Philosophia Africana. - Chicago

Vol. 6, no. 2 (2003); vol. 7, no. 2 (2004)

Politeia = ISSN 0256-8845. - Pretoria

Vol. 22, no. 1 (2003); vol. 22, no. 2 (2003)

Pula = ISSN 0256-2316. - Gaborone

Vol. 17, no. 1 (2003); vol. 17, no. 2 (2003)

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

Vol. 36, no. 2 (2005)

Research review / Institute of African Studies. - Legon

suppl. 16 (2004)

Revue analytique de jurisprudence du Congo. - Kinshasa

Vol. 9, fasc. 1 (2004)

Revue juridique et politique des états francophones. - Paris

Année 59, no. 1 (2005)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

South African historical journal = ISSN 0258-2473. - [Pretoria]
No. 50 (2004)

South African journal of international affairs. - Johannesburg
Vol. 11, no. 1 (2004)

Stichproben. Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien. - Wien
Jg. 1, Nr. 1 (2001)

West African journal of archaeology = ISSN 0331-3158. - Ibadan
Vol. 31, no. 2 (2001)

Zambezia = ISSN 0379-0622. - Harare

Vol. 29, no. 1 (2002); vol. 29, no. 2 (2002); vol. 30, no. 1 (2003)

Zimbabwe journal of educational research = ISSN 1013-3445. - Harare
Vol. 13, no. 1 (2001); vol. 13, no. 2 (2001); vol. 13, no. 3 (2001)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Bouvier, Paule

Le partenariat: nouveau paradigme de coopération au développement ou simple reconversion sémantique? : note introductive / par Paule Bouvier - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 3, p. 251-259.

Le partenariat est la thématique qu'a choisie la Commission 'Stratégies et développement' de l'Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer pour lui permettre d'entreprendre l'analyse de la situation actuelle en matière de coopération au développement. Les bilans établis à ce propos, de quelque horizon qu'ils soient, ayant conclu au besoin de renouveau en la matière, étant donné les résultats mitigés enregistrés jusqu'à présent, en particulier en Afrique subsaharienne, c'est dans cette optique qu'il a semblé nécessaire de conduire les investigations. Or, la notion de partenariat est considérée aujourd'hui, dans de nombreuses institutions et cercles concernés, comme le fondement de nouvelles relations à nouer entre le Nord et le Sud et l'élément pivot d'une réforme en profondeur des modalités de coopération. La question qui se pose dès lors et à laquelle la Commission s'efforcera de répondre est la suivante: s'agit-il, dans les faits, d'une réelle volonté politique de part et d'autre susceptible d'avoir des effets positifs ou bien les résistances au changement maintiendront-elles, au-delà des apparences, les anciennes pratiques? Bibliogr., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

2 De Lame, Danielle

Génération alternées, générations altérées : complicités pour un développement humain / par Danielle De Lame - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 4 p. 403-411.

L'anthropologie sociale se construit au cœur de la dialectique entre acceptation et compréhension des différences. Loin d'uniformiser, la mondialisation a produit plus de diversité et accru les inégalités entre les régions du monde et au sein des populations du monde. Lorsque l'économie monétaire pénètre les périphéries, elle y introduit de nouvelles valeurs et change les relations de pouvoir. Les relations de genre et les relations entre générations sont particulièrement sensibles à ces changements. Les inégalités se creusent au sein même des nations du Tiers-Monde, plus particulièrement

en Afrique. Les disparités de richesse se traduisent en un accès inégal aux soins de santé. La pauvreté rend la génération adulte particulièrement vulnérable. L'image d'équilibre générationnel que donnent les sociétés à classe d'âge, l'image d'une alternance harmonieuse entre les générations à travers les relations de plaisanterie, sont définitivement remises en cause. Pourtant, nous pouvons encore en appeler à ces représentations pour faire sens d'une vision des sociétés humaines où les générations sont complémentaires. Nous pouvons appliquer cette vision dans le contexte mondialisé de la transmission des connaissances. Nous percevons, dès lors, le rôle charnière des institutions académiques, relais entre continents et générations. Bibliogr., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

3 Kerdoun, Azzouz

Endettement et droit international: réflexion pour une approche juridique des problèmes de la dette des pays en développement / par Azzouz Kerdoun - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 135-150.

L'endettement extérieur a atteint des proportions inquiétantes qui pèsent lourdement sur les pays en développement, notamment les plus pauvres qui se trouvent presque tous en Afrique. La légitimité de la dette suscite quelques interrogations importantes au niveau du droit international, spécialement à propos de la violation des droits de l'homme et de la souveraineté des États (I), et de l'application des principes généraux de droit (II). Dans la première partie, l'auteur rappelle les effets désastreux des Programmes d'ajustement structurel (PAS), qui sont la négation des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels des populations concernées. Les formes d'atteintes à la souveraineté des États en développement sont multiples. Elles sont des limitations à l'exercice des prérogatives de l'État, notamment à l'exercice de la souveraineté permanente sur les ressources naturelles. Dans la deuxième partie, après avoir identifié les responsabilités juridiques des créanciers et des débiteurs, l'auteur examine le principe de bonne foi en relation avec les traités internationaux, qui s'est traduit en droit par la règle 'Pacta sunt servanda'. Mais ce principe peut voir son effet réduit par l'invocation de la clause 'rebus sic stantibus' qui signifie que, dans toute convention, les parties ont sous-entendu que les choses demeurent en l'état et la règle ne saurait autoriser un État à se fonder sur des modifications mineures, mais pas lorsqu'il s'agit d'un changement fondamental, qui porte sur une base essentielle du consentement de l'État à être lié et qui modifie radicalement la nature des obligations. Or, c'est le cas pour la dette. La clause rebus sic stantibus peut donc être invoquée et apparaît comme une sorte de secours pour les États endettés. Négativement interprétée, elle permet de

mettre en cause un accord dont le contenu et les termes ne concordent plus avec la réalité juridique ou factuelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

4 Leenaerts, Robert

Le partenariat: nouveau paradigme de coopération au développement ou simple reconversion sémantique : approche pragmatique du thème / par Robert Leenaerts - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 3, p. 283-306 : tab.

Le présent article analyse le concept de développement en termes d'autonomie, de continuité et de réseau. Il présente ensuite la mondialisation comme un vecteur de développement et définit le partenariat comme un statut associatif à intérêts communs et partagés. Considérant les attributs dont il s'entoure, le partenariat est évalué puis jugé apte à rencontrer les exigences d'un développement authentique. Il est de ce fait assimilé véritablement à un nouveau paradigme. Des réserves sont cependant émises à ce propos quant aux délais de mise en œuvre et aux qualités des acteurs qui doivent promouvoir le partenariat. L'article se poursuit par l'examen du discours politique et de ses résultats en matière de coopération au développement. Le cas de l'Union européenne et des pays ACP est pris en exemple. Le bilan qui en est tiré se libelle par un procès-verbal de carence pour le passé et pour l'avenir, nonobstant l'introduction passive, dans les déclarations politiques, du concept de partenariat. Celui-ci est, dans ces conditions, assimilé à un simple reconversion sémantique. Une modélisation quantifiée à partir des produits nationaux bruts des pays européens et africains confirme ce constat mais aussi le fait que le concept de partenariat dûment utilisé peut grandement améliorer et accélérer le développement des pays du Sud. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

5 Paved

Paved with good intentions : background to the GATT, Uruguay Round and WTO / ed. by Yash Tandon & Megan Allardice. - Newlands : SEATINI, cop. 2004. - IV, 139 p. ; 21 cm. - (Readings in globalisation and world trade ; 1) - Met gloss., noten. ISBN 0-7974-2712-0

The Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI) was formed in 1998 to strengthen the role of Africa in the world trading system. This collective volume, published by SEATINI, shows that whatever the benign intentions of those who initiated the WTO and its predecessor, GATT, the reality is a negotiating forum which perpetuates the domination of the North over the South through

the single undertaking; the shift from free to managed trade; and the flexible protection, which protects the markets of the industrialized North at the expense of those in the developing South. Section 1 deals with the GATT period. Section 2 covers the transition period and looks into the details of the Uruguay Round Agreements. Section 3 explores the nexus of the WTO system and its developing country members, questioning the extent to which the developing countries are ready for and capable of effective participation in the WTO. Contributors: Bhagirath Lal Das; Miles Kahler; John Odell; Chandrakant Patel; Chakravarthi Raghavan; Vinod Rege; Magda Shahin; Yash Tandon. Also included are extracts from four UNCTAD documents, as well as the recommendations of the 1st SEATINI Workshop on strengthening Africa in World Trade, held from 30 March to 4 April, 1998. [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Violence

Violence / ed. by Neil L. Whitehead. - Santa Fe : School of American Research ; Oxford : James Currey, cop. 2004. - IX, 306 p. : ill., foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Advanced seminar series School of American Research) - Bibliogr.: p. 271-297. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-930618-51-4

Can we understand violence not as evidence of cultural rupture but as a form of cultural expression itself? Ten prominent scholars engage this question, drawing on fieldwork in Indonesia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South America, Sri Lanka, Spain, and the United States. Their research makes clear that within specific cultures, violent acts are expressions of cultural codes imbued with great meaning for both perpetrator and victim. Covering wide-ranging regimes of violence, the essays examine various aspects of State violence, legitimate and illegitimate forms of violence, the impact of anticipatory violence on daily life, and its effects long after the events themselves have passed. In the marginal spaces of global ethnoscares, violence becomes a form of cultural affirmation and expression in the face of a loss of 'tradition' and dislocations of ethnic communities. Contributions on Africa: Christopher C. Taylor: Deadly images: king sacrifice, President Habyarimana, and the iconography of pregenocidal Rwandan political literature. Stephen Ellis: Interpreting violence: reflections on West African wars. Carolyn Nordstrom: The tomorrow of violence. Leigh A. Payne: Confessional performances: perpetrators' testimonies to the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission. [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA

GENERAL

7 Africa

Africa and its significant others : forty years of intercultural entanglement / ed. Isabel Hoving, Frans-Willem Korsten, Ernst van Alphen. - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, cop. 2003. - 208 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Thamyris intersecting: place, sex and race, ISSN 1570-7253 ; 11) - Met index, lit. opg.
ISBN 90-420-1029-0

This book on Africa and its significant others - Europe and the Americas - situates itself in the middle of the tensions between the different positions within the debates on postcoloniality and globalization. In the process, it emphasizes the productive role played by Africanists from all continents in the all too generalist, dominant discourses on globalization today. One of these is Dutch Africanist and literary scholar Mineke Schipper, who has always insisted on the need for acknowledging and respecting the specific cultural and theoretical perspectives of Africans while, at the same time, warning against the exoticist perception of Africans as Europe's counterpart. This book was made as a gesture of respect to Mineke Schipper on the occasion of her retirement from the chair in Intercultural Literary Studies at the University of Leiden. Fifteen of Mineke's colleagues assess the present state of the study of the relations between Africa-Europe-America. The first section of the book examines the efforts to open up new ways of interacting with African literatures (Steven Shankman, Harry Olufunwa, Elizabeth Bekers, Chantal Zabus, Ariel Dorfman). The second section concentrates on European stereotypes of Africa (Peter Geschiere, Wilfried van Damme, Frans-Willem Korsten, Ernst van Alphen). A third section focuses on the relationship between Africans in the Black diaspora and those in Africa (Anne Adams, Babacar M'Baye, Kathleen Gyssels). In a concluding essay, Mieke Bal wonders about the social and political role of literature in today's globalizing world, and especially about what contribution anti-realist literature can make. [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 Africa

Africa Dot Edu : IT opportunities and higher education in Africa / ed. Maria A. Beebe... [et al.]. - New Delhi [etc.] : Tata McGraw-Hill [etc.], cop. 2003. - XXV, 539 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [503]-529. - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 0-07-050720-1

ICTs like the Internet have huge potential as a positive change factor across a wide range of sectors in Africa, but their diffusion and usage have faced massive challenges in the past. In much of Africa, the situation is now improving. This book analyses the growth of the Internet in Africa and especially the role of the education sector in this development. The primary target audience of the book is within Africa and the book recommends a course of action to build opportunities for collaborative learning among Africans and between Africans and the rest of the world. The book is divided into three sections: 1) The context (contributions by Kasirim Nwuke, Mike Jensen, Maria A. Beebe, Stephen Adei, Mark Gordon); 2) Regional initiatives (Pierre Dandjinou on Internet infrastructure, Derek W. Keats and Mark Shuttleworth on the open content movement, Salah Mandil on eHealth, Buhle Mbambo on digital libraries, Magdallen N. Juma on the African Virtual University, Cosmas Zavazava on legal aspects of e-commerce, Ron Webb et al. on Africa Online, Mike Jensen on community learning centres, Anand Rumajogee on distance education, Koffi M. Kouakou on human capital development, Derek W. Keats and Madiny Darries on the University of the Western Cape, Magda Ismail on ICT development in Arab Africa); 3) Country case studies (Raafat Radwan on Egypt, Henry Thairu on Kenya, Venancio Massingue on Mozambique, G.O. Ajayi and Inye Kem-Abonta on Nigeria, Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka and Catherine Nyaki Adeya on Nigerian and Kenyan universities, Beda Mutagahywa on Tanzania, Jorry M. Mwenechanya on Zambia). [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 African

African cultures, visual arts, and the museum : sights/sites of creativity and conflict / ed. by Tobias Döring. - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2002. - IX, 288 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Matatu, ISSN 0932-9714 ; no. 25-26) - Met lit. opg. ISBN 90-420-1320-6 geb.

This issue of 'Matatu' on African cultures, visual arts and the museum was published to coincide with the 2002 Documenta in Kassel, which was curated by the Nigerian Okwui Enwezor. Contributions: Introduction (Tobias Döring) - Comrades in arts and arms: stories of wars and watercolours from Eritrea (Christine Matzke) - Positioning the 'Other': reception and interpretation of contemporary black South African artists (Sabine Marschall) - The art of liberating voices: contemporary South African art exhibited in New York (Kristine Roome) - Shona sculpture and Documenta 11: reflections on exclusions (Jonathan Zilberg) - Globe-trotting and geo-ethnic entertainments: thoughts on a black artist in a British museum (Mark Stein) - Transgressing borders, shaping an art history: Rose Kirumira and Makerere's legacy (Sunanda K. Sanyal) - "Intricate fabric": visual

elements in the poetry of some Nsukka artists (Dominique Bediako) - Artlyrics: prefatory from an artist-poet (Barthosa Nkurumeh) - Visual tactics of contemporary Senegal (Allen F. Roberts and Mary Nooter Roberts) - Resisting hybridity: colonial and postcolonial youth in 'Ambiguous adventure' by Cheikh Hamidou Kane and 'L'appel des arènes' by Aminata Sow Fall (Omar Sougou) - Future past: integrating orality into francophone West African film (Melissa Thackway) - Sights and sites of Dakar art: artists, artisans, tourists (Flora Veit-Wild). The issue also contains an interview with the South African artist Sue Williamson, creative writing by Barthosa Nkurumeh, and brief reports. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 African

African drama and performance / ed. by John Conteh-Morgan and Tejumola Olaniyan. - Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, 2004. - 274 p. ; 24 cm. - (African expressive cultures) - A research in African literatures book. - Bibliogr.: p. [249]-268. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-253-34439-5 : £43.00

The essays in this volume (some of which were published earlier in a special issue of *Research in African Literatures* in 1999) offer conceptually fresh perspectives to the study of drama, theatre, and performance in Africa. The topics range from studies of major dramatic authors and formal literary dramas to improvisational theatre and popular video films. South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission is analyzed as a kind of social performance, and aspects of African performance in the diaspora are also considered. The essays underscore theatre's role in postcolonial society and politics and reexamine performance as a form of high art and everyday social ritual. Contributors: Akin Adesokan, Daniel Avorgbedor, Karin Barber, Nicholas Brown, Catherine Cole, John Conteh-Morgan, Johannes Fabian, Joachim Fiebach, Marie-José Hourantier, Loren Kruger, Pius Ngandu Nkashama, Isidore Okpewho, Tejumola Olaniyan, Ato Quayson, Sandra L. Richards, Wole Soyinka, Dominic Thomas, and Bob W. White. [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 African

African universities in the twenty-first century / ed. by Paul Tiyambe Zeleza and Adebayo Olukoshi. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2004. - 2 vol. ; 23 cm
ISBN 2-86978-124-5 (vol. 1)

As the 21st century unfolds, African universities are undergoing unprecedented change and confronting multiple challenges brought about by the processes of globalization and

technological change. This two-volume study, which is based on an international conference held simultaneously at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research (CODESRIA) in Dakar on 25-27 April 2002, examines how these changes are affecting teaching and research systems in African universities. The 15 chapters in Volume 1 analyse the implications of neoliberal reforms and new information technologies on African higher education, while the 17 chapters in Volume 2 interrogate the changing social dynamics of knowledge production and university organization. [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 Anthropologie

Anthropologie et droit : intersections et confrontations / Laboratoire d'anthropologie juridique de Paris et Droit et cultures - Paris X - Nanterre. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 392 p. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers d'anthropologie du droit ; 2004) (Droit et cultures, ISSN 02479788 ; 2004/4) - Avec le concours du Centre national de la recherche scientifique du Centre national du livre des universités Paris I - Panthéon-Sorbonne et Paris X - Nanterre et de l'association francophone d'anthropologie du droit (AFAD). - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6570-8

Dans une démarche de collaboration entre les deux publications, la revue Droit et Cultures et les Cahiers d'Anthropologie du Droit ont mené une enquête commune pour réunir des témoignages personnels sur le thème "Regards contemporains sur l'anthropologie du Droit" par des juristes, anthropologues, sociologues, magistrats, universitaires, consultants, jeunes docteurs et doctorants. Les textes qui ont un rapport avec la recherche en Afrique sont dûs aux auteurs suivants: Akuavi Adonon, Sigrid Aubert, Olivier Barrière, Alain Bissonnette, Claude Bontemps, Hélène Cancalon, Geneviève Chrétien-Vernicos, Moustapha Diop, Rose Innack, Camille Kuyu, Haoua Lamine, Jacques Larrue, Étienne Le Roy, Isabelle Lendrevie-Tournan, Charles de Lespinay, Jackie Botimela Loteteka, Jean-Pierre Magnant, Bernadette Menu, Robert Pageard, Caroline Plançon, Jean Poirier, Alain Rochegude, Edwige Rude-Antoine, Laurent Sermet, Lily M.-G. Stylianoudi, Constantin Tohon, Jacques Vanderlinden. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

13 Anthropologie

Anthropologie et missiologie XIXe-XXe siècles : entre connivence et rivalité : actes du colloque conjoint du CREDIC et de l'AFOM / sous la dir. de Olivier Servais et Gérard Van 't Spijker. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 463 p. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (Mémoire d'églises) - Organisé avec la collaboration de l'Institut Interuniversitaire de Recherche Missiologique

et Oecuménique d'Utrecht, du Nijmegen Institute for Missiology et du Centre Vincent Lebbe de Louvain-la-Neuve, à Doorn (Utrecht) du 14-18 août 2003. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6555-4

Le présent ouvrage est le fruit d'un colloque qui s'est tenu du 14 au 18 août 2003 à Doorn aux Pays-Bas, et qui rassemblait, outre des acteurs de la mission et des missiologues, des anthropologues, des philosophes et des historiens. Il explore la problématique de l'antagonisme ou du rapprochement entre la démarche respective des missionnaires et des anthropologues. En effet, le questionnement anthropologique, et notamment le souci de comprendre et d'intégrer la culture de l'autre, se trouve au cœur du débat sur l'évangélisation des non-chrétiens. Auteurs de communications ayant plus particulièrement rapport avec l'Afrique: Jean-Marie Aubert (Adolphe Razafintsalama, sj (1926-2001) ou le débat de l'anthropologie et de la théologie au service de l'inculturation à Madagascar), Walter van Beek (Anthropologie et missiologie ou la séparation graduelle des partenaires), F. Eboussi (Fétichisme et prosélytisme), Willy Eggen (Parenté du Dieu qui ne tue pas) - sur le cas des Ewé -, Salvador Eyezo'o (Les missionnaires chez les Beti du Sud-Cameroun d'après le R.P. Mveng et le Pasteur Cosendai), Jacques Gadille (L'anthropologie chrétienne, science humaine), Flavien Nkay Malu (Missionnaires belges et recherche ethnographique au Congo), Thaddée Ntihinyuzwa (Une interprétation du réveil évangélique est-africain. Une application missiologique de l'anthropologie), Ype Schaaf (Traduction et langue écrite en Afrique), Gérard van 't Spijker (Valeur de l'anthropologie sociale pour le débat sur les rites funéraires traditionnels en Afrique). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

14 Anugwom, Edlyne E.

African social sciences and development in the new century: challenges and prospects / Edlyne E. Anugwom - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 399-414.

This article examines the travails of the social sciences in Africa since the postcolonial era. It pinpoints the fact that the ability of the social sciences to be really meaningful to the delusive development quest by Africa has been undermined by a combination of structural and epistemological problems. These problems range from the dismal economic environment in the continent, the structural limitations imposed on research, poor conditions of service to laziness and epistemological inferiority among African social scientists. However, the article posits that the current wind of change blowing across Africa, a re-examination of the epistemology of the field and a conscientious self-

reappraisal will ultimately reposition the social sciences to play significant roles in the development of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

15 Baldinetti, Anna

Società globale e Africa musulmana : aperture e resistenze / a cura di Anna Baldinetti. - Soveria Mannelli : Rubbettino, cop. 2004. - 196 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [189]-193.- Met noten.

Il fenomeno della globalizzazione neoliberale ha trasformato la società e gli Stati africani, i quali si sono 'aggiustati' al nuovo sistema mondiale. Questo lavoro esamina alcune realtà del continente africano nelle quali l'islam è la religione dominante. Le riflessioni proposte sulle società musulmane dell'Africa in epoca di globalizzazione hanno l'obiettivo di andare oltre gli stereotipi derivante dall'acclamata teoria dello 'scontro di civiltà' e di presentare una lettura più completa e meno distorta dell'Africa contemporanea. Saggi di: Gérard Azoulay, Anna Baldinetti (Tunisia), Stefano Bellucci (Sudan), Sarah Ben Néfissa (Egitto), Salvatore Bono, Giampaolo Calchi Novati (Libia), Mario Giro (Algeria), Rosario Girodano (Burkina Faso), Mohamed Kerrou, Mohamed Mouaqit (Marocco), Adriana Piga (Senegal). [Sommaro ASC Leiden]

16 Bennett, Jane

Exploration of a 'gap' : strategising gender equity in African universities / Jane Bennett - In: *Feminist Africa:* (2002), no. 1, p. 34-63.

This paper explores some current thinking on the way in which dominant forces in universities in Africa have opened up possibilities for strategizing gender equity within institutional contexts, and considers the potential of policies on gender equity for actual transformational shifts within the consciousness and core business of different African-based universities. The first section describes the gendered nature of institutions of higher education within African contexts. Section two summarizes key conversations on the nature of gender equity policy interventions. These conversations concentrate on various forms of affirmative action. The last section uses two case study explorations of sexual harassment and sexual violence in particular African university settings to concretize the suggestion that problems of 'gender equity' cannot be located simply within the demographics of institutions. The paper analyses the politics of sexual harassment as a zone through which university staff and students can be seen, at various levels, to negotiate the genders they need for survival. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

17 Between

Between resistance and expansion : explorations of local vitality in Africa / Peter Probst, Gerd Spittler (eds.). - Münster : LIT, 2004. - 470 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 09387285 ; 18) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3-8258-6980-6 pbk. : EUR 29.90

Be it the vitality of African popular culture, the vitality of religious ideas or the vitality of artistic forms of expression - invoking the notion of vitality has become a common practice in Africanist discourses. Most often, the purpose of invoking this notion is to emphasize the unexpected and astonishing power and strength of certain cultural fields in Africa. But what is really meant with the notion of local vitality beyond its metaphorical usage, beyond the underrated and unforeseen? The present volume brings together a number of essays exploring the answers to these questions from different perspectives and disciplines. Based upon an international conference on Local Vitality and the Globalization of the Local organized by the Humanities Collaborative Research Centre at the University of Bayreuth, Germany, in May 2002, the contributions discuss the various dimensions of vitality in the context of debates about identity and self-assertion, locality and appropriation, and rivalry and resistance. Contributors: Ingo Bartha, Jigal Beez, Susanne Berzborn, Michael Bollig, Mamadou Diawara, Klaudia Dombrowsky-Hahn, Johannes Fabian, Werner Graebner, Hans Peter Hahn, Dierk Lange, Roman Loimeier, Jonathan Owens, Achim von Oppen, Peter Probst, Marko Scholze, Harald Sippel, Gabriele Slezak, Gerd Spittler, Asonzeh F.-K. Ukah, Ulrike Wanitzek, Cordula Weißköppel, Richard Werbner, Benno Werlen. [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 Bouvier, Paule

Le partenariat: nouveau paradigme de coopération au développement ou simple reconversion sémantique? : note introductive / par Paule Bouvier - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 3, p. 251-259.

Le partenariat est la thématique qu'a choisie la Commission 'Stratégies et développement' de l'Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer pour lui permettre d'entreprendre l'analyse de la situation actuelle en matière de coopération au développement. Les bilans établis à ce propos, de quelque horizon qu'ils soient, ayant conclu au besoin de renouveau en la matière, étant donné les résultats mitigés enregistrés jusqu'à présent, en particulier en Afrique subsaharienne, c'est dans cette optique qu'il a semblé nécessaire de conduire les investigations. Or, la notion de partenariat est considérée aujourd'hui, dans de nombreuses institutions et cénacles

concernés, comme le fondement de nouvelles relations à nouer entre le Nord et le Sud et l'élément pivot d'une réforme en profondeur des modalités de coopération. La question qui se pose dès lors et à laquelle la Commission s'efforcera de répondre est la suivante: s'agit-il, dans les faits, d'une réelle volonté politique de part et d'autre susceptible d'avoir des effets positifs ou bien les résistances au changement maintiendront-elles, au-delà des apparences, les anciennes pratiques? Bibliogr., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

19 Boyte, Harry C.

Seeing like a democracy : Africa's prospects for transforming the North Atlantic paradigm / Harry C. Boyte - In: *African Journal of Political Science*: (2004), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 104-124.

Africa holds the potential to successfully challenge the dominant technocratic, State-centred, market-oriented understanding of democracy that the US and European nations espouse. Despite prevalent "Afro-pessimism", especially in the West, the growing stirrings of the centrality of "the people" rather than "the State" in African democracy discourse creates foundations for a robust participatory alternative to Western democracy. A new African paradigm of people-centred democracy and citizen-owned politics can energize a dynamic, people-oriented development project. The key is to inform the theory of participatory democracy and popular politics with insights from actual, real world experiences in such politics that have been spreading, largely out of public sight, in diverse settings in South Africa, Tanzania, and elsewhere. These nascent stirrings suggest a new paradigm that points toward democracy not mainly as economic growth and free elections but rather as a flourishing way of life, balancing public goods with private wealth, embedding the market in democratic values. If realized, this vision of democracy can help spark a rebirth of positive liberty in the 21st century across the world. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

20 Celebrating

Celebrating 10 years of academic excellence / ed. by Peter Kanyandago, Levis Mugumya. - Kampala : African Research and Documentation Centre, cop. 2004. - 164 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Monograph series African Research and Documentation Centre (ARDC), ISSN 16070011 ; special edition) - Bibliogr.: p. 162-164. - Met bijl., noten.

The papers in this collective volume mark Uganda Martyrs University's 10th anniversary celebrations. They are grouped around thematic issues: human rights challenges (The right to adequate food in armed conflict areas of Uganda, by Remigius Munyonyo);

indigenous knowledge (Epistemological and cultural perspectives of indigenous knowledge - IK, by Deusdedit R.K. Nkurunziza; The hidden treasure in African wisdom: reflections on the African education system, by Peter Kanyandago; Mental deprogramming and programming: an ethical and cultural outlook, by Thabita Naisiko); ICT challenges in Uganda (Alternative routes in the digital world: open source software in Africa, by Victor Van Reijswoud and Corrado Topi; Actor-oriented approach for ICT revolution, by Kamanzi Adalbertus); challenges of globalization (Africa's responses to globalisation, by Joseph Kisekka); and educational challenges in Uganda (Quality and relevance: the key pillars of success in higher education, by Mukokoma Mary Maurice). [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Chitando, Anna

Weaving sisterhood: women African theologians and creative writers / Anna Chitando and Ezra Chitando - In: *Exchange*: (2005), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 22-38.

This paper shows that it is within the context of fighting for the integrity of African women and imagining a more promising future that African women theologians and creative writers meet. They share similar concerns and common traits, with most having attended mission schools. They are therefore familiar with the impact of Christianity on African identities. Their examination of patriarchal ideology and how it sustains itself through religion is illuminating. Acknowledging the spirituality of African people, African women theologians and creative writers have appropriated proverbs, myths and songs to express the need for a better world for the women of Africa. Leading African women theologians have utilized works by African women creative writers. This interface between African women's theology and creative writing has implications for African studies. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Christianity

Christianity and social change in Africa : essays in honor of J.D.Y. Peel / ed. by Toyin Falola. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, cop. 2005. - XIX, 676 p. : fig., foto's, krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-594-60135-6

This collective volume examines the African encounter with Christianity. It covers a broad range of themes and shows the dynamics of Christianity, the agencies of modernization and globalization, and issues of adaptation to new ideas. The volume contains five parts. Following the introductory Part A (T. Falola and T.C. McCaskie), Part B (Yoruba world) contains chapters on the cultural work of Yoruba globalization (S.

Palmié); 'confusion' and empiricism (J.I. Guyer); the integration into Yoruba society of Ewe fishermen (A. Klein); stories on past and present women's misbehaviour in Ado-Odo (A. Cornwall); religious textiles (E.P. Renne); shrine and mission sanctuary in West Africa (S.T. Barnes). Part C (Media, politics and nationalism) includes chapters on the Yoruba-English vernacular press in 1920s Lagos (K. Barber); Wole Soyinka's 'Isara' (I. Nolte); press coverage of religion in contemporary Nigeria (M.A. Ojo). Part D (Aladura and Pentecostalism) contains chapters on the economics of Pentecostal activism in Nigeria (A.F.-K. Ukah); Pentecostal presentation of traditional religion in Ghanaian popular films (B. Meyer); Aladura and Born-Again Yoruba Christianity in London (H. Harris); the early Aladura of Igboland, 1925-1975 (O.U. Kalu); the encounter between Christianity and an Afro-Brazilian religion, the 'jarê' (M.C.M. Rabelo). Part E (Christianity and knowledge without borders) includes chapters on Christian-Muslim relations in Africa (M.H. Kukah); the Qua Iboe Mission of southeastern Nigeria (D. Pratten); the mission of the White Fathers among the Dagara of Ghana and Burkina Faso (C. Lentz); women and change through the 20th century in Amedzofe, Ghana (L. Brydon); Anglicanism in the life of Asantehene Agyeman Prempeh (T.C. McCaskie); maps, land disputes and the Basel Mission in 20th-century colonial Cameroon (G. Thomas); religion and healing in Hausaland (M. Last); patriotic Christianity among the young Kikuyu, Kenya (J. Lonsdale); themes and views of Marx, Weber and Durkheim (G. Williams); 'baraza' culture: Swahili socializing and intellectual practice in Mombasa, Kenya (K. Kresse). [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Christiansen, Elke

'Clintonomics': die Ökonomisierung der US-Afrika-Politik / Elke Christiansen - In: *Stichproben*: (2001), Jg. 1, Nr. 1, p. 7-27.

Am 20.1.2001 endete die achtjährige Präsidentschaft Bill Clintons, und George W. Bush übernahm das wohl mächtigste Amt der Welt. Ohne Zweifel waren Clinton und seine Regierungsmitglieder aus afrikanischer Sicht die aktivste und interessierteste US-Administration überhaupt gewesen. Mit dem Ende des Kalten Krieges waren geopolitische Großmachtstrategien obsolet geworden, ökonomische Vormachtstellung war ins Zentrum jeglicher außenpolitischer Überlegungen getreten. Afrika stellte eine neue Herausforderung für die US-Politik dar. Sollten die USA einen langfristigen Nutzen aus dem Handel mit Afrika ziehen wollen, war es notwendig den 'Vergessenen Kontinent' in die neue Weltwirtschaftsordnung miteinzubeziehen. Die Gegebenheiten dieser neuen Ordnung wurden aber von den USA bestimmt und sollten auch von allen 'Partnern' so akzeptiert werden. Mit einer neuen handelspolitischen Offensive stellte Bill

Clinton die Weichen für die Zukunft amerikanischer Außenpolitik in Afrika. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

24 Dark

The dark webs : perspectives on colonialism in Africa / ed. by Toyin Falola. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, cop. 2005. - IX, 486 p. : foto's, krt. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-89089-582-1

This book is an intellectual history of colonialism in Africa. It focuses on ideas espoused by historians and creative writers on various aspects of colonial rule; the sources of the ideas; the vision of a post-colonial society that they created; and a critique of those ideas. Some essays focus on the works of notable scholars such as Ruth First and Ade Ajayi, while some chapters review themes of broad historiographical significance. In the first part of the book, eight scholars provide various examinations of the context to understand the colonial period, with emphasis on the historical linkages between the colonial era and the post-colonial, nationalism, pan-Africanism, new identities, and new agencies of control. The second part analyzes a number of key literary texts, drawing from the writings on apartheid in South Africa, the works of Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, Micere Mugo, and V.Y. Mudimbe. In the third part, seven essays examine the ideas of Kenneth Dike, Bethwell Ogot, Adu Boahen, Ruth First, Ade Ajayi, Cheikh Anta Diop, and Robert Mugabe. Contributors: Toyin Falola, Ehiedu G. Iweriebor, Chidiebere Nwaubani, Hakim Adi, Anthony Agbali, Ogbu U. Kalu, John Mukum Mbaku, Mwangi S. Kimenyi, Cyril I. Obi, Page R. Laws, Olayemi Akinwumi, Olayinka Agbetuyi, Brian Worsfold, Pius Adesanmi, Edgard Sankara, Apollos O. Nwauwa, Barbara Harlow, Ann Genova, by Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry, Kirsten V. Walles, Ann Cooper, Osarhieme Benson Osadolor. [ASC Leiden abstract]

25 De Lame, Danielle

Génération alternées, générations altérées : complicités pour un développement humain / par Danielle De Lame - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 4 p. 403-411.

L'anthropologie sociale se construit au cœur de la dialectique entre acceptation et compréhension des différences. Loin d'uniformiser, la mondialisation a produit plus de diversité et accru les inégalités entre les régions du monde et au sein des populations du monde. Lorsque l'économie monétaire pénètre les périphéries, elle y introduit de nouvelles valeurs et change les relations de pouvoir. Les relations de genre et les

relations entre générations sont particulièrement sensibles à ces changements. Les inégalités se creusent au sein même des nations du Tiers-Monde, plus particulièrement en Afrique. Les disparités de richesse se traduisent en un accès inégal aux soins de santé. La pauvreté rend la génération adulte particulièrement vulnérable. L'image d'équilibre générationnel que donnent les sociétés à classe d'âge, l'image d'une alternance harmonieuse entre les générations à travers les relations de plaisanterie, sont définitivement remises en cause. Pourtant, nous pouvons encore en appeler à ces représentations pour faire sens d'une vision des sociétés humaines où les générations sont complémentaires. Nous pouvons appliquer cette vision dans le contexte mondialisé de la transmission des connaissances. Nous percevons, dès lors, le rôle charnière des institutions académiques, relais entre continents et générations. Bibliogr., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

26 Dossier

Dossier: *Afriques romaines: impérialisme antique, imaginaire colonial (relectures et réflexions à l'école d'Yvon Thébert) / coordonné par Yann Potin* - In: *Afrique et histoire:* (2005), no. 3, p. 9-125 ; ill., foto.

Ce dossier reprend le cheminement de l'œuvre de l'historien Yvon Thébert, selon lequel la compréhension des caractères originaux de l'impérialisme antique est largement grevée par la projection colonialiste que le XIXe siècle lui a imposée. Contributions: Diogène historien : Yvon Thébert (1943-2002) (Yann Potin et Vincent Lemire) - Le souffle de Cuicul (Jean-Louis Tessier et Paul Arnould) - Royaumes numides et hellénisme (Yvon Thébert) - La romanisation en Afrique, retour sur un débat : la résistance africaine: une approche libératrice? (Meriem Sebaï) - L'impérialisme, un débat manqué de l'histoire contemporaine française? : pour une relecture des travaux d'Yvon Thébert dans la perspective de la colonisation (François Dumasy) - Architecture et "vie privée" des élites de l'Afrique romaine : l'apport des travaux d' Y. Thébert et l'historiographie récente (1985-2003) (Jean-Pierre Guilhembet) et : en relisant "L'architecture domestique en Afrique romaine" (Roger Hanoune) - L'œuvre d'Yvon Thébert et son apport à la compréhension des sociétés anciennes: le cas de l'Égypte ptolémaïque (Anne-Emmanuelle Veïsse) - Vers une décolonisation de l'histoire méditerranéenne: de l'Afrique à la Grèce (Vincent Azoulay) - Le génie de l'athéisme (Patrick Boucheron) - La pierre, l'empire et le consentement (Robert Franck). Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

27 Edigheji, Omano

The African State and socio-economic development : an institutional perspective / Omano Edigheji - In: *African Journal of Political Science*: (2004), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 84-103 : tab.

By applying P. Evans's (1995) typology of different States - predatory, developmental and intermediate - to the postcolonial State in Africa, the author not only characterizes the postcolonial African State but also explains its role in socioeconomic development and consequently its performance. Such an approach situates the development failure of Africa within an institutional perspective. By so doing, the author argues that the institutional nature and character of the African State since independence primarily accounts for the continent's poor social and economic performance. The postindependent African State is not only disembodied, it is also disembedded. Consequently it is unable to articulate a transformative project or mobilize society around such a project. It is not equipped to respond to the needs of the African people. Policies adopted since political independence, from African socialism to neoliberalism, have reinforced the State's institutional character and its inability to progressively enhance the living standards of the majority of the African population. Overcoming underdevelopment in Africa, to a large degree, depends on the ability of the continent to establish State and society institutions that can successfully engineer social and economic transformation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

28 Ethnicity

Ethnicity & democracy in Africa / ed. by Bruce Berman, Dickson Eyoh and Will Kymlicka. - Oxford : James Currey ; Athens, Ohio : Ohio University Press, 2004. - XV, 336 p. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-85255-861-9 (Oxford)

This book has grown out of a concern that ethnic politics was a primary factor shaping the success or failure of the renewed efforts at democratic development and political reform that emerged in Africa in the 1980s. The contributors build up discussion from the premise that ethnic pluralism is and will remain a fundamental characteristic of African modernity. The book deals with the historical and cultural origins of modern African ethnic communities; the patterns of politicized ethnicity in contemporary politics, their relationship to existing States and market economies, and the challenge they pose to democratic development; and the institutional options available for creative adaptation in the development of multi-ethnic democratic nation-States in Africa. Country case studies are presented of Kenya, Cameroon, South Africa, Botswana, Nigeria, Senegal, and the

Democratic Republic of Congo. Contributors: Bruce J. Berman, Leonard N'Sanda Buleli, Mamadou Diouf, John Boye Ejobowah, Peter Ekeh, Dickson Eyoh, Toyin Falola, Cheryl Hendricks, Bogumil Jewsiewicki, Will Kymlicka, John Lonsdale, Shula Marks, Githu Muigai, Christina Murray, Abdul Raufu Mustapha, E.S. Atieno Odhiambo, Richard Simeon, Jacqueline Solway. [ASC Leiden abstract]

29 Femmes

Femmes et violences en Afrique = Women and violence in Africa / Association des femmes africaines pour la recherche et le développement (AFARD) = Association of African Women in Research and Development (AAWORD). - Dakar : Association of African Women in Research and Development (AAWORD) = Association des femmes africaines pour la recherche et le développement (AFARD), 2005. - 250 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm - Teksten in Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., bijl.

AAWORD (Association of African Women for Research and Development) (in French, AFARD, Association des femmes africaines pour la recherche et le développement) initiated the research reported in this study in order to put at the disposal of feminists, activists and policymakers some data and statistics on violence perpetrated against women as well as an analysis of their effects on women and men respectively, with a view to some concerted actions to combat them. Conducted in Morocco, Nigeria, Uganda and Ghana, the studies show different facets of violence through differentiated realities and analyses. Papers in English have a summary in French and vice versa. Contributions: Genre et violences : analyse de la situation au Maroc à travers les interventions des centres d'accueil et de conseil (Houria Alami M'Chichi et Malika Benradi) - Community conflicts and violence against women in Nigeria (Jadesola Akande, Keziah Awosika, I.O. Albert) - Conflicts and violence against women in the Acholi region of Northern Uganda (Christine Lalobo-Lubwa and Betty Jawoko) - How the perpetrators of violence against women and children escape : a study of "escapes" from the time of the violent act, through a formal complaint, to prosecution (Akosua Adomako Ampofo, Esi Atwotwi, and Angela Dwamena Aboagye). [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 From

From the cross to the crescent / ed. by Johnson Mbillah & John Chesworth. - Nairobi : Programme for Christian-Muslim Relations in Africa, 2004. - IV, 115 p. ; 21 cm. - (Occasional paper series, ISSN 15619478 ; vol. 1, no. 1) - Bibliogr.: p. 84-85. - Met noten.

Most of the papers in this collective volume were presented at a Procmura (Programme for Christian-Muslim Relations in Africa) Area Advisers/African Christian Islamicists Consultation held at Jeffkings Palace Hotel, Frafraha, Accra, Ghana from 15-20 July, 2002. Organized under the theme 'Christian-Muslim relations in Africa: challenges and opportunities', the consultation sought to share experiences on constructive engagements for peaceful coexistence between Christians and Muslims in the continent, and worrying engagements that turn Christians and Muslims into bad neighbours. Contributions: African churches and interfaith relations: food for thought, by Johnson A. Mbillah; The sharī'a debate in the Northern States of Nigeria and its implications for West Africa subregion, by Josiah Idowu-Fearon; The sharī'a and national unity in Nigeria, by Emmanuel O. Oyelade; Sharī'a: historical and contemporary perspectives in the Sudan, by Samuel N. Ador; Dhimmī status in Islam from a historical perspective with implications for present-day Africa, by John A. Chesworth; Dialogue for peaceful coexistence between Christians and Muslims: the sociological dimension, by Catherine Jarra; Ivory Coast: religious groups involvement with the Forum for National Reconciliation, by Corneille Verduijn. A Communiqué issued after the consultation concludes the volume. [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Frynas, Jędrzej George

Social and environmental litigation against transnational firms in Africa / Jędrzej George Frynas - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 363-388 : tab.

As elsewhere in the world, Africa has experienced a rise in litigation against transnational corporations for adverse environmental and social impact. Cape plc and RTZ have been sued in British courts for environmental damage and for breach of employment rights in Africa. Companies which sold products to South Africa's former apartheid regime, such as Fujitsu and IBM, are now being sued in US courts. Shell and Chevron are being sued in US courts for human rights abuses in Nigeria. At the same time, foreign firms have been successfully sued in African courts for social and environmental damage. This article outlines the main relevant court cases and attempts to assess the significance of this litigation. The discussion of litigation in this article is divided into three parts: court cases filed in English, American and African (mainly Nigerian) courts. This is followed by an explanation of the triggers of legal change, a discussion of the impact of litigation and the conclusion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Gratton, Peter M.

What's in a name? : African philosophy in the making / Peter M. Gratton - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2003), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 61-80.

If African philosophy is going to contest the traditional boundaries of its given colonial identity, as Lucius Outlaw argues, then it must not only counter the content of Africa's identity as the dark other of Europe. It must also deconstruct the essentializing force of any simple identity, from the racist portraits of the colonial period to the Négritude philosophy of Léopold Senghor. Building on Outlaw's assertion that African philosophy is deconstructive/reconstructive, the present author argues that African philosophy takes place in a dynamic in-between space in the always 'contemporary' interstices dividing past and future. This temporal dynamic is implicit at the heart of recent debates between the universalist and particularist camps in African philosophy. The present author attempts to read between these two positions, which he argues can only be thought in contradistinction to each other. He argues that African philosophy is part of the 'emergence of the interstices' in the 'hybrid' forms of postcolonial cultures. By operating between these positions, as a syncretic but never stable *mélange*, 'African philosophy' as 'singular-plural' becomes a practice beyond the problematic essentialist and/or colonialist assumptions underlying the most simplistic versions of the particularist and universalist positions. In order to clarify these assertions, the author first reviews Henry Odera Oruka's 'four trends' of African philosophy, and then reads the questions regarding particularism/universalism on the one hand and past/future on the other alongside Lucius Outlaw's work. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Historiens

Les historiens africains et la mondialisation = African historians and globalization : actes du 3eme congrès international des historiens africains (Bamako 2001) / Issiaka Mande, Blandine Stefanson (éds) ; préf. de Doulaye Konaté. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2005. - 400 p. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 02906600) - Ouvrage publié avec le concours du Centre national du livre. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-8458-6652-6

Textes de contributions présentées au 3e congrès de l'Association des historiens africains à Bamako, Mali (10-14 septembre 2001). Les contributions s'articulent autour de quelques grandes préoccupations. Elles tentent d'abord d'établir un bilan critique de l'historiographie africaine de ces dernières années: quelle histoire? Pour quel public? Et pour quoi faire? De la réponse à ces questions dépend en partie la pertinence des approches historiques de la mondialisation. La plupart des approches présentées

s'attachent à mettre en lumière le caractère récurrent de la mondialisation qui change de forme selon les différents 'temps'. 1e partie: Des économies africaines mondialisées d'hier à aujourd'hui (articles de M. Diawara (l'Office du Niger), S. Salo (les Voltaïques sur les chantiers coloniaux), et M.W. Bantenga (production cotonnière, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali). 2e partie: Des territoires coloniaux vers une Unité africaine? (articles de B.-J. Nkene (Rwanda), P.A. Kasaija (OAU and African Union), C C. Vodouhe (l'unité africaine), et P.C. Hien (ethnicité et administration territoriale en Haute-Volta). 3e partie: Du renouveau des thématiques (articles de R.T. Akinyele (African historiography), B. Stefanson (le cinéaste malien Souleymane Cissé), T. Chenntouf (le Maghreb postcolonial), C. Becker (le droit et la santé dans l'Ouest Africain francophone), D. Gnamankou (contributions africaines à la Russie impériale). 4e partie: De la pluralité des approches de l'histoire africaine (articles de J.-M. Mutamba Makombo (l'histoire africaine vue par les Africains), M. Fall (positions dans l'historiographie africaine), I. Thioub (l'esclavage), D. Meyo-Me-Nkoghe (périodisation de l'histoire gabonaise), B. Salvaing avec J. Frémigacci (colonisés et colonisateurs), A. Crescent (Cheikh Anta Diop), C. Coquery-Vidrovitch (Études africaines en France). 5e partie: Un avenir pour les langues africaines? (articles de J.S. Maphalala (African languages and language policy), V. Pawliková-Vilhanová (Swahili), A. Ba Konaré (la tradition orale au Mali). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

34 Human

Human rights, the rule of law, and development in Africa / ed. by Paul Tiyambe Zeleza and Philip J. McConaughay. - Philadelphia, PA : University of Pennsylvania Press, cop. 2004. - vi, 302 p. ; 24 cm. - (Pennsylvania studies in human rights) - Bibliogr.: p. [257]-288. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-8122-3783-8

Changes in human rights environments in Africa over the past decade have been facilitated by astounding political transformations: the rise of mass movements and revolts driven by democratic and developmentalist ideals, as well as mass murder and poverty perpetuated by desperate regimes and discredited global agencies. This collection of essays seeks to make sense of human rights in Africa through the lens of its triumphs and tragedies, its uneven developments and complex demands. The volume contributes to the debate about the connections between the protection of human rights and the pursuit of economic development by interrogating the paradigms, politics, and practices of human rights in Africa. The chapters in Part 1 interrogate the varied constructions of human rights in Western and Africanist discourses. Those in Part 2 examine the role played by States in protecting or subverting human rights. Finally, Part

3 concentrates on the role of NGOs in promoting human rights in the continent. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Ilorah, Richard

NEPAD: the need and obstacles / Richard Ilorah - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 223-251.

Africa performs poorly in the global economy. The continent lacks investments, jobs, real output, and basic social services. Aggravating the poor performance is poor management. This article argues that the establishment of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to grapple with Africa's economic problems makes sense but only if necessary policies are properly implemented. It argues that Africa should pursue interest politics through NEPAD as an economic integration. On the issue of financing the budget, which has in the past been a major constraint to OAU-initiated projects, the author strongly recommends that it should be made mandatory that all multinational companies operating in NEPAD member countries pay a certain percentage of their earnings into the NEPAD budget. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

36 Kerdoun, Azzouz

Endettement et droit international: réflexion pour une approche juridique des problèmes de la dette des pays en développement / par Azzouz Kerdoun - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 135-150.

L'endettement extérieur a atteint des proportions inquiétantes qui pèsent lourdement sur les pays en développement, notamment les plus pauvres qui se trouvent presque tous en Afrique. La légitimité de la dette suscite quelques interrogations importantes au niveau du droit international, spécialement à propos de la violation des droits de l'homme et de la souveraineté des États (I), et de l'application des principes généraux de droit (II). Dans la première partie, l'auteur rappelle les effets désastreux des Programmes d'ajustement structurel (PAS), qui sont la négation des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels des populations concernées. Les formes d'atteintes à la souveraineté des États en développement sont multiples. Elles sont des limitations à l'exercice des prérogatives de l'État, notamment à l'exercice de la souveraineté permanente sur les ressources naturelles. Dans la deuxième partie, après avoir identifié les responsabilités juridiques des créanciers et des débiteurs, l'auteur examine le principe de bonne foi en relation avec les traités internationaux, qui s'est traduit en droit par la règle 'Pacta sunt servanda'. Mais ce principe peut voir son effet réduit par

l'invocation de la clause 'rebus sic stantibus' qui signifie que, dans toute convention, les parties ont sous-entendu que les choses demeurent en l'état et la règle ne saurait autoriser un État à se fonder sur des modifications mineures, mais pas lorsqu'il s'agit d'un changement fondamental, qui porte sur une base essentielle du consentement de l'État à être lié et qui modifie radicalement la nature des obligations. Or, c'est le cas pour la dette. La clause rebus sic stantibus peut donc être invoquée et apparaît comme une sorte de secours pour les États endettés. Négativement interprétée, elle permet de mettre en cause un accord dont le contenu et les termes ne concordent plus avec la réalité juridique ou factuelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

37 Leenaerts, Robert

Le partenariat: nouveau paradigme de coopération au développement ou simple reconversion sémantique : approche pragmatique du thème / par Robert Leenaerts - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 3, p. 283-306 : tab.

Le présent article analyse le concept de développement en termes d'autonomie, de continuité et de réseau. Il présente ensuite la mondialisation comme un vecteur de développement et définit le partenariat comme un statut associatif à intérêts communs et partagés. Considérant les attributs dont il s'entoure, le partenariat est évalué puis jugé apte à rencontrer les exigences d'un développement authentique. Il est de ce fait assimilé véritablement à un nouveau paradigme. Des réserves sont cependant émises à ce propos quant aux délais de mise en œuvre et aux qualités des acteurs qui doivent promouvoir le partenariat. L'article se poursuit par l'examen du discours politique et de ses résultats en matière de coopération au développement. Le cas de l'Union européenne et des pays ACP est pris en exemple. Le bilan qui en est tiré se libelle par un procès-verbal de carence pour le passé et pour l'avenir, nonobstant l'introduction passive, dans les déclarations politiques, du concept de partenariat. Celui-ci est, dans ces conditions, assimilé à un simple reconversion sémantique. Une modélisation quantifiée à partir des produits nationaux bruts des pays européens et africains confirme ce constat mais aussi le fait que le concept de partenariat dûment utilisé peut grandement améliorer et accélérer le développement des pays du Sud. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

38 Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka

De l'origine égyptienne des civilisations négro-africaines : III. Une étude afrocentrique de deux contes d'éloge de l'habileté / Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 395, p. 303-312.

L'historien grec Hérodote a écrit neuf livres d'histoire sur 'la rencontre des civilisations grecque et perse'. À vrai dire, son second livre est tout entier consacré à l'Égypte. On y trouve le récit d'un jeune homme dont le courage et l'habileté lui valurent d'épouser la fille du pharaon. Chez les Bantu, il existe aussi un conte qui parle d'un jeune homme qui parvint par son habileté et sa détermination à épouser la fille du roi. L'auteur analyse ces deux contes suivant la méthode afrocentrique de Molefi Kete Asante, qui contient une approche étymologique, une approche catégorielle et une approche fonctionnelle. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

39 Matthews, Sally

NEPAD: realising the Renaissance? / Sally Matthews - In: *Politeia*: (2003), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 62-77.

In 2001 a strategy for the realization of an African Renaissance began to be formulated, culminating in the declaration of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in October 2001. The development of NEPAD alters the African Renaissance vision significantly. It allows certain conceptualizations and components of the African Renaissance to be emphasized while others are neglected. NEPAD envisages an African Renaissance that sees Africa as part of a 'world culture' that endorses globalization, although not unreservedly. NEPAD also supports the adoption of globally dominant economic and political ideological frameworks as part of the Renaissance. NEPAD is ambiguous regarding who is to lead the African Renaissance project, and implies that economic changes are the most important determining factor of the Renaissance. By selecting this path to Africa's renewal, NEPAD promotes a globalist conceptualization of the African Renaissance. This has come under much criticism from various academics and civil society groups. It is imperative that the architects of NEPAD listen to the concerns being raised by NEPAD's opponents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

40 M'Baye, Babacar

Africa, race, and culture in the narratives of W.E.B. Du Bois / Babacar M'Baye - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2004), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 33-46.

Drawing from different theories of Black Atlantic studies, the author explores the relations between African Americans and Africans by analysing how they are reflected through the travel, fictional and autobiographical narratives of W.E.B. Du Bois. He notes the complex ways in which Du Bois used different concepts of race, culture and nationality as he attempted to theorize the cultural and ideological connections between

African Americans and Africans. By focusing on works such as 'The souls of Black folk' (1903), 'Darkwater' (1920), 'Black folk then and now' (1939) and 'Dusk of dawn' (1940), as well as a number of Du Bois' articles in 'The Crisis' magazine, the author explores how Du Bois represented Africa in terms that suggest the postcolonial and modern dilemmas of the newly-independent African nations that he visited. He examines the dilemma that Du Bois encountered as he sought to understand the impact of imperialism and colonialism on the African nations where he travelled. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Mitchell, Peter

Towards a comparative archaeology of Africa's islands / Peter Mitchell - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 229-250 : graf., krt., tab.

This paper reviews previous archaeological work on the islands lying off the western and eastern shores of the African continent, in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and in the Red Sea, and asks what could be obtained from more systematic research. Attention is paid to the Dahlak archipelago (Eritrea); Pemba, Unguja (Zanzibar) and Mafia (Tanzania); the Comores; Mayotte; Madagascar; the Seychelles; Mauritius, Réunion; São Tomé and Príncipe; Annobón and Bioko (Equatorial Guinea); the Bijagós archipelago (Guinea-Bissau); Cape Verde; the Canary Islands; the Ilhas Selvagens; Madeira; Porto Santo; and the Azores. Several themes are identified, to all of which a comparative archaeology of Africa's islands could contribute: patterns of colonization and abandonment; transformations of island ecology wrought by human settlement; the role of islands in systems of international trade; the establishment of plantation economies; and the constitution and development of distinctive island cultures. Emphasis is also placed on the contribution that such a comparative archaeology could make to island archaeology as a whole and to enhancing the global profile of Africanist archaeological research. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Nepad

Nepad special edition / editorial Greg Mills. - Johannesburg : South African Institute of International Affairs, 2004. - 223 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (The South African journal of international affairs ; vol. 11 (2004) no. 1 (Summer/Autumn)) - Nepad = New Partnership for Africa's Development. - Omslagtitel. - Met noten.

Most of the papers included in this Nepad special feature were presented at a conference, 'From policy to implementation? Assessing Nepad's path and progress' (Cape Town, 5 November 2003), jointly organized by the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) and the Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA) with

the support of the Embassy of Finland in Pretoria. Contents: Overview of the implementation of the Nepad initiative, by Dave Malcomson; The survival of Nepad and the African peer review mechanism: a critical analysis, by Ross Herbert; From policy to implementation: Nepad's path to progress, by Prega Ramsamy; Nepad: where to from here?, by Kirsti Lintonen; The United States and Nepad, by Herschelle S. Challenor; Opposition politics in Africa: making Nepad dynamic, by Tony Leon; Challenges of the Pan-African Parliament, by Irungu Houghton; Nepad's reception in the Nordic countries, by Tapani Vaahtoranta and Henri Vogt; South Africa and Nepad: quo vadis?, by Henning Melber; Promoting business in Africa: how Nepad can help, by Reuel Khoza; Nepad: shifting perceptions, by Frene Ginwala; Finding a role for institutions of democracy, by Ronald Reagan Okumu; Nepad: questions of ownership, by Mustapha Kamel Al-Sayyid; Tools for cooperation with the international community, by Richard Gibb. [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 New

New women's writing in African literature : a review / ed.: Ernest N. Emenyonu ; assist. ed.: Patricia T. Emenyonu ; assoc. eds.: Simon Gikandi... [et al.] ; reviews ed.: James Gibbs. - Oxford : James Currey ; Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2004. - XIII, 210 p. ; 22 cm. - (African literature today, ISSN 00654000 ; 24) - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 0-85255-524-5 (Oxford) pbk

This volume of 'African Literature Today' is a tribute to the endeavours of female African creative artists, scholars and publishers in the second half of the 20th century. Contents: New women's writing: a phenomenal rise (Ernest N. Emenyonu) - Season of desert flowers: contemporary women's poetry from Northern Nigeria (Aderemi Raji-Oyelade) - Eagles in the age of unacknowledged muse: two major new writers in contemporary Nigerian literature, Akachi Ezeigbo & Promise Okekwe (Femi Osofisan) - To trans-emote a cosmos: Yvonne Vera's holistic feminist vision in 'Butterfly burning' (Chimalum Nwankwo) - Representations of the womanist discourse in the short fiction of Akachi Ezeigbo & Chinwe Okechukwu (Ijeoma C. Nwajiaku) - Calixthe Beyala rebels against female oppression (Tunde Fatunde) - Ken Bugul's 'Le baobab fou': a female story about a female body (Ada Uzoamaka Azodo) - From liminality to centrality: Kekelwa Nyana's 'Heartstones', a case in point (Monica Bungaro) - 'Submit or kill yourself... your two choices': options for wives in African women's fiction (Helen Cousins) - Exile & identity in Buchi Emecheta's 'The new tribe' (Clement Abiaziem Okafor) - A failed sexual rebellion: the case of Ama Ata Aidoo's 'Anowa' (Iniobong Uko) - 'To write beyond the "fact"': fictional revisions of southern African women in history by Yvonne Vera & Lauretta

Ngcobo (Margaret J. Daymond) - Usurpation & the umbilical victim in Zulu Sofala's 'King Emene' (Azubuike Iloeje) - Rage in the cage of a page: commitment of southern African protest poetry by women (Simiyu Barasa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

44 No

No peace, no war : an anthropology of contemporary armed conflicts : in memoriam Bernhard Helander / ed. by Paul Richards. - Oxford : Currey ; Athens, OH : Ohio University Press, 2005. - X, 214 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr. van Bernard Helander: p. 203-206. - Met lit. opg., index, noten.
ISBN 0-85255-936-4 (Oxford)

The proliferation of 'new wars' since the end of the Cold War has forced scholars to re-open the debate about 'what is war?' For most commentators, 'new war' is 'mindless' mass action. It has become a behavioural problem. Like a disease, the risk of infection must be contained. This book takes a different approach. Anthropologists who have lived with and through the wars they describe here reflect a paradoxical assumption that to understand war we must deny it a special status. Rather than quarantine war and leave it to security specialists they attempt to grasp its character as but one among many phases or aspects of social reality, organized by social agents, made through social action. All war is long-term struggle organized for political ends, and neither the means nor the ends can be understood without reference to a specific social context. Contributions on Africa: Sten Hagberg: Dealing with dilemmas : violent farmer-pastoralist conflicts in Burkina Faso. Sverker Finnstrom: 'For God and my life': war and cosmology in northern Uganda. Caspar Fithen and Paul Richards: Making war, crafting peace: militia solidarities and demobilisation in Sierra Leone. Mats Utas: Building a future? The reintegration and remarginalisation of youth in Liberia. Björn Lindgren: Memories of violence: recreation of ethnicity in post-colonial Zimbabwe. Bernhard Helander: Who needs a State? Civilians, security and social services in Somalia. [ASC Leiden abstract]

45 Nyamnjoh, Francis B.

Globalization, boundaries, and livelihoods : perspectives on Africa / Francis B. Nyamnjoh
- In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2003), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 1-18.

This paper takes a closer look at the paradox of globalization as a process of flows and closures, empowerment and enslavement, hope and disappointment. It argues that the neoliberal rhetoric and euphoria regarding globalization must be countered with the reality of exclusion for all but an elite few. Although the basic split is not between nation-States, but between the rich and the poor, across national borders, the fact remains that

the investors, advertisers, and affluent consumers, whose interests global capitalism represents, are more concentrated in and comprise a more significant proportion of the populations of the developed world than is the case in Africa, where only an elite minority are involved and hardly any local consumer products are competitive globally. Yet, thanks to their ability to manoeuvre and manipulate, and thanks to the sociality and conviviality of their cultural communities, Africans have refused to internalize and surrender to their marginalization by States weakened by the profit motives of global capital. Thus, this paper also explores some of the creative strategies employed by Africans to appropriate, gate-crash, cushion, subvert, and resist the effects of their exclusion by the global structures of inequality. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

46 Ochieng, Ruth

Information and communication technologies as a tool for women's empowerment and social transformation in Africa / Ruth Ochieng - In: *Feminist Africa*: (2002), no. 1, p. 108-115.

While information and communication technologies (ICTs) have helped women to make informed choices as individuals and on behalf of others, their impact for the vast majority of Africa's women needs further consideration. Why is African women's economic rate of empowerment still so severely stunted, despite the fact that ICTs have been rapidly circulating knowledge about effective marketing and networking for economic empowerment? The author considers two key factors that reveal African women's marginalization in ICT processes: control over knowledge and the impact of different forms of policymaking. One of the major problems with the use of ICT for development in Africa lies with the paucity of knowledge and information available on the Internet that addresses the needs of the majority of African people; and as a result of exploitative policies and patriarchal dominance, even the few African women who have basic ICT know-how face the problem of not having adequate opportunities to deepen their understanding. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

47 Odedokun, M.O.

Determinants of income inequality and its effects on economic growth: evidence from African countries / M.O. Odedokun and Jeffery I. Round - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 287-327 : tab.

This article empirically investigates, in the context of African countries, the determinants of income distribution and inequality, the effect of inequality on economic growth, and the channels through which inequality affects growth. Data for 35 countries over different

periods in the last four decades are employed. Factors identified as having affected income distribution include the level of economic development attained, regional factors, size of government budget and the amount of it devoted to subsidies and transfers, phase of economic cycle, share of agricultural sector in total labour force, as well as human and land resources endowment. Some evidence that high inequality reduces growth is also found. The channels through which inequality affect growth are found to be through reduction in secondary and tertiary education investment, reduction in political stability, and increase in fertility rate. There is, however, no evidence that it affects private saving and investment or the size of government expenditure and taxation, contrary to what is contended in the theoretical literature. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

48 Pereira, Charmaine

Between knowing and imagining : what space for feminism in scholarship on Africa? / Charmaine Pereira - In: *Feminist Africa:* (2002), no. 1, p. 9-33.

The persistence of gender blindness in mainstream research on Africa remains a serious concern. Even CODESRIA, formed and led by (male) scholars enlightened enough to recognize that knowledge production can never be neutral, appears to find it difficult to uphold the principle that gender is a fundamental axis of division and power in all social processes and relationships. While the major conferences and ongoing research networks focusing on different aspects of gender relations are important features of CODESRIA's intellectual work, there appears to be a large gap between this arena and the space demarcated for the rest of CODESRIA's activities. This pattern suggests that gender studies in CODESRIA runs parallel to the malestream of scholarship in which gender blindness is accepted as the norm. The author illustrates her argument by analysing two texts published by CODESRIA, viz. 'Between liberalisation and oppression: the politics of structural adjustment in Africa', ed. by T. Mkandawire and A. Olukoshi (1995) and 'The military and militarism in Africa', ed. by E. Hutchful and A. Bathily (1998). Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Politics

The politics of transition in Africa : state, democracy & economic development / ed. by Giles Mohan & Tunde Zack-Williams. - Oxford [etc.] : James Currey [etc.], 2004. - IX, 278 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (ROAPE African readers) - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 0-85255-822-8 pbk

This publication is part of a series of readers published by the Review of African Political Economy (ROAPE). Unlike most readers the editors did not seek to present a comprehensive overview of a disciplinary subfield. They rather brought together articles which reflect the way that contributors to ROAPE have interpreted and transformed these debates. This reader on the politics of transition in Africa is divided into four parts. Section One, which seeks to situate the politics of underdevelopment, sets out to answer the question about the nature of the postcolonial State and the class interests it serves. Section Two looks at issues of political violence, militarism and warlordism which, by the late 1980s, had become features in politics in Africa. Section Three addresses issues of culture, political power, gender and political participation. As Africa continues to react to the neoliberal agenda, the final section focuses on the politics of neoliberalism, democratization and the question of the role of the State in fostering development. [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 Portaels, Françoise

Le partenariat avec les pays africains pour un meilleur contrôle de la tuberculose et de l'ulcère de Buruli / par Françoise Portaels - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 3, p. 271-282.

Depuis plus de dix ans, l'Unité de Mycobactériologie de l'Institut de Médecine tropicale à Antwerpen (Belgique) a développé un partenariat avec plusieurs pays répartis sur tout le continent africain, afin de mieux contrôler la tuberculose et l'ulcère de Buruli, deux maladies mycobactériennes hautement prévalentes en Afrique. Ce partenariat se situe au niveau des structures mises en place; des programmes de lutte contre ces maladies; de la formation; de la recherche scientifique. Les infrastructures et les activités développées ont permis la mise en place de laboratoires nationaux et régionaux de référence, ainsi que le renforcement de centres de santé régionaux assurant une meilleure prise en charge des patients. La viabilité à long terme de ces activités est assurée grâce au choix de techniques simples, peu coûteuses et adaptées aux exigences locales. Les programmes de lutte ont été insérés dans les programmes développés par les ministères de la Santé, recevant ainsi un soutien politique précieux. Le transfert des technologies, grâce à la formation des professionnels de la santé, devrait assurer la pérennité de la plupart des projets. Les nombreuses publications scientifiques résultant du partenariat ont permis aux collaborateurs, du Nord comme du Sud, d'acquérir un renom international. Le partenariat avec l'Afrique doit son succès à la volonté politique de chaque pays, à la collaboration avec des organismes internationaux et à la compétence technique et scientifique des partenaires africains. Cette

collaboration est nécessairement basée sur des valeurs humaines indispensables à la réussite de tout partenariat: la confiance et le respect mutuel ainsi que la constance et la patience. Bibliogr., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

51 Priebe, Richard K.

Literature, community, and violence: reading African literature in the West, post-9/11 / Richard K. Priebe - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2005), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 46-58.

Most of the African literature that is widely read is fiction written in French or English and published in the West, and much of that literature features violence. In addressing the question of how we read representations of violence in African literature, and how it functions symbolically, the authors inquire into how literature of violence succeeds or fails as art in general, regardless of culture. Three scenarios emerge: the representations may either overwhelm us with a sense of banality, impress us with the demonic, or offer a sense of the sublime. The essay explores those issues in recent African works, from Ben Okri (Nigeria) to Nega Mezlekia (Ethiopia), Ahmadou Kourouma (Côte d'Ivoire), and Assia Djebar (Algeria), to show that violence is always local, but the causes they address are global. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

52 Quest

The quest for peace in Africa : transformations, democracy and public policy / Alfred G. Nhema (ed.). - Utrecht : International Books [etc.], 2004. - 416 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Proceedings of the papers presented on the seventh OSSREA Congress, Khartoum, Sudan, 15-19 December 2002. - Met index, lit. opg. ISBN 90-5727-051-X geb.

The papers in this volume were first presented at the 7th Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) conference in December 2002. They address the ongoing conflicts in Africa and present solutions for overcoming these conflicts and sustaining peace. Part 1, Conflicts: sources, management, resolution and prevention, contains chapters on the prospects for peace in the cross-border communities of Eritrea and Ethiopia (Abbebe Kifleyesus), federalism and ethnic conflicts in Ethiopia (Asnake Kefale), the role of international actors in conflict management in Africa (Pontian Godfrey Okoth), conflict resolution in southern Africa (Francis K. Makoja), the proliferation of small arms and their role in the escalating conflicts in East Africa (Francis K. Wairagu), child-soldier rehabilitation (Barbara A. Lakeberg Dridi), postconflict environmental management in the Great Lakes region (William Rugumamu), IGAD's

protocol on conflict early warning and response mechanism (Kasaija Phillip Apuuli), prospects for peace building through truth commissions in Africa (Charles Manga Fombad), and family and women's role in peace construction in Mozambique (Benigna Zimba). Part 2, Democracy and democratization process, contains chapters on Ethiopia (Merera Gudina), Malawi (Nixon S. Khembo), Zimbabwe (Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni) and Zambia (Cephas K. Lumina). Part 3, Public policy, has chapters on social policy formulation in Tanzania (Felician S.K. Tungaraza), the impact of HIV/AIDS on subsistence agriculture in Swaziland (H.M. Mushala) and sustainable agricultural development and environment in Rwanda (A.M. Jose). [ASC Leiden abstract]

53 Sexe

Sexe, genre et société : engendrer les sciences sociales africaines / sous la dir. de: Ayesha M. Imam... [et al.] ; éd de l'anglais par Fatou Sow ; trad. par Aminata Sow... [et al.]. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [et al.], cop. 2004. - 461 p. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (Bibliothèque du Codesria) - Vert. van: Engendering African social sciences. - Oorspr. uitg.: 1997. - Bibliogr.: p. [417]-455. - Met noten. ISBN 2-8458-6111-7

Certaines des contributions à cet ouvrage sont issues du colloque du Codesria ayant pour thème "L'analyse de genre et les sciences sociales en Afrique", qui s'est tenu à Dakar en septembre 1991. La version française est une traduction de 'Engendering African Social Sciences' (1997). Le présent ouvrage entend jeter les bases d'une analyse pertinente des rapports sociaux entre les sexes, de montrer qu'il ne s'agit pas d'un discours féministe occidental plaqué sur les sociétés africaines. L'analyse doit permettre de comprendre les visions et stratégies féminines face à la globalisation, face à leurs efforts de transformer l'État et ses politiques dans un contexte international qui, d'un côté, préconise les droits humains comme instruments de libération, mais, de l'autre, impose des conditions dégradantes de développement économique et d'échanges commerciaux. Les approches disciplinaires sont différentes, les auteurs originaires de divers pays africains, et s'efforcent d'opérer une rupture épistémologique dans les sciences sociales africaines, en proposant une nouvelle lecture et des catégories originales d'expression de la relation complexe entre genre, sexe et société. Auteurs: N'Dri Thérèse Assié-Lumumba, Diane Elson, Rudo B. Gaidzanwa, Eboe Hutchful, Ayesha Mei-Tje Imam, Amina Mama, Marjorie Mbilinyi, Guy Mhone, Charmaine Pereira, Fatou Sow, Souad Triki, Dzodzi Tsikata, Paul Tiyambe Zeleza, [Résumé ASC Leiden]

54 Société

Société numérique et développement en Afrique : usages et politiques publiques I sous la dir. de Jean-Jacques Gabas. - Paris : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2004. - 379 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 02906600) - Bibliogr.: p. [359]-368. - Met noten. ISBN 2-8458-6601-1

En dépit des retards de l'Afrique dans l'accès aux nouvelles technologies de l'information (NTIC), innovation technologique majeure en ce début du XXI^e siècle, paradoxalement les usages des services offerts par ces nouvelles technologies montrent que les populations se les approprient très rapidement dans de multiples domaines (tels que médecine, journalisme, éducation). Le présent ouvrage s'efforce de tirer un bilan des usages, des différentes politiques mises en œuvre, des rôles joués par les différents bailleurs de fonds. Le livre est divisé en quatre parties : 1) La fracture numérique; 2) Infrastructures et politiques de libéralisation; 3) Usages et logiques d'appropriation; 4) Coopération internationale. Contributions: 1) Les TIC : une chance pour l'Afrique? (Ahmed Dahmani) - Adoption et diffusion de l'accès à l'Internet : fossé numérique ou effet de rattrapage en Afrique? (Audrey Baudrier); 2) Bilan des privatisations des télécommunications africaines (Bruno Jaffre) - Les autorités de régulation des télécommunications en Afrique (Rémy Fekete) - La déréglementation du marché africain des télécommunications (José Do-Nascimento); 3) Panorama représentatif des usages des NTIC en Afrique (José Do Nascimento) - La place des nouveaux usages de l'Internet dans la chaîne de l'information (Jean-Michel Cornu) - Les organes de presse sénégalais face aux NTIC : entre opportunité et tyrannie de la communication (Jean-Michel Ledjou) - La formation à distance (FAD) en Afrique subsaharienne francophone (Jean Valérien) - Les modes d'appropriation des NTIC en Afrique du Sud : au-delà de l'impact, le système socio-technique (Nicolas Pejout) - Jalons pour une théorie de l'appropriation des NTIC en Afrique (José Do-Nascimento) - Une dynamique de développement local basée sur les TIC? (Jean-Marie Blanchard). 4) Télémédecine satellitaire en milieu rural sur site isolé (Ghislaine Alajouanine) - Stratégie de coopération de l'AUF dans les TIC (Didier Oillo) - Pour la refondation de la coopération publique bilatérale française dans le domaine des télécommunications (Jean-Louis Fullsack, Bruno Jaffre) - La Coopération multilatérale dans le secteur des télécommunications (Jean-Louis Fullsack). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

55 Sounds

Sounds of change : social and political features of music in Africa I ed. Stig-Magnus Thorsén. - Stockholm : Sida, [2004]. - 220 p. : ill. ; 25 cm + CD. - (Sida Studies, ISSN 14049562 ; 12) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 91-586-8415-8

This collection of essays discusses the role and potential of music in Africa, both as a force in itself and as part of the development agenda. An attached CD illustrates the discussions of the twelve authors. Contributions: Mai Palmberg: Music in Zimbabwe's crisis. Susan Makore: Woman in music: Some notes on Zimbabwe. Annemette Kirkegaard: Remmy Ongala - moderating through music. Ole Reitov and Marie Korpe: "Not to be broadcasted". Wolfgang Bender: Modern African music - an autonomous music. Interview with Richard Traoré: Music industry in Burkina Faso and Mali - the case of Seydoni Production. Krister Malm: Intellectual property rights and unfair exploitation of traditional music and other traditional knowledge in Africa. Richard Ssewakiryanga: "Bringing the global home" : locating agency in the reconfiguration of Western music by Ugandan youth. Caleb Okumo Chrispo: Local, traditional, and global aspects of contemporary African music in South African television. James Flolu: Music teacher education in Ghana: training for the churches or for the schools? Stig-Magnus Thorsén: Swedish mission and music education in Southern Africa. Interview with J. H. Kwabena Nketia: "Contemporary is only an analytical tool". [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Teen

Teen life in Africa / ed. by Toyin Falola ; forew. by Richard M. Lerner. - Westport, CT [etc.] : Greenwood Press, cop. 2004. - XVIII, 333 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Teen life around the world, ISSN 15404897) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-313-32194-9

This book presents the various aspects of teen life in 15 African countries: Algeria (Ann Cooper), Cameroon (John Mukum Mbaku and Nicodemus Fru Awasom), Egypt (Ann Genova), Ethiopia (Edmund Abaka), Ghana (Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry and Dorothy A. Akurang-Parry), Kenya (Christian Jennings), Libya (Edmund Abaka), Mozambique (Kirsten Walles), Nigeria (Ikechukwu Enwemnwana), Senegal (Jacqueline Woodfork), Somalia (Mohamed Diriye Abdullahi), South Africa (Edmund Abaka), Uganda (George O. Ndege), Zambia (Priscilla Muntemba Taylor and Scott Taylor), and Zimbabwe (Oyekan Owomoyela). The chapters deal with such subjects as family life, a typical day, traditional and nontraditional food dishes, school education, social life, recreation and entertainment, religious practices and cultural ceremonies. They show the impact of modernization on African teenagers, as well as the survival of traditional practices among them. An introductory chapter by Toyin Falola offers a broad perspective, drawing examples that are applicable to most countries on the African continent. [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 They

"They keep their fires burning" : conversations on food, manners and hospitality in Africa / ed. by Georgina Beier. - Bayreuth : Breitinger, cop. 2005. - 181 p. ; 24 cm. - (Bayreuth African studies series, ISSN 01780034 ; 72) - Met noten.
ISBN 3-927510-87-4

This collective volume is based on interviews the editor had between 1996 and 1998 with thirteen Africans (writers, scholars, farmers, artists and broadcasters) whose age ranged from thirty-five to seventy-seven. These people tell stories about traditional African lifestyles as experienced in their youth, with a focus on food, hospitality and manners. Contributions: Introduction, by Georgina Beier. They keep their fires burning (Nigeria), by Segun Olusola; The neighbourhood (Sudan), by Ibrahim El-Salahi; An old man who does not leave any food behind will carry his own plate to the kitchen (Nigeria), by Rowland Abiodun; The king's compound (Nigeria), by Bridget Robinson Kuba; I am going to eat porridge (Cameroon), by Godfrey Tangwa; Python eggs (Nigeria), by Wole Ogundele; Gathering knowledge from the elders (Burkina Faso), by Karim Traore; Crops and hospitality (Nigeria), by Umar Danfulani; Food is guaranteed (Nigeria), by Andrew Haruna; You are only praised for killing a lion (Kenya), by Matthew Ole Suya Brown; Wealth is not what you own, but what you give away (Nigeria), by Chinua Achebe; A royal order (Uganda), by Taban lo Liyong; One hundred donkeys (South Africa), by Rebecca Mphahlele; Just be there (South Africa), by Es'kia Mphahlele. [ASC Leiden abstract]

58 Trade

Trade, development, cooperation : what future for Africa? / ed. by Henning Melber. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2005. - 44 p. : tab. ; 30 cm. - (Current African issues, ISSN 0280-2171 ; no. 29) - Bibliogr.: p. 42-44. - Met noten.
ISBN 91-7106-544-X

The three analyses presented in this collective volume are centred on related issues in the ongoing process of globalization under the WTO regime, and their likely effect on African countries. Carlos Lopes (Development cooperation revisited: new dilemmas for a narrower agenda) addresses the problem of ownership and leadership of aid-related development activities. Paul Goodison and Colin Stoneman (Trade, development and cooperation: is the EU helping Africa?) argue that the primary economic influence on Africa derives from its relationship with Europe, and that the future well-being and development prospects of most ACP countries will be determined in Brussels, not Geneva or Washington. Henning Melber (Globalization and (de-)regionalization:

southern Africa in times of trade liberalization) examines the question of whether and to what extent a meaningful regional development strategy remains a suitable tool under global market forces. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Vues

Vues d'Afrique I [a été prép. et coord. par Jean-Pierre Chrétien et Bernard Salvaing]. - Paris : Esprit, 2005. - 286 p. ; 25 cm. - (Esprit ; 317 (août-septembre 2005)) - Un carrefour de mobilités et de migrations. Créations africaines : littérature, musique, cinéma. Sida : des initiatives locales sous le désordre mondial. Christianisme, pentecôtisme, Églises indépendantes et islam. La France quitte-t-elle l'Afrique?. - Met noten.

Les nombreux sujets traités ici pour tenter de brosser un portrait de l'Afrique face aux défis du monde et de donner le point de vue des Africains sont répartis en quatre sections, intitulées: 1) La France quitte-t-elle l'Afrique?, 2) Créations africaines, 3) L'Afrique, continent religieux?, 4) L'Afrique et le monde. 1) Textes sur la nouvelle politique africaine de la France (Daniel Bourmaud), le désengagement (Georges Niangoran Bouah), la concurrence déloyale et l'agriculture vivrière en crise (Hubert Cochet), l'Afrique qui réussit (Moussa Para Diallo et Jean Vogel), les échanges et la coopération non gouvernementales avec l'exemple du Mali/ l'action publique d'aide au développement (Christian Connan), le livre africain, un livre comme les autres (Bernard Magnier) - 2) Textes sur la diversité des littératures africaines (Bernard Salvaing), la littérature francophone (Jacques Chevrier), le cinéma (Jean-Pierre Chrétien), le marché mondial de l'art (Yacouba Konaté), la 'world music' (Christophe Roy) - 3) Textes sur le christianisme (Alphonse Quenum), les Églises indépendantes (Godefroid Kä Mana), les Églises pentecôtistes (Paul Gifford), l'islam en Afrique de l'Ouest (Muriel Gomez-Perez), les mouvances islamiques au Niger (Souley Hassane), les tensions religieuses au Nigeria (Ian Linden), les courants religieux néotraditionalistes (Véronique Duchesne) - 4) Textes sur le cas de l'Afrique dans la mondialisation (Philippe Hugon), les migrations (Michelle Guillon), les zones transnationales aux frontières de la Mauritanie, du Sénégal, du Mali (Jean Schmitz), sur traite et esclavage (Roger Botte), sida et initiatives locales (Fred Eboko), femmes du Mali (Bintou Sanankoua), l'apport de l'Occident pour les universitaires africains (Abdoulaye Gueye) et à l'inverse leur refus de la dépendance (Joseph Gahama), la littérature sud-africaine aujourd'hui (André Brink). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

60 Zeleza, Paul Tiyambe

African universities and globalization / Paul Tiyambe Zeleza - In: *Feminist Africa*: (2002), no. 1, p. 64-85.

This essay examines the dynamics and implications of globalization for African universities, as well as the gender implications of these changes, in terms of factors such as institutional access and the production of feminist scholarship. Africa's international academic relations or exchanges flow in two directions: among the African countries themselves and between African countries and countries on other continents. The essay restricts itself to exploring the linkages of African institutions of higher education outside the continent. It first examines the general implications of globalization for higher education and draws out the gender implications of the transformations spawned by globalization. Then it explores the patterns of Africa's international academic exchanges with the North. This is followed by an interrogation of the role of the contemporary African intellectual diaspora - the question of the 'brain drain'. Finally, the essay probes the challenges of Africanizing and engendering globalization processes and discourses. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

ERITREA

61 Locatelli, Francesca

The archives of the Municipality and the High Court of Asmara, Eritrea : discovering the Eritrea 'hidden from history' / Francesca Locatelli - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 469-478.

The court records of both the Municipality and High Court of Asmara, Eritrea, hold invaluable information about the ways in which Italian colonial policy modified the social structure of colonial Eritrea. While undertaking research in Asmara in 2000-2002, the author had access to the archives of the Municipality and the High Court of Asmara. Mainly focusing on the criminal records of the Italian colonial period (1890-1941), the author demonstrates their importance for researching Eritrean history from an Africanist perspective. The archival documents cover mainly the 1930s. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

62 Tareke, Gebru

From Af Abet to Shire: the defeat and demise of Ethiopia's 'Red 'Army 1988-89 / Gebru Tareke - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 239-281 : krt.

Within a period of just a year during the late 1980s, the Ethiopian Revolutionary or 'Red 'Army suffered serious defeat in both Eritrea and Tigray. Although numerically and technically superior to its opponents, dissension in the army's ranks, political meddling from Addis Ababa, loss of will, and the remarkable skill and determination of its opponents prevented it from achieving victory. Two years after its humiliating defeat in Tigray, the army collapsed, and the military regime it had sustained disappeared. Eritrea succeeded in declaring its independence and the Tigrayan rebels seized power in Ethiopia. This article demonstrates that the Eritrean and Tigrayan forces ultimately won because they had grass-roots support and because they were able to back each other militarily and politically. In the meantime, the dictatorship in Addis Ababa was losing popular support as its 'citizens were no longer willing to make the sacrifices that were necessary to continue the struggle. Only by considering these points can be appreciated why Africa's second-largest army was annihilated or, conversely, why the insurgents triumphed, for their success was not inevitable. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

63 Abegaz, Berhanu

Escaping Ethiopia's poverty trap : the case for a second agrarian reform / Berhanu Abegaz - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 313-342 : tab.

Growth-friendly egalitarian distribution of land and smallholder farming notwithstanding, rural Ethiopia continues to face an ever-deepening livelihoods crisis. This paper synthesizes the theoretical and empirical literature on Ethiopian and other comparable land institutions, in search of a coherent economic framework for pinpointing the roots of the problem and a menu for sensible policy options. It argues that land privatization, as an integral part of a second agrarian reform, is necessary for attaining optimal farm sizes, thicker markets and robust industrialization. A sordid history of political marginalization of the peasantry makes freehold a superior alternative to more secure State leasehold. For a thoroughgoing agricultural transformation, however, sufficiency entails substantial increases in public investment that are designed to crowd-in private

investment. Ethiopia's market-led agricultural development strategy must focus on boosting sustainable growth while ensuring subsistence for all. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

64 Cultural

Cultural variation and social change in southern Ethiopia : comparative approaches / guest ed. Jon G. Abbink. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2000. - 221 p. : fig., foto's, krt. ; 23 cm. - (Northeast African Studies, ISSN 07409133 ; new series, vol. 7, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten.

The papers in this special issue, which is the result of a workshop in Oxford in 1999, analyse patterns of cultural variation in southern Ethiopia. They demonstrate that 'ethnic groups' or 'cultures' cannot be understood in isolation, but must be seen as part of a wider regional network. Following two introductory papers (by Jon G. Abbink and Dena Freeman respectively), there are contributions on cultural variation in the context of regional historical processes in southern Ethiopia (Donald L. Donham); initiations in Gamo, Sidamo and Borana (Dena Freeman); interethnic similarities across three ethnic boundaries, viz. Gabra-Rendille, Gabra-Konso and Gabra-Borana (John C. Wood); the 'genius loci' (spirit of place) of Hamar (Ivo Strecker); trade, bond friendship and group interdependence among the pastoralist Hor (Wolde Gossa Tadesse); clans, kingdoms and 'cultural diversity' among Omotic-speakers in southern Ethiopia (Date De'a); the attitudes of local populations in southern Ethiopia towards the introduction of local languages in the primary education system (Gideon P.E. Cohen). [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Dalelo, Aklilu

Awareness of educators in Ethiopia about the problem of land degradation / Aklilu Dalelo - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 58-85 : tab.

There is little information on the extent to which educators are aware of land degradation as one of the most serious environmental problems facing Ethiopia. Using a questionnaire, this study assesses the awareness of this problem among educators, viz. 45 primary-school teachers in Kembata-Alaba-Tembaro Zone (southern Ethiopia) and 143 prospective school administrators (first and second-year students of the Department of Educational Administration at Addis Ababa University). It appears that educators have a certain degree of awareness as to the causes of land degradation and possible measures to control it. Their awareness of the consequences of degradation, however, is limited. Furthermore, educators have marginal or little knowledge on issues related to land as Ethiopia's resource base. In conclusion, recommendations are suggested to

raise educators' awareness of the problem of land degradation in order to enable them to disseminate comprehensive, current and authentic information on the problem and its solution to students and the community at large. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

66 Environmental

Environmental policy in Ethiopia : a rejoinder to Keeley and Scoones / Jan Nyssen... [et al.] - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 137-147.

Ongoing land degradation in Ethiopia requires urgent action, and has been addressed at different levels of society, including widespread soil and water conservation activities, and the introduction of technologies which integrate local knowledge and farmer's initiatives. This comment, drawing on research on soil erosion processes in Ethiopia since 1994, in cooperation with farmers and local authorities, challenges the conclusions of a paper published in this journal on environmental rehabilitation and rapid agricultural intensification for food self-sufficiency in Ethiopia (J. Keeley and I. Scoones, 2000). In the view of the present authors, this paper firstly underestimates the importance of environmental degradation and apparently rejects current conservation techniques and policy, and secondly makes an artificial contradiction between environmental rehabilitation policy and a participatory approach. In the present authors' experience, and in line with studies reviewed elsewhere, natural resources conservation in Ethiopia is directed towards an integration of food self-sufficiency with conservation/restoration of the environment, and frequently follows a participatory approach. Response by J. Keeley and I. Scoones on p. 149-153. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

67 Gudina, Merera

The State, competing ethnic nationalisms and democratisation in Ethiopia / Merera Gudina - In: *African Journal of Political Science*: (2004), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 27-50.

Following the change of regime in 1991, Ethiopia has been undergoing a major political metamorphosis, the key elements of which are political pluralism and a decentralization of power based on ethnic-linguistic criteria. However, the hegemonic aspirations of the new ruling elite, and competing ethnic nationalisms, have obstructed the creation of a broad national consensus. The central problem in Ethiopia's democratization is the contradictory policy of the Tigray People's Liberation Front/Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (TPLF/EPRDF) regime, which has been democratization on paper and authoritarianism in practice. The Peoples' Democratic Organizations (PDO) have served as instruments of central control. The elections held in June 1992

and 1994, May 1995 and 2000, were all aimed at the institutionalization of a de facto one-party State. The democratization process appears to be foundering. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

68 Indigenous

The indigenous and the foreign in Christian Ethiopian art : on Portuguese-Ethiopian contacts in the 16th-17th centuries / ed. by Manuel João Ramos with Isabel Boavida. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate [etc.], cop. 2004. - XXX, 181 p., [16] p. foto's. : foto's, krt. ; 25 cm - Papers from the Fifth International Conference on the History of Ethiopian Art (Arrábida, 26-30 November 1999). - Bibliogr.: p. [161]-175. - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-7546-5037-5

This collective volume contains papers from the Fifth International Conference on the History of Ethiopian Art. Central theme is how, within the framework of Ethiopian-European relations in the 16th-17th centuries, and in particular those between Catholic Europeans and Orthodox Ethiopians, historical transformations in Ethiopia's political and theological models conditioned different forms of artistic expression in the court and the church. Part 1 (Architecture and urbanism) deals with the Turkish, Portuguese and Indian connections of Imfraz, Gorgorä, Dänqäz and Gondar (R. Pankhurst); Ethiopian and Jesuit monumental stone architecture in the Lake Tana Basin (L. Berry); foreign influences and local contribution in Gondarian architecture (Fasil Giorghis); Portuguese and Indian influences on the architecture of the Lake Tana region (I. Campbell); architecture and ornamentation of the Monastery of Märtula Maryam (P.B. Henze). Part 2 (Icon and mural paintings) contains chapters on Gondarine painting (T.C. Tribe); Ethiopian warrior saints in 18th-century miniatures (S. Chojnacki); Occidental engravings in Ethiopian 17th and 18th-century painting (C. Bosc-Tiessé); 17th-century Ethiopian pigments (Anaïs Wion); Ahmad Graññ and the Portuguese in Ethiopian folk painting (Girma Fisseha). Part 3 (Decorative arts) considers the influence of the Portuguese import of luxury textiles to Ethiopia in the 16th and 17th centuries (M. Gervers); imported textiles in Ethiopian traditions (M.H. Henze); the Cross brought to Goa and Portugal by Libnä Dingil's envoy Mathew (I. Boavida); two historic objects of probable earlier Portuguese provenance at Däbrä Wärq, Goğgam (S. Bell). [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 Natural

Natural resource management, human development, and macroeconomic performance in Ethiopia / guest ed.: Sisay Asefa. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2001. - 204 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Northeast African Studies, ISSN 07409133 ; new series, vol. 8, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue includes a selection of papers presented at the first Ethiopian American Foundation (EAF) International Conference on Contemporary Development Issues that convened at Western Michigan University on 16-18 August 2001. Contents: Introduction, by Sisay Asefa. Part 1 (Natural resource management issues): Deforestation and land degradation in the Ethiopian highlands: a strategy for physical recovery, by Badege Bishaw; Soil and water resources and degradation factors affecting productivity in Ethiopian highland agro-ecosystems, by Paulos Dubale; Deforestation, wood famine, and environmental degradation in Ethiopia's highland ecosystems: urgent need for action, by Demel Teketay. Part 2 (Human development issues: education and children): The evolution of Gondar's Public Health College and Training Center: Che-Che-la from an Italian consular office to a medical college, by Solomon Getahun; Today's children, tomorrow's leaders: are we neglecting the agents of change? by Assegedetch Haile Mariam; Obstacles, controversies, and prospects surrounding child abuse management in Addis Ababa, by Getnet Tadele; Promoting child protection through community resources: care arrangements for Ethiopian AIDS orphans, by Steven L. Varnis. Part 3 (Macroeconomic performance): Macroeconomic performance in post-Derg Ethiopia, by Alemayehu Geda. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 Silverman, Raymond

Mining a mother lode : early European travel literature and the history of precious metal working in highland Ethiopia / Raymond Silverman, Neal Sobania - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 335-355.

The travel accounts of early European visitors can be a rich source for illuminating the material culture of Ethiopia. Dating from the first part of the 16th century, the descriptions of journeys and residences in Ethiopia became more prevalent in the 19th and early 20th centuries. As sources for the reconstruction of a particular material tradition, these accounts can offer insights into the nature of the objects and the people who produced and used them. Conversely, they can be frustrating to work with, since the pertinent data they contain most often come in the form of a sentence here or there. Based on information from these travel accounts, the present paper focuses on the working of precious metals in Ethiopia. It pays attention to the types of objects that were made, how and by whom they were used, the process used in their manufacture, the sources of gold and silver, the manner in which the silversmiths' products were sold, the role of foreign smiths, and the status of silversmiths in Abyssinian society. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Studia

Studia Aethiopica : in honour of Siegbert Uhlig on the occasion of his 65th birthday / ed. by Verena Böll... [et al.]. - Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz Verlag, 2004. - XII, 459 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - Teksten in Duits, Engels en Italiaans. - Bibliogr.: p. [453]-459. - Met noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 3-447-04891-3

For over a quarter of a century Siegbert Uhlig has been involved in Ethiopian Studies. As wide as the scope of his interests and contributions to Ethiopian Studies has been, so versatile is the thematic range of the 36 articles in this anthology. The essays in fields such as philology, history, linguistics, anthropology and arts were written by 'Ethiopisants' from Ethiopia, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the USA. The Festschrift also includes an account of Ethiopian Studies in Hamburg, and a selected bibliography of Siegbert Uhlig's publications. Contributors: J. Abbink, H. Amborn, D. Appleyard, Bahru Zewde, Bairu Tafla, E. Balicka-Witakowska, A. Bausi, Baye Yimam, V. Böll, S. Chernetsov, G. Fiaccadori, L. Gerhardt, Getatchew Haile, Getie Gelaye, M. Heldman, O. Kapeliuk, S. Kaplan, M. Kleiner, J. Launhardt, G. Lusini, P. Marrassini, A. Martínez d'Álòs-Moner, S. Munro-Hay, D. Nosnitsin, R. Pankhurst, T. Rave, H. Rubinkowska, H. Scholler, Shiferaw Bekele, W. Smidt, E. Sokolinskaia, E.J. van Donzel, R. Voigt, E. Wagner, S. Weninger, W. Witakowski, R. Zuurmond. [ASC Leiden abstract]

72 Tareke, Gebru

From Af Abet to Shire: the defeat and demise of Ethiopia's 'Red Army 1988-89 / Gebru Tareke - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 239-281 : krt.

Within a period of just a year during the late 1980s, the Ethiopian Revolutionary or 'Red Army suffered serious defeat in both Eritrea and Tigray. Although numerically and technically superior to its opponents, dissension in the army's ranks, political meddling from Addis Ababa, loss of will, and the remarkable skill and determination of its opponents prevented it from achieving victory. Two years after its humiliating defeat in Tigray, the army collapsed, and the military regime it had sustained disappeared. Eritrea succeeded in declaring its independence and the Tigrayan rebels seized power in Ethiopia. This article demonstrates that the Eritrean and Tigrayan forces ultimately won because they had grass-roots support and because they were able to back each other militarily and politically. In the meantime, the dictatorship in Addis Ababa was losing popular support as its 'citizens were no longer willing to make the sacrifices that were

necessary to continue the struggle. Only by considering these points can be appreciated why Africa's second-largest army was annihilated or, conversely, why the insurgents triumphed, for their success was not inevitable. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOMALIA

73 Somalia

Somalia - the untold story : the war through the eyes of Somali women / ed. by Judith Gardner and Judy El Bushra. - London : CIIR ; London ; Sterling, VA : Pluto Press, 2004. - XIV, 257 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 241-245. - Met chronologie, gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 0-7453-2209-3

Somalia came to the world's attention in 1992 when television and newspapers began to report on the terrifyingly violent war and the famine that resulted. Half a million Somalis died that year, and over a million fled the country. In this book, Somali women write and talk about the war, their experiences and the unacceptable choices they often faced. They explain clearly, in their own words, the changes, challenges - and sometimes the opportunities - that war brought, and how they coped with them. Key themes include the slaughter and loss of men, who were the prime target for killings; rape and sexual violence as a weapon of war; changing roles in the family and within the pastoralist economy; women mobilizing for peace; and leading social recovery in a war-torn society. [Book abstract]

SUDAN

74 Actualité

Actualité africaine : dossier "Darfour" / Marc Fontrier... [et al.] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 214, p. 123-227 : krt., tab.

L'approche de ce dossier qui vise à éclairer le drame du Darfour se veut multiple: géographique (contexte de la sécheresse en milieu sahélien et des rapports entre agriculteurs et éleveurs), ethnographique (puisque le conflit touche à la question d'une identification identitaire "arabe" d'une partie de la population de ce territoire), historique (la place et l'évolution du Darfour dans l'ensemble constitué par l'ancien Condominium anglo-égyptien, devenu le Soudan indépendant en 1957). Il se termine par la relecture, à la lumière des événements actuels, du témoignage d'un voyageur du XIXe siècle.

L'analyse attache particulièrement d'importance à deux dimensions: économique et historique. Contributions: Introduction thématique : le Darfour ou la tardive découverte d'un nouveau désastre politique et humanitaire (Marc Fontrier) - Darfour : éléments pour l'analyse géographique d'une guerre civile en milieu sahélien (Marc Lavergne) - Le Darfour, un conflit identitaire? (Jérôme Tubiana) - Misère et terreur au Soudan : à l'origine des affrontements dans le Darfour (Joseph Tubiana) - Le voyage de William George Browne: un récit à relire (Marc Lavergne). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

75 On

On the periphery of Kerma : the Handessi horizon in Wadi Hariq, northwestern Sudan / Friederike Jesse... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 123-164 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

Wadi Hariq is a complex valley system in northwestern Sudan, about 400 km west of the Nile. Stratigraphic investigations provide new data on the environmental and climatic history of the present-day hyperarid centre of the southeastern Sahara. Archaeological work there only started at the end of the 1990s, with a survey and excavations carried out as part of the multidisciplinary research project ACACIA (Arid Climate, Adaptation and Cultural Innovation in Africa) of the University of Cologne, Germany. To date, 104 sites are known in the Wadi Hariq. Based on the pottery found at these sites, most can be attributed to the Handessi Horizon, the former Geometric Pottery Horizon, of the eastern Sahara. Geometric patterns, and also mat impressions, are characteristic of the Handessi Horizon (c. 2200-1100 BC). The subsistence of these prehistoric inhabitants was based on the herding of cattle and small livestock. Transhumance cycles included areas further north (Laqiya region) and south (Wadi Howar), and perhaps even the Nile Valley has to be considered. Similar decorative patterns have been found in all these areas. Evidence of an even earlier human presence in the Wadi Hariq during the Holocene is provided by several sherds decorated with Dotted Wavy Line and Laqiya-type patterns as well as some fragments of rippled-ware pottery. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

76 Achieving

Achieving security in sub-Saharan Africa : cost effective alternatives to the military / ed. by Geoff Harris. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2004. - VII, 212 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr.
ISBN 1-919913-61-0

Over the past two decades, security has come to mean much more than traditional national concerns over borders and territory. Invasions of one country by another have been rare events. Partly as a consequence of this, the benefit of the military as a means to peace through deterrence is open to question. The contributors to this collective volume propose eight alternative ways by which countries in sub-Saharan Africa can provide for their security, each of which is less costly, more effective and more ethical than the traditional military option. Following the introductory chapter by Geoff Harris, three categories of demilitarization are identified: transformation of the military (contributions by Bjorn Moller on non-offensive defence; Geoff Harris on civilianizing military functions; and Brian Martin on social defence); reduction of the incidence of disputes (contributions on befriending the neighbours, by Rebecca Spence; promoting democracy, by Lloyd Dumas; and promoting development, by Sue Willett); and building capacity to deal with disputes nonviolently (contributions on education in conflict resolution and management, by Anne-Marie Maxwell and on establishing conflict resolving institutions, by Jurgen Brauer). The final section examines issues surrounding the implementation of these alternatives, including contributions on the demobilization of military personnel, by Kees Kingma; national ministries of peace building, by Keith Suter; Central American demilitarization and necessary conditions for demilitarization, both by Geoff Harris. [ASC Leiden abstract]

77 African

African poverty reduction strategy programmes and the fisheries sector: current situation and opportunities / Andy Thorpe... [et al.] - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 328-362 : tab.

The formulation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) is one of the main conditions for concessional lending by the IMF and World Bank to developing countries. Nevertheless, while evidence indicates that the fisheries sector can contribute (often

markedly at the local level) to improved livelihoods and the achievement of food security in Africa, the sector is often neglected in PRSPs. This article focuses on the 29 African States that have currently produced a PRSP, highlighting those nations for whom the fisheries sector has been a significant motor of economic growth or likely poverty refuge. It then analyses the extent to which the fisheries sector is incorporated into national PRSPs. Results of a mapping exercise demonstrate that while the sector is significant (in either growth or poverty terms) in 12 States, the sector was effectively mainstreamed in only three national PRSPs (Ghana, Guinea and Senegal). App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

78 Alence, Rod

Political institutions and developmental governance in sub-Saharan Africa / Rod Alence - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 163-187 : fig., tab.

The author addresses the question of whether, or under what conditions, democratic institutions contribute to 'developmental governance in sub-Saharan Africa, in forms such as coherent policy formulation, effective public administration, and limited corruption. While few dispute the desirability for Africa of democracy and good governance in theory, many remain sceptical about whether the two necessarily go together in practice. Using a simple framework informed by the new institutional economics, the author analyses the impact of political institutions on governance quality in a sample of 38 sub-Saharan African countries. The main finding is that a combination of democratic contestation and institutional restraints on governments' discretionary authority substantially improves developmental governance. Judged against liberal democratic ideals, Africa's emerging democracies have many shortcomings. Yet the author shows that democratic institutions systematically enhance African States' performance as agents of development. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

79 Anderson, Allan

Pentecostalism in Africa: an overview / Allan Anderson - In: *Orita*: (2004), vol. 36, no. 1/2, p. 38-56.

Some of the most prominent expressions of Christianity in sub-Saharan Africa may be called 'African Pentecostal' churches. This term refers to African churches that emphasize the working of the Spirit in the church, particularly with ecstatic phenomena like prophecy and speaking in tongues, healing and exorcism. These phenomena are widespread in Africa across a great variety of Christian churches, including thousands of

African Initiated Churches (AICs) known collectively by different names like 'prophet-healing' and 'Spirit' or 'spiritual' churches. They include 'Zionists' and 'Apostles' in southern Africa, 'spiritual', 'prayer healing' or 'Aladura' (prayer) churches in western Africa and 'spiritual' or 'Holy Spirit' churches in eastern Africa. The term 'African Pentecostal' also includes two other types of churches: those of Western 'classical' Pentecostal origin and New Independent Pentecostal or Charismatic churches (NPCs). This paper discusses these Pentecostal churches according to region. Attention is paid also to the 'export' of this new form of African Christianity to other countries, especially Europe and North America, and to NPCs, which have only sprung up since the 1970s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Beyond

Beyond structural adjustment : the institutional context of African development / ed. by Nicolas van de Walle, Nicole Ball, and Vijaya Ramachandran. - New York [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. - VI, 310 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: 2004 (=2003). - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-403-96316-9

All over sub-Saharan Africa, there has been an explosion of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), village associations and civic groups of various persuasions and aims. In addition, virtually every country in the region has begun ambitious decentralization reforms. Yet, little is known about the evolving relationships between the central States and the emerging institutions. This collective volume focuses on the implications of this evolving institutional landscape for the development of sub-Saharan Africa. It includes an introduction by Nicolas van de Walle and contributions on financing Africa's development (Ibrahim Elbadawi and Alan Gelb); tax reform and democratic accountability: case studies Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia (Lise Rakner and Siri Golpen); African governance and civil service reforms (Dele Olowu); forging developmental synergies between States and associations (Aili Mari Tripp); democratic decentralization of natural resources (Jesse C. Ribot); foreign aid and State administrative capability (Arthur A. Goldsmith); governance and the private sector: case studies Ghana and Uganda (Linda Cotton and Vijaya Ramachandran); governance and private investment (James J. Emery); governance in the security sector (Nicole Ball, J. Kayode Fayemi, Funmi Olonisakin, Martin Rupiya and Rocklyn Williams). [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Cazenave, Odile

Writing the child, youth, and violence into the francophone novel from sub-Saharan Africa: the impact of age and gender / Odile Cazenave - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2005), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 59- 71 : tab.

How do women and men think about and represent the child, youth, and violence in francophone African literature today? This question, which is explored in the present article, was initially sparked by the observation of two concurrent features in the novel of the past decade: 1) the re-emergence of the child character or/and child voice within a new context, that of violence, and 2) the prevalence of representations of female youth within a violent postcolonial urban landscape. This observation triggered further questions: why and how children are now portrayed as directly part of a process of violence and, at times, were the voices of violence; why women writers seem to focus on youth and violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

82 Criminology

Criminology in Africa / ed. Tibamanya mwene Mushanga. - 2nd ed. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2004. - XIII, 272 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: Rome : United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, 1992. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9970-02403-5

This collective volume includes contributions (both in English and French) on the problems facing Africa today regarding crime and criminal justice. It covers the following topics: traditional, colonial and present-day administration of criminal justice in sub-Saharan Africa (Leonard P. Shaidi); victims of crimes and their rights in English-speaking countries in eastern and southern Africa (Ntanda Nsereko); delays in the administration of criminal justice in Madagascar (Andrée Ratovonony); twenty years of State violence in Uganda (Tibamanya mwene Mushanga); corruption in Nigeria (Adedokun A. Adeyemi); criminal politics in Cameroon (Nathalie Grelet); drug trafficking and drug abuse in Africa (Tolani Asuni); ritual homicide in Sierra Leone (Muctaru Kabba); the contribution of the labelling theory to the understanding of oppression, conflict and violence in South Africa (Apollo Rwomire); sociocultural change and the marginalization of children and juveniles in sub-Saharan Africa (Manga Bekombo); rural-urban migration and the problems of crime and delinquency (Andargatchew Tesfaye); crimes of subsistence in Senegal (Elisabeth Michelet); violence as a weapon of the dispossessed in South Africa (Ben F. Smit); teaching and research network in Africa in the field of criminology (Adewale Rotimi and Olufunmilayo Oloruntimehin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

83 Gibb, Richard

Developing countries and market access : the bitter-sweet taste of the European Union's sugar policy in southern Africa / Richard Gibb - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 563-588 : graf., tab.

Neoliberal free-market ideology has been instrumental in the creation of a development strategy based on a belief that agricultural liberalization will benefit developing countries. NGOs and Nepad use the international sugar trade as an exemplar to support their arguments for liberalizing the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), and the EU's sugar policy, known as the Common Organization of the Markets in Sugar (Com Sugar) in particular. But it would be naïve to think of liberalization as bringing universal benefits to the developing world. Inevitably, under any system of regulation, market or intervention, there will be a complex pattern of winners and losers. This paper examines the impacts of Europe's sugar policy on southern Africa and finds, somewhat surprisingly, that the region stands to benefit more from a preservation of the status quo than from liberalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Guarding

Guarding the guardians : parliamentary oversight and civil-military relations : the challenges for SADC / ed. by Len Le Roux, Martin Rupiya and Naison Ngoma. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2004. - IX, 108 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met noten. ISBN 1-919913-50-5

To ensure positive change aligned with the democratization of sub-Saharan Africa, it is essential that the defence sector of the region also be fundamentally transformed. In this context, South Africa's Institute for Security Studies (ISS), whose mission is to conceptualize, inform and enhance the security debate in Africa with a focus on human security, launched a Defence Sector Programme (DSP), aimed at strengthening democracy and good governance of the defence sector in Africa. The DSP organized a civil-military relations conference from 8-11 July 2003 in Arusha, Tanzania, involving members of the legislatures of South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. This collective volume is a compilation of some of the papers read at the conference. Contributions: Part 1 (An inter-State perspective): An African perspective of the reform of the security sector since the 1990s, by Martin Rupiya; Challenges for the SADC Parliamentary Forum: experience and contribution, by Willibrod Peter Slaa. Part 2 (Parliaments at work): Parliamentary oversight of defence and security in Tanzania's multiparty parliament, by Mwesiga Baregu; Parliamentary oversight of the South African Department of Defence: 1994 to 2003, by Thandi Modise; Parliamentary oversight on

military expenditure: the Zambian case, by Emanuel Chungu. Part 3 ('Quis custodiet ipsos custodiet?'): Accountability and oversight: the role of parliament in arms transfers, by Clarence Tshitereke; Challenges for defence management in Africa, by Len Le Roux; 'Caging the lions', by Naison Ngoma. [ASC Leiden abstract]

85 Gutema, Paulos

Does schooling promote economic growth? / Paulos Gutema and Mekonnen Bekele - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 385-398 : tab.

This article revisits the debate on schooling and economic growth with particular reference to the case of sub-Saharan Africa. Following the endogenous growth model developed by Lucas (1988) that considers human capital as one factor of production and schooling as a means of human capital accumulation, two results of schooling are explicitly stated: accumulation of privately owned and publicly owned human capital. By developing a growth estimating equation containing these two types of schooling results from the model and confronting it with empirical data, the hypothesis that schooling has got growth effect is tested. The analytic result suggests that in the indicated economies, for the period covered by the study (1966-2000), schooling that leads to accumulation of publicly owned human capital is associated with per capita income growth. Likewise, the analysis provides supporting evidence for the argument that primary schooling level is more associated with growth than other levels of schooling. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

86 Indigenous

Indigenous political structures and governance in Africa / ed. by Olufemi Vaughan. - Ibadan : Sefer Books, 2003. - XXIII, 435, [10] p. : ill., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-80590-3-1 hbk

This book is the result of an international conference on indigenous political structures and governance in Africa held at the University of Ibadan in July 2001 under the auspices of the Ford Foundation. It explores the imaginative response of antecedent structures to the expansion of the political space in African States and societies. Furthermore, it analyses the implications of indigenous sociopolitical structures for State formation, explores the extent to which indigenous structures have either fostered or hampered local initiatives in governance and development, analyses ways in which indigenous structures serve as bridges between societies and modern State agencies, and shows ways in which these age-old institutions enhance governance and

development in local communities. These themes are analysed in case studies from Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Mozambique, South Africa and Togo. Along with these specific case studies, two chapters provide a theoretical overview that draws from the experience of other African States. Contributors: Jon G. Abbink, Niyi Afolabi, Koffi Alinon, Nicodemus Fru Awasom, Sussana Yene Awasom, Pierre Englebert, C.R.D. Halisi, Emily Larby Jones, Kidane Mengisteab, William F.S. Miles, Abdul Raufu Mustapha, Irene Odotei, Barbara Oomen, Richard L. Sklar, Joseph Takougang, Olufemi Vaughan, Ruth Watson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

87 Islam

L'islam politique au sud du Sahara : identités, discours et enjeux / sous la dir. de Muriel Gomez-Perez. - Paris : Karthala, 2005. - 648 p. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 02906600) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6615-1

Constitués en dehors ou au sein des confréries musulmanes reconnues en Afrique au Sud du Sahara, des courants islamiques spécifiques revendiquent une place centrale du sacré dans la sphère du social, de l'économie et du politique. Ces courants sont identifiés dans cet ouvrage par l'expression d'islam politique. Apparue dès le 19^e siècle, cet islam politique a connu une nouvelle dynamique depuis les années 1980 qui s'est accélérée dans les années 1990. L'ouvrage donne plusieurs éclairages de cette tendance de l'islam, à travers l'étude de différents pays: Afrique du Sud, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Comores, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Sénégal, Somalie, Tchad. Certaines des contributions ont été sélectionnées à la suite d'un colloque international tenu en octobre 2002 à l'Université Paris 7-Denis Diderot. Contributions de Chanfi Ahmed, Erin Augis, Sophie Bava, Laurent Berger, Olivier Branchu, Mukhtar Umar Bunza, Cléo Cantone, Dennis D. Cordell, Hamidou Diallo, Daouda Gary-Toukara, Olivia Gervasoni, Cheikh Gueye, Ursula Günther, Abdourahmane Idrissa, Marie Nathalie Leblanc, Maïmouna Kone-Dao, Roman Loimeier, Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos, Adriana Piga, Marleen Renders, H. Sambauma, Carolyn F. Sargent, Bakary Mathias Savadogo, Rüdiger Seesemann, Abdoulaye Sounaye, Fatou Sow, Rotimi T. Suberu, Gilbert Lamblin Taguem Fah, Albert-Pascal Temgoua et Bakary Traoré. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

88 Jinadu, L. Adele

Explaining and managing ethnic conflict in Africa : towards a cultural theory of democracy / L. Adele Jinadu - In: *African Journal of Political Science*: (2004), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-26.

Situating the salience of ethnic conflicts in the character of the State as a partisan and major source of ethnic conflict, this article argues that changing the character of the State by making access to it more inclusive of significant ethnic groups in a country may reasonably be expected to lessen rather than deepen ethnic conflict. Using Ethiopia and Nigeria as examples, the author shows how federal-type consociational powersharing constitutional arrangements can be strategically utilized to achieve such an objective. Such arrangements divide or fracture and structure the sovereignty of the State in such a way that significant ethnic groups have their own "sovereignty" within their natal or local spaces, while entrenching their participation within the national "sovereign" space through provisions for mutual control of the State at that level. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

89 Lehmann, Alexander

Sovereign credit ratings and private capital flows to low-income countries / Alexander Lehmann - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 252-268 : graf., tab.

As low-income countries obtain sovereign credit ratings in increasing numbers, notably in sub-Saharan Africa, this article examines the potential effects on the composition and volume of private capital flows. Sovereign credit ratings are unlikely to overcome the informational asymmetries that impede private capital flows, and due to new international capital adequacy rules may actually raise the costs of capital for private borrowers. Nevertheless, they could help develop local and regional securities markets and assist mature private borrowers in hitherto unrated countries. Also, there may be beneficial disciplining effects on policymakers, and a growing differentiation between countries subject to an Africa-wide risk premium. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

90 Ondo, Téléspore

La responsabilité pénale des ministres en Afrique noire francophone (Cameroun, Gabon, Tchad, Togo) / par Téléspore Ondo - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 4-55.

Depuis le processus de démocratisation, l'irresponsabilité pénale des ministres en Afrique noire francophone a été formellement remise en cause. Mais en réalité, cette nouvelle donne n'a pas porté atteinte au statut des ministres africains qui demeurent pratiquement intouchables. Dans la première partie de cet article, l'auteur examine de quelle manière la responsabilité pénale des ministres, qui est l'un des principes

essentiels du constitutionnalisme démocratique, est juridiquement organisée, notamment au Cameroun, au Gabon, au Tchad et au Togo. L'article étudie en particulier la responsabilité pénale des ministres devant la Haute Cour de justice d'une part, et de l'autre, devant les juridictions répressives ordinaires ou spéciales. Il s'avère qu'en réalité, cette double responsabilité des ministres n'est qu'une étiquette car sa mise en jeu est pratiquement illusoire. Dans la deuxième partie, l'auteur traite des facteurs qui peuvent expliquer l'irresponsabilité pénale des membres du gouvernement: l'incidence du présidentielisme et, comme corollaire du premier, la politisation de la Haute Cour de justice. La mise en jeu de la responsabilité pénale des ministres devant les juridictions répressives est pratiquement une vue de l'esprit car ces juridictions sont totalement subordonnées au pouvoir exécutif. En revanche, si l'ancien ministre peut être poursuivi devant les juridictions répressives, celles-ci apparaissent comme des instruments de vengeance politico-militaire entre les mains des dirigeants en place. Par ailleurs, la mise en cause des ministres devant les juridictions répressives du droit commun nécessite la possibilité de distinguer les actes de fonction des actes détachables de celles-ci. Or, en Afrique noire, cette distinction est difficile. Au total, bien que consacrée par le droit positif et la jurisprudence, la responsabilité pénale des ministres africains est encore pratiquement aléatoire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

91 Renewables

Renewables and energy for rural development in sub-Saharan Africa / ed. by Maxwell Mapako and Abel Mbewe ; contrib. authors Semere Habtetsion... [et al.]. - London [etc.] : Zed Books [etc.], 2004. - XX, 395 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (African energy policy research series) - Met bibliogr., bijl., gloss., index.
ISBN 1-8427-7518-9 : £50.00

Rural households in sub-Saharan Africa still derive most of their energy from biomass sources. Lack of modern energy supplies in rural areas constrains efforts to alleviate poverty and improve living standards. Research presented in this collective volume addresses this situation and identifies the options for the provision of modern and improved energy services, based on renewables, to low-income rural areas, with special emphasis on the productive uses of energy. An introduction (Maxwell Mapako and Abel Mbewe) and overview (Stephen Karekezi and Waeni Kithyoma) are followed by five country studies: Zimbabwe (Maxwell Mapako), Zambia (Abel Mbewe), Botswana (Joseph Mbaiwa), Ethiopia (Wolde-Ghiorgis Woldemariam) and Eritrea (Semere Habtetsion and Zemenfes Tsighe). The focus is on three themes: whether a decentralized approach to energy delivery is better than more centralized provision; the

role of income-generating activities in attracting modern energy services to rural areas; and the barriers and opportunities that exist in the promotion of renewable energy technologies in the rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

92 Rights

Rights and the politics of recognition in Africa / Harri Englund & Francis B. Nyamnjoh, ed. - London [etc.] : Zed Books, 2004. - XIV, 283 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Postcolonial encounters) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-8427-7282-1

The demand for recognition comes to the fore in the current politics of nationalism, in the aspirations of minority groups, in some forms of feminism and in the movement of multiculturalism. Common to these diverse political agendas is the idea that the lack of recognition inflicts harm that threatens the very existence of nations, minorities and other disadvantaged groups. This collective volume asks what the study of Africa can contribute to understanding the politics of recognition and relates the flourishing of the politics of recognition to the increasingly global movement of claiming rights. The volume grew from two conference sessions held in Harare in June 2001 and in Uppsala in October 2001. Following the introduction by H. Englund, contributions deal with the rhetoric of rights in Botswana (F.B. Nyamnjoh); the rhetoric of human rights in Malawi (F.E. Kanyongolo); democratization and the rhetoric of rights in post-apartheid South Africa (K. Johnson and S. Jacobs); political discourse on human rights in Uganda (U. Halsteen); problems of recognition of the deaf community in Kenya (M.S. Andersen); gendered inequality in Mauritius (S. Bunwaree); elections in Mozambique (B.E. Bertelsen); voluntary associations in Burkina Faso (S. Hagberg); language, religion and identity in polyethnic Eritrea (Redie Bereketeab); the 1994 forest law, the issue of 'local community' and external elites in Cameroon (P. Geschiere); Epilogue: the new dialogue with post-liberalism (R. Werbner). [ASC Leiden abstract]

93 Rural

Rural resources & local livelihoods in Africa / ed. by Katherine Homewood. - Oxford : James Currey ; New York, NY : Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. - XI, 212 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 0-85255-916-X (Oxford)

This collective volume analyses and clarifies interactions of environment, land use, livelihoods and natural resource management in African forests and savannas in order to give insights into people's natural resource use strategies, inform policy and

management, and contribute to more secure livelihoods and welfare for local rural sub-Saharan African populations. Following the Introduction by Katherine Homewood, Part 1 (Degradation or change?) presents contributions on fuelwood and livelihoods within and beyond Lake Malawi National Park (Jo Abbot) and on protected areas and decentralization in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Emmanuel de Merode). Part 2 (Shifting livelihoods; conservation and development in changing environments) includes contributions on food gathering by Damara herders and conservation in arid northwestern Namibia (Sian Sullivan) and on the contingency of community conservation in Mkomazi Reserve in northeastern Tanzania (Dan Brockington). Part 3 (Livelihood strategies: demographic and economic ways of dealing with unpredictable change) contains contributions on demography and livelihoods in Sahelian Fulbe of Burkina Faso (Kate Hampshire and Sara Randall) and on Fulbe women's perceptions of gender relations (Solveig Buhl). Part 4 (Social institutions of resource management: conservation and development) presents contributions on settlement, forestry, identities and the future in southwestern Cameroon (Barrie Sharpe), legal pluralism in the rain forests of southeastern Cameroon (Monica Graziani and Philip Burnham) and the Conclusion (Rural resources, local livelihoods and poverty concepts) by Katherine Homewood. [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Van der Elst, Herman

International guidelines and the Dutch perspective on development assistance for sub-Saharan Africa / Herman Van der Elst - In: *Politeia*: (2003), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 39-61.

This paper is written on the assumption that international development aid to sub-Saharan Africa has had limited success in terms of poverty reduction and sustainable development. In this regard, the paper focuses on the nature of the international guidelines for contemporary development aid to the region - the guidelines of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) - in order to identify and describe the reasons for this limited success. The practical implementation of these guidelines is illustrated by comparing them with Dutch development aid policy. The paper concludes that the development assistance of The Netherlands complies with the guidelines determined by the DAC and OECD. However, it also appears that each OECD member-State formulates and applies its own development assistance policy according to its own capacity, within the framework of the established guidelines. Thus, the guidelines under discussion cannot be classified as absolutely binding. The Dutch policy, which reflects an international tendency, is that a more State-oriented analysis should be made before

awarding development assistance. As a result, developing States can no longer take development assistance for granted, and more emphasis is placed on a country's own input in order to qualify for development assistance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

95 Villes

Villes en guerre et guerres en ville : pratiques humanitaires en questions / sous la dir. de François Grümlenwald et Éric Levron. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 392 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Pratiques humanitaires) - Met noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6557-0

Cet ouvrage pluridisciplinaire vise à analyser le fonctionnement des villes dans des contextes de crise et à comprendre les mécanismes de survie des populations dans les villes touchées par les conflits. Des études de cas concernent des villes africaines. Huambo en Angola représente un cas de capitale provinciale touchée directement par la guerre, une "ville-cible". Durant ces vingt-cinq dernières années, les mouvements migratoires qui ont agité Huambo se sont révélés très complexes. La ville comprend de nombreux "déplacés" qui vivent dans des camps. Les acteurs humanitaires doivent trouver de nouveaux modèles d'action (Jean-Paul De Passos). Les petites villes de Guinée à la frontière des pays voisins en guerre (Liberia et Sierra Leone) appartiennent à la catégorie des "villes-refuge", touchées de façon indirecte par un conflit qui se déroule aux alentours. Des réfugiés fuyant la guerre en Guinée forestière sont à l'origine de mutations du réseau et des espaces urbains. L'espace local est transformé par l'installation des camps. (Fleur Ferry). Les capitales régionales du Nord Mali, Gao et Tombouctou, illustrent la situation de villes touchées de façon marginale par la déflagration, bien qu'au cœur d'une zone de conflit mais dont le rôle dans l'espace se trouve fortement modifié lors de la post-crise. Au regard des différents impacts des pratiques humanitaires sur le Nord du Mali, l'effet principal est l'amorce du désenclavement de la zone, qui s'observe à plusieurs niveaux. Mais l'assistance a aussi eu des effets pervers sur la société (Émilie Aberlein et Caroline Martin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 Violence

Violence and belonging : the quest for identity in post-colonial Africa / ed. by Vigdis Broch-Due. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2005. - X, 261 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-415-29006-6

This collective volume shows that violence is often deployed as part of a futile quest to produce certainty, a means to reinforce essentialized ideas about identity and belonging, and that it is not only integral to the social but is intrinsically part of the modern, translocal arenas of State bureaucracies and business interests. Contributions on violence and belonging (Vigdis Broch-Due); gender and the production of ethnic identity in Kikuyu-speaking central Kenya (Amrik Heyer); a new context for the ethnographic analysis of the war in Mozambique (Harri Englund); hunger, violence and the moral economy of war in Zimbabwe (Jocelyn Alexander and Jo Ann McGregor); border disputes in South Africa's lowveld (Isak Niehaus); Barabaig violence, Tanzania (Astrid Blystad); the impact of Sudan's civil war on Dinka and Nuer civilians in South and North Sudan (Sharon Elaine Hutchinson); ethnicity and gender at the installation of a female Ndebele chief in Zimbabwe (Björn Lindgren); violent conflicts over land and politics in the Maasai districts of southern Kenya (John H. Galaty); the politics of identity in Rwanda's massacres (Johan Pottier); testimonies by women in the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Fiona C. Ross); social identity formation during conflict: the case of the Eritrean-Ethiopian war, 1998-2000 (Kjetil Tronvoll). [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

97 Asakitikpi, Aretha O.

Historical origin and spread of the narrowloom in West Africa / Aretha O. Asakitikpi - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2001), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 74-83.

Unlike the traditional vertical broad loom, which is mainly found in Nigeria, the horizontal narrow strip loom can be found throughout West Africa. Over the years, the origin and spread of the narrow loom has been the subject of a major debate amongst scholars, many of whom believe that the narrow loom has a non-African origin. The present paper examines these theories, but advocates an alternative hypothesis, suggesting that the origin of the loom might be somewhere between the present-day countries of Mali and the Senegal coast. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

98 Dossier

Dossier "Jeunes ruraux" / Jean-Pierre Chauveau... [et al.] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 214, p. 15-122 : krt.

Ce dossier emprunte une démarche essentiellement anthropologique et historique pour examiner la place comme l'influence actuelles de la jeunesse en milieu rural en Afrique de l'Ouest. L'une des leçons d'ensemble qui s'en dégage est que l'origine des conflits armés qui frappent la zone de la bordure humide de l'Atlantique se trouve tout autant dans l'insatisfaction de la jeunesse rurale (et notamment son accès restreint à la terre) que dans les revendications des jeunes urbanisés. L'analyse insiste aussi sur le phénomène des jeunes "rurbains", ceux qui sont retournés vers leur terroir ancestral faute de perspectives satisfaisantes en ville, dans un contexte de récession ou stagnation économique et de crise administrative et budgétaire des États post-coloniaux. Textes: Introduction thématique: les jeunes ruraux à la croisée des chemins (Jean-Pierre Chauveau) - La terre ou le fusil? La jeunesse rurale et les racines agraires des conflits de la région du fleuve Mano (Paul Richards) (sur la Sierra Leone et le Libéria) - Les rapports entre générations ont une histoire: accès à la terre et gouvernementalité locale en pays gban (Centre-Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire) (Jean-Pierre Chauveau) - La fracture de l'exploitation familiale agricole: jeunes, migrants et marchandisation de l'agriculture au Ghana (Kojo Sebastian Amanor) - L'émergence des "jeunes" comme groupe stratégique et catégorie politique dans la commune de Ouessè, Bénin (Pierre-Yves Le Meur). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

99 Faure, Guy

Valorisation agricole des milieux de savanes en Afrique de l'Ouest : des résultats contrastés / Guy Faure - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2005), vol. 58, no. 229, p. 5-24 : foto, krt., tab.

Les zones de savanes d'Afrique de l'Ouest traversent une période de mutation. L'accroissement démographique rapide engendre une pression plus forte sur les ressources renouvelables. Quand la population augmente, les communautés rurales réagissent, mettant en œuvre de nouveaux systèmes de culture plus intensifs et de nouveaux systèmes d'élevage mieux intégrés à l'agriculture. Cependant, de ruptures fortes apparaissent quand certains seuils de densités de population sont atteints, notamment dans les zones les plus fragiles. Dans ce contexte, le rôle du marché est prépondérant. Le renforcement ou l'émergence de filières (maïs, coton, lait, etc.) a un impact important sur la diffusion de pratiques favorables à une agriculture soucieuse d'une gestion raisonnée des ressources. Des pôles de développement se créent, dynamisés par les villes de la côte ou les capitales. Par contre, des zones se marginalisent suite à des conditions climatiques difficiles, à un accès limité au marché ou à une insécurité chronique. De nouvelles formes de coordination entre acteurs permettent d'améliorer les performances des systèmes agricoles. Le degré de

structuration de certaines filières, la naissance de collectivités locales ou d'organisations paysannes, les actions des ONG et des services publics influent sur les revenus des producteurs et sur la capacité des communautés rurales à gérer les ressources. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

100 Sawyer, Amos

Violent conflicts and governance challenges in West Africa: the case of the Mano River basin area / Amos Sawyer - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 437-463.

The Mano River basin area has become a conflict zone, in which State failure and violence in Liberia has spread to Sierra Leone and the forest region of Guinea. This article traces the origins of the conflicts to governance failures in all three States, and analyses their incorporation into a single conflict system, orchestrated especially through the entrepreneurial abilities and ambitions of Charles Taylor. Peace settlements negotiated to end the violence in Liberia and Sierra Leone failed, both because of the misconceived power-sharing formula that they embodied, and because they failed to take account of the complex linkages between conflicts across the basin area. The way forward lies in a multilevel basin-wide approach, which seeks to move beyond the failed formula of attempting to reconstitute State power, in favour of constructing institutions of accountable democratic governance at multiple levels from the local level to the regional level and beyond. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

101 West

West Africa's security challenges : building peace in a troubled region / ed. by Adekeye Adebajo and Ismail Rashid. - Boulder, CO [etc.] : Rienner, 2004. - XVIII, 449 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - A project of the International Peace Academy. - Bibliogr.: p. 401-417. - Met lit.opg. en index.

ISBN 1-588-26259-6 geb

This book assesses West Africa security challenges after the end of the Cold War. It provides a context for understanding the region's security dilemmas, highlighting the link between failures of economic development and integration - as well as governance, and democratization - and military insecurity and violent conflicts. The study focuses on the important role and motivations of West Africa's soldiers, warlords and rebels. The political economy of conflicts in the region is also assessed, as well as efforts to curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and the phenomenon of child soldiers. The role of key regional and external actors - the ECOWAS Cease Fire Monitoring Group

(ECOMOG), the United Nations, the United States, Britain and France - in foiling or fuelling conflicts is also examined. Contributors: Adekeye Adebajo, Adebajo Adedeji, S.K.B. Asante, Daniel C. Bach, Amos Sawyer, Christopher Lansberg, Jimmy D. Kandeh, Ibrahim Abdullah, Ismail Rashid, Eboe Hutchful, Kwesi Aning, Comfort Ero, Angela Ndinga-Muvumba, Funmi Olonisakin, Yasmin Jusu-Sheriff, James O.C. Jonah, Kaye Whiteman, Douglas Yates. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BENIN

102 Beuving, J. Joost

Cotonou's Klondike: African traders and second-hand car markets in Bénin / J. Joost Beuving - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 511-537 : fig., krt., tab.

This article addresses the theme of entrepreneurship in Africa by focusing on second-hand car markets in Cotonou, Bénin. Trade statistics suggest that the import of used European cars into Bénin skyrocketed from a few thousand per year in the mid-1980s to about 200,000 by the year 2000. At first glance this booming business seems to confirm neoliberal and institutional models of entrepreneurship, in which entrepreneurial behaviour constitutes rational calculation in a situation of economic opportunity. The universe in which African car traders operate, however, is characterized by significant capital scarcity, dramatic losses and widespread bankruptcies. The article argues that viewing entrepreneurs as economic calculators is not the proper way to understand the Cotonou car trade. Based on case analysis of a Béninese car trader, it shows that the outcome of car trading in Cotonou is determined by the manipulation of social contacts, characterized by self-interest and distrust among business partners. Analogous to the Klondike gold rush, it appears that the car trader's engagement with the trade is to a large extent motivated by the dream of making a fortune. Thus, even though entrepreneurial failure is widespread among African car traders, most of them remain convinced that car trading can yield significant profits. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

103 Local

Local land law and globalization : a comparative study of peri-urban areas in Benin, Ghana and Tanzania / Gordon R. Woodman, Ulrike Wanitzek, Harald Sippel (eds.). - Münster : Lit Verlag, cop. 2004. - XVII, 368 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 09387285 ; 21) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3-8258-7843-0

This book is a study of the effects of global influences on local activity in relation to the land laws in some urban and peri-urban localities in three African countries. It begins with a theoretical consideration of the concept of globalization and of the way in which it may inform research in the social scientific study of law. The three chapters which form the core of the book are detailed, empirical studies of the effects of globalizing processes on the living land laws observed in selected communities in Benin, Ghana and Tanzania. The last chapter consists of some comparative conclusions. The study is part of the interdisciplinary research programme on "Local Action in Africa in the Context of Global Influences" (Humanities Collaborative Research Centre, SFB/FK 560) at the University of Bayreuth, Germany. Contributors: Ahonagnon Noël Gbaguidi, Ibrahim Juma, Kasim Kasanga, Harald Sippel, Ulrich Spellenberg, Ulrike Wanitzek, Gordon R. Woodman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GHANA

104 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena O.

"We shall rejoice to see the day when slavery shall cease to exist" : the 'Gold Coast Times', the African intelligentsia, and abolition in the Gold Coast / Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 19-42.

Certainly European colonial rule was instrumental in the demise of slavery in Africa. But the fault line is the Eurocentric grip that has prevented scholars from raising the question of African ideologies of antislavery. This paper queries the staple assumption that generations and the totality of the African intelligentsia membership were slaveholders, and thus resisted abolition to the very end. In order to do this, it examines the ideologies of antislavery among Africans as expressed in the 'Gold Coast Times' (Cape Coast) during the heyday of the British abolition of slavery in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) in 1874-1875. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

105 Arlt, Veit

The Union Trade Company and its recordings : an unintentional documentation of West African popular music, 1931-1957 / Veit Arlt - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 393-405.

This paper introduces a collection of roughly 700 historical recordings of African popular music generated by a Swiss trading company, which today is located at the archives of mission 21 (formerly Basel Mission) in Basel. The music was recorded and distributed by the Union Trade Company of Basel (UTC) during the 1930s and 1950s in the Gold Coast

(now Ghana) and Nigeria. The Company had developed out of the commercial activities of the Basel Mission on the Gold Coast. The recordings are part of the Ghanaian and Nigerian national cultural heritage and represent a resource for the study of African history and cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

106 Atiemo, Abamfo

Atonement and violence in popular African Christianity / Abamfo Atiemo - In: *Orita*: (2004), vol. 36, no. 1/2, p. 73-94.

Perhaps, no theological theme of Christian orthodoxy has attracted more criticism than the doctrine of atonement. It is claimed that the theology of atonement glorifies suffering and thus promotes violence. This essay considers the issue of violence and atonement in the context of popular African Christian theology, using Ghana as a case study. It argues that, although certain interpretations of the atonement have pandered to or, at least, not helped to stem violence and abuse in Ghana, for most Christians in this country suffering violence is not deemed to have any real religious value. They believe that, by his violent death, Jesus stood in the breach to turn away the wrath of God rather than God placing on him the wrath that humanity was to bear. Instead of repeating Jesus's sacrifice, people are called upon only to accept what Jesus has done as God's gift to mankind for their joy and salvation. Upon this understanding is built the ritualistic idea and application of the atonement in popular Christianity in contemporary Ghana as it is expressed in the Ghanaian religious context and ritual of 'musuyi' - as the Akan call it - or 'musukpamo' in Ga, meaning "to ward off or remove evil". Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

107 Bredwa-Mensah, Yaw

Global encounters: slavery and slave lifeways on nineteenth century Danish plantations on the Gold Coast, Ghana / Yaw Bredwa-Mensah - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 203-227 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

The global processes unleashed as a result of European maritime exploration and commercial activities from 1500 onwards affected the indigenous peoples and cultures of the Atlantic world. In West Africa, the European presence precipitated the Atlantic slave trade, which involved the exportation of millions of Africans into slavery. In the nineteenth century a so-called legitimate trade in colonial agricultural commodities replaced the Atlantic slave trade. As a result, the Danes established agricultural plantations on the Gold Coast and exported tropical crops for processing and consumption to Denmark and the West Indies. Enslaved Africans were used by the Danes to cultivate the plantations

in the foothills of the Akuapem Mountains and along the estuary of the Volta River. This paper combines information from written sources, ethnography, oral information and archaeology to investigate the living conditions of the enslaved workers on the plantations. The archaeological data was recovered from the Frederiksgave plantation at Sesemi near Abokobi in the Akuapem Mountains of southeastern Gold Coast (Ghana). Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

108 Children

Children in crisis : family care under review / ed. by Christine Oppong and Kari Wærness with Deborah Atobrah. - Legon : Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 2004. - IV, 102 p. : ill., fig., tab. ; 29 cm. - (Research review Institute of African Studies University of Ghana, ISSN 08554412 ; suppl. 16) - Omslagtitel: Children at risk in Ghana. - Met bibliogr., notes.

Earlier versions of the papers included in this volume were originally presented at a research seminar on 'Aspects of care in a globalizing world', organized by the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana and the University of Bergen, in Legon in January 2004. The volume includes contributions on social capital and systems of care (Christine Oppong); child care among Ewe migrants in Accra, Ghana (Delali Badasu); undernourished Dagara infants in Nandom Rehabilitation Centre (Cuthbert Baataar); children of unknown fathers and mothers who died of AIDS in the Manya Krobo district of Ghana (Deborah Atobrah); the traditional care system of the Dagaaba of northern Ghana, their linkage with migrant kin, the conflicts that arise in the need for and provision of care, and the implications for children (Edward Nanbigne); breast feeding practices and care of children in crisis in Ellembele Nzema in western Ghana (Douglas Frimpong-Nnuroh); and the study of care in cross-cultural, interdisciplinary perspective (Kari Waerness). [ASC Leiden abstract]

109 Collins, John

Ghanaian Christianity and popular entertainment : full circle / John Collins - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 407-423.

This paper examines the relationship between Christianity and popular entertainment in Ghana over the last 100 years or so. Imported Christianity was one of the seminal influences on local popular music, dance and drama. But Christianity in turn later became influenced by popular entertainment, especially in the case of the local African separatist churches that began to incorporate popular dance music, and in some cases popular theatre. At the same time, unemployed Ghanaian commercial performing artists

have, since the 1980s, found a home in the churches. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

110 Geest, Sjaak van der

Orphans in Highlife: an anthropological interpretation / Sjaak van der Geest - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 425-440.

'Highlife' songs are important in the dreariness of daily life in Ghana. The most common reception of Highlife is not a live performance or a concert party. Highlife is first of all music and words blasting from amplifiers in shops, bars, lorry parks and cars, during funerals and other festivities. While carrying out anthropological fieldwork in Kwahu-Tafo, a rural town on the Kwahu plateau in the Eastern Region of Ghana in 1971 and 1973, the author recorded a number of these songs in Twi, had them transcribed in Twi and then translated into English. Most of the Highlife songs deal with the familiar problems of life, but a frequently mentioned theme appeared to be the plight of orphans in Akan society. The author noticed that these Highlife songs with their loud emotions seemed to contradict the official Akan kinship ideology, which claims that orphans in the Western sense of the term do not exist in Akan society, as every child has several mothers and fathers. The author presents and discusses a number of (English) texts of Highlife songs on orphanage, understanding them as an expression of the fear of "the quintessential disaster that can befall a human being": to be without close and caring family members, an anxiety that is real for many, orphan or not, in the social and political reality of present-day Ghana. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

111 Grassroots

Grassroots governance? : chiefs in Africa and the Afro-Caribbean / ed. by Donald I. Ray and P.S. Reddy. - Calgary : University of Calgary Press, cop. 2003. - IX, 313 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Africa: missing voices, ISSN 17031826 ; 1) - Gepubl. in samenw. met de International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA). - Met lit. opg., index.

ISBN 1-552-38080-7

This collective volume brings new perspectives on the integration, or reconciliation, of traditional leadership with democratic systems of local government. Articles from the fields of political science, law, postcolonial studies, anthropology, cultural studies and policy and administrative studies establish a baseline for best practice in sub-Saharan Africa and Jamaica while taking into account the importance of traditional leadership for the culture of local governance. Contributions by Donald I. Ray (rural local governance

and traditional leadership in Africa and the Afro-Caribbean: policy and research implications); Christiane Owusu-Sarpong (traditional authority values and local government in Ghana); Charles Crothers (socioeconomic characteristics of traditional leaders and the degree of support that they have in South Africa); Donald I. Ray (the importance of traditional leaders for rural local governance in Ghana); Robert Thornton (the power of chiefs in South Africa); Tim Quinlan and Malcolm Wallis (the central role of chiefs in local governance in Lesotho); Lungisile Ntsebeza (implications for the development and democratization of post-apartheid South Africa of the interaction of traditional leaders, rural local government and rural land tenure reform); Werner Zips (the Ghanaian basis of traditional authority in Jamaica); Keshav C. Sharma (the involvement of traditional leadership in rural local government in Botswana); P.S. Reddy and B.B. Biyela (the relationship between traditional leadership and rural local government in Kwazulu-Natal during the post-apartheid era); Carl Wright (the role of traditional leadership in the 'pluralistic State' in Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

112 Local

Local land law and globalization : a comparative study of peri-urban areas in Benin, Ghana and Tanzania / Gordon R. Woodman, Ulrike Wanitzek, Harald Sippel (eds.). - Münster : Lit Verlag, cop. 2004. - XVII, 368 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 09387285 ; 21) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 3-8258-7843-0

This book is a study of the effects of global influences on local activity in relation to the land laws in some urban and peri-urban localities in three African countries. It begins with a theoretical consideration of the concept of globalization and of the way in which it may inform research in the social scientific study of law. The three chapters which form the core of the book are detailed, empirical studies of the effects of globalizing processes on the living land laws observed in selected communities in Benin, Ghana and Tanzania. The last chapter consists of some comparative conclusions. The study is part of the interdisciplinary research programme on "Local Action in Africa in the Context of Global Influences" (Humanities Collaborative Research Centre, SFB/FK 560) at the University of Bayreuth, Germany. Contributors: Ahonagnon Noël Gbaguidi, Ibrahim Juma, Kasim Kasanga, Harald Sippel, Ulrich Spellenberg, Ulrike Wanitzek, Gordon R. Woodman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 MacLean, Lauren Morris

Mediating ethnic conflict at the grassroots: the role of local associational life in shaping political values in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana / Lauren Morris MacLean - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 589-617 : tab.

This article attempts to understand why ethnic-regional civil war has challenged the national unity of Côte d'Ivoire and not Ghana, two neighbouring countries with nearly identical ethnic, religious and regional divisions, by examining politics at the grassroots. Based on a comparison of two similar regions of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana (the Abengourou region and the Brong-Ahafo region, respectively), the study, for which fieldwork was carried out in 1997, 1998 and 1999, investigates how participation in local voluntary associations reinforces the local experience of the State to shape the ongoing development of political values and affect the prospects for ethnic peace and democracy. The article finds that participation in ethnically heterogeneous voluntary associations does not necessarily promote democratic values and practice. In fact, in Côte d'Ivoire, participation in ethnically heterogeneous cocoa producer and mutual assistance organizations reinforces vertical patronage networks based on narrower ethnic identities. In contrast, in Ghana, participation in more ethnically homogeneous local church groups encourages the development of democratic values and practices at the local level that mediate the potential for ethnic conflict and support the consolidation of a democratic regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

114 Omenyo, Cephas N.

From the fringes to the centre : pentecostalization of the mainline churches in Ghana / Cephas N. Omenyo - In: *Exchange*: (2005), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 39-60.

The author deals with the unprecedented integration of charismatic features in the ethos of the mainline churches of Ghana which respond to typical African questions, thus rejuvenating those churches. He describes and analyses the way the charismatic phenomenon which began in the margins has become a central element of all the mainline historic churches in Ghana. While in the past the African Independent/Instituted churches and later Pentecostal and Neo-Pentecostal churches were noted for charismatic enthusiasm, currently the phenomenon has found its way into the mainline churches, thus blurring the sharp distinction between mainline churches and Pentecostals. As a result, there is a major paradigmatic shift in the spirituality, theology, practices and programmes of mainline churches in Ghana. The phenomenon can no longer be regarded as peripheral in the life of the older Ghanaian churches. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

115 Verstraelen, Frans J.

Contrasting aspects of African decolonisation processes and missions in West and Southern Africa : Ghana and Angola as case studies / Frans J. Verstraelen - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 38-59.

Focusing on the period beginning with the colonial occupation at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century up to 1992, this paper examines the decolonization processes in Ghana, a British colony, and the Portuguese colony Angola, with particular attention for the role of churches and missions in the movement towards independence. It looks, amongst others, at, British and Portuguese colonial policies; the influence of the churches on nationbuilding; and church-State relations. Indirectly, Christian missions very much influenced the process towards political independence in both countries, not only through their education, but also through the propagation of a Christian world view and ethos. In their criticism of the first independence governments in both Ghana and Angola, however, the churches were not always sensitive to the immense problems which governments faced in trying to reconstruct their newly independent countries: Christian churches were alarmed by the choice of Marxist socialism by the Nkrumah and Neto governments. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

116 Weiss, Holger

Variations in the colonial representation of Islam and Muslims in northern Ghana, ca. 1900-1930 / Holger Weiss - In: *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*: (2005), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 73-95.

The author investigates British perceptions of Islam and Muslims in the northern territories in Ghana from c. 1900 up to the early 1930s. His key objective is to study the various positions towards Muslims taken by the colonial officials in northern Ghana and how these perceptions changed during the period of observation. This change in the presentation and image of Islam in the eyes of colonial officials is exemplified through the qualitative use of the data from three early censuses conducted between 1911 and 1931. The author argues that, in the northern territories, British attitudes shifted from a 'pro-Muslim' perspective to an indifferent, if not pejorative one. On the other hand, there existed no clear-cut or systematic British 'Islamic' or Muslim policy during most of the colonial period. British colonial administrators did not take Islam into consideration as an independent category when they formulated their colonial policies in their four West African colonies. They only appropriated Muslim personnel and institutions - if and when they existed and were found suitable for the administration of the colonial dependencies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

GUINEA

117 Chouin, Gérard

Minor sources?: two accounts of a 1670-1671 French voyage to Guinea : description, authorship and context / Gérard Chouin - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 133-155.

In 1674 an anonymous account of a journey to Guinea, entitled 'Relation du voyage fait sur les costes d'Afrique aux mois de novembre et décembre de l'année 1670, janvier et février 1671, commençant au Cap Verd', was published in Paris. This document is mentioned in recent editions of contemporary travel accounts but so far has not been thoroughly used as comparative source material for West African history. This paper aims at repositioning the 1674 travel account in the context of 17th-century French experiences in Guinea. It provides comments on its editorial context, solves the mystery of its authorship and presents additional unpublished material related to the same expedition. The peculiar nature of the 1674 French travel account lies in its having an unpublished twin: a handwritten account of the same 1670-1671 voyage written by a different author travelling on the same ship. Besides documenting a rather marginal page of French maritime history, the accounts add to the knowledge of 17th-century West African coastal societies and their interaction with Europeans. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Geysbeek, Tim

The Anderson-d'Ollone controversy of 1903-04 : race, imperialism, and the reconfiguration of the Liberia-Guinea border / Tim Geysbeek - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 185-213 : krt.

The years 2003-2004 mark the centennial observance of a debate that emerged in Paris, Freetown and Monrovia over whether or not the Liberian Benjamin Anderson trekked to the fabled town of Musadu in 1868. Musadu, now situated c. 5 miles northwest of Beyla in Guinea-Conakry, or 85 miles northwest of the Liberian border town of Yekepa, represented Liberia's interiormost claim in the 19th century. Anderson's challenger was a captain in the French army named Henri d'Ollone, who went to West Africa in the late 1890s and surveyed some of the land that the French had recently conquered. In 1903, d'Ollone raised allegations that Anderson had not visited Musadu in 1868. Anderson, he wrote, was "simply a black Liberian" who could not possibly have travelled so far in the interior, calculated geographic coordinates and altitude, and written a book. Anderson won the debate. The controversy was set in the context of Britain,

France and Liberia's competing claims for land during the heyday of the Western conquest of Africa. This paper examines the main contours of the debate, sets the debate in historical context, and republishes the most important primary sources. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

IVORY COAST

119 Kersting, Philippe

Recherches pédo-écologiques dans le Parc National de la Comoé (Côte-d'Ivoire) / Philippe Kersting - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2005), vol. 58, no. 229, p. 41-54 : fig., krt.

Le sous-projet WO4 du projet de recherche allemand BIOTA étudie de façon interdisciplinaire la relation entre la fragmentation des habitats et la transformation de la biodiversité dans la zone de transition entre les forêts guinéennes et les savanes soudanaises dans la région du Parc national de la Comoé (Côte d'Ivoire). La présente étude traite des dimensions géomorphologique et pédologique. Si les observations du terrain et les analyses en laboratoire montrent que la répartition des grands ensembles végétaux n'est certainement pas le seul reflet du potentiel de production biologique du système sol, elle montre cependant aussi l'importance des cuirasses latériques pour la survivance des îlots forestiers et l'omniprésente influence de l'homme. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

120 MacLean, Lauren Morris

Mediating ethnic conflict at the grassroots: the role of local associational life in shaping political values in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana / Lauren Morris MacLean - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 589-617 : tab.

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assistance organizations reinforces vertical patronage networks based on narrower ethnic identities. In contrast, in Ghana, participation in more ethnically homogeneous local church groups encourages the development of democratic values and practices at the local level that mediate the potential for ethnic conflict and support the consolidation of a democratic regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

LIBERIA

121 Geysbeek, Tim

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MALI

122 Beek, Walter E.A. van

Haunting Griaule: experiences from the restudy of the Dogon / Walter E.A. van Beek - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 43-68.

The author describes his experiences while repeating ethnographic research carried out by Marcel Griaule among the Dogon of Mali in the 1940s/1950s, and the work of one of Griaule's most important followers, Germaine Dieterlen. Griaule's 'Dieu d'eau' (1948)

was a revelation at the time of its first publication: never before had the secrets of an African society been exposed so clearly in order to show a native philosophy on a par with what the Athenian and Indian civilizations had offered to humanity. However, the present author shows that Griaule fell into a trap: a combination of strong and overtly expressed personal convictions, with a position of authority backed by a colonial presence on his part, and on the Dogon side a small circle of crucial and creative informants, a clear courtesy bias and some monetary realism. The fact that there are no creation stories among the Dogon, at least not in the Griaulean sense, is crucial in this restudy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

123 Jousse, Hélène

A new contribution to the history of pastoralism in West Africa / Hélène Jousse - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 187-201 : ill., foto's, krt., tab.

Archaeological and faunal evidence from West African Neolithic sites in northern Mali, including those containing shorthorn cattle from 4000 years bp, shows that cattle spread out progressively from the Saharan uplands through the Sahel and along the Atlantic coast. These migrations were modulated by Holocene climatic fluctuations in which alternating wet and dry phases altered natural ecosystems and opened up new areas to pastoralism. At the same time, the Neolithic populations were forced to modify their cultural and economic practices, culminating in the social changes that characterized the final stages of the Neolithic. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

124 Sahelian

Sahelian pathways : climate and society in Central and South Mali / ed.: Mirjam de Bruijn... [et al.]. - Leiden : African Studies Centre, 2005. - VIII, 287 p. : fig., foto's, krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Research report / African Studies Centre ; 78/2005) - Bibliogr.: p. 281-287. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 90-5448-063-7

This collective volume presents studies on local actors as loci of change and adaptation to climate variability and climate change in the Douentza-Bandiagara and Koutiala area in Mali. The focal point of the studies is the role of risk in decisionmaking. The decisionmaking units in the studies are mostly individual actors and small units based on kinship. A common approach was defined towards the study of decisionmaking and the decisionmaking unit. This approach consisted of two elements, viz. 'pathways' (a concept to analyse the evolution of decisionmaking units over time, as a result of the decisionmaking process) and 'habitus' (a concept to analyse the cultural means used by

the decisionmaking units while making decisions). Following the Introduction (by Mirjam de Bruijn and Han van Dijk), the volume includes chapters on climatic, ecological and human influences on vegetation (Yvonne M. de Boer); rural transformations in the Dogon heartland (Walter van Beek); coping strategies of Dogon cultivators (Aline Brandts); millet cultivation and climate variability in a Dogon village (Pieter Maas); coping strategies of the Riimaybe (Selma Griep); the caravan trade of cereals and salt (Mark Rutgers van der Loeff); the dynamics of a small town - Douentza - as a rural centre (Renate Zondag); rural migration of Dogon farmers (Karin Nijenhuis); migration and survival of Fulbe pastoralists in southern Mali (Josée van Steenbrugge) and in Central Mali (Mirjam de Bruijn and Han van Dijk). [ASC Leiden abstract]

125 Singleton, Brent

Rulers, scholars, and invaders : a select bibliography of the Songhay Empire / Brent Singleton - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 357-368.

The Songhay Empire arose out of the remains of the Mali Empire under the rule of Sonni Ali, c. 1464. Yet it was the empire's second ruler, Askiya Muhammad, who initiated the century-long golden age of peace and stability, bringing Songhay to its zenith. This era was particularly fruitful for the cities of Gao, Timbuktu and Jenne, the empire's administrative, scholarly and trade centres respectively. By the later part of the 16th century fractious disarray among the descendants of Askiya Muhammad weakened the State, ultimately leading to the Moroccan invasion of 1591. This select bibliography on the Songhay Empire includes books, book chapters, journal articles and conference proceedings as well as a small number of unpublished dissertations, in English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Italian, German and Polish. Also included are several published primary resources. The material included was published between 1855 and 2000 - the bulk dating from the 1970s-1990s -, and is presented in the following sections: Primary materials; General history; Environs (Timbuktu, Gao and Jenne); Rulers; Askiya Muhammad; Sonni Ali; Foreign relations; Moroccan dispute and invasion; Trade and economics; Oral and written histories; Tarikh As-Sudan; Tarikh Al-Fattash; Society and culture; Architecture; Islam; Slavery; Scholars; Muhammad Baghayogho; Ahmad Baba; and Manuscripts. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NIGER

126 Motcho, Henri Kokou

Urbanisation et rôle de la chefferie traditionnelle dans la communauté urbaine de Niamey / Henri Kokou Motcho - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2005), vol. 58, no. 229, p. 55-72 : foto's, graf., krt.

Niamey, petit village précolonial au début du 20e siècle, est devenue en quelques décennies une grande agglomération grâce à ses fonctions politiques, administratives et commerciales. Sa croissance démographique s'est traduite par une extension rapide de la ville: le nombre de quartiers a été en moins d'un siècle multiplié par 16: 5 lors de l'installation de la ville sur le plateau en 1937, 89 aujourd'hui. La rapidité et l'ampleur des croissances démographique et spatiale urbaines n'ont pas permis aux pouvoirs publics de doter la capitale du Niger de l'ensemble des infrastructures collectives nécessaires à la vie quotidienne des citoyens. Cela se traduit non seulement par une détérioration du cadre de vie des habitants, mais aussi par une insécurité contre lesquelles les pouvoirs publics sont impuissants. Aussi depuis quelque temps, certains partenaires du développement de la Communauté urbaine de Niamey (CUN) tentent d'impliquer les autorités coutumières dans leurs programmes. Des jeunes désœuvrés des quartiers populaires s'organisent en milices, les 'yam banga', sous la bannière de leur chef de quartier pour épauler la police dans sa tâche de sécurisation. Et tout récemment, ces chefs traditionnels ont imposé leur point de vue pour une nouvelle subdivision de la CUN. Ces actions attestent du poids des chefs traditionnels dans l'arène des jeux politiques. Mais qui sont ces chefs traditionnels de Niamey, et quel rôle véritable jouent-ils dans le développement de la cité? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

127 Afeadie, Philip Atsu

The Semolika expedition of 1904 : a participant account / Philip Atsu Afeadie - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 1-18.

The men on the spot controlled the timing, pace and extent of British military imperialism in Africa. However, they had to reckon with indigenous response, as their prerogatives met challenges in African interests and concerns, such as territorial inviolability and noninterference in their internal affairs. This interplay of military imperialism and African response is demonstrated in the British encounter with the Semolika in Northern Nigeria.

On 1 January 1900 the British Protectorate of Northern Nigeria was established over the Sokoto Caliphate and its constituent emirates, as well as other indigenous polities. Elements of discontent among the indigenous people called for colonial consolidation, including pacification, which also involved the maintenance of law and order through 'preventive service'. In a territory of brigandage and strife, Lt. Browne, who belonged to the men on the spot and the West African Frontier Force (WAFF), led a preventive expedition in the Kabba Province in 1904 and engaged the Semolika in an unauthorized and disastrous campaign, with high casualties to government forces. The events of Lt. Browne's encounter with the Semolika mountaineers and subsequent government response are detailed in a report prepared by Resident Kabba, H.D. Larrimore, for the High Commissioner, Lord Lugard. This report is presented, with annotations, in this paper. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

128 Agbontaen-Eghafona, K.A.

Alternative methods of exhibiting Benin cultural objects in museums / K.A. Agbontaen-Eghafona and A. Ikechukwu Okpoko - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2001), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 28-38 : tab.

The regular 'static' showglass displays in museums do not seem to appeal to the ordinary population of Nigeria. Using Benin City and its National Museum as examples, this paper discusses an alternative approach of presenting museum objects to the public in an interesting and appealing way. It suggests that a good method of museum display of ethnographic and anthropological materials is to situate them as much as possible within the social and cultural context in which they functioned. Rather than displaying artefacts purely as objects of art and admiration, it may be more instructive to provide some understanding of the part they played in the society that produced them. The paper is based on interviews with key informants including experts in Benin traditions and discussions with traditional art and craft groups, and questionnaires on the attitude towards museums of a cross section of Benin's population. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

129 Amalgamation

The amalgamation and its enemies : an interpretive history of modern Nigeria / ed. by Richard A. Olaniyan. - Ile-Ife : Obafemi Awolowo University Press, cop. 2003. - XXIII, 242 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten. ISBN 978-136-134-4

The history of the Nigerian State since 1914 has been a continuing story of the struggle between the forces of hegemony inspired by the historical imbalance caused by the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern protectorates on the one hand, and the persistent contest to redress the imbalance and promote integration through decentralization and competitive federalism on the other. The authors of this collection of essays contend that although the motives for amalgamation were imperialistic and expedient, and although the instruments of amalgamation negated its goals, yet amalgamation suggested the possibility of Nigeria. The problem, however, is that the amalgamation project has been seriously subverted by sociopolitical, economic and ethno-religious contradictions, making the search for an enduring national cohesion at best a tantalizing possibility. The authors confront this problematic, focusing on two questions: 1. Why has the ideal of Nigerian nationhood remained unrealized? 2. Wherein lie the enemies of amalgamation? Contributors: Dauda Abubakar, Adewale Adebani, Adiele E. Afigbo, Adigun Agbaje, Rufus T. Akinyele, Akin Alao, W. Alade Fawole, Ehimika Adebayo Ifidon, Richard Adeboye Olaniyan, Leo E. Otoide. [ASC Leiden abstract]

130 Arlt, Veit

The Union Trade Company and its recordings : an unintentional documentation of West African popular music, 1931-1957 / Veit Arlt - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 393-405.

This paper introduces a collection of roughly 700 historical recordings of African popular music generated by a Swiss trading company, which today is located at the archives of mission 21 (formerly Basel Mission) in Basel. The music was recorded and distributed by the Union Trade Company of Basel (UTC) during the 1930s and 1950s in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) and Nigeria. The Company had developed out of the commercial activities of the Basel Mission on the Gold Coast. The recordings are part of the Ghanaian and Nigerian national cultural heritage and represent a resource for the study of African history and cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

131 Before

Before the earth bleeds again / ed. by Godwin Uyi Ojo & Akinbode Oluwafemi. - Benin City : Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth, cop. 2004. - 110 p. : foto's, krt. ; 22 cm
ISBN 978-03-9110-X

While Nigerians are inundated with revenue potentials of bitumen exploitation, nothing is being said about the social and environmental costs, the host communities whose farmlands will be destroyed, whose waters will be polluted and whose social and economic life will be displaced. Nothing has been said about the mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The fear is that the latest effort at another extractive activity of the magnitude announced by the government will replicate the Niger Delta experience. Between November 5 and 7, 2003, the Environmental Rights Action (ERA)/Friends of the Earth, Nigeria organized a national consultation on bitumen exploitation in Lagos on the theme 'Livelihoods and bitumen exploitation in Nigeria'. The present collective volume provides an analysis of the conference and cautions the federal government to embrace a bottom-up approach rather than the current top-down approach. Part 1 contains the welcome address by Nnimmo Bassey. Part 2 presents an overview of the ecological and social impact of bitumen exploitation (contributions by A. Omojola, G.U. Ojo, and J. Wuyep). Part 3 contains papers presented by representatives of the local communities in the bitumen belt (contributions by K. Iwakun and N. Orimolade) as well as testimonies taken during field trips of ERA monitors. Part 4 includes papers presented by community representatives from the Niger Delta (contributions by E. Bassey, D. Pueba and P. Ogon). Part 5 includes the communiqué issued at the end of the conference. [ASC Leiden abstract]

132 Bersselaar, Dmitri van den

Establishing the facts: P.A. Talbot and the 1921 census of Nigeria / Dmitri van den Bersselaar - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 69-102 : krt.

The author examines the way in which the 1921 Nigerian census data were produced, with a view to establishing their usefulness for historians. The abstract of the census in P.A. Talbot (1926) is generally available and commonly used as a source by historians of Southern Nigeria. The author characterizes the 1921 census as transitional: the 1921 Census of Southern Nigeria was part of the first modern comprehensive census of Nigeria, but at the same time it also took the form of a much older tradition of imperial census taking and, in line with an existing Nigerian colonial tradition, the Census Officer rated the experience and knowledge of the Colonial Officers higher than the completed enumeration forms. The 1921 Census also produced the first complete ethnic map of the colony. Although this Census is often regarded as one of the most reliable in Nigeria's history this seems untenable in view of the unsystematic way in which the initial census data were 'corrected' on the basis of the Colonial Officers' guesswork. The general historical and ethnographic sections and the population statistics from the provincial census are problematic, while the data from the township census and the specific

historical and ethnographic comments about particular groups seem more useful. All in all, the analysis of the census is a lens through which to understand the creation of colonial knowledge more generally. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

133 Bondarenko, Dmitri M.

Between the 'ogiso' and 'oba' dynasties : an interpretation of interregnum in the Benin kingdom / Dmitri M. Bondarenko, Peter M. Roesse - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 103-115.

The evidence for the period separating the two Benin dynasties, that of the 'ogiso' and that of the 'oba' (probably late 12th and early 13th century), is scanty and not very trustworthy. Based on information provided mainly by Bini oral tradition (particularly as provided by Jacob Egharevba (1960, 1965, 1970), a native historian and informant) and ethnography, the present paper attempts to reconstruct this period. It concludes that the first attempt to overcome the crisis that had resulted in and from the downfall of the 'ogiso' dynasty and to elaborate a new sociopolitical model of the supra-chiefdom society was a step backwards: the abolition of monarchy. But it was no longer possible to govern Benin as either a chiefdom or as a simple community. The 'republic', as Bini historians are wont to call it, was not a democratic alternative to the 'ogiso's' monarchy, but the temporary outcome of an explosion of political traditionalism in Benin City, combined with the titled chiefs' reaction throughout the country. Consequently another - and this time decisive - step forward occurred and the newly established 'oba' dynasty finally managed to establish effective supra-chiefdom authority in what was now the Benin kingdom. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

134 Crafting

Crafting the new Nigeria : confronting the challenges / ed. by Robert I. Rotberg. - Boulder, CO [etc.] : Rienner, 2004. - VIII, 273 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 255-260. - Met gloss., index, noten. ISBN 1-588-26299-5

Is Nigeria, with its vast wealth in both human and natural resources, on the path to realizing its enormous potential? Or is it in danger of becoming a failed State? This collection of essays analyses Nigeria's current political and economic systems and considers the challenges that the country's leadership now faces. Contributions: Robert I. Rotberg: Troubled Nigeria: great opportunities, tough challenges. John N. Paden: Unity with diversity: toward democratic federalism. Richard L. Sklar: Unity or regionalism: the nationalities question. Rotimi T. Suberu: Democratizing Nigeria's federal experiment.

Itse E. Sagay: Reordering Nigerian federalism: making it more confederal. Peter M. Lewis: Getting the politics right: governance and economic failure in Nigeria. Patrick Utomi: Nigeria as an economic powerhouse: can it be achieved? Darren Kew: The 2003 elections: hardly credible, but acceptable. Bronwen Manby: Principal human rights challenges. Daniel J. Smith: HIV/AIDS in Nigeria: the challenges of a national epidemic. William Reno: The roots of sectarian violence and its cure. Mahmud M. Tukur: Needed: better leadership. [ASC Leiden abstract]

135 Current

Current themes in the domestication of human rights norms : (proceedings of CIRDDOC's Judicial Colloquium on the domestic application of international human rights norms) / ed. by C.C. Nweze and Oby Nwankwo. - Enugu : Fourth Dimension Publishers, 2003. - XIV, 309 p. ; 21 cm - Met bijl., index, noten. ISBN 978-156-529-2

In 2000 and 2001 the Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC) Nigeria convened two colloquia to examine the domestic application of international human rights norms, particularly in Nigeria. This book is a result of the colloquia. It offers insights into current trends in the judicialization of treaty human rights norms. The problematic of the pedestal of treaties in domestic law, the domestic legal mechanisms for advancing rights formulated by ECOSOC (United Nations Economic and Social Council), innovative techniques for ensuring accountability and good governance through the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and the possibility of the justiciability of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) are elucidated. Papers by P. Nnaemeka-Agu, C.C. Nweze, Chinonye Edmund Obiagwu, I.A. Umezulike, U.O. Umzurike. [ASC Leiden abstract]

136 Dada, Adekunle Oyinloye

Prosperity gospel in Nigerian context: a medium of social transformation or an impetus for delusion? / Adekunle Oyinloye Dada - In: *Orita*: (2004), vol. 36, no. 1/2, p. 95-107.

The Church in Nigeria has over the years explored different means of responding to the social maladies that are afflicting the nation. The prosperity gospel perhaps emerged as a response to these debilitating social conditions. The basic thesis of prosperity gospel is that God's plan for all believers is to have them free from sickness and material poverty. The exercise of faith is also one of the prerequisites for the generation of wealth and health. Following a brief description of the origin (to be traced to the activities of the neo-

Pentecostal churches) and development (hinging on three factors: the unfavourable socioeconomic conditions; the long rule of the military; and undue emphasis on the other-worldly aspect of faith by the older mission churches) of prosperity gospel in Nigeria, this paper critically examines the claim that prosperity gospel has positively impacted on the socioeconomic situation in Nigeria. Based on interviews with 50 church members, the paper concludes that the concern that inspired the birth of prosperity gospel in Nigeria is genuine, but it appears to be a half-measure panacea for the socioeconomic and political crises that have engulfed the country. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

137 Imam, Yahya Oyewole

Public complaints in the Islamic and Nigerian polities : a search for efficiency / Yahya Oyewole Imam - In: *Orita*: (2004), vol. 36, no. 1/2, p. 57-72.

This paper examines the processes and nature of public complaints in the Islamic and Nigerian polities, drawing examples from three successive governments in the Islamic polity (complaints brought before Prophet Muhammad, the Orthodox and the Umayyad Caliphs) and from the establishment of the Public Complaints Commission in Nigeria (complaints against ministers, parastatals and departments) till the end of the 20th century. The paper demonstrates the Commissions' efforts towards enhancing probity among State officials and fairness in their recommendations irrespective of the caliber of the persons involved. A comparison of the institution in the Islamic polity with the one in Nigeria shows that the Nigerian system has more shortfalls than its Islamic counterpart. Some of these shortfalls and remedies are discussed in conclusion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

138 ISINKA

ISINKA, the artistic purpose : Chinua Achebe and the theory of African literature / ed. by Ernest N. Emenyonu & Iniobong I. Uko. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World, 2004. - XXIII, 459 p. ; 23 cm. - (Emerging perspectives on Chinua Achebe ; 2) - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-86543-878-1 pbk. : £22.50

This second volume of a two-volume work on the Nigerian-born writer Chinua Achebe contains 30 essays on Achebe's ideas and visions of art as they relate to his fiction in particular, and African literature in general. It is organized in six parts: 1) Art and aesthetics (chapters by John Douthwaite, Omar Sougou, Claudio Gorlier, Iniobong I. Uko, Jasper A. Onuekwusi, Nicholas Pweddou, and Angela F. Miri); 2) Igbo world view and Christianity (chapters by Augustine C. Okere, Anthonia C. Kalu, J.O.J. Nwachukwu-

Agbada, Afam Ebeogu, Odirin Omiegbe, and Ebele O. Eko); 3) The artist in society (chapters by Charles E. Nnolim, Isaac B. Lar, Sunday Osim Etim, Barine Sanah Ngaage, and Osita Ezeliora); 4) Visions of history (chapters by Okey Ndibe, Ada Uzoamaka Azodo, and Alfred Ndi); 5) African womanhood (chapters by Sophie Ogwude, Ngozi Ezenwanyi Umunnakwe, Ifeoma Onyemelukwe, Grace J. Malgwi, Tanure Ojaide, Victoria A. Alabi, and Marie Umeh); 6) Influences (chapters by Charles E. Nnolim, Ezenwa Ohaeto, and Ernest N. Emenyonu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

139 Isiramen, Celestina O.

Islamism and the Nigerian nation / Celestina O. Isiramen - In: *Orita*: (2004), vol. 36, no. 1/2, p. 108-121.

In recent years, Nigeria can be described as a repertoire of tension and chaos, a blood-letting domain that seems to be rushing into self-destruction. In this direction, Islamism (as distinct from Islam) remains a formidable foe. Islamism is a totalitarian ideology adhered to by Muslim extremists. This paper exposes the danger Islamism poses to the continuous existence of the Nigerian nation. It examines its genesis, its fashion and consequent catastrophic impact on the sovereignty of Nigeria. Finally, it advocates the practice of moderate Islam and religious education as a respite for peace and progress in a religiously plural nation like Nigeria. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

140 Itanyi, E.I.

Yam (*Dioscorea* spp) cultivation and archaeological inference in some parts of Igboland : a study of Nsukka area / E.I. Itanyi - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2001), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 60-73.

Yam cultivation was very important in the development of indigenous African agriculture, but due to the fact that tubers, unlike cereals, leave no direct archaeological evidence, its antiquity cannot be clearly established. This paper reconstructs the history of yam cultivation and preservation in the Nsukka area of northern Igboland, Nigeria, to assess if this can give archaeologists clues as to the presence of yam cultivation in the area. Additionally, the paper throws more light on African indigenous agricultural technology and the processes of harvesting, storage and preservation of yam. It also presents information derived from oral tradition and ethnography as indirect evidence for inferring the presence of yam in the area. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

141 Labeodan, Helen Adekunbi

Moral responsibility and punishment in the Yoruba society / Helen Adekunbi Labeodan - In: *Orita*: (2004), vol. 36, no. 1/2, p. 18-37.

Among the Yoruba of Nigeria, punishment is regarded as a prescription to help settle sin ('ese'). 'Ese' has social, moral and religious dimensions. First, this paper discusses the concepts of moral responsibility and punishment. Individuals in Yoruba society are considered to exercise their free will and bear responsibility for their choices. Furthermore, there is no rigid distinction between an offence committed against a person or society and offences committed against deities and spirits. To commit an offence, which is regarded as a sin, and be punished for it, is seen as a spiritual matter. The paper also examines the different forms of punishment used by the Yoruba, and the exercises culprits have to go through in order to remove sins. Finally, attention is paid to the moral dilemma in undeserved punishment. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

142 Law

Law and social policy and administration in Nigeria / ed. by Patrick E. Igbinovia, Benjamin A. Okonofua, Omoruyi O. Osunde. - Lagos : Ababa Press, 2004. - XVII, 316 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Omslagtitel: Law and social policy legislation and administration in Nigeria. - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 978-37084-1-4

This collective volume is an introduction to law and social policy legislation and administration in Nigeria. It also provides the basic foundation of the legal framework for the social work profession and practitioners. Contributions: E.O. Ugiagbe: Law and society. B.A. Okonofua and E.O. Ugiagbe: Classification of law. E.O. Ugiagbe and K.U. Omoyibo: Theories/Schools of Law. E.O. Ugiagbe: Sources of law and the hierarchy of courts in Nigeria. O. Osunde: Social policy legislation and administration in Nigeria. A. Otoghile: Economic policy and development: 1985-date. B.A. Okonofua: Poverty and welfare policy. K.U. Omoyibo: Urban public transportation policy. A. Epelle and O. Osunde: The national policy on education. O. Osunde and K.U. Omoyibo: Housing policy in Nigeria. B.A. Okonofua: Population and demography. O. Osunde and A. Otoghile: Health policy. K.U. Omoyibo and E. Epelle: Town planning policy in Nigeria. S. Yesufu and F. Osarhiemen: Conservation policy. [ASC Leiden abstract]

143 Nigeria

Nigeria and globalization : discourses on identity politics and social conflict / ed. by Duro Oni... [et al.]. - Lagos : Centre for Black and African Arts and Civilization (CBAAC), 2004. - XI, 516 p. : foto's, tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 978-03-2204-3

This collection of essays emanated from a three-day workshop on "Identity politics, globalization and social conflict: ethnic, literary and sociolinguistic perspectives" held at the University of Lagos Conference Centre in April 2003. The papers present a variety of social, cultural, political and linguistic interests that impact on identity politics and social conflict against the background of the pervasive influence of globalization. The majority of the papers focus on Nigeria. They are divided into six parts: 1. General theoretical approaches. 2. Ethno-linguistic perspectives. 3. Texts and discourse analysis. 4. Media and culture. 5. Political economy. 6. Comparative perspectives. Contributors: Dejo A. Abdulrahman, Efurosibina Adegbija, Ademola Adeleke, Dele Adeyanju, R.I. Ako-Nai, Heidi Armbruster, Segun Awonusi, Ademola Azeez, Tapan Basu, Subarno Chattarji, Abi A. Derefaka, Hope Eghagha, Inya-A Eteng, Tayo Fakiyesi, Suman Gupta, A.U. Iwara, Adil Mehdi, Ulrike Hanna Meinhof, Cyril Obi, Christine I. Ofulue, Iwebunor Okwechime, Tope Omoniyi, Duro Oni, David Richards, Dipo Salami, Abiodun Salawu, Alexander Nyitor Shenge, Olukayode Taiwo, Isaac E. Ukpokolo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

144 Nigerian

Nigerian cities / ed. by Toyin Falola & Steven J. Salm. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World [etc.], cop. 2004. - XII, 396 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-592-21168-2

The papers in this volume on Nigerian cities were earlier presented at a conference on African urban spaces: history and culture, which was held in Austin, Texas, from 28 to 30 March 2003. Contents: Nigerian cities in historical perspective (Ayodeji Olukoju); Early urbanism in northern Yorubaland (Aribidesi Usman); Yoruba commercial diaspora and settlement patterns in pre-colonial Kano (Rasheed Olaniyi); Railways and urbanization (Olasiji Oshin); Urban food supply and vulnerability in Nigeria during the Second World War (Chima J. Korieh); The growth of Anoma cities (Egodi Uchendu); The Magistrate Court and the enforcement of township regulations in Warri Province (Akin Alao); Urban transport in metropolitan Lagos (Ayodeji Olukoju); Markets and street trading in Lagos (Adebayo A. Lawal); The "new" Lagos Town Council and urban administration, 1950-1953 (Hakeem I. Tijani); The stranger problem and social ferment in Lagos (David Aworawo); Health and sanitation in colonial Abeokuta (Rufus Akinyele); Gender and urban space experience in Ibadan (Asiyanbola R. Abidemi); Urbanization and social reforms (Michael M. Ogbeidi); Ethnic militias and violence (Olayemi Akinwumi); The environment and economic development (Kola Subair). [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Nolte, Insa

Identity and violence: the politics of youth in Ijebu-Remo, Nigeria / Insa Nolte - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 61-89.

Focusing on youth conflicts in Sagamu, the capital of Ijebu-Remo in the Yoruba-speaking southwest of Nigeria, this article examines the politics of youth in this city, from the 1950s to the present. The emergence of the politics of youth in the 1950s and 1960s drew on precolonial discourse and was closely associated with the emergence of Remo's antifederal postcolonial political identity. Since Nigeria's political and economic decline in the mid-1980s, strong feelings of exclusion - strengthened further by the political sidelining of Yoruba-speaking politicians in national politics between 1993 and 1999 - have contributed to an increase of nationalist sentiment in Remo youth politics. This is enacted through secrecy, a reinvention and utilization of 'traditional' cultural practice, and the growing definition of local identity through ethnic discourse. Traditionally, Remo youth and elite politics have legitimized and supported each other, but the cohesion between these groups has declined since the return to democracy in 1999. Rivalry and conflict over local and national resources have led to bitter intergroup fighting, and young men's strategies to combat social exclusion remain mostly individual. Apart from archival and library research, the article is based on fieldwork and interviews carried out in Remo and Ogun State between 1996 and 2002. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

146 Okpokunu, Edoja

A development ethnography of Urhobo agriculture : an ecological perspective / Edoja Okpokunu - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2001), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 39-59 : tab.

This paper presents an ethnographic analysis of the patterns of agricultural development within the ecosystem of the Urhobo (in the Niger Delta hinterland, Nigeria) over several centuries and shows how a complex interaction between ecological and socioeconomic factors gave rise to its degeneration in recent times. Based on data from previous studies carried out in 1987-1988 and 1990, the paper presents information on physical characteristics of the Urhobo environment, including ecological variations, types of farm land, space for land and farming, soil types and ecological prospects. The paper concludes that earlier generations could sustain agricultural development in the Urhobo ecosystem because their mode of adaptation throughout was oriented towards environmental conservation. For them, the purpose of agriculture was to provide food and possibilities for social exchange. Agricultural development consisted of the gradual

acquisition of new crops, the evolution of viable farming systems, and appropriate technology. When this mode of adaptation began to get disrupted, especially some 40 years ago, Urhobo agriculture came into its present crisis. Land has become smaller and poorer. Human ambition increased, new economic alternatives emerged with which agriculture cannot compete in the context of a monetized economy. The objective of agriculture today is no longer just food but money. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Omenka

Omenka the master artist : critical perspectives on Achebe's fiction / ed. by Ernest N. Emenyonu. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press [etc.], 2004. - XIV, 475 p. ; 23 cm. - (Emerging perspectives on Chinua Achebe ; 1) - Met bibliogr. index, noten. ISBN 0-86543-875-7

This first volume of a two-volume work on the Nigerian-born writer Chinua Achebe contains 37 essays on his fiction. Five essays were previously published elsewhere. The collection is divided into eight parts dealing, respectively, with 'Things fall apart', 'No longer at ease', 'Arrow of God', 'A man of the people', 'Anthills of the savannah', 'Beware, soul brother', Achebe's short stories, and his children's stories. Contributors: Julie Agbsiere, E.L. Agukwe, Chiji Akoma, Ada Uzoamaka Azodo, Macpherson Nkem Azuike, Don Burness, Blessing Diala, Innocent C.K. Enyinnaya, James S. Etim, Sunday Osim Etim, Anthonia C. Kalu, Bernth Lindfors, Chidi T. Maduka, Craig W. Mcluckie, Francis Ibe Mogu, Emma Ngumoha, Francis Ngaboh-Smart, Teresa Njoku, Charles E. Nnolim, Chinyere Nwagbara, Joseph Obi, Emmanuel Obiechina, Umelo Ojinmah, Clement Okafor, Augustine C. Okere, Virginia U. Ola, Ifeoma Okoye, Ifeoma Onyemelukwe, Joseph R. Slaughter, Iniobong I. Uko, Chris Walsh, Jennifer Wenzel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Owens-Ibie, Nosa

Communication and development in Nigeria : a discussion / Nosa Owens-Ibie - In: *African Journal of Political Science*: (2004), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 71-83.

Communication has been integral to Nigeria's development since the amalgamation which brought the country into existence as a corporate entity in 1914. This paper discusses development communication in Nigeria based on the operationalization of the twin concepts of communication and development. It examines trends from the pre-colony, through the colony to the post-colony and highlights the suboptimal utilization of development communication based on an inadequate grasp of its potentials or manipulation by participants in the process, especially government which dominates

communication and development processes in Nigeria. While there is a growing awareness of an increasing incorporation of development communication principles in various intervention programmes, a fundamental reorientation and de-bureaucratization of the processes relating to the utilization of the concept, are critical to its greater relevance to the development of Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

149 Oyeshile, Olatunji A.

Religious and secular origins of morality within the Yoruba framework : implications for man and society / Olatunji A. Oyeshile - In: *Orita*: (2004), vol. 36, no. 1/2, p. 136-152.

To what extent can the proposition that morality in African culture is exclusively derived from religion or from the people's conception of the deity be accepted? The answer to this question is important considering its effect on interpersonal relationships and people's attitude towards the community. Therefore, this paper considers the debate on the religious and secular origins of morality in traditional African society. Special attention is paid to the concept of character ('iwa') among the Yoruba, of Nigeria. The paper concludes that, although religion plays a prominent role in the life of Africans, morality, from which the people derive and exhibit their sense of right and wrong, is never exclusively based on religion. Rather there are many origins of morality, including religion, rationality, prudence, societal custom and habit, and the need for peaceful coexistence. What are the implications of 'iwa' in relation to the achievement of sustainable development in contemporary African society, marred by violence, corruption, selfishness, bad leadership, etc.? The answer is that the full embrace of moral values as enunciated in the traditional Yoruba belief system will help to overcome some of these problems. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

150 Oyeshile, Olatunji A.

Traditional Yoruba social-ethical values and governance in modern Africa / Olatunji A. Oyeshile - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2003), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 81-88.

Scrutiny of contemporary governance in African States reveals that laudable social-ethical values, which should serve as a foundation for government, are missing at the same time that minimal lip service is paid to them. In just about every African country, leaders have been charged with corruption, nepotism and tribalism. The author argues that Africa's political crises, which often degenerate into armed insurrection, are the result of a lack of moral probity. In order to make the link between morality and governance clearer, he looks at how moral values helped to sustain life in traditional Yoruba society (Nigeria). Traditional Yoruba society achieves social-political order due to

its adherence to certain ideals of life based on ethical values shaded with religious overtones. Religious, moral and social principles are all community-centred. The communal values of the Yoruba are anchored in the notion of common will (the common or public interest), which the community believes supercedes individual interests; the community at the same time recognizes the rights and duties of each individual. In conclusion, the author shows how these social-ethical values can be applied to contemporary Africa. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Petzer, Karl

Factors affecting condom use among Nigerian university students / Karl Petzer, Yetunde Oladimeji, Olufemi Morakinyo - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 283-301 : tab.

Correct use of condoms reduces the risk of HIV transmission by almost 100 percent. Yet, condom use is among the most difficult issues to address in designing programmes to reduce the sexual transmission of HIV in Africa. This paper investigates factors affecting condom use among first-year orientation students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. A sample was chosen of 220 male and 230 female students between 16 and 30 years of age. Sexual activity and condom use; an AIDS Health Belief Scale and a Condom Use Self-Efficacy Scale were used. Almost one third (29.2 percent) of the sample reported never using condoms, 35.4 percent always, 19.8 percent regularly, and 8.5 percent irregularly in the past three months. The data show that psychosocial correlates such as attitudes, beliefs, social influence and self-efficacy of heterosexual condom use influence condom use and condom use intention. The utility of the Health Belief Model and Theory of Reasoned Action (normative beliefs, attitudes and subjective norms about condom use) for HIV preventive behaviour can be confirmed for condom use intention but not for current condom use. Higher self-efficacy of condom use is positively related to past condom use and intention to use condoms. Implications of these findings are discussed in the context of developing an educational or intervention programme. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

152 Playwriting

Playwriting and directing in Nigeria : interviews with Ola Rotimi / ed. by Effiok B. Uwatt. - Lagos : Apex Books, 2004. - [216] p. ; 22 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: 2002. - Bibliogr.: p. [214-216].

ISBN 978-2126-80-2

This publication contains interviews with the late Ola Rotimi, one of Nigeria's foremost dramatists of the twentieth century. It brings together interviews Rotimi has given over a period of thirty years, some of which were published in occasional journals, and some of which have never been published previously. The interviewers: Bernth Lindfors, Dapo Adelugba, John Agetua, Margaret Floarin, Onuora Ossie Enekwe, Donald Buness, Eldred Titus Green, Oluwale, Effiok B. Uwatt, Amatu Dabeyemeari Braide and David Chioni Moore. The interviews present Rotimi's views on a range of subjects. As a whole, the collection reflects the development in his work and thought over time, and in light of the changing social and political and cultural context. Some subjects addressed are: African identity, academic influence and artistic ambition; the literary heritage of his tragedies, comedies and historical plays; sociopolitical context and sociopolitical drama; the craft and form of drama; Nigerian drama, language and authenticity; theatre and teaching in Africa and North America; and the dramatist's commitment to Africa and the Third World. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Ukpong, Justin

Environmental degradation in Nigeria and the Christian theology of creation / by Justin Ukpong - In: *African Journal of Biblical Studies*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 77-91.

Concern about environmental degradation - industrial pollution - started in the West in the 1950s. Since the 1970s, the scope of environmental concern has widened to embrace also other forms of environmental degradation that are of serious concern to the Third World. There is therefore a need to properly conscientize people about the purpose and function of nature and the environment, and the proper human attitude towards them. Focusing on Nigeria, the author is concerned with desertification in the northern part of the country, and oil spillage and water pollution in the South. Using an African conceptual framework, he reads the biblical theology of creation in Genesis chapters 1 and 2 against the background of the Nigerian situation for the purpose of forming an appropriate attitude towards the environment. He argues that human beings must look beyond the visible aspect of creation to its sacred character. They must recognize that creation exists in a covenantal relationship with God and mankind, and must respect it. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SENEGAL

154 Larrue, Sébastien

Contribution au débat sur l'absence relative de karité au Sénégal oriental : fondements naturels, raisons sociales? / Sébastien Larrue - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2005), vol. 58, no. 229, p. 25-40 : krt.

Le karité (*Vitellaria paradoxa*) est un arbre commun des savanes ouest-africaines, mais il est presque absent des terres du Sénégal oriental. Pourtant, *Vitellaria paradoxa* est ici dans son aire écologique de prédilection. La diminution des précipitations qui sévit en Afrique de l'Ouest depuis la seconde moitié du 20^e siècle est fréquemment avancée comme explication de ce fait. Après avoir été présents de la Falémé jusqu'à Tambacounda au 18^e siècle, les karités ont peu à peu disparu. Les exigences écologiques de l'arbre montrent que la baisse de la pluviosité ne peut en être la cause unique. Les raisons sont ailleurs, il faut les chercher dans la dynamique des sociétés locales et dans l'évolution du contexte régional. L'arrivée des pasteurs peuls, dans le sillage des Mandingues, a favorisé les échanges avec les populations locales tendant à 'mandinguisées'. Jadis, ces groupes autochtones, isolés et autarciques, n'avaient d'autres ressources en matière grasse que 'le beurre de karité'. Mais les échanges croissants avec les produits peuls se sont substitués aux fonctions de *Vitellaria paradoxa* dont la conservation est progressivement devenue aléatoire. Après un regain d'intérêt pour le karité imputable aux rivalités avec les Peuls et à une 'rupture' des échanges aux 18^e et 19^e siècles, les populations mandinguisées se sont détournées de l'arbre à beurre. En effet, la diffusion et la culture massive de l'arachide au 19^e siècle ont probablement contribué à la perte des vocations traditionnelles du karité dont la conservation ne se justifiait plus. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

155 Mark, Peter

Two early seventeenth-century Sephardic communities on Senegal's Petite Côte / Peter Mark, José da Silva Horta - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 231-256.

A corpus of manuscript sources from Lisbon archives occasion a fundamental rethinking of the history of Portuguese New Christians and Jews in Senegambia. These sources demonstrate the presence of practising Jews who publicly affirmed their Jewish identity on Senegal's Petite Côte from 1606 to 1612. These sources radically reform the knowledge of the early Jewish presence in West Africa. At the moment that an important Jewish community was being established in Amsterdam (Holland), two communities of

Portuguese Jews, closely affiliated with their counterparts in Holland, were growing in Senegal. The Jewish communities of the Petite Côte played a vital role in enabling Holland to challenge the Portuguese trading monopoly there. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

TOGO

156 Ondo, Télesphore

La responsabilité pénale des ministres en Afrique noire francophone (Cameroun, Gabon, Tchad, Togo) / par Télesphore Ondo - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 4-55.

Depuis le processus de démocratisation, l'irresponsabilité pénale des ministres en Afrique noire francophone a été formellement remise en cause. Mais en réalité, cette nouvelle donne n'a pas porté atteinte au statut des ministres africains qui demeurent pratiquement intouchables. Dans la première partie de cet article, l'auteur examine de quelle manière la responsabilité pénale des ministres, qui est l'un des principes essentiels du constitutionnalisme démocratique, est juridiquement organisée, notamment au Cameroun, au Gabon, au Tchad et au Togo. L'article étudie en particulier la responsabilité pénale des ministres devant la Haute Cour de justice d'une part, et de l'autre, devant les juridictions répressives ordinaires ou spéciales. Il s'avère qu'en réalité, cette double responsabilité des ministres n'est qu'une étiquette car sa mise en jeu est pratiquement illusoire. Dans la deuxième partie, l'auteur traite des facteurs qui peuvent expliquer l'irresponsabilité pénale des membres du gouvernement: l'incidence du présidentielisme et, comme corollaire du premier, la politisation de la Haute Cour de justice. La mise en jeu de la responsabilité pénale des ministres devant les juridictions répressives est pratiquement une vue de l'esprit car ces juridictions sont totalement subordonnées au pouvoir exécutif. En revanche, si l'ancien ministre peut être poursuivi devant les juridictions répressives, celles-ci apparaissent comme des instruments de vengeance politico-militaire entre les mains des dirigeants en place. Par ailleurs, la mise en cause des ministres devant les juridictions répressives du droit commun nécessite la possibilité de distinguer les actes de fonction des actes détachables de celles-ci. Or, en Afrique noire, cette distinction est difficile. Au total, bien que consacrée par le droit positif et la jurisprudence, la responsabilité pénale des ministres africains est encore pratiquement aléatoire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

157 Ondo, Téléspore

La responsabilité pénale des ministres en Afrique noire francophone (Cameroun, Gabon, Tchad, Togo) / par Téléspore Ondo - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 4-55.

Depuis le processus de démocratisation, l'irresponsabilité pénale des ministres en Afrique noire francophone a été formellement remise en cause. Mais en réalité, cette nouvelle donne n'a pas porté atteinte au statut des ministres africains qui demeurent pratiquement intouchables. Dans la première partie de cet article, l'auteur examine de quelle manière la responsabilité pénale des ministres, qui est l'un des principes essentiels du constitutionnalisme démocratique, est juridiquement organisée, notamment au Cameroun, au Gabon, au Tchad et au Togo. L'article étudie en particulier la responsabilité pénale des ministres devant la Haute Cour de justice d'une part, et de l'autre, devant les juridictions répressives ordinaires ou spéciales. Il s'avère qu'en réalité, cette double responsabilité des ministres n'est qu'une étiquette car sa mise en jeu est pratiquement illusoire. Dans la deuxième partie, l'auteur traite des facteurs qui peuvent expliquer l'irresponsabilité pénale des membres du gouvernement: l'incidence du présidentielisme et, comme corollaire du premier, la politisation de la Haute Cour de justice. La mise en jeu de la responsabilité pénale des ministres devant les juridictions répressives est pratiquement une vue de l'esprit car ces juridictions sont totalement subordonnées au pouvoir exécutif. En revanche, si l'ancien ministre peut être poursuivi devant les juridictions répressives, celles-ci apparaissent comme des instruments de vengeance politico-militaire entre les mains des dirigeants en place. Par ailleurs, la mise en cause des ministres devant les juridictions répressives du droit commun nécessite la possibilité de distinguer les actes de fonction des actes détachables de celles-ci. Or, en Afrique noire, cette distinction est difficile. Au total, bien que consacrée par le droit positif et la jurisprudence, la responsabilité pénale des ministres africains est encore pratiquement aléatoire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

158 Oosthuizen, Gerhard J.J.

Regiment Moirivier and South African transborder operations into Angola during 1975/76 and 1983/84 / Gerhard J.J. Oosthuizen - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 135-153 : krt.

The dedicated training that Regiment Moirivier (RMR) received since its establishment in 1954, was tested in 1975/1976 (Operation Savannah) and again in 1983/1984 (Operation Askari). The involvement of the South African Defence Force (SADF) in Angola introduced a new era in the history of the RMR. The general aim of the two operations was to effectively curtail the infiltration of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) from the south of Angola into South West Africa/Namibia. This paper describes and analyses the role of Regiment Moirivier in both operations, with an emphasis on the experiences as remembered by the members of the Regiment themselves. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

159 Vansina, Jan

The many uses of forgeries: the case of Douville's 'Voyage au Congo' / Jan Vansina - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 369-387.

On 30 March 1832, the Société de Géographie de Paris awarded its prestigious golden medal to Jean-Baptiste Douville "for his travels in the Congo and in Equinoctial Africa". By August 1832, however, Douville was being denounced as an adventurer whose 'Voyage au Congo et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique équinoxiale fait dans les années 1828, 1829, et 1830' was not a major landmark in geographical exploration, but a forgery. By the spring of 1833, it was generally accepted that, while Douville had actually been in Angola, he had neither travelled outside its limits nor made the discoveries for which he had been honoured, and he was soon forgotten. The author of the present paper, however, when turning to the study of the social history of Ambaca (Angola), found that most of Douville's descriptions of local sociopolitical conditions and practices for the lands within the territory could be relied upon and were quite informative. This prompted the present attempt to delineate what is reliable evidence in Douville's travels and what it is evidence for. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

160 Verstraelen, Frans J.

Contrasting aspects of African decolonisation processes and missions in West and Southern Africa : Ghana and Angola as case studies / Frans J. Verstraelen - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 38-59.

Focusing on the period beginning with the colonial occupation at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century up to 1992, this paper examines the decolonization processes in Ghana, a British colony, and the Portuguese colony Angola, with particular attention for the role of churches and missions in the movement towards independence. It looks, amongst others, at, British and Portuguese colonial policies; the influence of the churches on nationbuilding; and church-State relations. Indirectly, Christian missions very much influenced the process towards political independence in both countries, not only through their education, but also through the propagation of a Christian world view and ethos. In their criticism of the first independence governments in both Ghana and Angola, however, the churches were not always sensitive to the immense problems which governments faced in trying to reconstruct their newly independent countries: Christian churches were alarmed by the choice of Marxist socialism by the Nkrumah and Neto governments. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CAMEROON

161 Aboya Endong, Manassé

La question anglophone au Cameroun: entre menaces sécessionnistes et revendications identitaires / par Manassé Aboya Endong - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 115-134.

Après un exposé historique sur la 'question anglophone' au Cameroun, l'auteur pose les questions suivantes: Quelle est la consistance des menaces sécessionnistes par rapport au mouvement d'homogénéisation du Cameroun? Est-ce un problème d'organisation de l'État et de chevauchement entre une fédération de droit et une fédération de fait? Est-ce un problème social relatif à une assimilation ou à une différenciation de type ethnique, traduisant ainsi une revendication identitaire? Est-ce un problème culturel dilué dans le vecteur linguistique, vecteur lui-même impliqué dans un processus de socialisation politique? C'est à l'ensemble de ces questions que l'auteur répond à travers une analyse des stratégies politiques de construction de l'État unitaire menées par le Président Paul Biya, orientées beaucoup plus vers l'assimilation des anglophones que vers leur intégration progressive au sein de la majorité francophone. L'auteur conclut que l'on ne verra pas demain une modification de la carte du Cameroun. Le leader du

Social Democratic Front, John Fru Ndi, ne soutient pas les revendications sécessionnistes. Mais il faut écouter les plaintes d'une communauté qui vit mal un processus d'intégration qui s'apparente à une stratégie de 'francophonisation'. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

162 Democratic

Democratic decentralisation through a natural resource lens / ed. by Jesse C. Ribot and Anne M. Larson. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2005. - VI, 260 p. : fig., krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-415-34786-6

Since the mid-1980s, most developing countries have launched decentralization reforms. This collective volume queries the state and effect of the global decentralization movement through the study of natural resource decentralization in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The case studies presented use a comparative framework to characterize the degree to which natural resource decentralization can be said to be taking place and, where possible, to measure their social and environmental consequences. Chapters on Africa: Decentralisation when land and resource rights are deeply contested: a case study of the Mkambati eco-tourism project on the Wild Coast of South Africa, by Ben Cousins and Thembela Kepe; Democratic decentralisation and traditional authority: dilemmas of land administration in rural South Africa, by Lungisile Ntsebeza; The social and organisational roots of ecological uncertainties in Cameroon's forest management decentralisation model, by Phil René Oyono. [ASC Leiden abstract]

163 Leadership

The leadership challenge in Africa : Cameroon under Paul Biya / ed. by John Mukum Mbaku and Joseph Takougang. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2004. - XXIII, 563 p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21178-X

This collection of essays analyses the Biya regime and opposition politics in Cameroon. Contributions: John Mukum Mbaku and Joseph Takougang: General introduction: Biya and the promise of a better society. John Mukum Mbaku: Decolonization, reunification and federation in Cameroon. Joseph Takougang: The nature of politics in Cameroon. Joseph Takougang: The demise of Biya's new deal in Cameroon, 1982-1992. Lyombe Eko: Hear all evil, see all evil, rail against all evil: Le Messenger and the journalism of resistance in Cameroon. Julius Amin: Paul Biya's foreign policy: the promise and performance. Piet Konings and Francis B. Nyamnjoh: President Paul Biya and the

"anglophone problem" in Cameroon. Samgena D. Galega and Martha Tumnde: Reversing decades of gender injustice in Cameroon. Nicodemus Fru Awasom: Autochthonization politics and the invention of the crisis of citizenship in Cameroon. Nantang Jua: "Spatialization" and valorization of identities in contemporary Cameroon. Fuabeh P. Fonge: Cultivating an economic crisis in Cameroon: the rhetoric versus the reality of planned liberalism. Charles Manga Fombad: The dynamics of record-breaking endemic corruption and political opportunism in Cameroon. John Mukum Mbaku: Economic dependence in Cameroon: SAPs and the Bretton Woods Institutions. Victor Julius Ngoh: Biya and the transition to democracy. Charles Manga Fombad and Jonie Banyong Fonyam: The Social Democratic Front, the opposition, and political transition in Cameroon. Greg Asuagbor: Is federalism the answer? John Mukum Mbaku: Preparing Cameroon for the new millennium. John Mukum Mbaku: A bibliography of Cameroon. [ASC Leiden abstract]

164 Mbe, Akoko Robert

From asceticism to a gospel of prosperity : the case of Full Gospel Mission Cameroon / Akoko Robert Mbe - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 47-66.

Within the last decade, the Pentecostal terrain in Cameroon has witnessed a rise in new groups coming in, with the prosperity doctrine as their economic message. Within this period Full Gospel Mission, one of the older generations of Pentecostal groups in the country, which adopted complete asceticism as an economic message from the onset, has embraced accumulation. This change has enabled the church and its members to engage in business ventures and it has also brought members closer to nonmembers in material display. This paper examines the external and internal factors which have pushed the Mission to embrace accumulation and concludes that the smooth transition has been enhanced by the economic crisis affecting Cameroon. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

165 Oyono, Phil René

Assessing accountability in Cameroon's local forest management : are representatives responsive? / Phil René Oyono - In: *African Journal of Political Science*: (2004), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 125-136.

The paper presents an evaluation of democratic decentralization of forest management in Cameroon. It identifies and examines the key innovations and 'instruments' on which the forestry management decentralization process is rooted. Using a modified Ribot Framework Accountability Assessment (RFAA), the paper identified and analysed the

local representative infrastructure and the process of downward accountability in the decentralized management of forestry in Cameroon. The findings indicate that elected or designated management committee members do not respond to the rest of the people in their villages. The prime concern of the majority of representatives is to obtain financial benefits from forests. Their impulses automatically transferred to intensive logging in community forests in order to generate important sums of money. Thus, those designated by citizens to represent them in the 'public sphere' of forest management at the local, regional and national levels are choosing to act in their own interests. The paper offers recommendations on how this trend could be reversed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

166 Oyono, Phil René

One step forward, two steps back? : paradoxes of natural resources management decentralisation in Cameroon / Phil René Oyono - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 91-111.

From a political economy perspective and from the angles of 'democratic decentralization', this paper explores the process of forest management decentralization conducted in Cameroon since the mid-1990s, highlighting its foundations and characterizing its initial assets. Through the transfer of powers to peripheral actors for the management of forestry fees, Council Forests and Community or Village Forests, this policy innovation could be empowering and productive. However, observation and analysis of relationships between the central State and regional/local-level decentralized bodies, on the one hand, and the circulation of powers, on the other, show - after a decade of implementation - that the experiment is increasingly governed by strong tendencies towards 'recentralization', dictated by the practices of bureaucrats and State representatives. The paper also confirms recent empirical studies of 'the capture of decentralized actors'. It finally shows how bureaucrats and State authorities are haunted by the 'Frankenstein's monster' syndrome, concerning State-local relationships in decentralized forest management. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

167 Schler, Lynn

Writing African women's history with male sources : possibilities and limitations / Lynn Schler - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 319-333.

This paper examines colonial research and documentation of African women's birthing practices to illustrate both the potential for using colonial sources to understand some basic elements of women's experiences, and the limitations of this source material in

providing accurate insights into African women's history. The paper examines two studies of birthing practices in colonial Cameroon: a report published in 1945 by two French doctors employed by the colonial administration and working in the area around Yaounde, Georges Olivier and Louis Aujoulat; and a study published in 1947 by a western-educated Duala man, Stephane Ekalle. These texts are ultimately more reflective of the biases of their authors than of women's experiences. The report of the French doctors mirrors the racism and paternalism of the colonial endeavour, as well as a close-minded arrogance of Western science; in the article by Ekalle, the patriarchal views of Duala male elites dominate the assumptions and conclusions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

168 Mebiama, Guy Jean Clément

Les premières tendances du régime politique de la République du Congo / par Guy Jean Clément Mebiama - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 56-77.

Le régime politique issu de la Constitution congolaise adopté le 20 janvier 2002 est entré en vigueur le 9 août 2002 à la fin de la période de transition. Dans sa mise en œuvre, le nouveau régime politique de la République du Congo met en exergue un pouvoir présidentiel conforté (première partie). Les premières années d'exercice confirment la suprématie présidentielle sur d'autres organes. Par ailleurs, celle-ci se traduit par une espèce d'"immunité" ou d'état de grâce dont elle a bénéficié sur de nombreux points. Le Parlement est en quête d'affirmation (deuxième partie). L'affaiblissement constitutionnel du Parlement n'a pas été avéré sur le terrain: le Parlement est conscient de son pouvoir et désire l'affirmer, même si sa composition l'oriente in fine vers le soutien de l'action gouvernementale. Après la guerre civile de 1997 il est nécessaire de consolider la démocratie (troisième partie). La régénération politique suppose une stabilité institutionnelle qui ne peut être antinomique à un regain de vitalité politique en dépit des problèmes sécuritaires qu'il convient de résoudre. Formellement, la Constitution de 2002 instaure une stabilité constitutionnelle; le pouvoir exécutif ne peut résoudre l'Assemblée et cette dernière ne peut renverser le gouvernement. Cependant, il y a des potentialités de crise: le Parlement conserve une capacité de nuisance à l'égard du pouvoir exécutif qui pourrait tourner vers une 'guérilla parlementaire'. De même, formellement, le pluralisme politique est reconnu au Congo. Cependant, sa mise en œuvre ne s'opère pas à la vitesse que d'aucuns souhaiteraient. Finalement, le 'front social' est déterminant dans la stabilité des régimes politiques. Ainsi la résolution des

problèmes sociaux, notamment l'emploi et la sécurité sociale, méritent une attention spéciale du côté du gouvernement. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

169 Akele Adau, Pierre

Les défis et les enjeux de la nouvelle Constitution : comment éviter la catastrophe d'un nouveau rendez-vous raté? / Pierre Akele Adau - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 395, p. 274-285.

Le texte de l'avant-projet de la Constitution de la 3e République, en discussion à l'Assemblée Nationale congolaise, n'a pas encore adopté lorsque le présent exposé a été présenté lors de la Conférence-débat tenue sous les auspices du Centre d'études pour l'action sociale-CEPAS à Kinshasa le 30 avril 2005. La querelle sur la question de la prolongation de la Transition sur la base de l'article 196 de l'actuelle Constitution de la Transition, confinée à l'excès dans la rhétorique juridique, aboutit à des situations dont la logique s'avère incompréhensible aux yeux du citoyen moyen. Il s'agit d'un sentiment largement partagé d'un déficit de gouvernance dans la réalisation des objectifs de la Transition et d'un manque de volonté politique. L'une des fractures les plus graves de la société congolaise est celle qui divise d'un côté une classe politique profondément ancrée dans cette culture politique de transition et les populations désireuses d'accéder à une gestion républicaine, démocratique et responsable de l'État. Malheureusement, les discussions sur la nouvelle Constitution s'attardent sur des considérations techniques dont l'utilité pratique ne semble guère être au centre des préoccupations. L'auteur prône d'aller à l'essentiel et propose une grille de lecture évaluative de la nouvelle Constitution, qui peut se construire à partir des sept préoccupations suivantes: 1. Quelle compréhension les Congolais ont-ils de cette loi fondamentale?; 2. Quels sont les défis et enjeux majeurs auxquels la République démocratique du Congo doit faire face?; 3. Comment en finir avec la guerre de l'Est?; 4. Comment réhabiliter la politique et réconcilier les populations avec la politique? 5. Comment resolidariser le peuple congolais sans détruire sa diversité?; 6. Quel espace d'expression aux droits humains?; 7. Comment redéfinir la doctrine de défense de la RDC? Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

170 Challenges

Challenges of peace implementation : the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo / ed. by Mark Malan and João Gomes Porto. - Pretoria : Institute for Security

Studies, cop. 2004. - VI, 277 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - A joint project of the Training for Peace and the African Security Analysis programmes at the ISS. - Met gloss., noten.
ISBN 1-919913-46-7

Five years after the start of the second rebellion, the transition from war to peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has reached a crossroads. With a transitional government in place since July 2003, the international community has redefined its engagement in the country. The Institute for Security Studies (ISS) felt that the time was ripe for hosting an experts' workshop to take stock of the peace process. From 17 to 19 September 2003, some 60 high-ranking representatives from UN Headquarters, MONUC, and key UN agencies and NGOs operating in the DRC, as well as various governments concerned with the Congolese peace process, joined the ISS for a constructive dialogue in Pretoria, South Africa. The aim of the workshop was to provide an up-to-date assessment of the two main initiatives resulting from the Lusaka Cease Fire Agreement for the DRC: the United Nations' Mission in the DRC (MONUC) and the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD). The idea was to bring together a multidisciplinary panel composed of practitioners on the ground, government officials, academics and analysts, to debate the challenges of peace implementation via these two mechanisms. This book is a compilation of the edited texts of the formal presentations made during the workshop followed by short summaries of the discussions that ensued, in addition to specially commissioned chapters. [Book abstract]

171 Contribution

Contribution à l'histoire du lingala: "L'essai sur la langue congolaise" d'Emeri Cambier (1891) : situation historique et texte intégral / Michael Meeuwis et Honoré Vinck - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 283-431.

Les auteurs présentent, en reproduction photographique, la première et probablement la seule publication jamais parue sur la langue iboko. Il s'agit du livre d'Emeri Cambier de 1891, intitulé 'Essai sur la langue congolaise', comprenant des éléments d'une grammaire et d'un vocabulaire de l'iboko. L'iboko est (ou était) une langue bantoue de la zone C, parlée au groupe de villages du nom d'Iboko dans la province de l'Equateur dans l'actuel République démocratique du Congo. Au mois de décembre 1889, Cambier et son confrère Camille Van Ronslé sont envoyés à Mpombo tout près de Bangala-Station pour y fonder une mission. C'est l'exemplaire personnel d'Egide De Boeck - auteur du 'Grammaire et vocabulaire du lingala ou langue du Haut-Congo' (1904) - qu'ils présentent ici, contenant ainsi ses notes personnelles faites sur l'iboko dans le but d'utiliser celui-ci pour 'transformer' et 'étendre' le bangala à devenir le lingala. Ainsi, les

auteurs offrent un regard 'de l'intérieur' sur les origines interventionnistes qu'a connues le lingala, qui est un cas de planification linguistique coloniale des plus remarquables. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

172 Dipumba Ntita

La jurisprudence de la Cour suprême de justice en matière de prise à partie de 1979 à 2003 / Dipumba Ntita - In: *Revue analytique de jurisprudence du Congo*: (2004), vol. 9, fasc. 1, p. 43-57.

La loi congolaise n'a pas défini la prise à partie. Selon la Cour suprême de Justice de la République démocratique du Congo, la prise à partie est une action qui tend essentiellement à sanctionner la responsabilité civile du juge (magistrat) et à réparer le préjudice causé à un plaideur par une faute professionnelle. La prise à partie fait partie des garanties pour une saine administration de la justice et s'avère comme une approche technique contre la partialité du juge. Le présent article examine la jurisprudence de la Cour suprême de Justice en la matière pour bien percevoir l'évolution des solutions données aux litiges jugés par elle. L'article étudie successivement la notion, finalité et portée de la prise à partie (I); Parties à la prise à partie (II); Causes d'ouverture de la prise à partie (III); en enfin, mise en œuvre de la procédure de la prise à partie (IV). L'examen montre que, d'une part, la Cour suprême de Justice s'efforce le plus possible de faire respecter les dispositions légales relatives à la procédure en cette matière, et. d'autre part, qu'elle a comblé les lacunes de la loi sur le dol, ouverture à prise à partie exploitée à ce jour, d'un côté. De l'autre côté sa jurisprudence en cette matière a bien évolué en ce qui concerne la notion de dol, non définie par la loi. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

173 Fettweis, Nadine

Cinq années au Congo de Henry M. Stanley : une étude bibliophilique / Nadine Fettweis et Émile van Balberghe - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 7-30 : ill.

De tous les livres de Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904), 'Cinq années au Congo', la traduction française du 'The Congo and the Founding of its Free State' (1885), est celui qui veut célébrer de façon manifeste l'entreprise léopoldienne; c'est le livre fondateur d'un nouvel État: l'État indépendant du Congo, gouverné par un souverain européen: Léopold II, roi des Belges (1835-1909). L'histoire des différentes éditions du 'The Congo and the Founding of its Free State', est fort complexe. C'est aussi le seul texte du grand explorateur à être traduit en français par un Belge, Gérard Harry (1856-1931), à être imprimé en Belgique et à paraître à Bruxelles. Les auteurs n'étudient ici ni le contenu ni

l'illustration de l'édition en langue française de l'ouvrage, mais se limitent à sa description matérielle. Préalablement, ils donnent un bref aperçu des circonstances historiques dans lesquelles il fut rédigé. Outre l'édition en langue originale, ils ont repéré les traductions française, allemande, espagnole, italienne, suédoise, danoise et néerlandaise. La parution en français de ce livre se caractérise par le fait qu'il en existe quatre éditions. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

174 Hendriks, Jan

L'enseignement au Congo belge dans le diocèse de Basankusu 1905-1960 : organisé par les Missionnaires de Mill Hill / Jan Hendriks - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 97-157 : ill., krt., tab.

L'auteur, lui-même missionnaire des Missions étrangères de Mill Hill, Londres, brosse un tableau des efforts que les missionnaires de Mill Hill ont faits dans l'actuel République démocratique du Congo entre 1905 et 1960 pour développer un système d'enseignement catholique d'après les 'Dispositions générales' imposés par l'État belge et le gouvernement du Congo. Après un début tâtonnant, parce qu'aucun des missionnaires n'avait de l'expérience dans l'enseignement, ni de la mentalité de la population, ils se sont mieux organisés dès 1928 et surtout après la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Étant d'une nationalité étrangère, la Société a envoyé un nombre de missionnaires suivre des études en Belgique pour obtenir les qualifications nécessaires pour l'enseignement au Congo. Au moment de l'indépendance, ils avaient créé pour la majorité des jeunes du diocèse de Basankusu, un enseignement primaire de bonne qualité, mais ils ont ni pu ni songé à organiser un enseignement secondaire. Les seules écoles de ce genre qu'ils ont créées sont l'École de Moniteurs, le Petit Séminaire, l'EAP (École d'Apprentissage Pédagogique) et l'EPA (École Professionnelle Agricole). Ann., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

175 Hermans, Robert

Devinettes des Bayaka du Nord et du Centre / Robert Hermans, Omer B. Kyota Kutumisa - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 433-531 : krt.

Les Bayaka habitent le district du Kwango, au sud-ouest de la République démocratique du Congo. Ce terrain a une superficie de 45.000 km². Leur langue, le Yiyaka, est parlée par environ un million de personnes. Les devinettes de ce recueil ont été rassemblées par des élèves du premier degré de l'enseignement secondaire dans les années 1966-1968. Ce genre de la riche tradition orale relève surtout du domaine des adolescents.

Les élèves qui récoltaient ces devinettes, étaient tous originaires de la partie nord et centrale de la région des Bayaka. Le classement des devinettes est basé sur les réponses, notées chaque fois en tête des citations. Elles ont été réduites à quatorze catégories: 1. L'univers; 2. Les saisons; 3. Les lieux de vie; 4. Les esprits; 5. Les hommes; 6. La vie humaine; 7. Le corps humain; 8. Les matériaux; 9. Les instruments; 10. La nourriture; 11. Le tabac et le vin; 12. L'eau et le feu; 13. La végétation; 14. La faune. La traduction des devinettes a été faite et les tons sont notés par Omer B. Kyota Kutumisa suivant le système établi par Joseph N'soko Swa-Kabamba. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

176 Lufungula, Lewono Stanislas

Gustaaf Hulstaert et l'historiographie de Mbandaka / Lufungula Lewono Stanislas - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 31-38 : foto.

La production scientifique de Gustave Hulstaert, missionnaire au Congo pendant 66 ans et décédé et enterré à Bamanya en République démocratique du Congo en 1990, se révèle incontestablement abondante et riche. Sa contribution à l'historiographie de la ville de Coquilhatville/Mbandaka où il a séjourné pendant un demi siècle, est pourtant restée modeste. Le présent article essaie d'élucider ce paradoxe. L'auteur rappelle les études historiques que Hulstaert a consacrées à l'espace concerné, et conclut que le père Hulstaert s'était passionné plutôt pour l'ethnographie et la linguistique mongo. Cependant, il ne se désintéressait pas de l'histoire. En 1937, Hulstaert avait fondé avec son confrère Edmond Boelaert la revue 'Aequatoria'. Il semble que Hulstaert avait tacitement laissé à son confrère le soin d'y publier des articles purement historiques. À partir de 1966, après le décès de Boelaert et avec la renaissance de la revue 'Aequatoria' (sous la dénomination 'Annales Aequatoria'), il commencera à publier ses propres notes - anciennes? - d'histoire sur le territoire mongo et la ville de Mbandaka. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

177 Maalu-Bungi, Lungenyi Lumwe

Note sur la littérature écrite en langues congolaises / Maalu Bungi - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 263-282.

La littérature africaine écrite est dans son expression exophone - anglais, français, portugais - la plus connue du public lettré. Cependant, on ne peut oublier les controverses déjà anciennes sur le statut de cette forme littéraire, liées à la littérarité et l'africanité: usage de l'écriture, origine raciale de l'auteur, langue d'expression, référent culturel, mise en forme, etc. L'auteur donne un aperçu de la littérature écrite notamment

en deux langues congolaises, le ciluba et le kikongo. La littérature luba doit sa naissance au dynamisme des nombreux locuteurs de la langue luba qui l'ont assez tôt portée au rang des langues écrites. Pour les écrivains en langue luba, les périodiques créées pour promouvoir l'évangélisation du Kasayi ont servi et servent encore d'organe d'expression. Les textes littéraires modernes de cette langue ont notamment la forme de poèmes et de contes. Les autres genres sont le théâtre et l'essai. Plus riche et plus variée, la littérature kongo prend naissance et se développe à partir de deux stations missionnaires, Mukimbungu et Kimpese. Le premier périodique en kikongo parut en 1892. Outre les contes publiés dans les revues missionnaires il y a été publié plusieurs recueils de contes ainsi que des romans. La littérature kongo va connaître un tournant décisif de son histoire par la publication en 1935 du plus long roman de cette littérature, à savoir 'Nsamu a Mpanzu' (La vie de Mpanzu) par l'auteur suédois J. Petterson. Finalement, l'auteur signale quelques ouvrages parus en langues lingala et swahili. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

178 Mangulu, Motingea

Mbandaka-Coquilhatville (1883-2002) : échec d'un plan de développement exogène : une lecture par la chanson populaire / Motingea Mangulu - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 179-204.

Le présent article est un examen de la situation sociale de la ville de Mbandaka en République démocratique du Congo de l'époque coloniale à nos jours, à travers deux séries de chansons populaires. La première série de chansons date des années 1930-1950, la seconde série est constituée de chansons des années 1995-2000. Mbandaka, une ville créée artificiellement par les Belges dans le contexte de la lutte d'influences internationales sur l'Afrique, est restée indifférente vis-à-vis de l'action civilisatrice de grande envergure menée par la politique coloniale pour son développement socioéconomique. Les données sur la vie sociale pendant l'époque coloniale proviennent notamment de l'ouvrage que Franz M. de Thiers (1956) a consacré au Centre Extra-Coutumier de Coquilhatville. La vie des populations est restée comme au point de départ, c'est-à-dire comme avant l'arrivée de Vangele et Coquilhat chez les Wangatá en 1883. Malgré la crise sociale commencée en 1975, les pillages qui ont précédé la chute de Mobutu, le non-paiement des salaires des fonctionnaires de même que les effets de la guerre civile, les gens vivent encore à Mbandaka tant bien que mal. Le circuit économique moderne étant complètement paralysé, la vie active n'est plus à la Cité ou au centre ville, mais sur les rives du fleuve où se tiennent les principaux marchés. Les animateurs de ce nouvel ordre social ne sont pas les Mongo, qui constituent la majorité de la population, mais les riverains appartenant aussi bien aux

groupes les plus anciens (Libinza, Makútú, Balói) qu'à celui des nouveaux venus (Lokelé). Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

179 Mumbanza mwa Bawele J.

Villages entourés des fossés abandonnés dans le Sud-Ubangi au milieu du XIX^e siècle? : à quels peuples appartenait-ils? / Mumbanza Mwa Bawele J. - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 53-76 : krt., tab.

Durant les années 1920-1930, les vestiges des villages entourés de fossés ont été découvert dans le district actuel du Sud-Ubangi (République démocratique du Congo). Le territoire couvert par ces anciens villages abandonnés vers le milieu du XIX^e siècle (avant l'arrivée des populations actuelles) comprend une bonne partie des territoires de Libenge, Kungu, Gemena et Budjala. Selon divers auteurs des années 1930, cette 'civilisation des fossés' devait être attribuée aux Lobala (Manganzi) situés le long de l'Ubangi à cheval entre les territoires de Bomongo et de Kungu. Récemment, Vedast Maes (1996) affirmait que les Lobala sont les anciens occupants Bantu du Sud-Ubangi. Mais les migrations vont venir les Lobala du Sud-Est de la vallée de la Ngiri. Le sens de leurs migrations vers le Nord-Ouest ne pouvait pas permettre l'occupation de toute la région. Les Lobala ne peuvent donc pas être les seuls auteurs de la 'civilisation des fossés'. Un groupe connu sous l'appellation de Bomboma-Likaw, venu de la rive droite de l'Ubangi, occupait le territoire entre un bras de la Lua et les sources de la Ngiri. Les Bomboma-Likaw possédaient le même système de défense que les Lobala. Ce système était aussi adopté par leurs voisins Ngombe du groupe Bobo. Sous la poussée des Nbandi, Mbanza et Ngbaka, les Bomboma-Likaw et les Bobo se sont repliés vers le sud, aux sources de la Ngiri et de la Moanda. D'autres Likaw sont allés à la Ndolo-Liboko jusqu'à la Saw-Mbeko, au sud de Budjala. Les villages entourés de fossés et abandonnés dans le Sud-Ubangi appartiennent donc aux Bomboma-Likaw et leurs voisins Bobo. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

180 Nolet, Veerle

Conflict and subversion in the central Congo between 1920 and 1940 / Veerle Nolet - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24 p. 77-96 : krt.

The interwar colonial period in the Congo (present-day Democratic Republic of Congo) is often considered as peaceful and as an example of stability under Belgian rule. Revolts and contestations arose before and after, but not during the twenty years between 1920

and 1940. This article counters this idea by providing proof of the contrary. The evidence that is presented here focuses on social and political conflicts that occurred in three districts located in the central Congo, namely the Equateur/Tshuapa district, the Lac Léopold II district and the Sankuru district. The majority of the information is based on colonial archival data. The author concludes that there is a strong interconnection between several events that took place in the three districts. Most of the violent meetings occurred in the first years of the twenties and between 1928 and 1932, which was the time of two severe economic crises. The consequences of these crises formed a favourable context for general dissatisfaction and revolts. In most of the cases presented there appears an interaction between political agitation and religious support. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

181 Roosen, Jozef

Le premier catéchisme jésuite dans la mission du Kwango 1896 / Jozef Roosen - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2003), vol. 24, p. 39-51 : tab.

Lorsqu'en 1893 les jésuites belges commençaient la mission du Kwango dans l'État Indépendant du Congo (l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo), ils manquaient même de manuel pour apprendre la langue. Un ancien missionnaire jésuite des Indes et du Zambèze, le Père Delplace, se faisait autodidacte pour apprendre le kikongo de San Salvador (do Congo). Il composa un dictionnaire Fioti (Kongo)-Français, et un manuel d'apprentissage de la langue, édité à Bruges en 1895. Ainsi préparé, il composa enfin un catéchisme: 'Katekisimu ovo Malongi ma Nzambi', édité anonymement en 1896 à Bruges, et adopté dans la mission jésuite du Kwango. Ce catéchisme inspirera en 1903 le premier catéchisme pour enfants en dialecte local (kintandu): 'Katekisimu dindwelo di bana ba Dibundu di Katolika'. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

182 Vansina, Jan

The many uses of forgeries: the case of Douville's 'Voyage au Congo' / Jan Vansina - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 369-387.

On 30 March 1832, the Société de Géographie de Paris awarded its prestigious golden medal to Jean-Baptiste Douville "for his travels in the Congo and in Equinoctial Africa". By August 1832, however, Douville was being denounced as an adventurer whose 'Voyage au Congo et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique équinoxiale fait dans les années 1828, 1829, et 1830' was not a major landmark in geographical exploration, but a forgery. By the spring of 1833, it was generally accepted that, while Douville had actually been in

Angola, he had neither travelled outside its limits nor made the discoveries for which he had been honoured, and he was soon forgotten. The author of the present paper, however, when turning to the study of the social history of Ambaca (Angola), found that most of Douville's descriptions of local sociopolitical conditions and practices for the lands within the territory could be relied upon and were quite informative. This prompted the present attempt to delineate what is reliable evidence in Douville's travels and what it is evidence for. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GABON

183 Messi Me Nang, Clotaire

Les Archives nationales du Gabon : déliquescence d'une institution documentaire / Clotaire Messi Me Nang - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2005), no. 3, p. 157-164.

Les Archives nationales du Gabon peinent à couvrir l'ensemble des missions qui leur sont assignées: collecte, traitement, conservation et diffusion des documents primaires sur le territoire national. Constatant les problèmes qui la touchent, le présent article considère la genèse, le cadre législatif et le fonctionnement de cette institution, Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

184 Kjaer, Anne Mette

'Old brooms can sweep too!': an overview of rulers and public sector reforms in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya / Anne Mette Kjaer - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 389-413.

New leaders are often assumed to be better able to push for policy and sector reform because they are less tied in by established patronage networks. This article discusses this assumption by examining public sector reform in three East African countries under different leaders (Tanzania during the Mwinyi and Mkapa regimes, Kenya under Moi and on the recent election of Kibaki, and Uganda under Museveni, both as new and aging leader). It finds that while neopatrimonialism is an important reason why public sector reform is often blocked, this paradigm cannot explain why some public sector reforms are actually implemented. New leaders are not always new brooms, and whether they are so depends as much on formal conditions, such as the existence of a political

coalition, as on informal neopatrimonial factors. The article also finds that in some cases, old brooms can sweep too. When succession is institutionalized, as the Tanzanian case shows, even a relatively weak leader can carry out reform effectively in his second term because he does not have to consider reelection. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

185 Pattman, Rob

'Dear diary I saw an angel, she looked like heaven on earth' : sex talk and sex education / Rob Pattman and Fatuma Chege - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 103-112.

The authors highlight some of the problems involved in teaching HIV/AIDS education in southern and eastern Africa, and especially in generating open discussion among pupils about sex and sexuality. They draw on the findings of a UNICEF-funded study, held in 2001 in Botswana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in which they were involved as research consultants. The study focused on 'young people, gender, sexuality and HIV/AIDS education'. In Botswana, Rwanda and Kenya, teachers and young people were interviewed about their experiences with teaching/learning HIV/AIDS education. Young people were also interviewed more generally, in all the countries, about what it was like being a boy or girl of their age. The authors argue that HIV/AIDS education, as it is commonly taught, as a series of moral injunctions, silences young people. They propose HIV/AIDS pedagogies which emulate the practices the researchers adopted when researching the views of boys and girls concerning gender and sexuality. Because they were addressed as experts about themselves and in a holistic and non-judgemental way, the interviewees were able to speak about anxieties and pleasures, many of which related to sexuality. The authors argue for approaches to HIV/AIDS education which challenge gender power relations without alienating boys by problematizing them, and without reproducing stereotypes of boys as subjects and girls as objects of sexual desire. Rather than addressing girls and boys as unitary gendered subjects, they argue for approaches in HIV/AIDS education which are responsive to the different and contradictory ways boys and girls present themselves and talk about sexual desire and the opposite sex in different contexts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

KENYA

186 Bouvier, Paule

L'enjeu des élections du 27 décembre 2002 au Kenya / par Paule Bouvier - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 4 p. 449-466.

Le scrutin qui se déroula au Kenya, le 27 décembre 2002, à trois niveaux: local, législatif et présidentiel, fut souvent présenté après que les résultats eurent été proclamés - victoire de Mwai Kibaki et du NARC (National Rainbow Coalition) -, comme ayant valeur paradigmatique pour la région, voire le continent. Que l'événement soit d'une importance historique pour l'avenir politique du pays, compte tenu de la conjoncture régnant à ce moment, ne faisait guère de doute, tant pour l'électeur que pour l'observateur national ou extérieur. L'issue du vote fut donc accueillie avec une joie manifeste par la plus grande partie de la population, soulagement pour ceux qui n'étaient pas directement impliqués, résignation pour les candidats évincés. La passation des pouvoirs s'effectua ensuite à un rythme très rapide, sans incident notoire ni tentative de remise en cause. Cela suffit-il pour déclarer que désormais ces élections constituent un référentiel pour toute future opération électorale? Si le cas de figure de l'élection kenyane mérite à l'avenir de faire école, c'est sans doute moins par son caractère 'free and fair' (libres et transparentes) qui, si l'on tient compte des violences ayant jalonné la période préélectorale et des irrégularités s'étant produites lors du scrutin, n'a été somme toute que relatif, mais c'est surtout par la maturité dont ont fait preuve à la fois l'opposition politique, l'électorat kenyan et les perdants eux-mêmes. Bibliogr., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

187 Gender

Gender analysis of economic efficiency in smallholder tea production in Kenya / M.M. Kavoi... [et al.] - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2003), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 33-40 : tab.

The tea industry emphasizes efficient management of strategic inputs, particularly fertilizers, to enhance smallholder yields. The objective of this study was to determine the management efficiency among gender categories of smallholder tea farmers in four districts in Kenya (Kirinyaga and Nyambene in the East Rift Valley and Nandi and Nyamira in the West Rift Valley). Data were collected among 227 tea farmers on the personal characteristics of the farm manager, agronomic practices, input use, output, prices and extension service involvement in tea enterprise. The profit function model was

used to determine the relative efficiency of farm groups as differentiated by gender. Three categories of gender were analysed: female-male, female-joint, and male-joint cases. The results indicated that the co-efficient of the management dummy variable was significant at 5 percent level for female-male, insignificant for female-joint and significant at 5 percent for male-joint cases. The results rejected the hypothesis of equal efficiency between the female-male and male-joint cases at 5 percent level. Female-managed farms were found to be more profitable, and more economically efficient at all observed prices of the variable inputs, given the distribution of the fixed factors of production, while jointly-managed farms are more profitable than male-managed farms. In general, female-managed farms are more efficient and hence more profitable than male-managed tea farms. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

188 Judicial

Judicial reform in Kenya, 1998-2003 / ed. by Ben Sihanya & Philip Kichana. - Nairobi : Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists, 2004. - 204 p. ; 21 cm. - (Judiciary watch series ; no. 1) - Omslag- en rugtitel: Judiciary watch report. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966-95861-4

The chapters in this volume take a closer look at the judiciary in Kenya, especially its role, its performance and the judicial reform proposals since 1998. All chapters are edited from reports submitted to the Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ Kenya) on the judiciary under its Judiciary Watch Project. Most of the studies were concluded in November and December 2003. Chapter 1 addresses the tension between a judicial and an administrative approach to justice and the rule of law. Chapter 2 further explores the theme through a discussion of economic and political phenomena in the administration of justice in Russia and Kenya. Chapter 3 underscores growing concerns regarding the qualifications and competence of judicial officers in Kenya while Chapters 4 and 5 examine personnel, administrative, structural, and institutional reforms since 1998. Chapter 6 looks at the gender and justice perspective and finds the Kenyan judiciary structurally gender biased. Chapter 7 examines the relationship between the Bar and the Bench and their complementary roles in serving the public interest in the administration of justice. Chapters 8 and 9 focus on a textual analysis of the proposals to reform the judiciary, while Chapter 10 focuses on the place of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in Kenya. Contributors: Donald Deya, Albert Kamunde, Wanza Kioko, Tom K'Opere, Muciimi Mbaka, Tony Mochama, Kibe Mungai, Kenneth Mwige, Wilfred Nderitu, Ben Sihanya, Kamotho Waiganjo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

189 Lagat, Job Kibiwot

Determinants of the adoption of water harvesting technologies in the marginal areas of Nakuru District, Kenya : the case of trench and water pan technologies / Job Kibiwot Lagat, Gicuru K. Ithinji and Steven K. Buigut - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2003), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 24-32 : tab.

A priority concern in the marginal areas of Kenya is food security, which can be achieved through the development of technologies relevant to dry-land farming with a strong component of water management. One area where runoff harvesting technologies have been promoted extensively over the last few years is Lare division of Nakuru District, where several institutions have initiated an integrated system of technology generation and transfer to promote water harvesting from runoff. The objective of this study was to investigate factors which influence the adoption of runoff harvesting technologies. A Probit model was used to analyse primary farm level data collected in 2002 from a sample of 124 farmers chosen through a multi-stage sampling procedure. Trained enumerators administered structured questionnaires that detailed information on the adoption status of the farmer, socioeconomic data and household demographics. Results of the Probit analysis show that farm income, farm size, labour requirement, and education of spouses significantly influenced adoption of water harvesting technologies. The study draws some policy recommendations in conclusion. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

190 Muhumuza, William

Varia. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique, 2004. - III, 84 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Les cahiers de l'IFRA, ISSN 16091906 ; 25) - Bevat: Credit and poverty alleviation in Uganda / William Muhumuza ; Étude spatio-temporelle de la rencontre à Dar es Salaam / Cécile Roy ; Internal wrangles, State influence and schisms: competing visions and struggles in the Africa Independent Pentecostal Church in Kenya / Joseph Kariuki. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This issue of "Les cahiers d'Afrique de l'Est" contains 3 articles: William Muhumuza: Credit and poverty alleviation in Uganda. Cécile Roy: Étude spatio-temporelle de la rencontre à Dar es Salaam. Joseph Kariuki: Internal wrangles, State influence and schisms: competing visions and struggles in the Africa Independent Pentecostal Church in Kenya. [ASC Leiden abstract]

191 Ngecha

Ngecha : a Kenyan village in a time of rapid social change / ed. by Carolyn Pope Edwards and Beatrice Blyth Whiting. - Lincoln [etc.] : University of Nebraska Press, cop. 2004. - XIII, 280 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-8032-4809-1

This publication is an intimate study of modernization and nationalization in rural Africa in the early years following Kenyan independence in 1963, as experienced by the people of Ngecha, a village outside Nairobi. From 1968 to 1973 Ngecha was a research site of the Child Development Research Unit, a team that brought together Kenyan and non-Kenyan social scientists under the leadership of John Whiting and Beatrice Blyth Whiting. The study documents how families adapted to changing opportunities and conditions as their former colony became a modern nation, and the key role that women played as agents of change as they became small-scale cash-crop farmers and entrepreneurs. Mothers modified the culture of their parents to meet the evolving national economy, and they participated in the shift from an agrarian to a wage economy in ways that transformed their workloads and perceptions of isolation and individualism within and between households, thereby challenging traditional family-based morals and obligations. Their children, in turn, experienced evolving educational practices and achievement expectations. The elders faced new situations as well as new modes of treatment. The publication includes the long-term reassessments of the observations and conclusions of the research team, and a description of Ngecha today as viewed by Kenyans who participated in the original study. Contributors: Ciarunji Chesaina, Frances Cox, Carolyn Pope Edwards, John Herzog, Violet Nyambura Kimani, Beatrice Blyth Whiting and John W.M. Whiting. [ASC Leiden abstract]

192 Obare, G.A.

Production and productivity effects of informal contract farming in Kenya's smallholder horticultural sub-sector / G.A. Obare and I.M. Kariuki - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2003), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 13-23 : tab.

This paper uses data from a 2001 household survey of small-scale farming households in Kirinyaga District, Kenya, to explore production effects of informal credit contracts in French bean farming, where formal markets for surplus production are seemingly shallow and imperfect. Specifically, it examines whether informal arrangements spur productivity and intensity of inputs use. A three-stage least square modelling strategy was used to quantify the direct and indirect effects of contracts on French bean output conditional upon infrastructure, institutional and farmer-specific socioeconomic factors.

The results show that the use of fertilizer, pesticides and high yielding variety seeds, and French bean output price have direct positive and significant effects on productivity. On the other hand, the period under contract negatively and significantly affects productivity. Indirectly, however, informal contract - proxied by credit value - and farm size positively influence productivity through significant variable input use intensity whereas the input market prices negatively and significantly influence variable input demand. Policy implications are drawn. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

193 Simatei, Tirop

Colonial violence, postcolonial violations: violence, landscape, and memory in Kenyan fiction / Tirop Simatei - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2005), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 85-94.

One of the most persistent concerns of Kenyan literature is violence generated by colonial injustice and perpetuated in independence Kenya through unaltered colonial structures and institutions. In their fiction, the Kenyan writers discussed in this article demonstrate complex linkages between colonial violence, the violent responses to it, and the violations of the rights of citizens in the postcolonial nation-State. Violence is seen as a crucial tool to both revolutionary nationalism and the constitution of the revolutionary subject, while colonial representation of land and its inhabitants becomes a form of epistemic violence to the extent that it involves immeasurable disruption and erasure of local cultural systems. Colonial representation aimed at the suppression of the difference of the 'other' is countered in Kenyan literature through a grammar of contestation that constructs not only a counterdiscourse to colonial ideologies of conquest and domination, but also a liberation aesthetics that justifies anticolonial violence while legitimating postcolonial struggles. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

194 Harrow, Kenneth W.

"Ancient tribal warfare": foundational fantasies of ethnicity and history / Kenneth W. Harrow - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2005), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 34-45.

Narratives of the genocide in Rwanda, counternarratives denying one version or another, return to the foundation fantasy, to the objectification of the other, and to historicist constructions that obscure as they reveal their perspective on the events. Each narrative arose from positions of defensiveness along with the kinds of misrecognition that mark how the subject comes to form an identity, an ego identity. This

article presents a way to think about this process, and to understand the narratives that were formed, the texts that were written, and the politics of memorialization that are inscribed in all of these acts of narrating the remembrance of the genocide, including the writing of novels about the events. It argues that the more the commemoration of the genocide focuses our attention on the events of 1994, and restricts the boundaries of time to that period, the more our attention is diverted from the events in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the involvement of the Rwandan government; and the more the spatial divisions and objectification of others will be served, providing the conditions of possibility for genocides and atrocities that would seem to have no end. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

195 Horreur

L'horreur qui nous prend au visage : l'État français et le génocide : rapport de la Commission d'enquête citoyenne / sous la dir. de Laure Coret et François-Xavier Verschave. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 587 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 02906600) - Bibliogr.: p. 539-545. - Met bijl., filmogr., index, noten. ISBN 2-8458-6620-8

Un ensemble d'associations et de citoyens a estimé que le rapport de la mission parlementaire sur les massacres perpétrés au Rwanda en 1994, rapport concluant à une "erreur" d'appréciation politique, occultait le rôle véritable joué à l'époque par l'armée et l'État français. Du 22 au 26 mars 2004 s'est réunie la "Commission d'enquête citoyenne sur le rôle de la France durant le génocide des Tutsi au Rwanda en 1994". Le présent Rapport est une retranscription presque intégrale des sessions, qui ont par ailleurs été filmées. Il comprend des reproductions de documents en annexe. Outre les témoignages de Rwandais qui ont échappé aux massacres, on trouve ceux de journalistes, d'écrivains, d'africanistes tels que Mehdi Ba, Colette Braekman, Jean-Pierre Chrétien, Alison des Forges, Géraud du Geouffre de la Pradelle, Franck Johannès, Jean-Christophe Ruffin, Gaëtan Sebudandi, Yves Ternon, François-Xavier Verschave. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

196 Lemarchand, René

Mythologie et violence politique / par René Lemarchand - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 3, p. 309-317.

Quelle explication donner au meurtre de masse? À cette question, qui ne cesse de nous solliciter, n'existe pas de réponse définitive. L'hypothèse d'une rationalité de l'acte irrationnel nous renvoie à la question de savoir quel type de rationalité préside à

l'indicible, à l'extermination systématique de millions d'êtres humains dont le seul crime est leur appartenance identitaire. Sans doute la dimension idéologique est-elle incontournable, mais celle-ci tend à masquer le paysage mythique qui entoure la dynamique génocidaire. Ses racines sont à rechercher au niveau des représentations collectives issues de la langue, de l'histoire, de la culture: leur réappropriation et manipulation par les médias et les élites qui les contrôlent mettent au jour une forme de rationalité instrumentale qui échappe le plus souvent à l'observateur occidental. C'est en ce sens que les cas du Rwanda, du Cambodge et de la Bosnie nous invitent à repenser le cadre explicatif des violences génocidaires. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

197 Silence

Silence sur un attentat : le scandale du génocide rwandais / Groupe d'experts internationaux sous la dir. de Charles Onana. - Paris : Éditions Duboiris, cop. 2005. - 117 p. ; 21 cm. - (Secrets d'état) - Acte du colloque organisé en avril 2003 à Paris par les Éditions Duboiris. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-9513159-6-1

Ce livre revient sur l'attentat qui a coûté la vie à deux chefs d'État africains, le président du Rwanda Juvénal Habyarimana et celui du Burundi Cyprien Ntaryamira le 6 avril 1994, et à d'autres personnes dont le chef d'état-major des Forces armées rwandaises, le général Déogratias Nsabimana, L'avion dans lequel ils se trouvaient fut abattu par un tir de missile à l'aéroport de Kigali (Rwanda). Le doute subsiste sur les commanditaires de cet acte. Le présent livre souligne l'importance de cet événement, puisque dès le lendemain de l'attentat commencèrent les massacres qui allaient endeuiller le Rwanda tout entier. Alors que l'attentat a pu être attribué à des extrémistes hutus, une autre thèse est avancée ici, celle de la culpabilité de la branche militaire du FPR (Front Patriotique Rwandais). Différents témoignages de personnalités, hommes politiques, anciens militaires, journalistes, avocats, ont été regroupés en deux parties: 1) Malaise autour d'un attentat terroriste au Rwanda en 1994 et 2) La justice internationale cache la vérité sur un acte terroriste. Textes: 1) Les présidents Habyarimana, Mobutu et moi avant l'attentat (par Honoré N'Gbanda-Nzambo Ko Atumba, ancien ministre de la Défense du Zaïre) - Le Front Patriotique Rwandais et le 6 avril 1994 : vus de la Mission des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda (MINUAR) (par le colonel Luc Marchal, commandant du secteur Kigali pour les casques bleus de l'ONU en 1994) - Malaise belge face à l'attentat du 6 avril 1994 au Rwanda : Silence autour du suivi de la Commission sénatoriale d'enquête (par Alain de Brouwer, criminologue et ancien conseiller politique

à l'Internationale démocrate chrétienne) - Comment l'attentat du 6 avril 1994 a déstabilisé le Rwanda et toute la région des Grands Lacs (par Wayne Madsen, journaliste d'investigation). 2) La position du TPIR sur l'attentat du 6 avril 1994 (par Jean Yaovi Degli, avocat au Tribunal Pénal International pour le Rwanda) - De l'invisible attentat aux faux experts : le combat de la défense au Tribunal Pénal International pour le Rwanda (par Tiphaine Dickson, avocate au TPIR) - Le procès gênant du colonel Bagosora (par Raphaël Constant, avocat) - Vers la liberté par la voie de la justice (par Juan Carrero). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

TANZANIA

198 Landau, Loren B.

Challenge without transformation: refugees, aid and trade in western Tanzania / Loren B. Landau - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 31-59 : tab.

Through a comparison of shifting material practices in two generally similar rural western Tanzanian districts (Kasulu and Mpwapwa), this paper traces the effects of a humanitarian influx - the arrival of Burundian and Congolese refugees and international relief - on the economic practices of the host population in one of these districts: Kasulu. Since 1995, Kasulu has experienced the influx of tens of thousands of refugees. The paper argues that, despite popular and government claims to the contrary, there is little evidence that the influx has effected a transformation of citizens' economic lives. While changes in exchange and resource use patterns have occurred in the five years since the influx began, they are not fundamental and many are better attributed to shifts in macroeconomic policy than to the refugees, the presence of the relief agencies or the distribution of humanitarian aid. The fact that the influx has not induced a shift towards increased market activity and capitalist modes of production not only challenges government and popular pronouncements, but also reaffirms the resilience of localized modes of production against external market pressures. Research was carried out in 1999-2000 by way of a mix of ethnographic and survey techniques. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

199 Local

Local land law and globalization : a comparative study of peri-urban areas in Benin, Ghana and Tanzania / Gordon R. Woodman, Ulrike Wanitzek, Harald Sippel (eds.). - Münster : Lit Verlag, cop. 2004. - XVII, 368 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 09387285 ; 21) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3-8258-7843-0

This book is a study of the effects of global influences on local activity in relation to the land laws in some urban and peri-urban localities in three African countries. It begins with a theoretical consideration of the concept of globalization and of the way in which it may inform research in the social scientific study of law. The three chapters which form the core of the book are detailed, empirical studies of the effects of globalizing processes on the living land laws observed in selected communities in Benin, Ghana and Tanzania. The last chapter consists of some comparative conclusions. The study is part of the interdisciplinary research programme on "Local Action in Africa in the Context of Global Influences" (Humanities Collaborative Research Centre, SFB/FK 560) at the University of Bayreuth, Germany. Contributors: Ahonagnon Noël Gbaguidi, Ibrahim Juma, Kasim Kasanga, Harald Sippel, Ulrich Spellenberg, Ulrike Wanitzek, Gordon R. Woodman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

200 Marandu, Edward E.

Licensing laws and implications for private investment: the case of Tanzania / Edward E. Marandu - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 363-384 : tab.

This article investigates the licensing provisions in the Electricity Ordinance of Tanganyika, the principal Act governing the electricity sector in Tanzania since 1931, that are believed to influence private sector investment. There are three main strands to the analytical methodology - textual analysis, actual practice and perceptions of key stakeholders. The findings suggest that there is sufficient evidence to support the belief that the existing licensing laws in Tanzania do not provide the necessary features for attracting private investment, namely clarity, efficiency and transparency. More specifically the Electricity Ordinance is so outdated that it is not fit for amendment; instead it should be considered for revocation and a new law be enacted. The new law should: (a) provide for a clear licensing procedure in the sense that it should specify what activities need licence; who can apply for licence; where one can apply for licence; what documents to fill; (b) provide for efficiency-enforcing provisions such as stipulating the time frame for the regulator to finish processing an application; (c) provide for a transparent licensing procedure in the sense that it should prescribe a large amount of openness (publishing of applications and that minutes be on open display as required in Uganda and Zimbabwe). The proposed multisector regulator for utilities is a step in the right direction for it reduces the chances for regulatory capture, thus reinforcing transparency in the dealings of the regulator. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, adapted]

201 Muhumuza, William

Varia. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique, 2004. - III, 84 p. : tab. ; 22 cm.
- (Les cahiers de l'IFRA, ISSN 16091906 ; 25) - Bevat: Credit and poverty alleviation in Uganda / William Muhumuza ; Étude spatio-temporelle de la rencontre à Dar es Salaam / Cécile Roy ; Internal wrangles, State influence and schisms: competing visions and struggles in the Africa Independent Pentecostal Church in Kenya / Joseph Kariuki. - Met bibliogr., noten.

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202 Ndanshau, Michael O.A.

The currency ratio in Tanzania: an econometric analysis / Michael O.A. Ndanshau - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 269-286 : tab.

This article presents a study which tested some key hypotheses on the determinants of the currency ratio in Tanzania. The econometric results suggest that real income is, as theorized, negatively related to and a significant determinant of the currency ratio in Tanzania. The estimated income elasticity coefficient, found to be far less than unity, suggests there is poor substitution between currency and demand deposits in Tanzania. The results also showed that expected inflation was negatively related to the currency ratio in Tanzania. While the structural adjustment programme (SAP) was found to increase and shift upward the currency ratio function in Tanzania, the liberalization of the financial sector was found to shift decrease and shift downward the currency ratio function. Most institutional variables were found to lack the expected sign and significance in explaining the currency ratio in Tanzania, probably because of inadequacy of the proxies used. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

203 Wolanski, Eric

The Serengeti: an example of successful development through conservation made possible by North-South partnership / by Eric Wolanski - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2004), année 50, no. 3, p. 261-269 : foto's, krt.

The partnership between Tanzania and the Frankfurt Zoological Society, a German NGO, in saving and managing the Serengeti ecosystem has been a major socioeconomic success. The Serengeti is now supporting about 40 percent of the tourism industry in Tanzania and 25 percent of the foreign income of Tanzania. The Serengeti tourism industry supports the direct employment of about 50,000 people in Tanzanian tourism industry. Furthermore, the revenues from the park help support human development in the buffer zones around the park. This also directly benefits at least 50,000 impoverished, local people. Their increased prosperity also helps to restore and maintain law and order, and this further attracts local investment and development and contributes to poverty alleviation. Bibliogr., sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

204 Kiiza, Barnabas A.

Microfinance programs in Uganda : an analysis of household participation and investment behavior / Barnabas A. Kiiza and Glenn D. Pederson - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2003), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 66-80 : tab.

This paper examines low-income household participation in microfinance credit programmes in Uganda and the effects on investment behaviour from repeated access to these institutions. A survey was conducted of Pride Africa and the Uganda Women's Finance Trust (UWFT) borrowers for the calendar years 2000-2001 in the districts of Mbale, Jinja, Mukono and Masaka. Primary household data were collected for 150 borrowing and 235 nonborrowing households. The major occupational categories of the respondents included civil servants, traders, farmers, other self-employed persons, farm labourers and landlords. The results indicate that the most significant factors influencing the decision of a household to participate are proximity to microfinance institutions (MFIs), dual sources of household income, and income stability. Once the decision has been made to participate, repeated use of the financial services of MFIs has a positive impact on household investment in health, education, and consumption. Repeated access to credit from an MFI significantly raises the likelihood that a household will invest more in nutrition, health and education. Through repeated access to credit, income and wealth effects are generated that may reduce vulnerability to poverty. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

205 Makara, Sabiti

Voting for democracy in Uganda : issues in recent elections / ed. by Sabiti-Makara, Geoffrey B. Tukahebwa, Foster E. Byarugaba. - Kampala : LDC Publishers, 2003. - IX, 303 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 298-303. - Met noten.

Under the National Resistance Movement (NRM), which has reigned in Uganda since 1986 to date, efforts have been made to reinstate a democratic process. Despite the frequency of elections under the NRM regime, such elections have had little effect on NRM's policies, its ideological predisposition and on its regime structures. The essays in this volume study the 1996 presidential and parliamentary elections. The volume also includes chapters on the gender dimensions of the elections, the 1998 local council elections, the referendum of 2000 on political systems in Uganda and the 2001 presidential elections. The essays show the strength and weakness of elections and their central role in the transition to democracy in Uganda. Contributors: Sabiti Makara, Geoffrey B. Tukahebwa, A.G.G. Gingyera-Pinyawa, Quintas Obong-Oula, Foster Byarugaba, Akiiki Mujaju, Aaron K. Kabweru Mukwaya, Josephine Ahikire, William Muhumuza. [ASC Leiden abstract]

206 Mugisha, J.

The relationship between socio-economic characteristics of maize farmers and household food security in eastern Uganda / J. Mugisha and S. Nagujja - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2003), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 2-12 : krt., tab.

Efforts have been made to increase maize production in Uganda through promotion of improved maize varieties. However, in 1996 the growing of local varieties was still prevalent with 95 percent of farmers planting a portion of their field with local varieties and only 5 percent planting improved varieties. The disparity between farmers' actual yields and those that they could obtain with improved varieties has led to a number of concerns of which food security is paramount. The present study compares the socioeconomic characteristics of 187 improved maize and local maize growers in Bugiri, Busia, Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli, Kapchorwa, Mbale, Pallisa, Soroti and Tororo districts in eastern Uganda, and establishes the relationship between farmers' socioeconomic characteristics and household food security. Data were obtained from household and plot level surveys carried out in 2000-2001. All socioeconomic characteristics were found to be nonsignificant, which implies that improved maize growers and local maize growers do not differ statistically in any aspect. The Subsistence Potential Ratio for improved maize growers was 0.54, while that for local maize growers was 0.42, though the difference was not significant. Analysis using a consumption model revealed that a

significant relationship existed between household food security and income, labour hours exported and imported by a household, education level of household head, number of extension visits, and area allocated to improved maize varieties. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

207 Mugume, Adam

Credit constraints among Ugandan firms : micro-economic evidence / Adam Mugume - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2003), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 52-65 : graf., tab.

This study investigates the determinants of credit accessibility in Uganda and the likely consequences for firms' investment expenditure. In particular, it examines the existence and nature of credit constraints by using firm level data; identifies factors that determine credit accessibility; and assesses whether there is a biased distribution of credit in terms of firm size and production sector. The analysis is based on the World Bank's 1999 firm survey data. Information on firms that had demanded bank credit and were either granted or denied credit is used in a binary choice Probit model, explaining the nature of credit accessibility. The key proposition of the study is that there is discrimination in credit allocation. The empirical evidence indicates that credit from the banking sector is firm-specific and sector-influenced and that small firms find it most difficult to get loans from financial institutions, perhaps because agency, information, enforcement and transactions costs are higher. A fundamental policy concern is the fact that firms engaged in agriculture are less likely to obtain credit, despite the fact that agriculture is arguably Uganda's engine of growth. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

208 Muhumuza, William

Varia. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique, 2004. - III, 84 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Les cahiers de l'IFRA, ISSN 16091906 ; 25) - Bevat: Credit and poverty alleviation in Uganda / William Muhumuza ; Étude spatio-temporelle de la rencontre à Dar es Salaam / Cécile Roy ; Internal wrangles, State influence and schisms: competing visions and struggles in the Africa Independent Pentecostal Church in Kenya / Joseph Kariuki. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This issue of "Les cahiers d'Afrique de l'Est" contains 3 articles: William Muhumuza: Credit and poverty alleviation in Uganda. Cécile Roy: Étude spatio-temporelle de la rencontre à Dar es Salaam. Joseph Kariuki: Internal wrangles, State influence and schisms: competing visions and struggles in the Africa Independent Pentecostal Church in Kenya. [ASC Leiden abstract]

209 Muwanga, Nansozi K.

The politics of higher education reform : the case of Makerere University / by Nansozi K. Muwanga - In: *African Journal of Political Science*: (2004), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 51-70 : graf., tab.

The political and economic crises of the 1970s and 1980s left an indelible mark on social services in Uganda. Using Makerere University as a case study, the paper shows how the adverse consequences of the crises unleashed on the educational sector were revised through reforms along 'liberal' lines. Underfunding of education, a major outcome of the crises, led to a brain drain and a deterioration in the quality of teaching and learning. Governance in the higher education sector was adversely affected as the central authority of the University found it increasingly difficult to demand or receive the cooperation of students, staff and faculty. However, from the early 1990s, an extensive institutional reorganization of Makerere University was embarked upon. Reform measures in the areas of financing, administration, and programmes, have put the University on a path of transformation that is radical and irreversible. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

210 Hide

Hide and seek : taking account of small arms in Southern Africa / ed. by Chandré Gould and Guy Lamb. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2004. - 334 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 1-919913-68-8

In 2001, Gun Free South Africa (GFSA), in collaboration with the Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR), initiated a research project on small arms and light weapons in southern Africa. The objective of this project was to examine the trade, use and control of small arms and light weapons for the period 1994-2003. Research was undertaken in the following nine countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe by in-country researchers. This book presents the results of the research project. It comprises nine country chapters (in alphabetical order), as well as a concluding chapter that compares and analyses the data from the country studies. The South African chapter is substantially longer and more detailed than the other chapters for two reasons. First, the nature and extent of firearm ownership,

manufacture, trade, use and misuse is substantially greater in South Africa than in any other country in southern Africa. Second, South African researchers were able to access a wide variety of data, due to the relative sophistication of the data management systems of the South African Police Service and South African National Defence Force, and the existence of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, which gives South Africans the right to request information that is held by the State (with some exceptions). In the other eight countries, most researchers experienced difficulties in gaining access to detailed State-held information about small arms and light weapons, because governments generally view this information as a matter of national security, and were therefore reluctant to share it with civil society researchers. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

211 Agricultural

Agricultural and rural development in Malawi : macro and micro perspectives / ed. by Tsutomu Takane. - Chiba : Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO), 2005. - 164 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 26 cm. - (Africa research series ; 11) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This collective volume presents the results of the first year of the research project 'Agricultural and rural development in Malawi: past, present and future', conducted from 2004 to 2006 by the Institute of Developing Economies, Japan, in collaboration with the University of Malawi. Contents: Chapter 1: Towards improvement of food security and livelihoods in Malawi: an assessment of policies, strategies and institutional arrangements, by Wycliffe Robert Chilowa. Chapter 2: Agricultural and rural development in Malawi: the role of policies and policy processes, by James Milner. Chapter 3: The role of financial institutions in the economic development of Malawi: commercial banks perspective, by Sera Rose Gondwe. Chapter 4: Tobacco and smallholders in Malawi: village case studies in the Mchinji and Mangochi Districts, by Tsutomu Takane. Chapter 5: The emergence of supermarkets in Malawi: implications for agrifood markets and the small farmer, by Donald Makoka. Chapter 6: An assessment of smallholder farmers' access to produce markets in Malawi: the case of Kasungu RDP (Rural Development Project), by Thabbie Chilongo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

212 Dorward, Andrew

The Malawi 2002 food crisis: the rural development challenge / Andrew Dorward and Jonathan Kydd - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 343-361.

The recent food crisis in Malawi has drawn stark attention to the failures of development policies over the last forty years to create wealth and develop a robust economy or the markets on which such an economy must depend. Current market liberalization policies have achieved at best mixed success in addressing the generic problems inhibiting smallholder agricultural development: low returns to farmers' and service providers' investments, with high risks from natural shocks, price variations, coordination failure and opportunistic behaviour. Post-independence institutional mechanisms in Malawi were more successful in addressing some of these problems, in particular those of coordination risk, although external and internal difficulties led to increasing costs and declining effectiveness of these mechanisms, and to their collapse. They do provide, however, important lessons about the different failures of both market intervention and market liberalization policies. We suggest and discuss a set of critical elements needed for economic development and wealth creation in poor rural areas, and propose four basic principles to guide the search for, and design and implementation of, effective rural development strategies and policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

213 Edriss, Abdi-Khalil

Socio-economic constraints women face when running micro-enterprises : a comparative case study in southern Malawi / Abdi-Khalil Edriss and Esnat Kamvani - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2003), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 41-51 : tab.

Despite the economic support women are getting from loan schemes for their microenterprises, most female-owned microenterprises do not survive the first year or the first six months compared to male-owned microenterprises. The objectives of this study were to identify factors that led to the collapse of most female-owned microenterprises, and the constraints women faced in their businesses in southern Malawi. The study was conducted in 1999-2000 in Zomba district, where banking groups are actively involved in economic empowerment and in promoting microenterprises among women entrepreneurs. Of the 520 microenterprises supported by five rural banking groups, a total of 120 (60 single women and 60 married women) from all the banking groups were randomly sampled for the study. Businesses run by married women were performing better than those run by single women. Husbands were playing key roles in their wives' businesses because often there was joint ownership. The

husbands helped their wives technically, with business decisions, and gave them encouragement and financial support, as indicated by a strong positive relationship between the roles of the husbands and married women's business performance. The main constraints that hindered women in business were paying school fees for their children (48.6 percent), buying food items (35 percent), sickness of children (32.4 percent), selling similar products (18.9 percent), difficulties in paying back loans in weekly instalments (23.3 percent) and unexpected rises in the price of goods (30.5 percent) in the study area. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

214 Hussein, M.K.

Good governance and decentralisation at the local level : the case of Malawi / M.K. Hussein - In: *Politeia*: (2003), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 78-93.

The promotion of good governance through decentralization has been centre stage since the advent of multiparty democracy in most developing countries including Malawi. This article examines the decentralized political and administrative institutions in Malawi and determines the extent to which citizen participation is promoted. The major conclusions drawn in the article are that, firstly, structures at the local level are orientated more towards representative local democracy than towards direct democracy. Secondly, the decentralization process tends to feature the district assembly very highly with little clarity on how community-based institutions are integrated into the local government system. Thirdly, the political, socioeconomic and administrative factors prevailing at the local level need to be addressed pragmatically in order to attain the policy objectives efficiently and effectively. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

215 Lwanda, John

The [in]visibility of HIV/AIDS in the Malawi public sphere / John Lwanda - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 113-126 : tab.

This paper argues that, far from being invisible, issues of sexuality and HIV/AIDS are omnipresent in the African public sphere. However, this presence is not usually found in the medical nor overtly gender/sexual arenas but in general social contexts. Western-derived research models have sought and continue to seek to situate gender and sexual discourse in overt forms, especially when emphasizing public health aspects. Using qualitative and quantitative evidence from his PhD research on popular discourse (particularly popular music) in Malawi, and using some evidence from Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, the author argues that the perceived secrecy is allied to cultural, male/female and intra-female power relations. He finds that significant issues of

sexual and medical concerns are 'hidden' in the easy to decode public social sphere. Using a historical model of the colonial and postcolonial construction of this dominant social public sphere in Malawi he demonstrates that key messages relating to sexuality and sexual behaviour can be easily found in social discourse, from where they can be exploited for health promotion purposes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

216 Larmer, Miles

"If we are still here next year" : Zambian historical research in the context of decline, 2002-2003 / Miles Larmer - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 215-229.

This paper addresses the challenges facing researchers seeking to explore the postcolonial history of Zambia, a country whose social infrastructure in general, and academic and research facilities in particular, are in a state of apparently perpetual decline. It describes some of the major archival resources available and their limitations. It surveys recent and ongoing attempts to document the history of nationalist movements and leaders. Finally, it explores the potential for developing a history of postcolonial Zambia which escapes the assumptions of a still dominant nationalist historiography, and which thereby contributes to a deeper understanding of the lives actually lived by Zambians since independence. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

217 Benson, Koni

'Ukubhinya': gender and sexual violence in Bulawayo, colonial Zimbabwe, 1946-1956 / Koni Benson and Joyce Chadya - In: *Zambezia*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 108-133.

This study is based on an analysis of 81, out of 303, cases of rape that were tried in the city of Bulawayo (present-day Zimbabwe) between 1946 and 1956. In their testimonies, poor and working-class African women spoke of their lived experiences of rape and provide valuable insights into the dynamics of a city undergoing rapid physical and social transformation. These stories include reflections of gender relations and power struggles, which informed, and were influenced by, urbanization. At the centre of these court records was struggle. African women were taking men who raped them to court. These were battles for the power to define the city, both in terms of behaviour, and the use of space. However, Bulawayo was a colonial city, and Europeans had appropriated the power to judge and determine punishment of all criminal offences including rape.

The trials of rape cases provide a window into tensions between both the colonizer and the colonized, between African men and African women, and amongst African men. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Chadya, Joyce M.

'The curse of old age' : elderly workers on Zimbabwe's large scale commercial farms, with particular reference to 'foreign' farm labourers up to 2000 / Joyce M. Chadya and Peter Mayavo - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 12-26.

This paper focuses on the use and abuse of elderly workers on large-scale commercial farms in Zimbabwe in the 20th century. The paper examines the nature and extent of exploitation and discrimination of elderly workers, particularly their confinement to the so-called 'light' tasks, often equally arduous, however, as the so-called ordinary work. The issue of comfortable retirement is also discussed, as well as the consistent failures of the General Agricultural and Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ) to protect and promote the farm workers' interests. Furthermore, the paper examines the adverse effects of the government's land reform programme on farm workers who lack ethnic and nationality rights to own land. At retirement, these 'foreigners', although they have worked in Zimbabwe for most of their lives, have little to look forward to because, having no access to land, they cannot return to their original countries either because of lack of savings. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

219 Chennels, Anthony

The mimic women: early women novelists and white southern African nationalisms / Anthony Chennels - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 71-88.

Basing himself on the work of, amongst others, Frantz Fanon, the author notes that masking is never so successful that a mask is not recognized as a disguise and that mimicry allows both the mimicking medium and the voice or gesture that is being mimicked to be simultaneously recognizable. Then he uses the case of Rhodesian women writers to illustrate this argument. In Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), women were considered the bearers of sons and daughters for the new country, and women writers were responsible for providing the narratives that would legitimize the birth of a new nation. In the cacophony of multiple and competing voices they had to command a voice that spoke with authority even if that involved mimicking other voices: if the southern African woman writer wanted to be taken seriously, she had to appropriate the tone and the perspectives of the metropole. Cynthia Stockley's 'Poppy: the story of a South African girl' (1910) serves as an illustration. Attention is also briefly paid to Stockley's

'The claw' (1911) and novels by Gertrude Page. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

220 Chibaya, O.

An investigation into the effects of the quality of assignments on performance among third year students at Masvingo Teachers' College / O. Chibaya and R. Ziso - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 196-213 : tab.

Using a questionnaire, the authors examine the effects of the quantity of assignments on the quality of performance among third-year students at Masvingo Teachers' College (Zimbabwe). 100 students and 54 lecturers participated in the study. The areas investigated include students' views on availability of resources including time, teaching materials and other related resources during assignment research and writing. The authors conclude that giving assignments is not coordinated in the college, and as a result due dates for different assignments usually clash. Furthermore, students are not given adequate lectures or guidance on assignment writing, thus affecting the quality of their work. Also, students are given too many assignments in different subject areas. Finally, library resources do not match the student ratio. Recommendations for improvement are presented in conclusion. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

221 Chipunza, Linda

Equal opportunities in educational management in institutions of higher learning : an agenda for gender / Linda Chipunza - In: *Zambezia*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 1-8 : tab.

Within the organizational structures and processes of educational institutions in developing countries, gender plays a much larger role than is often realized. Taking Zimbabwe as an example, this paper looks at opportunities for women in educational management in institutions of higher learning. In Zimbabwe, there are no longer any legal barriers to equality in the teaching profession. However, the problem that continues to challenge policymakers in Zimbabwe and elsewhere is how to develop an education service that is free from bias, stereotyping and discrimination in the face of deeply ingrained cultural and religious attitudes. The paper presents arguments advocating the case for women in school management, as well as strategies for change. It argues that strategies for genuine opportunities, and not the mere inclusion of females in decisionmaking, ought to be considered under three main categories, namely, positive discrimination or forceful legislation, training, and institutional development. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

222 Chitando, Ezra

Beyond phenomenology: teaching African traditional religions in a Zimbabwean university / Ezra Chitando - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 177-195.

This paper argues that the trivialization of African traditional religions by Christianity in Zimbabwe requires that Zimbabwean university educators should use an assertive and positively empowering approach to bring the two on a par. Effective learning is prevented for as long as Christianity is understood as the paragon of human religiosity. Transcending phenomenological neutrality is necessitated by the disadvantaged position currently occupied by African traditional religions. Once African traditional religions have been catapulted to their rightful place alongside other religions of the world, phenomenological techniques can be reclaimed and applied. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

223 Englert, Birgit

Von Medien, Eliten und denen, die keiner fragt... : Landreform in Zimbabwe / Birgit Englert - In: *Stichproben*: (2001), Jg. 1, Nr. 1, p. 29-55.

Der Diskurs über die Landreform in Zimbabwe ist von Vorurteilen und Emotionen geprägt, hinter denen die wirtschaftlichen und politischen Fakten untergehen. Dieser Beitrag setzt daher zunächst den verschiedenen Akteuren und ihren Argumentationslinien auseinander. Nach einem Überblick über die jüngsten Entwicklungen im Jahr 2000 folgt ein Rückblick auf 110 Jahre Landpolitik in Zimbabwe, die auch als Geschichte der Enteignungen bezeichnet werden kann. Nach der Unabhängigkeit 1980 wurde eine Landreform begonnen, die nach einer starken Anfangsphase aus außen- und innenpolitischen Gründen in den Hintergrund gedrängt wurde. Die Korruption der zimbabweanischen Elite nahm zu und die Ziele der Landumverteilung änderten sich zum Nachteil der armen Bevölkerungsmehrheit. Aus welchen Gründen das Thema wieder aktuell wurde ist Teil der Debatte. Offensichtlich ist jedoch, daß Mugabe aufgrund der populistischen und rassistisch geprägten Regierungspolitik der Briten als Reaktion auf die Besetzung von 'weißen' Farmen, innerhalb Zimbabwes wieder Sympathien zurückgewann, die er durch seine Machtpolitik bereits verloren gehabt hatte. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

224 Hungwe, Kedmon Nyasha

Emergent literacies: raising questions about the place of computer technologies in education and society in a developing country : the case of Zimbabwe / Kedmon Nyasha Hungwe - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 121-141.

This paper discusses the meaning of literacy in a technologically changing world. The rapidly expanding use of computer technologies in society has prompted calls for the reorientation of education and training curricula. The dominant conception of the 'digital divide' between poor and affluent societies has been in terms of access to hardware and connectivity. The question of content has been peripheral. The paper argues that this is a major oversight, as the digital divide is also a content divide. The advent of computer technologies has not made traditional skills of reading and writing redundant. Proposals that give unqualified support for computerization as a developmental tool should, therefore, be viewed more critically. In this context, the paper focuses on the role of educational institutions, using Zimbabwe as a case study. It concludes that there are no reasons for introducing Zimbabwean children in the primary school to computer technologies. In secondary schools the use of computer technologies should be encouraged, but there is a need to use these technologies across the curriculum, as tools for solving authentic problems, rather than teaching isolated skills that have no clear applications. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

225 Karekwaivenani, George

A history of the Rhodesian Stock Exchange : the formative years, 1946-1952 / George Karekwaivenani - In: *Zambezia*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 9-34 : tab.

This paper traces the history and operations of the Rhodesia Stock Exchange (RSE) between its establishment in 1946 and 1952. It traces the growth of the Exchange in this period and examines its functions and impact on the economy of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). In the first seven years of its existence, the RSE met with a number of problems, but also scored much success. The RSE was set up at a time when the Southern Rhodesian economy was experiencing an economic boom, and the RSE played its role, albeit a small one, in promoting the boom. The main problem of the Exchange was foreign domination, both in terms of the listed companies and the money invested on it. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

226 Manwa, H.A.

"Think manager, think male" : does it apply to Zimbabwe? / H.A. Manwa - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 60-75 : tab.

Extant literature confirms that the variables aggressiveness, competitiveness, logic and objectivity are normally associated with males, while emotion, intuition, modesty and submissiveness are normally associated with females, and that "think manager, think male" is the norm the world over. Because there is little empirical evidence from the African continent to confirm this view, the present study tests this claim by investigating perceptions of managers in senior and middle management (including black females, white females, black males and white males) in 4 commercial banks and 140 hotels in Zimbabwe, investigating the degree to which each of the characteristics mentioned above was associated with either females or males, or considered important for upward mobility into senior management positions. It appears that female characteristics are not considered appropriate for upward mobility into senior management levels, and females are excluded from successfully competing for senior management positions because of their gender. Furthermore, the study shows that there are differences in cultural orientation between white and black Zimbabweans. The view of the whites seems to be aligned to the Anglo-Saxon view reported in the reviewed literature, while blacks seem to be affected by a different cultural orientation. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

227 Manzungu, Emmanuel

The theory and practice of governance of water resources in Zimbabwe / Emmanuel Manzungu and Krasposy Kujinga - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 191-212 : krt., tab.

Since independence in 1980, agricultural land reform in Zimbabwe has been receiving and continues to receive extensive discussion, although the question of how the distributed land will be governed has not been spelt out adequately. This paper examines the issue of governance of water resources in Zimbabwe since water and land are complementary in agricultural production. The question being addressed is whether the theory of governance of water resources, as laid out in the 1998 Water Act and the 1998 Zimbabwe National Water Authority Act, is leading to an improvement of the management of water resources in the country. The analysis is based on a record of minutes of the Save Catchment Council as well as the Odzi and Upper Save Subcatchment Council meetings, held between July 1999 and November 2001. These Councils represent the new institutions created to ensure local participation in the management of water resources. The analysis focuses on the functions and responsibilities assigned to the institutions, the power and authority that they are allowed to wield and their capacity in relation to information, knowledge, and skill base. The paper shows that the issue of governance of water resources in Zimbabwe is imbued

with a lot of theory, which is difficult to follow in practice. For example, it has not guaranteed the empowerment of all stakeholders. There is a need to revisit some of the regulations to make them facilitate good governance of water resources through strong local participation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

228 Mapfumo, John

Career perceptions and visions of boys and girls in secondary schools in Zimbabwe : some implications for teachers and parents / John Mapfumo, Regis Chireshe, Munhuweyi Peresuh - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 156-173 : tab.

This study investigates the career aspirations and visions of boys and girls in secondary schools in Zimbabwe. The participants consisted of 60 boys and 60 girls of between 12 and 16 years of age from eight urban and rural schools in Manicaland and Masvingo educational regions. An open-ended questionnaire was used to generate data, and the Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to analyse the data. The results indicate a strong relationship between male and female job perceptions, and there was an agreement among boys and girls that male jobs include engineering, building, management, security services, mining, driving, etc. The female jobs indicated include nursing, catering, designing, teaching, secretarial and domestic work. Furthermore, relatives and teachers are most influential in determining boys' and girls' career choices. Thus, there is a need to educate relatives on career choices. Teachers should also be encouraged to take a leading role in career education. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

229 Mashiri, Pedzisai

Naming the pandemic: semantic and ethical foundations of HIV/AIDS Shona vocabulary / Pedzisai Mashiri, Kenneth Mawomo and Patrick Tom - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 221-234 : tab.

This paper investigates the names that the Shona-speaking people in contemporary Zimbabwe create and use in casual communication on HIV/AIDS; the message transmitted through these names; and the ethical motivation for preferring these names to the English term HIV/AIDS. The findings are based on a survey carried out in Harare between April 2001 and May 2002, through observation and interviews. The names that Shona speakers give to HIV/AIDS are based on the source of the disease, its physical symptoms, and its impact. The paper refers to the Shona names as indirect verbal strategies that take the form of euphemisms, metaphors, colloquial expressions and slang. However, the motivation for preferring an indirect communication mode is best

understood in the context of the notions of politeness that govern human interaction and speech on issues pertaining to sex, illness and death in Shona society. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

230 Mazarire, Gerald Chikozho

'The politics of the womb' : women, politics and the environment in pre-colonial Chivi, southern Zimbabwe, c. 1840 to 1900 / Gerald Chikozho Mazarire - In: *Zambezia*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 35-50 : geneal., krt.

During the period after 1840, a number of Shona dynasties - amongst others the Mhari and the Ngowa - emerged in the area between the Runde and Tugwi rivers, now Chivi district, in southern Zimbabwe. This paper shows how the mechanisms of State formation involved the exploitation of women. Chivi is historically known to be a drought prone region and its environment necessitated competition over productive areas. While Shona society acknowledged women's importance in sustaining human and agricultural fertility, this importance was downplayed and subsumed under male hegemony. The reproductive capacities of women became particularly important during the establishment of dynasties or political chiefdoms because, the more wives a man had, the more sons he could sire and the easier it was for him to establish a lineage. This could also mean access to more land. In conclusion, a case study of Mhari politics shows how, with the ever increasing population pressure on the Chivi environment manifesting itself in violent struggles over land, women became important as tokens of peace and in fomenting military alliances. Note, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

231 Media

Media, public discourse and political contestation in Zimbabwe / ed. by Henning Melber. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2004. - 39 p. ; 30 cm. - (Current African issues, ISSN 02802171 ; no. 27) - Bibliogr.: p. 36-37. - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 91-7106-534-2 pbk

The current situation in Zimbabwe under the ZANU-PF government shows increasing signs of abuse of power by those in political control. Their desire to suppress criticism is also directed towards the media. This volume reflects on current events and summarizes the background to these developments. It is based on some of the contributions to an international conference entitled 'Looking to the future: social, political and cultural space in Zimbabwe', organized by the Nordic Africa Institute from May 24 to 26, 2004, in Uppsala. Contributions: Inside the 'Third Chimurenga': media repression, manipulation and hegemony in Zimbabwe: some introductory notes, by Henning Melber; From

Rhodesia to Zimbabwe: change without change? Broadcasting policy reform and political control, by Dumisani Moyo; Redefining the national agenda: media and identity: challenges of building a new Zimbabwe, by Sarah Chiumbu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

232 Mudege, Netsayi N.

The role of communication in social forestry : the case of Mwenezi / Netsayi N. Mudege and M.F.C. Bourdillon - In: *Zambezia*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 51-71 : tab.

This article, based on participant observation carried out in 2000/2001 in two villages of Mwenezi District, Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe, discusses the dissemination of knowledge about forestry. It looks at the role of the media, but points out that access to the media was limited. More important were local channels of communication. People are, however, selective in their acceptance of information they receive, particularly on environmental issues. Although technical knowledge is important to ensure the best use of the resources of forestry, the article shows how people interpret, modify and respond to the information they receive according to how this information fits their perceived interests. Political issues, both at the national and the local levels, also affect the credibility of messages. Within a community, people respond differently, according to their status and their particular interests in the community. The article concludes that the successful transfer of technical knowledge on forestry for the use of local communities requires dialogue with the communities concerned. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

233 Mupambireyi, Freddie

Family planning prevalence, acceptance and use in Chitungwiza / Freddie Mupambireyi and Emmanuel Ziramba - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 235-254 : tab.

Survey reports have shown that the level of contraceptive knowledge is always higher than the levels of ever-use and current use. Using data collected in the Chitungwiza (Zimbabwe) sociodemographic survey (1990), this study explores the factors responsible for this trend. It determines the levels of knowledge, ever-use and current use of family planning among Chitungwiza women, as well as the ideal number of children and the channels used to distribute family planning information. The results show that, although the level of knowledge is quite high, levels of use - particularly current use - are not substantial. People discontinue contraceptive use for various reasons. The need for another child and pregnancy are the main reasons given for temporarily ceasing to use contraceptives, while some abandon contraceptives completely because of health problems. Furthermore, health workers are the main providers of family planning in

Chitungwiza, and the ideal family includes four children. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

234 Muranda, Zororo

Relationships between firm characteristics and export constraints in SME exporters / Zororo Muranda - In: *Zambezia*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 89-107 : fig., tab.

This article presents the results of a nationwide survey of 124 manufacturing companies in Zimbabwe which are involved in exporting all over the world. The survey was undertaken in 1999/2000. Zimbabwe's export growth has fallen by 7.2 percent over the past two years because of a politically induced economic crisis. The article argues that, in order to overcome factors constraining exports in a depressed economy, there is a need to understand two fundamental issues, namely: how organizational and behavioural characteristics of firms influence export constraints; and the level and depth at which organizational and behavioural firm characteristics interact with factors constraining export growth and competitiveness. It appears that Zimbabwe's exporters are essentially small to medium-sized and that size, experience, and risk aversion strongly contribute to perceived constraints. Five constructs are observed to underpin the current constraints to growth and competitiveness, viz. inadequate experiential knowledge, technical skills and operational capacity, as well as uncompetitive pricing and an unsupportive business environment. Scrutiny of the constraint constructs shows that organizational characteristics explain both exporter weaknesses and their strategic shortfalls. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

235 Mushoriwa, T.D.

The views of blind pupils towards inclusive education / T.D. Mushoriwa - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 302-315 : tab.

This study investigates the views of blind primary school pupils towards inclusive education. The main objective is to assess how people with disabilities themselves view inclusive education. Do they appreciate and accept it? The study was conducted in one primary school in Zimbabwe in November 2000. Fifty blind pupils were involved. A Likert-type questionnaire (brailled), which required subjects to give reasons for their answers, was the instrument used to collect data. Data analysis was done using the Likert scale analysis procedures typical of attitudinal studies. The study establishes that the majority of blind pupils (63 percent) are against inclusive education. Many feel that apart from social and academic rejection, they would not be able to acquire useful skills and knowledge in inclusive settings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

236 Nyaumwe, Lovemore

A survey of Bindura University of Science Education : student teachers' perceptions of the mentoring model of teaching practice / Lovemore Nyaumwe - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 230-256 : tab.

This study investigates Bindura University student teachers' perceptions of the mentoring model of teaching practice that they went through with a view to improving future mentoring programmes for student teachers from this university and similar institutions in Zimbabwe. It focuses on student teachers' perceptions of the guidance they received in developing professional skills. 44 final-year Bachelor of Science Education students and 24 mentors provided data for the study. The results show that pre and post lesson conferences with mentors enable student teachers to develop new insights into their lessons and improve their reflective practices. The study concludes that mentoring is an effective way of initiating student teachers into school practice. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

237 Peresuh, Munhuweyi

The role of the primary language in the bilingual-bicultural education in Zimbabwe / Munhuweyi Peresuh and Jesta Masuku - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 27-37.

Zimbabwe has two major sociolinguistic groups, namely, Shona and Ndebele speakers, constituting more than 70 percent and more than 15 percent of the population, respectively. There are also several indigenous minority linguistic groups, which constitute slightly over 12 percent of the population. English, the home language of less than 1 percent of the population, however, is the official medium of instruction in the country's educational system from the fourth year of elementary school to university. Indigenous languages have been marginalized as a matter of policy in preference to English. English is also the medium of communication in all official communications in the country. This paper argues that there is confusion between the learning of English for use as a national language of communication, and its role as an effective medium of instruction for all other school subjects and at all levels of education. It stresses the importance of pupils' home languages as medium of instruction, especially in primary school. Zimbabwe should reconsider its present strategies in this respect. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

238 Shumba, Overson

Situational analysis on primary teacher preparation for environmental science education in Zimbabwe / Overson Shumba - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 257-282 : tab.

This article reports on a situation analysis of the structural problems, teaching reality and support needs of college science departments in ten primary teachers colleges in Zimbabwe. The objectives of the analysis are to assess the existing situation pertaining to teaching and learning of science and environmental science in primary colleges of education; to provide a critical appraisal of the changes required in the college science curriculum for it to effectively prepare teachers for teaching environmental science in primary schools; to identify specific needs and areas of support for the further professional development of science lecturers; and to recommend strategies by which systemic change and improvement of the college science curriculum and the teaching and learning of environmental science might be accomplished. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

239 Theory-based

Theory-based, school, and community-based HIV prevention in Zimbabwe : a prospective study / Sonja Feist Price... [et al.] - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 214-229 : tab.

AIDS is one of the major killers in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwean adolescents and teenagers are currently considered to have the highest rate of HIV infection compared to any age group within the sexually active range. Only with effective preventive strategies will HIV and AIDS be eradicated. The authors have shown in their research in the USA that by adapting a curriculum to make it more appealing to higher risk-taking adolescents a delay in initiation of sexual activity can be brought about for both higher and lower risk takers. They propose a pilot programme for in and out of school adolescents and youths in Harare, which will assist in these efforts by training school administrators, teachers, health educators and behavioural science students with the requisite knowledge and skills needed to conduct HIV prevention interventions and providing theory-based interventions to adolescents. The intervention uses a reducing-the-risk approach and incorporates a peer diffusion model into school interventions. The prevention strategies can be utilized in myriad settings long after the training has been concluded, and the research skills gained by local researchers and educators will assist Zimbabweans in assessing behavioural change and monitoring future interventions needed to slow the epidemic. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

240 Wylie, Dan

'Hollow land of emptiness' : repression and ecology in some early Rhodesian poetry / Dan Wylie - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2003), vol. 20, p. 29-43.

When the fiftieth birthday of the invasion of Mashonaland by the Pioneer Column in 1890 was approaching, one contribution to a celebration of this event by the white community in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) was the publication in 1938 of an anthology of poetry, edited by one John Snelling. The incipient and exclusive 'minority nationalism' expressed in the anthology is indivisible from the aesthetics of the environment which pervade the majority of the poems. The present author is particularly interested in this interfusion of environment and political identity. He uses an 'ecological criticism' approach to read the cultural meaning of the poems. Attention is paid to poems by Lilian Burnet, W.B. Bussy, Arthur Shearly Cripps, Kingsley Fairbridge, Theodosia Garrison, H.M.G. Jackson, Plestina M. Louw, Cicely M. Morice, N.H.D. Spicer, T.G. Standing, and C.C. Woolacott. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

241 Zhou, Honest

Determinants of youth earnings : the case of Harare / Honest Zhou - In: *Zambezia*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 213-220 : tab.

This paper investigates the factors that are important in determining youth earnings in the formal sector in Harare, Zimbabwe. It uses a sample cohort of 660 21-year olds employed in the formal sector, who were observed in 1996. The theoretical approach adopted is that of human capital theory. The survey collected information on the individuals' earnings, employment history, education, occupation and training as well as socioeconomic characteristics, including gender. The results suggest that human capital variables are important determinants of youth earnings in the formal sector. Such variables include the number of years spent in education, the highest level of education achieved and the choice of subjects at GCE 'O' level. This confirms predictions made by human capital theory. Furthermore, contrary to evidence found in other developing countries, no evidence was found to support the gender discrimination hypothesis. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

242 Generation

A generation at risk? : HIV/AIDS, vulnerable children and security in Southern Africa / ed. by Robyn Pharoah. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2004. - XV, 122 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series, ISSN 10260412 ; no. 109) - Met gloss., noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 1-919913-72-6

This collective volume focuses on children left orphaned and vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa. Following Ch. 1 (Introduction) by Robyn Pharoah, Ch. 2 (Linda Richter) examines the psychosocial implications of HIV/AIDS for children, particularly the impact of parental loss and the stress on care and support systems. Ch. 3 (Beverley Killian) explores the characteristics that make some children better able to withstand adversity than others. Ch. 4 (Geoff Foster) considers the support environment available to children in Southern Africa. It focuses on the interplay between informal mechanisms provided by the family and the community and formal support mechanisms provided by the State and the nongovernmental organization (NGO) sector. Ch. 5 (Stefan Germann) examines key issues that policymakers should be aware of in designing interventions to support children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. Ch. 6 (Conclusion, by Robyn Pharoah) draws together the key lessons illustrated in the four papers, their contribution to the debate and main policy issues for the future. [ASC Leiden abstract]

243 Grassroots

Grassroots governance? : chiefs in Africa and the Afro-Caribbean / ed. by Donald I. Ray and P.S. Reddy. - Calgary : University of Calgary Press, cop. 2003. - IX, 313 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Africa: missing voices, ISSN 17031826 ; 1) - Gepubl. in samenw. met de International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA). - Met lit. opg., index.

ISBN 1-552-38080-7

This collective volume brings new perspectives on the integration, or reconciliation, of traditional leadership with democratic systems of local government. Articles from the fields of political science, law, postcolonial studies, anthropology, cultural studies and policy and administrative studies establish a baseline for best practice in sub-Saharan Africa and Jamaica while taking into account the importance of traditional leadership for

the culture of local governance. Contributions by Donald I. Ray (rural local governance and traditional leadership in Africa and the Afro-Caribbean: policy and research implications); Christiane Owusu-Sarpong (traditional authority values and local government in Ghana); Charles Crothers (socioeconomic characteristics of traditional leaders and the degree of support that they have in South Africa); Donald I. Ray (the importance of traditional leaders for rural local governance in Ghana); Robert Thornton (the power of chiefs in South Africa); Tim Quinlan and Malcolm Wallis (the central role of chiefs in local governance in Lesotho); Lungisile Ntsebeza (implications for the development and democratization of post-apartheid South Africa of the interaction of traditional leaders, rural local government and rural land tenure reform); Werner Zips (the Ghanaian basis of traditional authority in Jamaica); Keshav C. Sharma (the involvement of traditional leadership in rural local government in Botswana); P.S. Reddy and B.B. Biyela (the relationship between traditional leadership and rural local government in Kwazulu-Natal during the post-apartheid era); Carl Wright (the role of traditional leadership in the 'pluralistic State' in Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

244 Indigenous

Indigenous people's rights in Southern Africa / ed. by Robert Hitchcock and Diana Vinding. - Copenhagen : IWGIA, 2004. - 278 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (IWGIA document, ISSN 01054503 ; 110) - Bibliogr.: p. 258-274. - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 87-91563-08-9

This book is concerned with the first peoples (those people who are considered indigenous by themselves and others) of southern Africa such as the San, the Nama and the Khoi, and their rights. It analyses the civil and political rights situation, assessing the extent to which these people benefit from such rights as compared to the wider society. The rights to land and to natural resources - or the lack of them - are an important focus of exploration and the book gives several examples of what the loss of these rights has meant for the existence and cultural identity of southern Africa's indigenous men and women. Other themes addressed in the book are community-based natural resource management, education and the efforts being made in general by indigenous groups and their supporters to defend and promote indigenous rights. Contributors: Joseph Akpan, Tung Chan, Roger Chennells, Clement Daniel, Aymone du Toit, Christine Haney, Sidney L. Harring, Jennifer Hays, Robert Hitchcock, Melvin Johnson, Thomas Edward Koperski, Isaac Mazonde, Ignatius Mberengwa, Richard Pakleppa, Sidsel Saugestad, Michael Taylor, Diana Vinding. [ASC Leiden abstract]

245 Pattman, Rob

'Dear diary I saw an angel, she looked like heaven on earth' : sex talk and sex education / Rob Pattman and Fatuma Chege - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 103-112.

The authors highlight some of the problems involved in teaching HIV/AIDS education in southern and eastern Africa, and especially in generating open discussion among pupils about sex and sexuality. They draw on the findings of a UNICEF-funded study, held in 2001 in Botswana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in which they were involved as research consultants. The study focused on 'young people, gender, sexuality and HIV/AIDS education'. In Botswana, Rwanda and Kenya, teachers and young people were interviewed about their experiences with teaching/learning HIV/AIDS education. Young people were also interviewed more generally, in all the countries, about what it was like being a boy or girl of their age. The authors argue that HIV/AIDS education, as it is commonly taught, as a series of moral injunctions, silences young people. They propose HIV/AIDS pedagogies which emulate the practices the researchers adopted when researching the views of boys and girls concerning gender and sexuality. Because they were addressed as experts about themselves and in a holistic and non-judgemental way, the interviewees were able to speak about anxieties and pleasures, many of which related to sexuality. The authors argue for approaches to HIV/AIDS education which challenge gender power relations without alienating boys by problematizing them, and without reproducing stereotypes of boys as subjects and girls as objects of sexual desire. Rather than addressing girls and boys as unitary gendered subjects, they argue for approaches in HIV/AIDS education which are responsive to the different and contradictory ways boys and girls present themselves and talk about sexual desire and the opposite sex in different contexts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

BOTSWANA

246 Makgala, Christian John

'So far so good'? : An appraisal of Dr. Ng'ombe's 1998 prophecy on the fate of the BNF / Christian John Makgala - In: *Pula*: (2003), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 51-66.

The socialist Botswana National Front (BNF) was formed in 1965. This was shortly after the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), formed in 1962, had won the country's first democratic elections. Since the late 1970s, the BNF registered gradual growth as a leading opposition party in the country and by the mid-1990s it was even seen as strong

enough to replace the ruling BDP. However, charged with 'opportunism' from 1969 onward, the BNF has been plagued by factional fighting and splits since 1998. In that year a Zambian prophet, Doctor Francis Ng'ombe, predicted that no opposition party would attain power for the next 15 years. In the 1999 general elections the BNF won only six parliamentary seats, compared to the BDP's 34. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

247 Making

Making technology work for the poor in Botswana / ed. by H.K.S. Siphambe, N. Narayana. - Gaborone : University of Botswana, 2003. - 69 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Pula, ISSN 02562316 ; vol. 17, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Ten of the twelve papers included in this special issue were presented at the seminar 'Making technology work for the poor in Botswana', organized in 2001 by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) and the University of Botswana. Following the introduction by H.K. Siphambe, P. Swiatkowski describes the history of poverty in Africa and discusses the issues of power relations that are the background of economic poverty research; H.K. Siphambe addresses dimensions of poverty in Botswana and assesses past efforts at poverty alleviation; N. Narayana argues that technology is created in response to market pressures and not to meet the needs of the poor; I. Mogotsi draws attention to education and new technology for the poor in order to enable them to succeed in life; in terms of technology acquisition, S.E.M. Sebusang argues that, judged on a global scale, Botswana does not seem to have achieved a great deal; S.M. Kapunda examines the link between economic diversification and poverty eradication processes; drawing on the experiences of Kenya, Zimbabwe and Mauritius, M.S. Mukras recommends a strategy based on strengthening small and medium enterprises for poverty reduction in Botswana; J. Sentsho indicates how Botswana may achieve the industrial development envisaged in the economic linkage model and thereby generate sustainable employment that would lead to poverty reduction; B.K. Acquah links poverty reduction to productivity in Botswana's agricultural sector; M. Rathedi is concerned by the fact that poverty levels remain high despite major efforts by both national governments and international financial institutions; T. Thapelo, using the case of the San, discusses how economic growth in Botswana has been achieved by the elite few to the detriment of the majority; and T. Ntsabane shows how Botswana struggled against poverty during the colonial period by serving as a labour reserve for South African mines. [ASC Leiden abstract]

248 Maundeni, Zibani

Mutual criticism and State/society interaction in Botswana / Zibani Maundeni - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 619-636.

This paper demonstrates that civil society/State interaction in Botswana is primarily characterized by mutual criticism in each other's presence through meetings and workshops. The centrality of mutual criticism is enhanced by the State's willingness to meet civil society leaders, and this has promoted the country's image as a peace-loving nation and stable democracy. In contrast, street encounters occur only when one of the warring parties forecloses mutual criticism in the other's presence and has to be compelled to meet its opponents. The paper also demonstrates that civil society, through this interaction with the State, has contributed to shaping public policy, protecting unskilled workers, cushioning the poor, and shielding ethnic minorities. The Botswana media has played the role of referee, reminding warring parties of the importance of meeting and exchanging views with each other, rather than fighting it out in the newspapers and on the street. The theoretical implication is that to ignore political culture in measuring and analysing State/society interaction could give a misleading picture. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

249 Molefi, R.K.K.

Smallpox and history: the example of Botswana, 1930-1964 / R.K.K. Molefi - In: *Pula*: (2003), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 20-36 : tab.

Between 1930 and 1942, Botswana experienced mild forms of smallpox. People used traditional methods to control the disease. Botswana were reluctant to get vaccinations against a disease the effects of which they assumed they could withstand. From November 1943 on, however, the disease assumed pandemic forms and killed more people than ever before. Tswana attitudes towards smallpox changed and the population now paid particular attention to health propaganda aimed at controlling and hopefully eradicating the disease. Two factors augured well for the eradication of smallpox in the country. The first was cooperation between the local population and medical authorities in the fight against smallpox. The second was the discovery, in Great Britain, of a new and effective smallpox vaccine and its subsequent utilization in Botswana in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Valuable lessons may be learnt from this for dealing with the current HIV/AIDS pandemic sweeping through Botswana and Africa. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

250 Nthomang, Keitseope

Relentless colonialism: the case of the Remote Area Development Programme (RADP) and the Basarwa in Botswana / Keitseope Nthomang - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 415-435 : tab.

Colonial processes continue to dominate many indigenous peoples' development programmes in countries around the world. This paper examines some of the underlying factors that contribute to continued failure in the implementation of the Remote Area Development Programme (RADP) in Botswana. It argues that the problem is not just failed implementation, but a more fundamental problem found in its philosophy, which suggests relentless colonialism. The paper is based on the empirical findings of a study carried out in 2001 in one Basarwa settlement (Kanku) and draws on the practical experience of the author. Case examples from this study are used to unravel and illustrate embedded colonial practices of the RADP. Recommendations from the findings argue for the development of a 'decolonizing approach to development practice that may respond effectively to problems that resulted from relentless colonialism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

251 Taylor, Ian

'Ditiro tsa ditlhabololo': Botswana as a developmental State / Ian Taylor - In: *Pula*: (2003), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 37-50.

Botswana has defied the thrust of prevailing development orthodoxy, which claims that African States cannot enhance industrial development through an interventionist strategy. In Botswana, the developmental State is based on a foundation of capitalism in which the government, through a wide variety of incentives, actively promotes private investments by national and multinational corporations, while creating profit-based public enterprises and investing directly in private firms. All this has been facilitated by an efficient and well-trained bureaucracy that has resisted the descent into corruption. Despite the criticism on inequality within the country - the primary beneficiaries of government policy in the areas of economic and rural development have been the organizational elites, bureaucratic, professional and political, who dominate the system -, it is still true to say that State intervention can play a vital role in creating the conditions for sustained trade growth and in ensuring that trade expansion translates into poverty reduction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

252 Volz, Stephen

European missionaries and Tswana identity in the 19th century / Stephen Volz - In: *Pula*: (2003), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 3-19.

During the nineteenth century, 'Batswana' became used as label for a large number of people inhabiting the interior of Southern Africa, and European missionaries played an important role in the evolution of the term's meaning and the adoption of that meaning by both Europeans and Batswana. Through their long years of residence among Batswana and development of written forms of Setswana, missionaries became acknowledged by other Europeans as experts on Tswana culture, and their notions of Tswana ethnicity became incorporated into European understandings of Africans and, eventually, into Batswana understandings of themselves. The development of Tswana identity passed through several stages and involved different layers of construction, depending on the level of European knowledge of Tswana societies, the purposes served by that knowledge, and the changing circumstances of Tswana peoples' relations with Europeans and others. Although Tswana identity has, in a sense, been invented, that identity has not existed in one set form nor has it simply been imposed upon Africans by Europeans. Parallel to European attempts to define Tswaneness, Batswana developed their own understandings of Tswana identity, and although missionaries contributed much to the formation of 'Tswana' identity, it was not purely a European invention but resulted instead from interaction between Europeans and Africans and their mutual classification of the other in reference to themselves. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

253 Writing

Writing in the San/d, video and photography / ed.: Keyan G. Tomaselli and Vanessa McLennan-Dodd. - Durban : University of KwaZulu-Natal, 2003. - I, 150 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Current writing, ISSN 1013929X ; vol. 15, special issue) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Each of the researchers in this special issue writes reflexively about a single event, providing multiple perspectives on one encounter with two San communities - the !Xóõ Khomani, northern Cape, and the Ngwatle, southern Botswana - in 2002. The project emerged from a series of field trips to the Kalahari (inaugurated in 1995) conducted by students and researchers from Culture, Communication and Media Studies (CCMS) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban (South Africa). The effort consolidates links between contemporary developments in anthropological fieldwork and detail; ethnographic film and documentary reflexivity; and a South(ern) African praxis of cultural studies which insists on the primacy of real-life encounters and experiences, and

material factors, over critical-theoretical, tropological theorizations thereof. The papers, which do not follow received hierarchies and conventional norms of academic writing, offer a new model for what might be called "nonfictional 'documentary' prose". The papers are modelled on play scripts, ethnographical accounts, personalized memoirs, and diaries. Contributors: Lauren Dyll; Nate Kohn; Belinda Kruiper; Sonja Laden; Mary Lange; Vanessa McLennan-Dodd; Nelia Oets; Timothy Reinhardt; Marit Saetre; Charlize Tomaselli; and Keyan G. Tomaselli. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

254 Opong, A.K.

Some religious aspects of Basotho funeral rituals / A.K. Opong - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 25-45.

Basing himself on a literature review and 83 questionnaires and interviews with 36 Basotho (Lesotho), the author examines Basotho ritual practices, and particularly funeral rites. The author concludes that the traditional practices of the Basotho indicate that Basotho traditional religion is not a religion of 'salvation', for life hereafter, but a religion of structure for salvation here and now because it aims at bringing sanity into the material world. The response to the questionnaires and interviews showed that the Basotho performed the rites in order to get blessings and avoid disaster and punishment from their ancestors. Their religion also embodies social and religious ethics that aim at correcting social evils. Like all Africans, Basotho believe that life here is the replica of life hereafter - life in the ancestral world. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

255 Pule, Neville W.

Lesotho's land tenure regimes: experiences of rural communities and the calls for land reform / Neville W. Pule and Motlatsi Thabane - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 283-303.

Calls to reform Lesotho's traditional or customary land tenure abound. The main argument of those who call for reform is that there is no security of tenure, and therefore economic development and foreign and local investment in agriculture are lacking. Lately, traditional land tenure has been blamed for environmental degradation of agricultural land. Using oral and documentary evidence collected in the Rothe Ward, Mafeteng District, and the Mafeteng District Secretary's Office, this paper argues that the traditional land tenure is ambiguous on ownership of land, and is in need of reform designed to prevent various forms of chiefly abuse. However, no evidence of insecurity

of tenure per se was found. Instead, poverty and lack of capital with which to acquire agricultural inputs in order to improve production were most prevalent in the responses of rural communities. Finally, the paper ends on a note of caution that reforms as envisaged may have calamitous long-term consequences both for rural communities and the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

256 Alausa, Yesir Adeleke

Gender differences in the Namibian students' perception of their mathematics classroom environment / Yesir Adeleke Alausa - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 22-37 : tab.

Various studies show that mathematics, science and technology are less popular among girls than boys. A number of research findings maintain that the school environment is a significant factor in influencing gender disparities in achievement. The present study investigates how Namibian secondary school students perceive their mathematics classroom environments, particularly determining differences in perception that can be attributed to students' and teachers' gender and the interaction between the two. A questionnaire survey was carried out among 360 grade 10 students in the Khorixas educational region of Namibia. The results show that there are significant differences between male and female students in their perception of the teachers' support; their perception of the maintenance of order and discipline in the classroom; their perceived satisfaction with lessons; and their attitude to mathematics. There is also a significant difference in attitude to mathematics between students taught by male teachers and those taught by female teachers. Each gender has a more favourable perception when taught by their gender. In all these instances, male students have more favourable opinions of the mathematics classroom environment than their female colleagues. All this is an indication that female students need more support and attention from their teachers. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

257 Bauer, Gretchen

'The hand that stirs the pot can also run the country': electing women to parliament in Namibia / Gretchen Bauer - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 479-509.

In early 2004, 29 percent of Namibian Members of Parliament were women, putting Namibia fourth in continental Africa and seventeenth worldwide in terms of women's

representation in a national legislature. This article sets out to determine how such a high percentage of women has been elected to the National Assembly in Namibia since independence. It suggests that electoral gains have been achieved through a combination of factors: the use of a closed list proportional representation electoral system and voluntary quotas on the part of political parties at the national level, sustained pressure over the past three to five years from a nascent women's movement influenced by the global women's movement, and the active participation of women inside and outside the country in a protracted and violent struggle for independence that was only attained in 1990. The first two factors confirm past experience and accumulated knowledge on the significance of choice of electoral system and use of quotas, and the importance of women's organizations to elected women's legislative agendas and success. The last factor deviates from experience, and from a literature that suggests that women's active participation in political struggles has not always translated into tangible gains for women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

258 Erichsen, Casper W.

"The angel of death has descended violently among them" : concentration camps and prisoners-of-war in Namibia, 1904-08 / Casper W. Erichsen. - Leiden : African Studies Centre, 2005. - XVI, 170 p. : fig., foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (Research report / African Studies Centre ; 79/2005) - Bibliogr.: p. 163-170. - Met chronologie, noten. ISBN 90-5448-064-5

Based on archival research, this book deals with the mass killings of peoples (particularly Herero and Nama) and conquest of land by German colonial forces between 1904-1908 in what was then known as German South West Africa (present-day Namibia). Most histories dealing with this Herero-German war at best only make passing reference to concentration camps and the prisoners kept there. The present book retraces the history of the concentration camps, also paying attention to patterns in the way prisoners were treated and what internment in the camps entailed for these people; the history of the Shark Island concentration camp in Lüderitz; and the authorities responsible for the concentration camp mortalities. [ASC Leiden abstract]

259 Suzman, James

Etosha dreams: an historical account of the Hai//om predicament / James Suzman - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 221-238.

In 1954 several hundred Hai//om San were evicted from their homes in Etosha National Park in the former South West Africa. As a result they joined the legions of landless

generational farm labourers who sustained an uneconomic and heavily subsidized white-owned commercial agricultural sector. This paper explores the predicament of this community vis-à-vis land rights in post-apartheid Namibia. It draws on recent historical research to contextualize Hai//om demands for land, and discusses the emergence of history as a dominant paradigm for the articulation of contemporary Hai//om identity. Likewise it explores the Hai//om's invocation of history to justify their demands for greater parity in land access. In doing so, it queries the usefulness of invoking an indigenous rights model as a justification for Hai//om land claims. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

260 Adams, Ubanesia

Gender equality promotion in the Provincial Administration of the Western Cape : insights from the Western Cape Office on the Status for Women and Gender Focal Units / Ubanesia Adams - In: *Politeia*: (2003), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 25-38.

The government of South Africa has committed itself to promoting gender equality by signing relevant international documents and through the inclusion of equality in the constitution. Therefore, provincial administrations are bound by the same commitments. In July 2001 the author undertook a research project aimed at assessing gender equality promotion in the Provincial Administration of the Western Cape (PAWC). The assessment was based on interviews with gender focal persons and the head of the Western Cape Office on the Status of Women for Gender Equality (WCOSW). The overall conclusion was that limited progress has been made with the promotion of gender equality in the PAWC. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

261 AIDS

AIDS and South Africa: the social expression of a pandemic / ed. by Kyle D. Kauffman and David L. Lindauer ; [forew. by Desmond Tutu]. - Basingstoke [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. - XIX, 195 p., [8] p. foto's. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-403-91888-0 : £50.00

This collective volume, which is based on papers read at a two-day conference on HIV/AIDS issues at Wellesley College (just outside of Boston) in April 2002, addresses the economic, social and cultural impact of HIV/AIDS as it relates to South African society. Contents: Too poor to stay alive, by Sonia Ehrlich Sachs and Jeffrey D. Sachs;

Why is South Africa the HIV capital of the world? An institutional analysis of the spread of a virus, by Kyle D. Kauffman; HIV/AIDS in the context of South Africa's epidemic history, by Howard Phillips; South Africa divided against AIDS: a crisis of leadership, by Virginia van der Vliet; Assessing the demographic and economic impact of HIV/AIDS, by Jeffrey D. Lewis; HIV/AIDS in South Africa: can the visual arts make a difference? by Marilyn Martin; From policy to practice: the anthropology of condom use, by Claudia C. Bermudes Ribiero Da Cruz; The role of tertiary institutions in the HIV/AIDS epidemic, by Cal Volks; Afterword: challenges and lessons, by David L. Lindauer and Diana Chapman Walsh. [ASC Leiden abstract]

262 Bowman, Joye

Reconstructing the past using the British Parliamentary Papers : the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879 / Joye Bowman - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 117-132.

The British Parliamentary Papers continue to be a valuable source of information for historians of the African past. This essay deals with the way that the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879 was presented in the Parliamentary Papers. It examines the kind of information presented, as well as the kind of material not presented, and analyses the function of these Papers in their own time and in secondary sources on the Anglo-Zulu War. The Parliamentary Papers contain a vast amount of information on British activity in Africa, but they must be used critically. Only those items dealing with government affairs were considered important, and often the Colonial Office knew things, but rather than stirring up public opinion or the Parliament, it joined with its officers in the field to withhold information. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

263 Burns, Catherine

Controlling birth: Johannesburg, 1920-1960 / Catherine Burns - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 170-198.

This paper examines women's search to control their fertility in the environs of Johannesburg (South Africa) and its neighbouring periurban regions, focusing on the history of the Bridgman Memorial Hospital from the time of its establishment in 1928 to its closure in the 1960s. The Hospital was established for maternity work with poor, and particularly black, women, with facilities for birth control and children's work. The paper also pays attention to the question of how and why the Bridgman provided contraceptive services. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

264 Carruthers, Jane

"Our beautiful and useful allies" : aspects of ornithology in twentieth century South Africa / Jane Carruthers - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 89-109 : foto's.

Interrogating the nexus between science and society is a growing field in the social sciences because it can be useful in illuminating national and group identity as well as showing how scientific thought mirrors society's concerns and contours. This article discusses aspects of ornithology in South Africa during the first half of the 20th century that may contribute to this discussion, in particular to environmental thinking. Discussion centres on local versus international knowledge structures and institutional power (the periphery and the metropole), whether the role and discourse of amateurs competes with or complements the endeavours of professional scientists and to what extent it might be difficult to sustain local non-governmental conservation and scientific organizations. The article also suggests relationships between South African ornithologists and the United States of America, Africa, and Australia. While not solely biographical in focus, the role of some leading South African figures in ornithology is explored. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

265 Delius, Peter

The myths of polygamy : a history of extra-marital and multi-partnership sex in South Africa / Peter Delius and Clive Glaser - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 84-114.

This historiographical essay on extra-marital and multi-partnership sex in South Africa contests the popular appeal to a tradition of polygamous marriage as an explanation of promiscuous sexual behaviour in the present. The essay traces shifting patterns of marriage and extra-marital sex from the time of early colonial contact to the present. It argues that polygamy was less widespread than imagined and that it did not curb extra-marital sexual activity. Sex was not the cornerstone of marriage; marriage was more about the organization of the household, the transaction of cattle and the rights to offspring. This concept of marriage allowed for a more flexible and open understanding of sexual morality. The essay highlights the impact of Christianity on sexual norms and practices. By curbing open discussion on sexuality and disrupting traditional marital models, Christianity had the effect of driving extra-marital affairs underground. In addition, the essay argues that migrant labour and urbanization allowed women an unprecedented level of independence, thus making them more able to dictate the terms of sexual interaction, even in the context of marriage. Paradoxically, women's position

was weakened by the erosion of social structures, kinship networks and male backlash against independent women. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

266 Democratic

Democratic decentralisation through a natural resource lens / ed. by Jesse C. Ribot and Anne M. Larson. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2005. - VI, 260 p. : fig., krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-415-34786-6

Since the mid-1980s, most developing countries have launched decentralization reforms. This collective volume queries the state and effect of the global decentralization movement through the study of natural resource decentralization in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The case studies presented use a comparative framework to characterize the degree to which natural resource decentralization can be said to be taking place and, where possible, to measure their social and environmental consequences. Chapters on Africa: Decentralisation when land and resource rights are deeply contested: a case study of the Mkambati eco-tourism project on the Wild Coast of South Africa, by Ben Cousins and Thembela Kepe; Democratic decentralisation and traditional authority: dilemmas of land administration in rural South Africa, by Lungisile Ntsebeza; The social and organisational roots of ecological uncertainties in Cameroon's forest management decentralisation model, by Phil René Oyono. [ASC Leiden abstract]

267 Democratizing

Democratizing foreign policy? : lessons from South Africa / ed. by Philip Nel and Janis van der Westhuizen. - Lanham, MD [etc.] : Lexington Books, cop. 2004. - VIII, 225 p. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 183-201. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0-7391-0585-X

Are ordinary citizens capable of shaping foreign policy? To answer this question, fifteen scholars use South Africa as a case study to assess the extent to which democratic consolidation can be translated into the realm of foreign policy. The contributors discuss the South African Development Community (SADC) as an arena of transnational democracy, the impact of European Union trade policy, and the significance of South Africa's controversial 'arms deals' as they explore the opportunities and constraints facing recently democratized societies in the Southern Hemisphere. The essays provide a broad-ranging assessment - investigating conceptual issues regarding the role of women, think tanks, civil society, labour movements, and the impact of globalization upon the process of foreign policy making - of the opportunities and challenges involved

in opening the process of foreign policymaking to civil society and the need to do so if the developing world is to better manage the complexities of globalization. Contributors: David R. Black, Patrick Bond, Talitha Bertelsmann-Scott, Pierre du Toit, Kristen Johnsen, Audie Klotz, Garth le Pere, Philip Nel, Yolande Sadie, Maxi Schoeman, Ian Taylor, Janis van der Westhuizen, Jo-Ansie van Wyk, Brendan Vickers. [ASC Leiden]

268 Dodson, Belinda

Above politics?: soil conservation in 1940s South Africa / Belinda Dodson - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 49-64.

This paper shows that soil conservation in 1940s South Africa was as much a function of politics as ecology. The separation between the Department of Agriculture, responsible for soil conservation in white areas, and the Department of Native Affairs, responsible for soil conservation in native areas, has been a major impediment. White politicians seem to have espoused the soil conservation cause when politically expedient, but once in office to have been reluctant to implement policies that might prove unpopular with their rural support base. The National Veld Trust, a soil conservation organization established in 1943 and ostensibly a private organization, was compromised by its close associations with government and party politics. Undermining the whole soil conservation effort was the ideology and policy of racial segregation. Although initiatives such as the 1944 visit to South Africa by Hugh Bennett, the head of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and an acknowledged world authority on soil conservation, and the 1946 Soil Conservation Act, might have placed South Africa at the forefront of soil conservation internationally, they were rendered almost wholly ineffectual by the structural distortions of the social and political system in which they occurred. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

269 Etherington, Norman

Were there large States in the coastal regions of southeast Africa before the rise of the Zulu kingdom? / Norman Etherington - In: *History in Africa*: (2004), vol. 31, p. 157-183.

The common factor linking black pride, Africa and prowess in war is the Zulu kingdom, a southeast African State that first attained international fame in the 1820s under the conqueror Shaka. His genius is credited with innovations that reshaped the history of his region. Over fifty years of research one assumption has gone unquestioned: the Zulu kingdom was not just a new State, it was a new kind of State - one of several that arose at about the same time. This paper challenges that assumption, arguing that there is little if any evidence to support it. On the contrary, there are good reasons to suspect that

States similar in structure predated those kingdoms. The paper traces the process by which scholarly research and debates constructed the picture of Zulu originality, illuminating linkages between the colonizers' favoured versions of the past and the projects of 'scientific' history in the mid-20th century. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

270 Ferguson, René

Teaching and learning about religions in schools : responses from a participation action research project / René Ferguson & Cornelia Roux - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 5-23.

This paper presents the results of an analysis of data obtained from a participation action research project conducted in 2001 and 2002 with the cooperation of selected teachers of schools in Gauteng, the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape (South Africa). The participating teachers were guided by the researchers to develop and reflect upon the introduction of innovative strategies pertaining to teaching and learning about religions and values in a multicultural society in their own particular educational contexts. The resultant data reveal the potential problems regarding religion in various educational settings, but also emphasize that the possibilities far outweigh the problems. Almost all of the participating teachers commented on a greater awareness of the beliefs of others, an improvement in social interaction amongst their learners and a general increase in respect for and acknowledgement of one another as a result of including religion in their learning programmes. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

271 Fjeldstad, Odd-Helge

What's trust got to do with it? : non-payment of service charges in local authorities in South Africa / Odd-Helge Fjeldstad - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 4, p. 539-562.

A major financial problem in many municipalities in South Africa is the inadequate collection of service charges due to widespread nonpayment. The prevailing view is that noncompliance is caused by poverty and the existence of an 'entitlement culture.' However, huge variations in compliance exist both within poor communities and between communities with similar socioeconomic characteristics. How can these differences be explained? Moreover, what factors determine citizens' compliance? This paper argues that nonpayment is related not only to inability to pay and 'a culture of entitlement,' but also to whether citizens perceive the local government to act in their interest. In particular, three dimensions of trust may affect citizens' compliance: trust in the local government to use revenues to provide expected services; trust in the authorities to

establish fair procedures for revenue collection and distribution of services; and trust in other citizens to pay their share. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

272 Green, Louise

Olive Schreiner and the labour of writing / Louise Green - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2003), vol. 20, p. 54-68.

Written in the 1870s, while Olive Schreiner was working as a governess on a farm in the Cradock District, her 'The story of an African farm' represents the beginning of her lifelong engagement with the dominant imperialist discourse on human nature and social identity. This paper explores the way in which her writing reflects the tension between the decontextualized knowledge of scientific positivism and social Darwinist theory and her own experiential knowledge deeply marked by the context she inhabited. As a white woman living in South Africa at the turn of the century, deeply concerned with scientific developments and their social implications, she occupied a disturbing position. Scientific study, particularly the emerging field of biology, was turning its attention more and more towards the body and particularly towards the body marked by race and gender. She found herself in the awkward position of being both an authoritative subject, participating in discussions about the role of women in contemporary debates, and at the same time the passive object of investigation. Particular attention is paid to Schreiner's 'The story of an African farm' and 'Woman and labour'. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Harris, Karen L.

Private and confidential: the Chinese mine labourers and 'unnatural crime' / Karen L. Harris - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 115-133.

Between 1904 and 1907, when repatriation began, 63,659 Chinese were imported to work as unskilled labourers on the Witwatersrand (South Africa) gold fields. By 1910, all Chinese indentured labourers had been returned to China. The impact these Chinese workers had on both South African and British political history is generally acknowledged. One aspect of the political furore surrounding the anti-Chinese lobby was the abhorrence at the homosexual activity which was held to be prevalent among the Chinese on the mines. Once it became a political scandal, it was believed to have sealed the fate of Chinese labour in the Transvaal. This paper examines the historical significance of the topic and also considers the reaction to Chinese homosexuality as yet another prejudice of the European orientalist's construction of the 'other'. At the same time, it delves into the world of this subaltern class to try and give voice to both the

Chinese labourers' experience and reaction, adding another dimension to the 'homosexual debate'. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

274 Henshaw, Peter

South African territorial expansion and the international reaction to South African racial policies, 1939 to 1948 / Peter Henshaw - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 65-76.

South Africa's prime minister Jan Smuts long dreamed of extending Pretoria's sovereign jurisdiction in Africa. But on a number of occasions during his last period in office as prime minister, Smuts's expansionist ambitions were thwarted by a combination of international opposition and local African resistance. His ambitions ran head first into two international obstacles: British imperial obligations in the three High Commission Territories of Basutoland (now Lesotho), Bechuanaland (now Botswana) and Swaziland; and the international community's responsibility for South West Africa (now Namibia). No less significantly, Smuts's ambitions also encountered resistance from African nationalists in South Africa and neighbouring territories - resistance which simultaneously drew strength from and bolstered imperial and international opposition to South African expansion. International opposition and African resistance to expansion were both rooted in deep-seated objections to South African racial policies - to the segregationist policies prevailing under Smuts's United Party, no less than to the apartheid policies that followed under D.F. Malan's National Party. This paper examines the relationship between Smuts's territorial ambitions and the reactions these provoked among African and international critics in the period 1939 to 1948. In so doing, it sheds light on the Smuts government's motives for a proposed radical change to South African racial policies, a change forestalled by the advent of apartheid. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

275 Heuser, Andreas

Gendered leadership in South African churches : case studies of African Instituted Churches and the Dutch Reformed Church / Andreas Heuser, Peter Körner & Annette Rosenfeld - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 67-101.

The authors show that churches in South Africa during the apartheid era until today are perceived as male-dominated. They present developments where women challenged the male pattern of church structures and took up leadership functions on the basis of three case studies: the Nazareth Baptist Church (NBC) and St. John's Apostolic Faith Mission, two African Instituted Churches (AIC) serving a constituency of the formerly

discriminated black population, and the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC), one of the so-called mainline churches representing a formerly powerful and politically influential church with a white-only constituency. In the NBC two prophetesses - Ma Dainah Zama and Ma Mpungose - took up charismatic leadership in the 1960s and 1970s, when apartheid became firmly consolidated and resistance silenced. St. Johns was founded by Christina Nku at a time when industrialization brought about black urbanization and marginalization. After a period of male leadership from 1970 onward, female leadership reemerged in the persona of Christina Nku's daughter, Lydia August. Women in the DRC appeared completely limited to their own circles with regard to any kind of leadership until the 1980s. After the collapse of the apartheid State in the 1980s, the rules of the Dutch Reformed Church started to change and charismatic as well as legal forms of power exercised by women opened up - at least in theory. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

276 Iheduru, Okechukwu C.

Black economic power and nation-building in post-apartheid South Africa / Okechukwu C. Iheduru - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 1-30 : tab.

This paper evaluates the evolution and the implementation of the ANC government's commitment to fostering a black capitalist class or black economic empowerment (BEE) as non-racial nationbuilding strategy. A substantial black bourgeoisie and other middle classes have begun to emerge over the last decade, contrary to popular perceptions. The legitimating role assigned to the emergent black bourgeoisie by the ANC and the government, however, threatens to turn the strategy into a nepotistic accumulation. This development is paradoxically threatening to re-racialize the country, widening black inequality gaps, and precluding the rise of a black bourgeoisie with a nurture capitalist agenda. Other equally powerful social groups have begun to challenge the prevailing strategy, compelling the government to explore a more accommodating strategy exemplified by the recent introduction by the government of 'broad-based economic empowerment'. Should a less patrimonial, less racially and ethnically divisive BEE strategy emerge from this quasi-pluralist power play, such a change holds prospects for the creation of a 'growth coalition' capable of sustainable capitalist development and true empowerment of the black majority. That would be a positive development in terms of establishing and consolidating democracy in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

277 Jeeves, Alan

South Africa in the 1940s : post-war reconstruction and the onset of apartheid / Alan Jeeves - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 1-11.

The 1940s constituted a critical moment in South Africa's modern history. There was the political crisis at the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, the fall of J.B.M. Hertzog's government, and Jan Smuts's successful formation of a new United Party government to take the country into the war against Germany. As the Allies began to gain the upper hand in Europe, an ethos of optimistic reformism and democratization developed in both white and black politics. However, within a few years, this optimism waned, and 1948 arrived bringing, to the surprise of many, the election of D.F. Malan's National Party and the onset of apartheid. The author argues that, from the beginning, the Smuts government did not respond consistently or confidently to the social and political upheavals of the 1940s. Furthermore, comparing the 1940s with later periods in South African history (the late 1970s, early 1980s and early 1990s), he shows that, in the 1940s, more was involved in explaining the government's equivocation than conservatism or personal racism at the top. There was no national constituency in the white electorate to support a far-reaching programme of social and political reform. During Smuts's last government, a comprehensive vision of decisive social-democratic change had emerged; what was lacking was capable, forward-thinking leadership at the top with the determination to act on those ideas and to build on the electoral constituency required to proceed with them. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

278 Kirkaldy, Alan

Consuming Christianity: deconstructing missionary accounts of cannibalism in Vendaland in the late nineteenth century / Alan Kirkaldy - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 12-26.

Berlin missionary accounts of warfare among Tshivenda-speakers in Vendaland (South Africa) make a number of references to cases where the bodies of fallen enemies were 'abused' or 'defiled' by, or on the orders of, the rulers of victorious factions. A number of these accounts also describe the purported consumption or use of body parts severed from the vanquished. One might simply reject these tales. Stories about cannibalism were arguably the most extreme form of 'othering' perpetuated by Europeans against Africans. In their obsession with cultural evolutionism, they dichotomized what they saw as their own developed 'civilization' and African 'savagery'. The author has come to a different conclusion. According to him, what has been overlooked in many accounts, is the idea that the missionaries were also an audience for the public performances of the

'mahosi' (sing. 'khosi', "chief") and their people. This may have influenced the way in which people behaved and/or what they allowed/persuaded the missionaries to see/hear. The author illustrates this argument with a case study of conflicts involving various factions among the Mphaphuli people during the late 19th century, including an examination of the way in which the missionaries wrote about the person and the actions of Khosi Makwarela Mphaphuli, son and subruler of Khosi Ranwedzi Mphaphuli, one of the great 'mahosi'. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

279 Klausen, Susanne

Women's resistance to eugenic birth control in Johannesburg, 1930-39 / Susanne Klausen - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 152-169 : tab.

Beginning in 1930, as South Africa was being ravaged by the Great Depression (1929-1932), birth-control organizations emerged in urban centres across the country. One of these, the Race Welfare Society (RWS), which was opened in Johannesburg in 1932, was a male-dominated eugenic organization intent on curbing the 'poor white problem' in South Africa by distributing free contraceptives to poor white women. During the 1930s, thousands of poor and working-class white women utilized the RWS's clinics. Still, the overwhelming majority of such women stayed away. This paper argues that the RWS's overriding eugenic goals ensured that medicalized birth control was designed first and foremost to serve its own interests above those of poor women. Thus, for many women, the benefits did not outweigh the drawbacks of practising modern contraception. This had a major impact on the RWS, eventually forcing it to alter its approach to clinical services as well as to reorganize its structure in the late 1930s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Laing, Robert A.

Our South African (Afrikaner) heraldic heritage : a mythical creation? / Robert A. Laing - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 110-134 : ill., tab.

This paper is an attempt to establish to what extent the South African Afrikaans heraldic heritage conforms to the accepted historical tenets of evidence. The public perception of Afrikaans heraldic heritage from previous centuries, in South Africa, is an inaccurate reflection of the truth. This misconception is understandable when seen in the light of the mythology created by the majority of 20th-century South African authors on the subject. It seems that most local writers who dabbled in heraldry during this period were amateurs with little if any formal training in heraldry, history, the law or science. There has been a process of accretion that culminates in the work of Cornelis Pama (1959,

1972 and 1983), which is also discussed in the paper. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

281 Lewis-Williams, J. David

Southern African San rock painting as social intervention : a study of rain-control images / J. David Lewis-Williams and David G. Pearce - In: *African Archaeological Review*: (2004), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 199-228 : ill., foto's, krt.

Many aspects of southern African San rock art images can be understood in the light of nineteenth- and twentieth-century ethnography. San beliefs about different kinds of 'rain-animals' and the secrecy that attended rain-control rites informed different kinds of social relations between raincontrollers themselves and between them and other people. San communities were less egalitarian than is often supposed, though on grounds that are commonly overlooked. These points are made in reference to a hitherto unknown painted site in the eastern Free State Province of South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

282 Lloyd, V.W.

Steve Biko and the subversion of race / V.W. Lloyd - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2003), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 19-35.

South Africa in the 1970s witnessed a phenomenon that was unique in many ways. The Black Consciousness Movement, led by Steve Biko, combined empowerment education and community building with the introduction of a novel, inclusive use of the term 'Black'. In doing so, Biko was able to bring into question fundamental assumptions about the significance of race while also altering the political landscape in a way that was to the advantage of anti-apartheid forces. In this essay, after reviewing the life story of Biko and the early history of the Black Consciousness Movement, Lacanian philosopher Slavoj Žižek's argument for the significance of 'points de capiton' is rehearsed and then synthesized with Judith Butler's notion of performativity, creating a theoretical model for the 'rebaptism' of names through which Biko's thought may be viewed. Žižek has provided an innovative model for thinking about naming as a political articulation, and by combining his theoretical model with notions of performativity developed by feminist theories, Biko's significance and successes can be better understood while at the same time developing a model for similar political manoeuvres. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

283 Lodge, Tom

The ANC and the development of party politics in modern South Africa / Tom Lodge - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 189-219 : tab.

In one party dominant democracies, political parties often lose vitality. Interviews with ANC branch members (South Africa) reveal a more encouraging picture of the party's inner life. Members engage voluntarily in a range of party-sponsored activities. The ANC's organizational deployment is directed at the mobilization of a militant activist community. Its commitment to consultative decisionmaking has declined, however, though under certain conditions the rank and file can challenge leadership successfully. The ANC's internal electoral arrangements promote consensus rather than competition, despite the interest they evoke from members. In general, despite the ANC's hegemonic aspirations, increasingly it conforms to the behaviour of an electorally oriented party in a liberal democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 MacPhail, Catherine

Challenging dominant norms of masculinity for HIV prevention / Catherine MacPhail - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 141-149 : tab.

This paper reports on a study that aims to increase the understanding of some of the influences on adolescent masculine sexuality in terms of HIV prevention in South Africa. Social norms of masculinity are particularly important in this regard, as the manner in which 'normal' men are defined, such as through acquisition of multiple partners, power over women and negative attitudes towards condoms, is often in conflict with the true emotional vulnerabilities of young men. Given the strong influence of peer groups on young people and the belief that one of the solutions to behaviour changes lies in peer renegotiation of dominant norms, there is the need to begin to investigate young men who challenge dominant norms of masculinity. It is in investigating their points of view that a platform for the deconstruction of stereotypical masculinities and the reconstruction of new norms can be formed. The paper considers these counter normative ideas through highlighting the discussions of young South African men aged 13-25 years in focus groups and individual interviews conducted in Gauteng Province. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

285 Mahoney, Michael R.

An ambiguous sexual revolution? : sexual change and intra-generational conflict in colonial Natal / Michael R. Mahoney and Julie Parle - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 134-151.

This paper examines sexual change and intra-generational conflict in rural colonial Natal (South Africa). The authors argue that the colonial State helped ensure that sexual change privileged men over women, referring not only to the relationship between older men and their wives and daughters, but also to that between young, unmarried men and young, unmarried women. In late colonial Natal litigation over 'seduction' (illicit premarital intercourse) increased, because young people had many possible motives for engaging in premarital sex, while officials and elders had many motives for prosecuting it, such as the extraction of 'lobola' (bridewealth) from the young men. Moreover, conflicts between young men and young women could also turn up in seduction proceedings. However, all too often seduction was not punished at all, and despite Natal's strenuous efforts to eliminate seduction, it proved remarkably resilient. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

286 Maintaining

Maintaining apartheid or promoting change? : the role of the Dutch Reformed Church in a phase of increasing conflict in South Africa / Wolfram Weisse, Carel Anthonissen (eds.). - Münster [etc.] : Waxmann, cop. 2004. - VII, 324 p. : tab. ; 21 cm + 1 CD-ROM (Die Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk). - (Religion and society in transition, ISSN 14374641 ; 5) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3-8309-1327-3

There is no doubt about the particular importance of the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) in public life during the apartheid era in South Africa. At least on an ideological basis the DRC backed the government's policy of separate development and its leaders had almost free access to cabinet ministers, the prime minister and later also to the president himself. This was the effective state of affairs since the National Party came into government in 1948 and it lasted until the change of government in 1994. A question of a more complex nature relates to the role the DRC played in the transition process from apartheid to democracy. The contributions of this book analyse the Church-State-relationship in the last phase of apartheid, considering main-stream developments as well as efforts of individuals or groups less centrally placed, though not necessarily less significantly involved. Although the overwhelmingly supportive role of the DRC for the government is not denied, this book sheds light on different actions and reactions of various groups within the DRC in the general pursuit of change in society. Most of the contributions of this book were first presented at a symposium at the University of Stellenbosch in March 2001. [ASC Leiden abstract]

287 Martin, Julia

'This is where I am coming from' : gangsters, thatched roofs and cheese boys in an undergraduate classroom / Julia Martin - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2003), vol. 20, p. 98-114.

"What is it like where you live?" The author used this question many times when beginning courses in what she calls 'environmental literacy' with students in English at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa. She considers it crucial to bring some of the questions and priorities that have characterized the local and international discourses of ecology into the English Studies classroom. In August 2001, she taught in a semester-long English Studies module called 'Travel and the environment'. Her part of the course aimed to facilitate discussion of ecosocial questions and their relevance to students' experience, and to analyse textual representations of these and related concerns through close reading, class discussion and several kinds of writing. The first step was to try and articulate where each member of her class was, literally, coming from. Key aspects of people's built environments were identified with reference to a 1991 Eco-Programme Workshop flyer (waste, housing, transport, fuel, green spaces, etc.). The author reflects on one particular tutorial session, based on extracts from the text of a discussion she reconstructed immediately after the class. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

288 National

National policy & a regional response in South African higher education / Nico Cloete... [et al.]. - Oxford [etc.] : James Currey [etc.], 2004. - XVI, 144 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Higher education in Africa) - Published in association with the Partnership for Higher Education in Africa. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 0-85255-435-4 pbk

A radical reform of South African higher education started after the first democratic elections of 1994. Higher education was confronted with social, political and economic demands of a kind not encountered during apartheid era. This book describes the context of the transformation of higher education in South Africa in general and focuses on the progress of the reform in higher education institutions in the Eastern Cape. Contributions: Saleem Badat: Transforming South African higher education, 1990-2003: goals, policy initiatives and critical challenges and issues. Nico Cloete: Equity and development in post-apartheid South African higher education. Pundy Pillay: Strategic co-operation scenarios for post-school education in the Eastern Cape. Teboho Moja: Assessing the Eastern Cape study. [ASC Leiden abstract]

289 Oosthuizen, Gerhard J.J.

Regiment Moirivier and South African transborder operations into Angola during 1975/76 and 1983/84 / Gerhard J.J. Oosthuizen - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 135-153 : krt.

The dedicated training that Regiment Moirivier (RMR) received since its establishment in 1954, was tested in 1975/1976 (Operation Savannah) and again in 1983/1984 (Operation Askari). The involvement of the South African Defence Force (SADF) in Angola introduced a new era in the history of the RMR. The general aim of the two operations was to effectively curtail the infiltration of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) from the south of Angola into South West Africa/Namibia. This paper describes and analyses the role of Regiment Moirivier in both operations, with an emphasis on the experiences as remembered by the members of the Regiment themselves. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

290 Phillips, Howard

The South African College and the emergence of history as a university discipline in South Africa / Howard Phillips - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 1-11.

To understand how history came to be accepted as a full university discipline in its own right in South Africa in 1906, this article locates this process in the realm of the intellectual and academic politics of the nineteenth century, first those of the Cape's colonial metropole, Great Britain, and then those of the Cape Colony itself. Only in the last quarter of the nineteenth century did history gain official recognition as an independent university discipline in Britain, as well as in its colonies of settlement. At the Cape, however, this acceptance was delayed by the conservatism of the Colony's sole university, the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and it was only when the leading local university college, the South African College, took the initiative and established a chair of history in 1903 (a step emulated by Victoria College, Stellenbosch, a year later), that it yielded and accorded history the status of an autonomous, fully-fledged discipline. This article analyses who and what lay behind the South African College's by-no-means unanimous innovation and, in so doing, reveals the decisive role played by Henry Fremantle, a professor of English and philosophy, and by the favourable postwar environment of constructing a new South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

291 Preston-Whyte, Eleanor M.

Contexts of vulnerability: sex, secrecy and HIV/AIDS / Eleanor M. Preston-Whyte - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 89-94.

Written before the announcement of a national roll out of antiretroviral treatment in South Africa, this paper uses three illustrative vignettes to draw attention to some major areas of HIV/AIDS vulnerability related to the themes of sex and secrecy within households and families. The vulnerability, particularly of women and young girls, within domains traditionally regarded as 'safe', is noted. The dangers for the spread of the epidemic, of the typical 'silence' between generations around sex and the immersion of the younger generation in worlds which are essentially hidden from adults, is also commented upon. The silence of stigma and nondisclosure are, further, argued to be essentially inimical to sociability and what has been referred to by various sociologists as *communitas*, community and the open expression of love, caring and recognition for basic humanity. Even the confidentiality enjoined by law and medical ethics is seen to have a negative side, when it comes to caring for and comforting AIDS infected and affected family and community members. The paper ends with a call for researchers to be aware that AIDS stigma may render the very act of research a source of danger to those affected by HIV and AIDS. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

292 Raman, Parvathi

Yusuf Dadoo: transnational politics, South African belonging / Parvathi Raman - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 27-48.

Indian South Africans have had an ongoing and complex relationship with India, and at certain critical junctures they have espoused a diasporic consciousness rather than a purely South African identity. This complex relationship with India can be traced back to the time of the first migrations of Indians to South Africa, during which time Gandhi set about developing a 'new kind of Indian', embedded in ideas of India's ancient cultural heritage. In 1940s South Africa, Yusuf Dadoo, born in the Western Rand in 1909, came to exemplify a transnational sense of Indian South African belonging. He became a complex embodiment of socialist, nationalist, anticolonial and antifascist dialogues, as well as maintaining his Muslim and Indian identity. He mediated a seeming contradiction between Gandhism and the politics of the Communist Party of South Africa, which also came to represent something unique to 1940s South Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

293 Shifting

Shifting selves : post-apartheid essays on mass media, culture & identity / ed. by Herman Wasserman and Sean Jacobs. - Cape Town [etc.] : Kwela Books, 2003. - 340 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Social identities South Africa) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-7957-0164-0 pbk

This collective volume theorizes the processes of mediated change in postapartheid South Africa. It investigates the emergence of new identities, renegotiations of cultural boundaries and the manifestation of hybridity in a variety of forms, thereby seeing social and political change as mediated by media in a broad sense, including the mass media, art and cultural expression. But this mediation takes place within a complex and ever-changing set of power relations, both global and local. While the mediation is subject to the constraints imposed by past legacies, it also creates the possibility for agents to overturn them. This process is played out on a variety of fronts, ranging from the mass media and new media to mainstream art forms such as theatre or the urban aesthetics of graffiti art, poetry, intellectual property, and hip-hop, kwaito, television drama, or the claiming of the airwaves by refugees. Contributions by Gabeba Baderoon, Farzanah Badsha, Keith Bain, Jane Battersby, Marthinus Beukes, Gibson Boloka, Sean Jacobs, Julian Jonker, Patrice Kabeya-Mwepu, Stephanie Marlin-Curiel, Phaswane Mpe, Lene Øverland, Suren Pillay, René Smith, Melissa Steyn, and Herman Wasserman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

294 Skinner, Rob

The wartime roots of anti-apartheid : pastoral mission, local activism, and international politics / Rob Skinner - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 50, p. 12-26.

During the 1940s, South African Christians, and the Anglican Church in particular, had engaged with a quest for a 'new order' characterized by an optimistic view of the possibilities for 'progress', the acceptance of the limited possibilities for political reform, and a continued acceptance of the moral legitimacy of the State. When it became clear that this movement for reform was making little headway, some in the church began to challenge that moral legitimacy. By the end of the 1940s, the Anglican anti-apartheid activists Michael Scott (1907-1983) and Trevor Huddleston (1913-1998) had developed the core of their stance against racial discrimination, which, as well as forming a response to the emerging policy of apartheid, looked back to the debates of the early 1940s. This paper examines the activities and importance of these two Anglican priests. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 South

[*South Africa issue*] / [Shireen Hassim... et al.]. - College Park : University of Maryland, 2004. - [201] p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Feminist studies ; vol. 29, no.3) - Met noten.

This special issue of Feminist Studies examines the location of women in democratic South Africa, exploring and analyzing the relationship between political change and the lived experiences of South African women. What are some of the opportunities and difficulties of establishing a feminist State in a nation with such a long and profound history of institutionalized inequality? How effective have constitutional and legislative initiatives been in improving women's lives in South Africa? Versions of four of the articles published in the issue were originally presented at a conference in October 1999 called "Politics, Rights, and Representation: Gender and Race Equality in the United States, France, and South Africa," which took place at the Center for Gender Studies, University of Chicago. All four articles (by Catherine Albertyn, Shireen Hassim, Thenjiwe Mtintso, and Gay W. Seidman) take up in one way or another the question of the relationship between the State apparatus and grassroots women's movements and experiences. In this issue, these articles are complemented by a number of other pieces, including autobiographies and poems, which explore the evolution, during the early years of South African democracy, of a number of cultural and activist organizations: the WEAVE collective, the Philani Printing Project, the Association of Bisexuals, Gays, and Lesbians, and the Treatment Action Campaign. Contributors: Shireen Hassim, Smitha Radhakrishnan, Roshila Nair, Gay W. Seidman, Malika Ndlovu, Thenjiwe Mtintso, Barbara Boswell, Diana Ferrus, Catherine Albertyn, Kimberly Miller, Gabeba Baderoon, Taghmeda Achmat, Theresa Raizenberg, Rachel Holmes, Natasha Erlank. [ASC Leiden abstract]

296 Stadler, Jonathan James

The young, the rich, and the beautiful : secrecy, suspicion and discourses of AIDS in the South African lowveld / Jonathan James Stadler - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 127-139.

This paper investigates emic accounts of the AIDS deaths that have occurred in a village in the Bushbuckridge district of South Africa's lowveld. It draws on ethnographic research undertaken in 2002-2003 in the village of KwaBomba. In contrast to large-scale surveys on AIDS, the present paper highlights the subtleties of local meanings and experiences, based on the author's recordings of gossip and local rumours about AIDS, as well as formal interviews on sexuality and AIDS. The paper also explores the similarity between AIDS and witchcraft as a metaphorical analogy. The lowveld research

shows that, although young women are often portrayed as highly vulnerable to HIV infection due to their inferior social and economic status, and shoulder the blame for the AIDS epidemic, there is a link between relative affluence, power and mobility, masculine sexuality and AIDS. Although men certainly had material advantages over women, this did not protect them against becoming infected with HIV and dying of AIDS, and infecting women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

297 Stein, Jo

HIV/AIDS stigma: the latest dirty secret / Jo Stein - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 95-101.

The rejection of HIV/AIDS stigma is based on the understanding that all acts of social exclusion relating to HIV/AIDS are not only morally wrong but also counterproductive to effective HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. There is some survey evidence suggesting that HIV/AIDS stigma has already diminished substantially over time both in South Africa and worldwide. However, it is arguable that these surveys are failing to measure the changing face of stigma effectively. This paper describes some of the conceptual and methodological challenges that quantitative research measuring stigma needs to address. Foremost amongst these is the fact that HIV/AIDS stigma stems from multiple sources which cannot be conflated if stigma is to be properly identified, measured and most importantly, addressed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Stemmet, Jan-Ad

See no evil, hear no evil, speak and publish no evil : the relationship between P.W. Botha and the pro-establishment Afrikaans Press during the 1980s / Jan-Ad Stemmet & Leo Barnard - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 154-166.

In the history of apartheid the Afrikaans newspapers of the 'Nasionale Pers' stood steadfastly behind the National Party and its policy of separate development. With the eruption of the political crisis of the 1980s, the government of P.W. Botha tried, to a growing extent, to place media coverage of the country's political crisis under State control through a series of laws. Gradually the situation started to affect the government's relationship with the Afrikaans press. The latter undoubtedly still was a supporter of the National Party, but its relationship with the government started to sway. While the Afrikaans press, compared to its past, became politically more independent, the Botha government demanded greater loyalty. Previously, problems between press and Party had been solved behind the scenes, but now the government - and the State President in particular - did not hesitate to berate the press publicly. This article focuses

on how the once warm, symbiotic relationship between the National Party and the Afrikaans press cooled drastically in the 1990s. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

299 Understanding

Understanding gaps between policy and implementation / [guest ed. Louwrens Pretorius]. - Pretoria : UNISA, 2003. - 176 p. : krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Politeia, ISSN 02568845 ; vol. 22, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, sum.

This special issue contains papers presented at a workshop held in Houw Hoek, near Cape Town (South Africa), early in 2000, and a panel discussion during the founding conference of the South African Association of Political Studies, held in Durban, October 2001. Against the background of a seemingly growing gap between public policy and related practice, the papers consider recent South African public policy and the ways in which such policy is being implemented. Contributions: Six contributions to understanding 'gaps between policy and implementation': an overview and comments, by Louwrens Pretorius; The fiscal autonomy of provinces in the 1996 Constitution and in practice, by Albert van Zyl; Implementing land reform at Impendle State land: policy and local politics in KwaZulu-Natal, by Scott Drimie; Muddying the elephant's water: policy and practice in community water supply, by Gerard Hagg and Tony Emmett; The ministry of dry taps? : the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and the transition to market-based service provision in South Africa, by Stephen Louw; Housing the nation: the politics of low-cost housing policy in South Africa since 1994, by David Pottie; Residents' perceptions of developmental local government: exit, voice and loyalty in South African towns, by Simon Bekker and Anne Leildé. [ASC Leiden abstract]

300 Venter, Albert

The Auditor-General and the Minister : exoneration or condemnation? : a comment on the 'Maduna affair' / Albert Venter - In: *Politeia*: (2003), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 5-24.

This article is a reflective inquiry into, and comment on, certain allegations made by South Africa's Minister Penuell Maduna in June and August of 1997, while he was Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, against the Auditor-General at the time, Henri Kluever. In this article the question of whether Minister Maduna was justified in his refusal to bow to calls from opposition parties in Parliament to resign is addressed. The article consists of three sections. First, the particulars of the Maduna affair as reported by the Public Protector are briefly stated. Second, the theory, conventions and practice of individual ministerial responsibility to Parliament are examined. Third, a comment on

the question of Minister Maduna's refusal to resign is offered. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]

301 Wassermann, Johan

A tale of two port cities : the relationship between Durban and New Orleans during the Anglo-Boer War / Johan Wassermann - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 27-47.

The Anglo-Boer War between the two independent Boer Republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal or the South African Republic on the one side, and the British Empire on the other, lasted from 11 October 1899 to 31 May 1902. The war resulted in a high increase in the volume of shipping between Durban (South Africa) and New Orleans (USA). This article examines the various relationships which existed between the two cities, as well as the impact of the war on each. Attention is paid to the purchasing by the British of horses and mules in the USA as well as the shipping of these animals and their handlers via New Orleans to Durban; the impact of the arrival of horses, mules and specifically muleteers in Durban; and the role and policy of the USA government in the relationship between the two cities, as well as the resistance in especially New Orleans against this policy. The paper concludes that the relationship favoured New Orleans, which benefitted economically. Durban gained little economic prosperity and had to deal with the arrival of unwanted characters. The major beneficiary was the British Empire. The mobility of the British army was enhanced, which in turn assisted the British in ultimately achieving victory. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

302 West, Gerald

The Bible and economics : historical and hermeneutical reflections from South Africa / Gerald West - In: *African Journal of Biblical Studies*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 93-122.

Central to the work of the Ujaama Centre for Biblical and Theological Community Development and Research at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) is a Bible reading process that has come to be called 'contextual Bible study'. Implicit in the notion of 'contextual' as it is used here is commitment to a particular context: the context of the poor, working class and marginalized. Contextual Bible studies emerged in the darkest hours of apartheid in the 1980s, when groups of ordinary black African Bible 'readers' - whether literate or not - and socially engaged biblical scholars began to meet to read the Bible together. This paper sketches the dimensions of the contextual Bible study process as it is understood at the Ujaama Centre. This process includes four core commitments: beginning with reality as it is perceived 'from below'; collaborative interpretation; critical

interpretation; and a commitment to concrete and specific plans of action for social transformation. The paper presents an example of a Bible study at the Ujaama Centre, demonstrating its reading methodology. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

303 Williams, J. Michael

Leading from behind: democratic consolidation and the chieftaincy in South Africa / J. Michael Williams - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2004), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 113-136.

Despite the dramatic changes that have occurred in South Africa over the last fifteen years, the chieftaincy remains an important political institution that continues to exercise authority. This article explores the ways in which the chieftaincy has responded to the introduction of democratic electoral practices at the local level. While the chieftaincy has not been immune from the social and political changes that have swept through the country since the transition, it has nonetheless sought to direct, or redirect, these changes in ways that bolster its own authority. Many local communities expect the chieftaincy not only to assist with the formal electoral process, but also to allow for more participation within local level chieftaincy institutions. An examination of chieftaincy-societal relations demonstrates that while the chieftaincy has been affected by new democratic rules and practices, it has also influenced how local communities practice and understand these same rules and practices. This mutually transformative process illustrates the complexity of democratic consolidation, as well as the ability of the chieftaincy to adapt to changing political and social environments without sacrificing its claims to authority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

304 Woodward, Wendy

'Frail shared seconds': encounters between humans and other animals in the poetry of Douglas Livingstone / Wendy Woodward - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2003), vol. 20, p. 44-53.

This is an ecocritical examination of the poetry of Douglas Livingstone (South Africa), a biologist who wrote about his work and about encounters with animals. The author focuses on his 'Selected poems' (1984) and on his last volume, 'A littoral zone' (1991). She is particularly interested in the politics of Livingstone's representation of animals. Her theorizing of the extent to which Livingstone attributes subjectivity and agency to animals is underpinned by the work of ecological critic Patrick Murphy and ecological philosopher Val Plumwood. She concludes, amongst others, that while Livingstone is a poet with ecological vision, his metaphysics may retain some 'Cartesian dreams of

power' which duplicate the dualisms of what Plumwood calls a master consciousness. The coding of Nature as Mother may be fraught for a dominant masculinity, whose response will be either to transcend nature through separation or domination, or to lose the self in an idealized pre-oedipal or pre-lapsarian connection. In spite of his sedulous recording of engagements with animals, both these tendencies surface in Livingstone's poetry. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

305 Writing

Writing in the San/d, video and photography / ed.: Keyan G. Tomaselli and Vanessa McLennan-Dodd. - Durban : University of KwaZulu-Natal, 2003. - I, 150 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Current writing, ISSN 1013929X ; vol. 15, special issue) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Each of the researchers in this special issue writes reflexively about a single event, providing multiple perspectives on one encounter with two San communities - the !Khomani, northern Cape, and the Ngwatle, southern Botswana - in 2002. The project emerged from a series of field trips to the Kalahari (inaugurated in 1995) conducted by students and researchers from Culture, Communication and Media Studies (CCMS) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban (South Africa). The effort consolidates links between contemporary developments in anthropological fieldwork and detail; ethnographic film and documentary reflexivity; and a South(ern) African praxis of cultural studies which insists on the primacy of real-life encounters and experiences, and material factors, over critical-theoretical, tropological theorizations thereof. The papers, which do not follow received hierarchies and conventional norms of academic writing, offer a new model for what might be called "nonfictional 'documentary' prose". The papers are modelled on play scripts, ethnographical accounts, personalized memoirs, and diaries. Contributors: Lauren Dyll; Nate Kohn; Belinda Kruiper; Sonja Laden; Mary Lange; Vanessa McLennan-Dodd; Nelia Oets; Timothy Reinhardt; Marit Saetre; Charlize Tomaselli; and Keyan G. Tomaselli. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ISLANDS

COMOROS

306 Guillaumont, Olivier

Adieu polygamie, répudiation, inégalités successorales... : ou la mort à petit feu du statut civil de droit local applicable à Mayotte et les délices de l'article 75 de la Constitution du 4 octobre 1958 / par Olivier Guillaumont - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 97-114.

L'article 68 de la loi de programme pour l'Outre-Mer du 21 juillet 2003 opère une réforme en profondeur du statut civil de droit local applicable à l'île de Mayotte. L'objectif est de supprimer certaines règles de ce statut civil, ayant pour source le droit musulman - telles la polygamie, la répudiation ou l'inégalité des enfants devant l'héritage - qui bien que permises par l'article 75 de la Constitution française du 4 octobre 1958 sont en contradiction avec le droit commun français. Cette réforme sans précédent ainsi que la décision du Conseil constitutionnel du 17 juillet 2003 méritent un éclairage particulier tant sur le fond que la forme en raison des spécificités des mécanismes de l'article 75 de la Constitution. Si le principe reste celui du maintien du statut civil de droit local (I), celui-ci semble désormais pour l'essentiel vidé de sa substance (II). Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

MAURITIUS

307 Oraison, André

L'avènement d'un régime d'autonomie interne à Rodrigues dans le cadre d'un État mauricien unitaire : le combat des Rodriguais pour la "démocratie participative" couronné de succès après les premières élections régionales organisées dans "l'île anti-stress" / par André Oraison - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2005), année 59, no. 1, p. 78-96.

Le 20 novembre 2001, le Parlement mauricien a voté deux lois historiques en faveur de l'île Rodrigues (quelques 40000 habitants répartis sur 104 kilomètres carrés). Il a d'abord voté - à l'unanimité - le Rodrigues National Assembly Act qui accorde un régime d'autonomie interne à la vingt et unième circonscription administrative de Maurice dans le cadre d'une nouvelle politique de décentralisation. Il a par ailleurs décidé dans une loi complémentaire d'incorporer dans la Constitution mauricienne le régime d'autonomie politique et administrative attribué à Rodrigues, afin d'éviter toute possibilité de retour en arrière. Cette autonomie est aujourd'hui incarnée par l'Assemblée régionale de Rodrigues dont les 18 membres ont été élu pour la première fois le 29 septembre 2002. Cependant, la réforme est incomplète dans la mesure où l'organe délibérant de Port Mathurin (chef-lieu de Rodrigues) est habilité à formuler et à appliquer des lois et des politiques concernant le développement économique, social, sanitaire et culturel de l'île. C'est dire qu'il n'a pas la possibilité de légiférer directement pour les habitants de Rodrigues: il est seulement compétent pour adopter des textes ou projets de loi. Pour être effectivement appliqués, ces derniers doivent ensuite être soumis à la ratification du Parlement de Port-Louis qui les votent dans le respect de la Charte constitutionnelle et

des lois nationales mauriciennes. À moyen terme, on peut donc penser que les élites rodriguaises demanderont le pouvoir pour l'Assemblée régionale de Rodrigues de voter directement des lois locales afin de renforcer le régime d'autonomie de leur pays. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]