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## **African Studies Abstracts Online: number 1, 2003**

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### **Citation**

Boin, M., Eijkman, E. M., Oberst, U., Polman, K., Sommeling, C. M., & Doorn, M. C. A. van. (2003). *African Studies Abstracts Online: number 1, 2003*. Leiden: African Studies Centre. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/471>

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

# African Studies Abstracts Online

Number 1, 2003

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Leiden: African Studies Centre

ISSN 1570-937X

# AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

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ISSN 1570-937X

*African Studies Abstracts Online* is published four times a year on the journal's website  
<http://asc.leidenuniv.nl/library/abstracts/asa-online/> where it can be consulted free of charge.

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# AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

(formerly printed publication African Studies Abstracts)

Number 1, 2003

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Abstracts produced by  
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## EDITORIAL POLICY

Before you is the first issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online*, the new electronic journal of the African Studies Centre in Leiden. The Centre's printed abstracts journal, *African Studies Abstracts*, ceased publication with issue 33, no. 4 (2002). Like its predecessor, *African Studies Abstracts Online* provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities available in the African Studies Centre library.

### Coverage

*African Studies Abstracts Online* covers all the leading journals in the field of African studies, together with a number of journals dealing with third world countries and development studies in general. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned (a master list is included in the present issue). 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 per cent of all the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines and current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are, with rare exceptions, not scanned.

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

Similar criteria apply in the case of edited works. Those whose individual chapters cover a range of subjects and countries are selected for abstracting and indexing on a chapter-by-chapter basis. Edited works dealing with one theme as it relates to various countries, or with various aspects of the situation in one single country, are abstracted and indexed on a monograph basis. Up to 20 edited works will be included in each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online*, of which some 5 are abstracted and indexed on a chapter-by-chapter basis.

### Contents and arrangement

*African Studies Abstracts Online* is to be published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 450 titles with abstracts of collective volumes, journal articles and chapters from edited works. Items are numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa. There is a preliminary general section for entries whose scope extends beyond Africa, followed by a separate section for entries dealing with the continent as a whole. There is also a section for entries dealing with sub-Saharan Africa. Within the broad geographical regions of Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean islands, entries are arranged by country, and within each country, alphabetically according to author. Entries covering two countries appear twice, once under each country heading. Entries covering three or more countries are generally classified under the relevant regional heading.

Each entry provides the conventional bibliographical information together with an abstract written in the language of the original document. The abstract covers the essentials of the publication in 10-20 lines. It includes a description of subject and purpose, disciplinary approach and nature of the research, and source materials (fieldwork, archives, oral traditions, etc.) and, where applicable, an indication of the time period, as well as specific geographical information such as the names of

towns and villages or districts, and the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups. Abstracts of collective volumes detail the subject and author(s) of individual chapters insofar as possible and can often be likened to a table of contents.

### **Indexes and list of sources**

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

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

In addition, each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online* contains a list of sources covered in that specific issue. The list of books abstracted provides complete bibliographical information on all edited works abstracted and indexed on a chapter-by-chapter basis. The list of periodicals abstracted provides information on title, corporate responsibility, publisher, 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. The list also provides information on current corporate responsibility, publisher and place of publication if these have changed since the journal was first published. A complete list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting is included in the first issue of each volume.

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

## MASTER LIST OF PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED

Aethiopica = ISSN ... - Wiesbaden  
 Africa : journal of the International African Institute = ISSN 0001-9720. - Edinburgh  
 Africa : rivista trimestrale di studi e documentazione dell'Istituto italiano per l'Africa  
     e l'Oriente = ISSN 0001-9747. - Roma  
 Africa Bibliography = ISSN 0266-6731. - Edinburgh  
 Africa Development = Afrique et développement = ISSN 0850-3907. - Dakar  
 Africa Insight = ISSN 0256-2804. - Pretoria  
 Africa Quarterly = ISSN 0001-9828. - New Delhi  
 Africa Today = ISSN 0001-9887. - Bloomington, Ind.  
 African Affairs = ISSN 0001-9909. - Oxford  
 African (The) Anthropologist = ISSN 1024-0969. - Yaoundé  
 African Archaeological Review = ISSN 0263-0338. - New York, N.Y. [etc.]  
 African (The) Book Publishing Record = ISSN 0306-0322. - Lochcarron  
 African (The) Communist = ISSN 0001-9976. - Johannesburg  
 African Currents = ISSN .... - Bombay  
 African Development Perspectives Yearbook ... = ISSN .... - Hamburg  
 African Development Review = ISSN .... - Oxford [etc.]  
 African Economic History = ISSN 0145-2258. - Madison, Wisc.  
 African Environment = ISSN 1010-5522. - Dakar  
 African Human Rights Law Journal = ISSN 1609-073X. - Landsdowne  
 African Journal of International Affairs = ISSN 0850-7902. - Dakar  
 African Journal of International and Comparative Law = ISSN 0954-8890. - London  
 African Literature Today = ISSN .... - London [etc.]  
 African Notes = ISSN 0002-0087. - Ibadan  
 African Philosophy = ISSN 1369-6823. - Abingdon  
 African Research and Documentation = ISSN 0305-826X. - London  
 African Review = ISSN 0856-0056. - Dar es Salaam  
 African Review of Money Finance and Banking = ISSN .... - Milano  
 African Rural and Urban Studies = ISSN 1073-4600. - East Lansing, Mich.  
 African Sociological Review = ISSN 1027-4332. - Dakar  
 African Studies = ISSN 0002-0184. - Abingdon  
 African Studies in Russia = ISSN .... - Moscow  
 African Studies Review = ISSN 0002-0206. - New Brunswick, N.J.  
 African Study Monographs = ISSN 0285-1601. - Kyoto  
 African Study Monographs. Supplementary Issue = ISSN 0286-9667. - Kyoto  
 African Urban Quarterly = ISSN 0747-6108. - Nairobi  
 African Urban Studies = ISSN .... - Tokyo  
 African Yearbook of International Law = Annuaire africain de droit international  
     = ISSN 1380-7412. - The Hague [etc.]  
 Africana Bulletin = ISSN 0002-029X. - Warszawa  
 Africana Journal = ISSN 0095-1080. - New York, N.Y.  
 Africana Marburgensia = ISSN 0174-5603. - Marburg/Lahn  
 Africana Research Bulletin = ISSN .... - Freetown  
 Africana Studia = ISSN 0874-2375. - Porto  
 Africanus = ISSN 0304-615X. - Pretoria  
 Afrika Focus = ISSN 0772-084x. - Gent  
 Afrika Jahrbuch ... = ISSN .... - Opladen  
 Afrika Spectrum = ISSN 0002-0397. - Hamburg  
 Afrika und Übersee = ISSN 0002-0427. - Berlin  
 Afrika Zamani = ISSN 0850-3079. - Dakar  
 Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere = ISSN 0178-725X. - Köln  
 Afrique 2000 = ISSN 1017-0952. - Genève  
 Afrique contemporaine = ISSN 0002-0478. - Paris  
 Afrique (L') politique = ISSN 1259-0614. - Paris  
 Afryka, Azja, Ameryka Lacinska = ISSN 0208-8010. - Warszawa  
 Agenda = ISSN 1013-0950. - Durban  
 Annales aequatoria = ISSN 0254-4296. - Mbandaka  
 Annales de l'Université d'Abidjan. Série H, Linguistique = ISSN 1011-6737. - Abidjan  
 Annales de l'Université d'Abidjan. Série I, Histoire = ISSN 0302-6906. - Abidjan  
 Annals of Borno = ISSN 0189-2195. - Maiduguri

## MASTER LIST OF PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED

- Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien = ISSN 0247-400x. - Aix-en-Provence  
Annual Conference / African Society of International and Comparative Law  
= ISSN 0956-8042. - London  
Annual Report / International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement  
(ILRI) = ISSN 0165-1803. - Wageningen  
Autrepart = ISSN 1278-3986. - La Tour d'Aigues  
Azania = ISSN 0067-270X. - Nairobi
- Botswana Notes and Records = ISSN 0525-5090. - Gaborone  
Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire. Série B, Sciences humaines  
= ISSN 0018-9642. - Dakar  
Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer = Mededelingen  
der Zittingen / Koninklijke Academie voor Overzeese Wetenschappen  
= ISSN 0001-4176. - Bruxelles
- Cahiers africains d'administration publique = African Administrative Studies  
= ISSN 0007-9588. - Tanger  
Cahiers d'études africaines = ISSN 0008-0055. - Paris  
Cahiers (Les) d'outre-mer = ISSN 0373-5834. - Bordeaux  
Cahiers de sociologie économique et culturelle = ISSN 0761-9871. - Le Havre  
Cahiers économiques et sociaux = ISSN 0008-0209. - Kinshasa  
Cahiers ivoiriens de recherche économique et sociale = ISSN .... - Abidjan  
Canadian Journal of African Studies = ISSN 0008-3968. - Toronto  
Civilisations = ISSN 0009-8140. - Bruxelles  
CODESRIA Bulletin = ISSN 0850-8712. - Dakar  
Community Development Journal = ISSN 0010-3802. - Oxford  
Comparative (The) and International Law Journal of Southern Africa  
= ISSN 0010-4051. - Pretoria  
Congo-Afrique = ISSN 0049-8513. - Kinshasa  
Congo-Meuse = ISSN .... - Mbujimayi  
Critical Arts = ISSN 0256-0046. - Durban  
Current (A) Bibliography on African Affairs = ISSN 0011-3255. - Amityville, N.Y.  
Current Writing = ISSN 1013-929x. - S.I. [Durban]
- DASP-Hefte-Angola = ISSN .... - Bonn  
DASP-Hefte-CV-GB-STP = ISSN .... - Bonn  
DASP-Hefte Mosambik = ISSN .... - Bonn  
DASP-Reihe = ISSN 0935-5480. - Bonn  
Development and Change = ISSN 0012-155x. - Oxford [etc.]  
Development Dialogue = ISSN 0345-2328. - Uppsala  
Development in Practice = ISSN 0961-4524. - Abingdon  
Development Policy Review = ISSN 0950-6764. - Oxford [etc.]  
Discovery and Innovation = ISSN 1015-079x. - Nairobi  
Droit et cultures = ISSN 0247-9788. - Nanterre
- East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights = ISSN .... - Kampala  
Eastern Africa Economic Review = ISSN .... - Nairobi  
Eastern Africa Law Review = ISSN 0012-8678. - Dar es Salaam  
Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review = ISSN 1027-1775. - Addis Ababa  
Eastern and Southern Africa Geographical Journal = ISSN .... - Nairobi  
Économie (L') de la Réunion = ISSN 0750-0769. - St-Denis  
English (The) Academy Review = ISSN .... - Braamfontein  
Eritrean Studies Review = ISSN 1086-9174. - Lawrenceville, N.J. [etc.]  
Éthiopiennes = ISSN 0850-2005. - Dakar  
Ethioscope = ISSN .... - Addis Ababa  
Études et statistiques / Banque des États de l'Afrique centrale = ISSN 0014-2069. -  
Yaoundé  
Études océan Indien = ISSN 0246-0092. - Paris  
Exchange = ISSN 0166-2740. - Leiden

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Fasette = Facets = Facetten = ISSN 0256-5994. - Windhoek  
Focaal = ISSN 0920-1297. - Nijmegen  
Food, Nutrition and Agriculture = ISSN 1014-806X. - Rome  
Food Policy = ISSN 0306-9192. - Exeter  
Frankfurter Afrikanistische Blätter = ISSN 0937-3039. - Köln

Garcia de Orta. Série de antropobiologia = ISSN 0970-0001. - Lisboa  
Garcia de Orta. Série de geografia = ISSN 0379-9514. - Lisboa  
Géokin = ISSN .... - Kinshasa  
Géopolitique africaine / OR. IMA = ISSN .... - Paris [etc.]  
Ghana Studies = ISSN .... - Madison, Wisc.

Hemispheres = ISSN 0239-8818. - Warszawa  
Heritage of Zimbabwe = ISSN 0556-9605. - Harare  
History in Africa = ISSN 0361-5413. - New Brunswick, N.J.  
Horn of Africa = ISSN 0161-4703. - Summit, N.J.

IDARA = ISSN 1111-3561. - Alger  
Indian Journal of African Studies = ISSN 0971-5320. - Delhi  
Indicator South Africa = ISSN 0259-188X. - Durban  
International (The) Journal of African Historical Studies = ISSN 0361-7882. - Boston, Mass.  
Internationale Spectator = ISSN 0020-9317. - Assen  
Internationales Afrikaforum = ISSN 0020-9430. - Köln  
Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara = ISSN 0984-7685. - Paris  
Issue = ISSN 0047-1607. - New Brunswick, N.J.  
Itinerario = ISSN 0165-1153. - Leiden

Journal / Namibia Scientific Society = ISSN 1018-7677. - Windhoek  
Journal des africanistes = ISSN 0399-0346. - Paris  
Journal of African Cultural Studies = ISSN 1369-6815. - Abingdon  
Journal of African Economies = ISSN 0963-8024. - Oxford  
Journal (The) of African History = ISSN 0021-8537. - Cambridge [etc.]  
Journal of African Law = ISSN 0021-8553. - London  
Journal of African Religion and Philosophy = ISSN 1018-8592. - Kampala  
Journal (The) of African Travel-Writing = ISSN 1085-9527. - Chapel Hill, N.C.  
Journal of Asian and African Studies = ISSN 0387-2807. - Tokyo  
Journal of Contemporary African Studies = ISSN 0258-9001. - Abingdon  
Journal of Eastern African Research and Development = ISSN 0251-0405. - Nairobi  
Journal of Ethiopian Studies = ISSN .... - Addis Ababa  
Journal of Humanities / University of Malawi = ISSN 1016-0728. - Zomba  
Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia = ISSN 1027-7455. - Lusaka  
Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law = ISSN 0732-9113. - Buffalo, N.Y.  
Journal (The) of Modern African Studies = ISSN 0022-278x. - Cambridge [etc.]  
Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs = ISSN 1360-2004. - Abingdon  
Journal of Natal and Zulu History = ISSN .... - Durban  
Journal of Oriental and African Studies = ISSN .... - Athens  
Journal of Religion in Africa = ISSN 0022-4200. - Leiden  
Journal of Social Development in Africa = ISSN 1012-1080. - Harare  
Journal of Southern African Studies = ISSN 0305-7070. - Abingdon

Kenya Journal of Education = ISSN .... - Nairobi  
Kenya Journal of Sciences. Series C, Humanities and Social Sciences  
= ISSN 0250-8265. - Nairobi  
Kiswahili = ISSN 0856-048x. - Dar es Salaam  
Kronos = ISSN 0259-0190. - Bellville

## MASTER LIST OF PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED

Labour, Capital and Society = Travail, capital et société = ISSN 0706-1706. – Montreal

Lesotho Law Journal = ISSN 0255-6472. - Roma, Lesotho

Lesotho Social Science Review = ISSN 1028-0790. – Roma, Lesotho

Liberian Studies Journal = ISSN 0024-1989. – Fayetteville, N.C.

Lusotopie = ISSN .... - Paris

Malawi Journal of Social Science = ISSN 1028-298X. – Zomba

Mande Studies = ISSN ....- Madison, Wisc.

Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens = ISSN 0025-2859. - Paris

Matatu = ISSN 0932-9714. - Amsterdam [etc.]

Méga-Tchad = ISSN 0997-4547. – Nanterre [etc.]

Middle East (The) Journal = ISSN 0026-3141. - Washington, D.C.

Mondes et cultures : comptes rendus trimestriels des séances de l'Académie des sciences d'outre-mer = ISSN 0221-0436. - Paris

Namibiana = ISSN 0259-2010. - Windhoek

Nigeria Magazine = ISSN 0029-0033. - Lagos

Nigerian (The) Geographical Journal = ISSN 1117-4447. - Ibadan

Nigerian (The) Journal of Economic and Social Studies = ISSN 0029-0092. – Ibadan

Nigerian Journal of International Affairs = ISSN 0331-3646. - Ibadan

Nomadic Peoples = ISSN 0822-7942. - Oxford

Nordic Journal of African Studies = ISSN 1235-4481. - Uppsala

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

Notre librairie = ISSN 0755-3854. – Paris

Nova Africa = ISSN 1136-0437. - Barcelona

Okike = ISSN 0331-0566. - Nsukka

Orita = ISSN 0030-5596. – Ibadan

Outre-mers revue d'histoire = ISSN 0300-9513. - Paris

Paideuma / Frobenius-Institut = ISSN 0078-7809. - Stuttgart

Penant = ISSN 0336-1551. - Le Vésinet

Philosophia Africana = ISSN .... – Chicago, Ill.

POLIS = ISSN .... – Yaoundé

Politeia = ISSN 0256-8845. - Pretoria

Politikon = ISSN 0258-9346. - Florida, South Africa

Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris

Préhistoire anthropologie méditerranéennes = ISSN 1167-492X. - Aix-en-Provence

Présence africaine = ISSN 0032-7638. - Paris

Psychopathologie africaine = ISSN 0033-314x. - Dakar

Public Administration and Development = ISSN 0271-2075. - London

Pula = ISSN 0256-2316. – Lomé

Quest = ISSN 1011-226x. - Lusaka

Rassegna di studi Etiopici = ISSN .... - Roma

Recht in Afrika = Law in Africa = Droit en Afrique = ISSN 1435-0963. - Köln

Research in African Literatures = ISSN 0034-5210. - Bloomington, Ind.

Research Review / Institute of African Studies = ISSN .... - Legon

Review (The) / International Commission of Jurists = ISSN 0020-6393. - Geneva

Review of African Political Affairs = ISSN 0795-0683. - Ibadan

Review of African Political Economy = ISSN 0305-6244. - Abingdon

Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos = ISSN 0871-2344. - Lisboa

Revue analytique de jurisprudence du Congo = ISSN .... - Kinshasa

Revue burkinabè de droit = ISSN .... - Namur

Revue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée = ISSN 0997-1327. - Aix-en-Provence

Revue juridique et politique = ISSN 0035-3574. - Le Vésinet

## MASTER LIST OF PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED

Revue scientifique du Tchad = ISSN 1017-2769. - N'Djaména  
Rural Progress = ISSN 0252-5038. - Addis Ababa

SAFERE = ISSN 1024-9451. - Harare  
Sahara = ISSN 1120-5679. - Milano  
Savanna = ISSN 0331-0523. - Zaria  
Savings and Development = ISSN 0393-4551. - Milano  
Social Dynamics = ISSN 0253-3952. - Rondebosch  
Society (The) of Mala'wi Journal = ISSN .... - Blantyre  
South African Historical Journal = ISSN 0258-2473. - Pretoria  
South (The) African Journal of Economics = Die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir  
Ekonomie = ISSN 0038-2280. - Pretoria  
South African Journal of Ethnology = Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Etnologie  
= ISSN 0379-8860. - Pretoria  
South African Journal of International Affairs = ISSN 1022-0461. - Johannesburg  
South African Journal on Human Rights = ISSN 0258-7203. - Cape Town [etc.]  
South African Yearbook of International Law = Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarboek vir  
Volkereg = ISSN 0379-8895. - Pretoria  
Studia = ISSN 0870-0028. - Lisboa  
Studia Africana = ISSN 1130-5703. - Barcelona  
Sudan Notes and Records = ISSN 0375-2984. - Khartoum  
Sudanic Africa = ISSN 0803-0685. - Bergen  
Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire = ISSN 0294-7080. - Ivry

Tanzania Zamani = ISSN 0856-6518. - Dar es Salaam  
Tanzanian Economic Trends = ISSN 0856-2946. - Dar es Salaam  
Terra d'Africa = ISSN .... - Milano  
Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana = ISSN 0855-191x. - Legon  
Transafrican Journal of History = ISSN 0251-0391. - Nairobi  
Transformation = ISSN 0258-7696. - Durban  
Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe = ISSN 0041-4751. - Arcadia

Ufahamu = ISSN 0041-5715. - Los Angeles, Cal.  
Uganda Journal (The) = ISSN .... - Kampala  
UNESCO-Africa = ISSN 0850-1432. - Dakar  
Urban Forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - Johannesburg  
Utafiti = ISSN 0856-096x. - Dar es Salaam

Verfassung und Recht in Übersee = ISSN 0506-7286. - Baden-Baden

West African Journal of Archaeology = Revue ouest africaine d'archéologie  
= ISSN 0331-3158. - Ibadan  
World Development = ISSN 0305-750x. - Oxford [etc.]

Zambezia = ISSN 0379-0622. - Harare  
Zambia Journal of History = ISSN .... - Lusaka  
Zambia Law Journal = ISSN 1027-7862. - Lusaka  
Zeitschrift zur portugiesischsprachigen Welt = ISSN 0947-1723. - Frankfurt  
Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research = ISSN 1013-3445. - Harare  
Zimbabwe Law Review = ISSN .... - Harare  
Zo = ISSN .... - Bangui

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[Current publisher: Berghahn Books, Oxford]  
N.s., vol. 5, no. 2 (2001)

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Penant : revue de droit des pays d'Afrique. - Paris : Documentation africaine  
[Current publisher: Éditions Juris Africa, Paris]  
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Politeia : journal for the political sciences. - Pretoria : University of South Africa (UNISA)  
[Current subtitle: journal of the Department of Political Sciences and Public Administration = tydskrif van die Departement Politieke Wetenskappe en Publieke Administrasie]  
Vol. 20, no. 1 (2001); vol. 20, no. 2 (2001); vol. 20, no. 3 (2001)

Préhistoire anthropologie méditerranéennes / Université de Provence, Laboratoire d'anthropologie et de préhistoire des pays de la Méditerranée occidentale (LAPMO). - Aix-en-Provence : LAPMO, Université de Provence  
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## PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Recht in Afrika = Law in Africa = Droit en Afrique : Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für afrikanisches Recht / hrsg. von der Gesellschaft für afrikanisches Recht. - Köln : Köppe Verlag  
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Verfassung und Recht in Übersee / red. Karl-Andreas Hernekamp ... [et al.] / Forschungsstelle für Völkerrecht und Ausländisches Öffentliches Recht der Universität Hamburg ... [et al.]. - Baden-Baden : Nomos  
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## GENERAL

**1 Choices for the poor**

Choices for the poor : lessons from national poverty strategies / ed. by Alejandro Grinspun ; with Mercedes González de la Rocha ... [et al.]. - New York : United Nations Development Programme, cop. 2001. - X, 370 p. : tab. ; 23 cm

This publication is the basis for a conference at the Christian Michelsen Inst. at Bergen, Norway in March 2001. - Pref. - Bibliogr.: p. 353-367. - Met noten.

This book is the report of a comprehensive evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the Poverty Strategies Initiative that was launched in 1996 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the financial support of Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Norway. The evaluation was conducted during 2000 in a sample of 18 countries. Overall, the book testifies to the broad success of the Initiative to date, but it also bears witness to the technical and political complexity of developing comprehensive antipoverty policies. Part I discusses policy issues: An elusive consensus: definitions, measurement and analysis of poverty (Julian May); Private adjustments: household, crisis and work (Mercedes Gonzáles de la Rocha and Alejandro Grinspun); Rural-urban linkages and poverty analysis (Alf Morten Jerve); Participatory governance and poverty reduction (S.R. Osmani); Poverty in transition: lessons from eastern Europe and central Asia (Jaroslaw Górniak); Financing basic social services (Julia Harrington, Catherine Porter and Sanjay Reddy). Part II contains country studies, amongst others on Angola (Mercedes González de la Rocha), Mali, Mauritania and São Tomé e Príncipe (Pierre Hassan Sanon), and Lesotho, Uganda, Zambia and Maldives (Julian May).

**2 Population et développement**

Population et développement : les principaux enjeux cinq ans après la Conférence du Caire / coordonné par Alain Lery and Patrice Vimard. - Paris : Centre français sur la population et le développement, 2001. - VIII, 220 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Documents et manuels du CEPED ; no. 12)

Met bibliogr., noten.

Le programme d'action adopté à la conférence internationale sur la population et le développement du Caire (septembre 1994), devant des difficultés conceptuelles et des problèmes de concrétisation des principes d'action, doit subir une réorientation. La communauté internationale a souhaité évaluer, dans le cadre d'une session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, son avancement et les nouvelles conditions de sa réalisation. Cet ouvrage rassemble des articles thématiques rédigés par des experts français pour contribuer à cette session. Titres: Population, environnement et développement (Michel Picouët); Peuplement rural, dynamique agricole et régimes fonciers (André Quesnel); Croissance urbaine et gestion des villes (Émile Le Bris); Les migrations internationales (Hervé Domenach); Baisse de la fécondité, développement humain et politiques de population (Maria-Eugenia Cosio-Zavala); La mortalité des jeunes enfants (Michel Garenne); Santé de la reproduction et effets du SIDA (Annabel Desgrées du Loû); La diffusion du SIDA et son impact sur la croissance démographique (Benoît Ferry); Les politiques d'éducation dans les pays du Sud (Marie-France Lange); Tendances récentes et perspectives de l'emploi (Jacques Charmes); Pauvreté et inégalités: situation et politiques de réduction (Jean-Luc Dubois); Genre, population et développement (Thérèse Locoh). Les quatre derniers articles concernent les interrelations population-développement dans le cas de la France.

**3 Réseaux humains, réseaux électroniques**

Réseaux humains, réseaux électroniques : de nouveaux espaces pour l'action collective / dossier coordonné par Valérie Peugeot en partenariat avec Ellen Kole ... [et al.]. - Paris : Éditions Charles Léopold Mayer, 2001. - 262 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Dossiers pour un débat ; 117)

Met bijl., noten.

La révolution de l'information et de la communication a incité des acteurs de l'Internet citoyen sur trois continents - Europe, Afrique, Amérique du Nord - à s'interroger dans

ce volume sur ses impacts et opportunités, et sur la fonction de ces nouvelles technologies comme outil de transformation de la société. Leur propos est de ne pas laisser ces enjeux dans l'emprise des seules logiques technicistes ou marchandes. En ce qui concerne l'Afrique, il convient de prendre en compte la question de la culture, du contexte local, de la sociologie du développement de l'appropriation sociale de ces nouveaux outils (Benoît Dumoulin). Ken Lohento procède à une analyse d'expériences d'utilisation des NTIC (nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication) en Afrique, en montrant les réponses proposées aux principales difficultés auxquelles est confrontée l'émergence de la société de l'information en Afrique: les infrastructures et l'accès, la formation, les contenus, la régulation et la gouvernance d'Internet. Il s'appuie en particulier sur les fiches d'applications du projet Aftidev, produite par GIE Wagne-Internet à propos de l'implantation du projet SDNP (Sustainable Development Networking Program) du PNUD (Programme des Nations unies pour le développement). Ellen S. Kole commente la méthodologie du débat sur Internet d'Aftidev qui a eu lieu de septembre à décembre 2000. Au delà des aspects techniques, les questions abordées sont particulièrement liées aux relations internationales et au développement.

## AFRICA

### General

#### 4 African

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights : the system in practice, 1986-2000 / ed. by Malcolm D. Evans and Rachel Murray. - Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 2002. - XX, 397 p. ; 24 cm  
Bibliogr.: p. 383-390. - Met bijl., index, noten.

This volume provides an analytical overview of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights as an operational system in practice over the period 1986-2000. It contains chapters on the role of the OAU (Gino J. Naldi), the reporting mechanism of the African Charter (Malcolm Evans, Tokunbo Ige and Rachel Murray), admissibility under the African Charter (Frans Viljoen), evidence and fact-finding by the African Commission (Rachel Murray), civil and political rights in the African Charter (Christof Heyns), implementing economic, social and cultural rights under the African Charter (Chidi Anselm Odinkalu), the African Charter in a comparative context (N. Barney Pitsoana), NGOs in the African system (Ahmed Motala), the special rapporteurs in the African system (Malcolm Evans and Rachel Murray), The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (Julia Harrington), and the promotional role of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (Victor Dankwa).

#### 5 Aid and reform in Africa

Aid and reform in Africa : lessons from ten case studies / ed. by Shantayanan Devarajan, David R. Dollar, Torgny Holmgren. - Washington, D.C. : World Bank, 2001. - XIII, 696 p. : ill. ; 23 cm  
Op de omslag: Aid & reform in Africa. - Met lit. opg. en index.

This book synthesizes the findings from ten case studies that investigated whether, when, and how foreign aid affected economic policy in Africa. All ten countries received large amounts of aid; all had structural adjustment programmes (SAP) with the international financial institutions. Yet the policy outcomes were quite diverse. Ghana and Uganda achieved sustained good policy and good economic outcomes. The other eight countries did not. They can be divided into three groups: the post-socialist reformers (Ethiopia, Mali, Tanzania), the mixed reformers (Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Zambia), and the nonreformers (Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria). The case studies look at the reform process during the 1980s and 1990s. Authors: Yvonne M. Tsikata (Ghana), Torgny Holmgren, Louis Kasekende, Michael Atingi-Ego, Daniel Ddamulira (Uganda), Berhanu Abegaz (Ethiopia), Patrick Guillaumont, Sylviane Guillaumont Jeanneney, Jacky Amprou, Oumar Cheick Sidibé (Mali), Arne Bigsten, Deogratias Mutalemwa, Yvonne Tsikata, Samuel Wangwe (Tanzania), Elliot Berg, Patrick Guillaumont, Jacky Amprou,

Jacques Pegatienan (Côte d'Ivoire), F.S. O'Brien, Terry C.I. Ryan (Kenya), Lise Rakner, Nicolas Van de Walle, Dominic Mulaisho (Zambia), Gilbert Kiakwama, Jerome Chevallier (DRC), Jeffrey Herbst, Charles C. Soludo (Nigeria).

## **6 Akatch, Samuel O.**

Poverty alleviation: challenges to the African development planners / Samuel O. Akatch.  
In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2002), spec. ed. (April), p. 14-20 : tab.

The United Nation's millennium declaration of September 2000 emphasized the need to free all fellow men, women and children from the abject poverty to which an estimated human population in excess of one billion is said to be subjected to. It was therefore found necessary to work towards the identification and design of the right development parameters that would free the entire human race from want. In Africa the instruments of urban planning, like the planning personnel who use them, have had foreign orientation and influence. The institutional frameworks under which urban planning takes place in Africa have tended to have excessive government influence. Consequently, political ideals rather than planning visions have tended to be propagated. Prospects, however, exist for a re-orientation towards more sustainable urban development, and management: what with the clamour for democratization in Africa which commenced in the 1990s. Prospects of poverty alleviation through sustainable planning processes exist and will depend on the careful stimulation and revitalization of the urban centres in Africa. The resources for the stimulation of urban areas just like the innovations required for the stimulation must come from Africa: if growth and development in the region have to be sustained or be sustainable. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French.

## **7 Akinyele, R.T.**

Power-sharing and conflict management in Africa: Nigeria, Sudan and Rwanda / R.T. Akinyele.

In: *Africa Development*: (2000), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 199-223.

The nature of conflicts in Africa has continued to attract the attention of scholars. This is largely because most of the violent conflicts currently witnessed in the world are taking place on the continent. This article attributes the ethnic character of most of the conflicts to the capacity of ethnicity to modify or feed on other forms of conflicts. Nigeria, Sudan and Rwanda are used as case studies. The article proposes the adoption of Rotational Presidency and the Zoning of important State offices as a solution to the fear of sectional domination which is at the centre of many conflicts. Bibliogr., sum. in French and English.

## **8 Bekolo Ebe, Bruno**

L'Afrique ne va-t-elle pas vers une diminution de ses avantages comparatifs? / Bruno Bekolo Ebe.

In: *Africa Development*: (2000), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 1-30.

De profondes transformations affectent la structure des échanges internationaux depuis la fin de la guerre froide. Les produits à très forte valeur ajoutée, mais aussi et surtout les produits dans lesquels le savoir, et donc le poids du capital humain interviennent prioritairement, jouent un rôle désormais prépondérant. Or, en Afrique, l'évolution des économies et la structure du commerce traduisent une forte diminution des avantages comparatifs de ce continent, qui résident principalement dans l'agriculture et dans les produits forestiers et miniers. Cet article se réfère en particulier au commerce des pondéreux où le potentiel africain est particulièrement important et a toujours constitué une des bases solides de ces avantages comparatifs. Il examine les facteurs explicatifs extérieurs et intérieurs de cette diminution des avantages comparatifs, et suggère des voies et moyens pour leur reconquête. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français.

## 9 Bohoussou , Denis L.

La conformité à l'accord sur les ADPIC des lois relatives au droit d'auteur: le cas des pays membres de l'OAPI / par Denis L. Bohoussou .  
In: Penant: (2001), année 111, no. 837, p. 269-299.

La question se pose de la conformité des lois nationales des pays membres de l'Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle (OAPI) relatives au droit d'auteur. Ces législations devraient être conformes au nouveau standard défini par l'Accord sur les ADPIC (Accord sur les aspects des droits de propriété intellectuelle qui touchent au commerce). À l'exception de la législation de la Côte d'Ivoire (1996), les autres lois africaines ont été élaborées dans les années 1970 et 1980, et sont donc obsolètes, notamment en ce qui concerne la non-intégration des créations de l'ère informatique, et les limitations apportées aux droits reconnus aux auteurs. L'intégration des nouvelles technologies de l'information est la première tâche d'harmonisation que les pays africains doivent mener, par la mise à jour de la liste des œuvres protégées. Parmi les limitations des droits exclusifs ou exceptions à ces droits, il faut noter l'utilisation des œuvres à titre d'illustration de l'enseignement et l'étendue de l'autorisation de télédiffusion sonore et visuelle accordée aux organismes de télédiffusion. Selon le présent article, l'accent devrait être mis sur les moyens de faire respecter les droits d'auteur. Les lois africaines comportent des procédures et sanctions qui sont relativement conformes aux exigences nouvelles, mais le décalage entre les textes et la pratique fait que cette conformité est fortement limitée. La loi ivoirienne connaît une procédure de saisie-contrefaçon, la sanction se faisant conformément aux dispositions du Code pénal. Mais une économie officielle et une économie informelle coexistent, et les populations n'ont pas conscience de la dimension économique des droits d'auteur. Un autre obstacle est l'indigence des moyens extrajudiciaires (lutte contre la contrefaçon par les douanes, impuissance des organismes de gestion collective des droits d'auteur). Il faudrait revoir les zones d'ombre dans les textes et redéfinir des notions comme celle d'œuvre collective et de droit d'utilisation. Notes, réf.

## 10 Brand, Gerrit

Witchcraft and spirit beliefs in African Christian theology / Gerrit Brand.  
In: Exchange: (2002), vol. 31, no. 1, p. 36-50.

The impact of the context on the content of theology can be discerned in the reflections of African Christian theologians on the problem of evil. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the prominence of the theme of 'witchcraft and the spirit world' in their writings. Christian theology cannot avoid coming to terms with this aspect of the African experience. However, how should Christian theology deal with this issue? Should Christian theologians take witchcraft and spirit beliefs seriously, or should they offer an alternative set of categories in its place? How should the moral underpinnings of these traditional beliefs in Africa be evaluated from a Christian perspective? What is the relation between 'witchcraft and spirit attack' on the one hand, and the 'demonic' on the other? This paper examines the kinds of argument or the criteria that African Christian theologians invoke in their evaluation, critique and defence of various answers to these questions. Notes, ref.

## 11 Calchi Novati, Giampaolo

Colonialismo e indipendenza dell'Africa nell'opera di Carlo Giglio / di Giampaolo Calchi Novati.  
In: Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente: (2002), a. 57, n. 2, p. 225-241.

During the course of his long and appreciated career as a historian, Carlo Giglio, who taught for about 25 years at the University of Pavia up to his death in 1976, studied above all colonialism in Africa and, more precisely, the history of the colonial expansion of Europe, focussing on Italy and Great Britain. While he allegedly considered colonialism without prejudice, he was convinced that colonialism brought advantages to the colonized peoples more than to the colonizers. His method of research was based on a solid documentation, primarily written documents, neglecting however to consider the social aspects and the class infrastructure of the phenomena. Paradoxically, in his

attempt to reduce Europe's responsibilities, he risked underestimating the impact of colonialism upon Africa. The geopolitical and economic landscape of Africa was in fact definitely changed by the colonial experience and subjected to the institutional model imposed from outside. Even decolonization was bound to reflect the political discourse transmitted, via the local elites, by Europe and colonialism. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French, text in Italian.

## 12 Caslin, Olivier

Dossier transport maritime / Olivier Caslin.

In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2002), année 57, no. 2957, p. 1507-1522:.

Le marché africain du transport maritime semble avoir retrouvé une certaine sérénité, après la période de turbulence qui a caractérisé les dernières années du vingtième siècle. Le retour à la hausse des taux de fret y contribue largement. L'année 2001 a vu se concrétiser les synergies découlant des divers regroupements opérés en 1999. Les ports africains traitent une proportion plus importante de conteneurs chaque année. La part africaine est passée de 3,2 pour cent des échanges mondiaux à 3,6 pour cent en deux ans. L'axe Afrique-Asie et ses importantes perspectives de développement économique aiguise les appétits des armements internationaux. Yves Perrin (armement français Delmas, groupe Bolloré) traite de cette question dans une interview. Pour ce qui est du transport intra-africain, à l'heure de la conteneurisation et de la massification des marchandises qui en découle, le cabotage constitue aujourd'hui une priorité aux yeux de nombreux professionnels africains du transport maritime. Deux compagnies privées réalisant des rotations entre les différents ports d'Afrique de l'Ouest ont vu le jour à quelques mois d'intervalle en 2001. La société SDV-DTI (Division terrestre internationale), filiale du groupe Bolloré, s'occupe depuis septembre 2000 d'acheminer les éléments constitutifs du futur oléoduc devant relier les champs pétroliers du Tchad au port camerounais de Kribi. Il s'agit de plus d'un million de tonnes de fret. Au chapitre de l'intégration régionale, les chargeurs africains, pour mieux défendre leurs intérêts face aux armements maritimes, ont décidé de constituer une bourse de fret.

## 13 Constitution-making and democratisation in Africa

Constitution-making and democratisation in Africa / ed. by Goran Hyden and Denis Venter. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2001. - XIV, 222 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (African century publications series ; no. 6)  
Met bibliogr., noten.

The chapters in this volume on constitutionmaking and democratization in Africa are based on papers presented at a workshop held in Pretoria from 26 to 28 May 1997. The countries selected for special attention - Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda and South Africa - all went through an extensive constitutional review process in the 1990s. The chapters are organized around three major themes. The first theme centres on principal actors involved in the constitutional review process, and why they were chosen. The second theme revolves around the principal mechanisms utilized to ensure a resolution of conflict and a successful conclusion of the constitutional review process. The third theme addresses the issue of public or civil participation in the process of constitution-making. Contributors: Frances Biggs, Hassen Ebrahim, Andreas Eshete, Fink Haysom, Goran Hyden, Eva Jhala, Baleka Mbete-Kgositsile, George Mugwanya, Willy Mutunga, Bereket Selassie, Denis Venter, James Wapakhabulo, John Waliggo, Leon Wessels, and Ato Kifle Wodajo.

## 14 Contending issues in African development

Contending issues in African development : advances, challenges, and the future / ed. by Obioma M. Iheduru. - Westport, CT [etc.] : Greenwood Press, 2001. - VIII, 342 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Contributions in economics and economic history ; no. 219)  
Met bibliogr., index, noten.

The contributions in this collective volume on the dynamics of development in Africa are arranged in four parts dealing with different issues: the current State system and

the need for its reconstitution (contributions by Kelechi A. Kalu, Kingsley O. Harbor, Ali A. Mazrui), the prerequisites for building social capacity and the development of civil society, democracy and human rights (Julius E. Nyang'oro, Julius O. Ihonvbere, Harold A. Fisher, Vincent J. Ferrara), the impact of structural adjustment on the development of the African economy and the role of women (Timothy M. Shaw and Sandra J. MacLean, Browne Onuoha, April A. Gordon), and regional integration and sustainable development (Aguibou Mouké Y. Yansané, Nurudeen B. Akinyemi, Aja Akpuru-Aja). In the concluding chapter, Obioma M. Iheduru asks if the restructuring of African economies that took place in the 1980s was successful in altering the dynamics in the mix of issues affecting development and that will possibly impact Africa's development outcomes in this millennium. He contends that through the "weakening" and subsequent "retooling" of the state, the State will become stronger and more alive to its responsibilities of policy initiation, enactment, and policy implementation.

### 15 Cornwell, Richard

The New Partnership for Africa's Development: last change for Africa? / Richard Cornwell.

In: *Africanus*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 43-55.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is an African-inspired plan for the development of the continent. It is designed to tackle Africa's marginalization in the globalization process. This paper discusses the premises upon which the NEPAD plan appears to be based. It focuses on the issue and role of globalization and considers what globalization implies or could imply for Africa. Bibliogr., note.

### 16 Dossier sucre

Dossier sucre / Sergey Gudoshnikov ... [et al.].

In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2002), année 57, no. 2961, p. 1699-1717: graf., tab.

Le marché mondial du sucre est déprimé face à une offre pléthorique liée à des stocks surabondants. La situation africaine demeure stable. La consommation africaine de sucre est estimée à 12,4 millions de tonnes et est en hausse. L'Afrique du Sud est de loin le plus important producteur et exportateur de sucre, avec 2,6 millions de tonnes. Certains pays, tels que le Soudan ou le Mozambique, ont pu profiter de l'initiative européenne "Tout sauf les armes". La production continentale couvre environ 75 pour cent de cette demande: le continent demeure un importateur net de sucre, mais moins de dix pour cent de la demande en importation est couverte par les échanges inter-africains. L'industrie sénégalaise du sucre résiste à la libéralisation, et la question de la fraude est difficile à gérer pour le gouvernement. Selon Philippe Neau, directeur général de la CSS (Compagnie sucrière sénégalaise), le sucre européen subventionné fausse les règles du marché, mais l'industrie sucrière ne peut pas survivre sans protection. À l'image du Sénégal, la Côte d'Ivoire doit affronter la fraude et la concurrence d'un sucre peu cher sur le marché mondial. Elle exporte un peu vers la sous-région, mais regarde avec inquiétude les développements au Nigeria. Au Cameroun, la restructuration a permis le relèvement de la production camerounaise. L'Afrique de l'Est développe son secteur sucrier; l'ouverture des marchés profite à la Zambie. Le Mozambique serait exportateur net en 2003. Dans l'océan Indien, l'industrie du sucre se restructure à l'île Maurice afin d'être rentable, face au défi que représente l'ouverture du marché européen à l'ensemble des PMA (pays les moins avancés). En Afrique du Sud, la filière du sucre, performante, est exportatrice, mais subit la concurrence du Swaziland sur le marché régional et les subventions des pays producteurs occidentaux sur le marché mondial. Elle dénonce le peu de soutien qu'elle reçoit de l'OMC (Organisation mondiale du Commerce).

### 17 Ellis, Stephen

Religion and politics in Africa / Stephen Ellis & Gerrie ter Haar.  
In: Afrika Zamani: (1997/98), no. 5/6, p. 221-246.

All religion is based on a belief in the existence of invisible forces which influence human destiny. So important is belief of this sort in contemporary thought, the authors argue, that many Africans appear to believe that the widely attested malaise of their public life may be explained largely by reference to these invisible forces. Among the evidence for this assertion is the rapid growth of movements of religious renewal or revival which are to be found in all parts of Africa today. Some of the ideas articulated by and within these movements may be construed as a critique of the way in which power is organized. This article discusses what power is and how it is represented from various points of view before examining the political implications of the growth of new religious movements in Africa, Bibliogr., notes, ref.

### 18 état

L'état civil de Dieu et ses biographies dans l'Afrique contemporaine = The civil status and biographies of God in contemporary Africa / guest ed. Achille Mbembe. - Yaoundé : Codesria Publications, 1997/98. - 384 p. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika Zamani ; no. 5/6 (1997/98))  
Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue on the civil status and biographies of God in contemporary Africa arose out of a workshop organized by CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) and held on Gorée Island, Senegal, in May 1997. The papers contribute to the study of the religious and the various forms of its manifestation in African contemporary life. The papers explore the following areas: 1. relationships between theological categories and secular categories, e.g. God, redemption, sin, healing, the after life; 2. Religious narratives versus identity narratives; 3. Possession, trance, exorcism, and healing ; 4. Government and the Body and the family: sex, clothes, food, marriage; 5. The domains of lust: money, material possessions and enjoyment; 6. Illness, death, funerals; 7. The eternity of God and the future of the self. Contributors: Achille Mbembe, Fabien Eboussi Boulaga, Shaba Bouslimani, Jibrin Ibrahim, Tshikala K. Biaya, Penda Mbow, Isak A. Niehaus, Peter Geschiere, Anne Hugon, Brigit Meyer, Stephen Ellis, Gerrie ter Haar, Adam Ashforth, Ifi Amadiume, Ebrahim Moosa, Ousseynou Faye, David Kaulemu, Alcinda Honwana, Henri Ossebi.

### 19 Everyday life in colonial Africa

Everyday life in colonial Africa / guest ed.: Adam Jones. - Basingstoke : Carfax Publishing, 2002. - 131 p. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies ; vol. 15, no. 1)

Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue on everyday life in colonial Africa arose out of a symposium held at the University of Leipzig in October 1998. Contributions: Andreas Eckert and Adam Jones: Introduction: historical writing about everyday life. Marcia Wright: Life and technology in everyday life: reflections on the career of Mzee Stefano, master smelter in Ufipa, Tanzania. Christine Hardung: Everyday life of slaves in Northern Dahomey: the process of remembering. Paul Jenkins: Everyday life encapsulated? Two photographs concerning women and the Basel Mission in West Africa c. 1900. Phyllis M. Martin: Life and death, power and vulnerability: everyday contradictions at the Loango Mission, 1883-1904. Erdmute Alber: Motorization and colonial rule: two scandals in Dahomey, 1916. Jan-Georg Deutsch: Celebrating power in everyday life: the administration of law and the public sphere in colonial Tanzania, 1890-1914. Jan-Bart Gewald: Flags, funerals and fanfares: Herero and missionary contestations of the acceptable, 1990-1940. Odile Georg: Between everyday life and exception: celebrating Pope Hennessy Day in Freetown, 1872-c. 1905.

## 20 Faith in development

Faith in development : partnership between the World Bank and the churches of Africa / ed. by Deryke Belshaw, Robert Calderisi, Chris Sugden ; forew. by James D. Wolfensohn and George Carey. - Washington, D.C. : World Bank ; Oxford : Regnum International, 2001. - X, 246 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm

Papers presented at a conference held in March 2000 in Nairobi, Kenya. - Met bibliogr., noten.

The papers in this volume were presented at the Churches of Africa/World Bank Conference on Alleviating Poverty in Africa, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, in March 2000. Representatives of African Churches came together with senior staff of the World Bank for discussions on a topic of mutual and urgent concern: alleviating poverty in Africa. Contributions: Deryke Belshaw, Robert Calderisi, and Chris Sugden: Introduction. Common grounds and common concerns: communiqué of the CAPA-World Bank Conference. John Shao: Alleviating poverty in Africa. Tokunboh Adeyemo: Africa's enigma. Deepa Narayan: Voices of the poor. Callisto Madavo: Serving the poor in Africa. Robert Calderisi: The World Bank and Africa. Bernard Ntahoturi: Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction. Christopher Kolade: Corruption in Africa: causes, effects and counter-measures. Shimwaayi Muntemba and C. Mark Blackden: Gender and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. Agnes Abuom: Women's issues in health and education. Peter Okalet: Reducing poverty by combating AIDS. Yeboa Amoa: Public and private sector initiatives to combat poverty. Makonen Getu: Poverty alleviation and the role of microcredit in Africa. Shimwaayi Muntemba: Microfinance for poverty reduction: leading issues. Gordon O.F. Johnson: Creating a climate for private sector investment. Molefe Tsele: The role of Christian faith in development. Julius Oladipo: The role of the church in poverty alleviation in Africa. Vinay Samuel: The World Bank and the Churches: reflections at the outset of a new partnership.

## 21 Feinberg, Harvey M.

Out of Africa / by Harvey M. Feinberg and Joseph B. Solodow.

In: The Journal of African History: (2002), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 255-261 : fig.

This article traces the origins of the familiar quotation, 'there is always something new coming out of Africa' and reveals what it meant in its original context. It demonstrates that the phrase was a proverb that originated in Greece no later than the fourth century BC. It charts the transmission of the phrase from Aristotle to the 20th century, noting that Erasmus is the most important link in the Renaissance and that he may be responsible for the current form in which the phrase is used. The article also shows that the meaning of the phrase was very different in ancient times from what it is today. Whereas 'something new to the ancient Greeks referred specifically to strange hybrid animals, current writers use the phrase in a general and invariably positive sense. Notes, ref., sum.

## 22 Gillet, Nathali

Spécial Allemagne-Afrique / Nathalie Gillet, Ulf Engel, Robert Kappel.

In: Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens: (2002), année 57, no. 2964, p. 1827-1845: tab.

L'Afrique ne représente sur le plan commercial qu'un intérêt marginal pour l'Allemagne, à l'exception de l'Afrique du Sud ou de la zone Afrique du Nord, et a perdu, avec la fin de la guerre froide, de son caractère stratégique. Auteurs du Mémorandum pour l'Afrique, les chercheurs Ulf Engel et Robert Kappel proposent aux politiques allemands d'abandonner les nombreux clichés qui émaillent leurs discours, et d'adopter une politique plus efficace. Bien qu'important bailleur de fonds pour l'Afrique, l'Allemagne reste pourtant un "donateur silencieux". Pour l'Allemagne, la clé du développement de l'Afrique est de se départir de son image de "cas social". Le secrétaire d'État à la Coopération, Uschi Eid, explique dans une interview que l'objectif est de soutenir les efforts des pays africains eux-mêmes; "L'accès au marché est plus important que l'augmentation de l'aide". Cependant, l'Allemagne cherche de plus à rationaliser sa politique de coopération, et la part de l'Afrique tend à décliner. Le système de coopération allemand se caractérise par la multitude de ses acteurs, tous financés en grande partie

par leur ministère de tutelle: agences exécutives publiques pour qui la politique et les objectifs du BMZ (Secrétariat d'État à la Coopération) s'appliquent, mais aussi tout un réseau d'ONG, d'églises et de fondations politiques qui font la richesse du système. Les entreprises allemandes n'ont pas de tradition de soutien étatique. Une interview avec le secrétaire général de l'Afrika Verein, association d'entreprises impliquées sur le continent africain, montre comment les activités de prestataires fonctionnent avec cette partie du monde. Les liens avec l'Afrique du Sud prédominent. Si l'Allemagne investit peu en Afrique, elle n'en constitue pas moins le troisième investisseur derrière les États-Unis et la France. Le dossier comporte des adresses utiles et une description du monde des africanistes en Allemagne.

### **23 Guillaume-Gentil, Anne**

Dossier industrie pharmaceutique /Anne Guillaume-Gentil, Frédéric Lejeal, Sabine Cessou.

In: Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens: (2002), année 57, no. 2969, p. 2071-2082 : foto, graf.

Sur le plan mondial, l'industrie pharmaceutique marque des risques d'épuisement, et pourrait prendre de nouvelles orientations. On assiste en particulier à un développement des génériques. L'Afrique, quant à elle, ne représente qu'un peu plus de un pour cent du marché mondial du médicament. Malgré ses besoins importants, elle est déconnectée des stratégies de l'industrie pharmaceutique mondiale. Or, en Afrique, les médicaments occupent une place centrale dans les dépenses de santé: cinquante pour cent de celles des ménages et vingt à trente pour cent des coûts de fonctionnement des établissements sanitaires. Seule, en Afrique subsaharienne, la situation de l'Afrique du Sud se rapproche de celle des marchés occidentaux, avec des consommations par tête plus élevées. La taille du marché est le principal obstacle: les marchés nationaux sont étroits en termes de population et de pouvoir d'achat. Il n'existe pratiquement pas de système de protection sociale garantissant un remboursement des consultations et des médicaments. En revanche, et pour des raisons de pauvreté, le marché informel du médicament - avec tous les risques qu'il comporte - prospère en Afrique. Une partie de ce dossier examine les succès du Maghreb dans le développement d'une industrie locale. En Afrique francophone, l'industrie est limitée à quelques unités de production, la majorité des besoins étant couverts par les importations. La dévaluation du franc CFA y a précipité de nouvelles orientations: le développement des génériques, et la diversification des sources d'approvisionnement, l'Asie (dont l'Inde) ayant fait son entrée. Un reportage montre comment les pouvoirs publics au Bénin tentent d'endiguer le phénomène du commerce informel et de la contrebande à partir du Nigeria en développant l'industrie du générique. En Afrique du Sud, la libéralisation et l'ouverture des frontières ont été habilement négociées par le groupe Aspen Pharmacare. L'avenir s'y joue sur le générique. Le principal débouché d'exportation de ce pays est l'Afrique elle-même.

### **24 Haffner, Pierre**

L'Afrique panafricaniste des cinéastes [1960-1985] / Pierre Haffner.

In: Le Film africain: (2001), no. 37/38, p. 85-95 : foto's.

Dans une première période (1960-1965) des indépendances en Afrique, la production cinématographique africaine - mis à part les productions nigérianes directement issues du travail des dramaturges et déjà destinées à la télévision, et les films de Sembène Ousmane inspirés de ses propres textes -, semble constituée d'adaptations d'histoires traditionnelles, recueillies auprès des écrivains, et des drames de l'immigration, montrant des préoccupations autour des traditions et des conditions de vie psychologiques plutôt que matérielles de l'individu déraciné. Les films ne reflètent pas l'enthousiasme, caractérisé par un grand optimisme nationaliste, qui chez les écrivains par contre avaient cristallisé l'imagination littéraire. En ce qui concerne la position du cinéma africain dans la deuxième période (1965-1985), on aurait pu s'attendre à une parenté entre États et cinéastes, dans un contexte de transition vers la nation. Or, sur le plan cinématographique, "il n'existe apparemment aucun rapport direct profond entre le développement des États-nations et le développement du cinéma". Une organisation comme l'OUA n'est pas exempte de contradictions, et le cinéaste africain n'a pas suivi

un processus qui s'avère en définitive négatif et opposé à ses rêves profondément humanitaires. Il ne se reconnaît guère dans les réalités et développe une mauvaise conscience et une fonction critique. Mais, selon cet essai, on peut cependant trouver une relation entre la productivité des cinéastes de certains pays et le fait qu'il s'agisse de pays ayant eu une histoire importante en événements, sans toutefois attendre de ces cinéastes des œuvres "nationales". Au tournant du vingt-et-unième siècle, on voit des cinéastes de plus en plus individualistes et de moins en moins concernés par des problèmes politiques autrefois sous-jacents à leur démarche. Cependant, la plupart des films restent liés aux réalités contradictoires de l'Afrique et continuent d'assumer leur fonction critique. Notes, réf.

## **25 Hope, Kempe Ronald**

From crisis to renewal: towards a successful implementation of the new partnership for Africa's development / Kempe Ronald Hope, Sr.  
In: African Affairs: (2002), vol. 101, no. 404, p. 387-402.

Africa's new generation of enlightened leaders have promulgated an initiative to spur growth and reduce poverty on the continent. Entitled the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), it is couched within five core principles - good governance; entrenchment of democracy, peace and security; sound economic policymaking and execution; productive partnerships; and domestic ownership and leadership - which are seen as the preconditions for Africa's renewal. This article analytically describes and assesses the NEPAD initiative, and the challenges to be confronted for its successful implementation as the road map guiding the journey to make the twenty-first century one of peace, democracy, development, and prosperity for Africa. These challenges include the need to beware of bureaucracy and institutional infighting; working out how to deal with the demands from the participating countries; the need for capacitybuilding; and the requirement to utilize, or capitalize on, the processes that are in place to reduce poverty. Notes, ref., sum.

## **26 Jua, Benedict Nantang**

Niveler l'aire de jeu: combattre le racisme, l'ethnicité et les différentes formes de discrimination en Afrique / Benedict Nantang Jua & Paul Nchoji Nkwi.  
In: African Anthropology: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 36-58.

Ce document provisoire préparé par un groupe de chercheurs membres du réseau Ethno-Net Afrique (ENA) est une réflexion sur des thèmes qui seront débattus à la Conférence Mondiale de Durban sur le Racisme, la Discrimination Raciale, la Xénophobie et l'Intolérance. ENA est un réseau de recherche multidisciplinaire créé pour identifier et analyser les causes des conflits ethniques en Afrique, pour gérer ces conflits en vue de mettre sur pied un système d'alerte rapide et pour proposer des solutions. Le réseau s'intéresse aussi à la recherche des voies et moyens pour promouvoir la convivialité ethnique en Afrique. Un atelier s'est tenu du 18 au 19 août 2001 à Libreville au Gabon pour examiner les questions liées au racisme, à la xénophobie et d'autres formes d'intolérance en Afrique. L'objectif était d'approfondir la réflexion sur ces questions afin de mieux comprendre ses différentes manifestations et de suggérer des voies pour les combattre. Au cours de cet atelier, les participants ont examiné les concepts et les thèmes liés à ces phénomènes; ils ont écouté les différents rapports sur les manifestations de la discrimination dans plusieurs régions d'Afrique; ils ont aussi examiné les dimensions nationales et internationales du phénomène; enfin, ils ont passé en revue les activités du réseau ENA par rapport à sa mission et ont réfléchi sur les défis auxquels fait face ce réseau ainsi que sur les perspectives d'avenir. Bibliogr., rés.

## **27 Kiangi, G.E.**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Africa: opportunities and challenges / G.E. Kiangi and K.E. Mshigeni.  
In: Discovery and Innovation: (2002), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 1-7 : fig., graf., tab.

The computer communication revolution, commonly referred to as Information and Communication Technology (ICT), has become the main economy driver, changing the

global economy from an industrial to an information economy. The major spin-offs of ICT include, amongst others, the promotion of science and technology, e-commerce, e-learning, and e-government. ICT development in Africa is still in its infancy, because of the continent's poor telecommunications infrastructure. Various efforts are being made to encourage ICT utilization in Africa, most of them initiated from outside the continent. These include the African Information Society Initiative (AISII), ECA's programme for the development of an African Information Society; the African Connection Initiative, established to accelerate communications connectivity; and the First on Ground initiative, which provides satellite-based communications for emergencies and disaster relief. The UNDP ZERI (Zero Emission Research Initiative) is outlined in more detail and the article concludes with a brief note on the way forward. Bibliogr.

## **28 Kinabo, Joyce**

Nutrition in Africa in a global economy: perspectives, challenges and opportunities / Joyce Kinabo.

In: African Study Monographs: (2001), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 103-122 : fig., tab.

This paper provides an overview of the nutritional situation in Africa and briefly discusses some of the factors that influence the nutritional status of various population groups. Malnutrition in Africa is increasing due to various factors, some of which involve the changing global economic policies. The paper discusses perspectives of globalization in relation to nutrition in Africa, and the opportunities and challenges faced by nutritionists. It argues that globalization is affecting food and disease patterns in Africa, changing the scenario of the continent's nutrition problems. Africa is now facing a double burden of having to deal with traditional undernutrition and emerging overnutrition in economies characterized by poor physical and information technology structure, unskilled and unmotivated workers and increasing poverty. Bibliogr., sum.

## **29 Kindiki, Kithure**

The legality and applicability of humanitarian intervention to internal conflicts in Africa / Kithure Kindiki.

In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2001), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 16-54.

This article analyses the legal status of humanitarian interventions in contemporary international law and investigates how the concept can be applied with the aim of securing durable peace and a culture of human rights in Africa. The article first gives an overview of ongoing internal armed conflicts in Africa before analysing the concept of humanitarian intervention, its origins and evolution. It then analyses the legal basis for humanitarian intervention and explores the applicability of humanitarian intervention through intergovernmental organizations in Africa. The final part consists of some concluding remarks and recommendations. Notes, ref.

## **30 Koning, Niek**

Bescherming biedt Afrikaanse landbouw nieuwe kans / Niek Koning.

In: Internationale Spectator: (2002), jrg. 56, nr. 7/8, p. 374-379.

De auteur stelt dat de huidige malaise in de landbouw in Afrika ontstond uit een wisselwerking van de endogene dynamiek in Afrika en de evolutie van de wereldeconomie. Alleen een beschermend beleid had voor een duurzame agrarische intensivering kunnen zorgen. In plaats daarvan werd de landbouw uitgemolken ten gunste van een ineffectief bureaucratisch ontwikkelingsbeleid. Dat begon al in de koloniale tijd. De postkoloniale politieke constellatie verergerde deze ontwikkeling nog. In hoeverre draagt de agrarische malaise bij tot de algemene problemen in Afrika? Veel economen denken dat de landbouw niet meer nodig is om genoeg vraag te genereren voor industrie en diensten. Agrarische stagnatie in ontwikkelingslanden gaat echter nog steeds samen met een trage algemene groei. Twee oorzaken zijn het belang van de binnenlandse markt als leerschool voor exportactiviteiten; en de positieve externe effecten van landbouwontwikkeling op het sociale kapitaal van andere sectoren. De auteur stelt dat een echte economische ontwikkeling niet mogelijk is zonder verdergaande verbetering van de prijzen voor de boeren. De eenvoudigste manier om de prijsverhoudingen

voor Afrikaanse boeren te verbeteren is het instellen of verhogen van beschermende invoerrechten. Voetnoten, samenv. in het Engels (p. 413).

### 31 Kownacki, Piotr

Interdependence of African migration issues and economic globalisation processes / Piotr Kownacki.

In: Hemispheres: (2001), no. 16, p. 51-64.

The multiplicity of opinions concerning the mutual connections between the migration issue and social and economic problems of the African countries reflects the complexity of evaluations, priorities and methods of influencing the phenomena connected with economic globalization. Unification of the positions taken on this issue by African countries on the one hand, and by the highly developed countries on the other, is unlikely. While the African countries stress the issue of the highly developed countries' responsibility for the present social and economic situation in Africa, the highly developed countries question the justifiability of such charges and blame the African governments for their wrong economic policies. Indeed, migration phenomena are generated both by the present social and economic situation of Africa and by the increasing economic globalization. The heart of the matter is the fact that migration from the African countries generated by social and economic failures causes anxiety on the part of the highly developed countries. Migration generated by the globalization processes does not concern African countries, but they are scared of economic globalization itself. Bibliogr.

### 32 Mkandawire, Thandika

The terrible toll of post-colonial 'rebel movements' in Africa: towards an explanation of the violence against the peasantry / Thandika Mkandawire.

In: Journal of Modern African Studies: (2002), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 181-215.

Many postindependence rebel movements in Africa have unleashed extremely brutal forms of violence, especially against the peasantry. This paper argues that to understand this violence, we need to know not only the nature of the rebel movements, but also the social structures of the African countryside in which they often operate. The paper first reviews some of the major accounts of the 'root causes' of civil wars in Africa and the violent turn they take. Considerable space is devoted to the 'rational choice' explanation, partly because it seems to be widely accepted, but also because it exemplifies an abstract and deductive neoclassical style of discourse that has informed the study of policymaking and attempts to understand Africa. The paper then offers an alternative approach that builds on the interaction between the largely urban origins of conflicts, and the rural terrains in which these conflicts are violently played out. It argues that the African rural setting is generally deeply inimical to liberation war, because peasants enjoy direct control over their own land. The African situation, too, has tended to favour 'roving' rather than 'stationary' rebellions; many rebels are merely passing through the countryside, on their way to seek power in towns. Having little in common with the peasantry, and nothing to offer it, they resort to violence as the only way to control it. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

### 33 Okilassali, Maurille

La participation des États africains à l'arbitrage du C.I.R.D.I. / par Maurille Okilassali.

In: Penant: (2002), année 112, no. 839, p. 180-220.

La Convention de Washington a créé un Centre international de règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI), de façon à faciliter l'établissement d'un climat de confiance entre États et investisseurs étrangers et à encourager les investissements dans les pays en développement. La présente étude entend faire ressortir la place qu'occupent les États hôtes africains dans le système d'arbitrage conduit sous les auspices du CIRDI. Elle examine aussi l'apport et la contribution de ces États à l'évolution de ce système. La souplesse du système d'arbitrage CIRDI a incontestablement atténué la méfiance des États africains à l'arbitrage (première partie). L'article analyse le choix et la nomination des arbitres africains pour comprendre cette évolution (deuxième partie), le choix du siège d'arbitrage (troisième partie), l'attitude des États africains à la procédure

arbitrale (quatrième partie), le consentement de ces derniers à l'arbitrage du Centre (cinquième partie), et la question de la reconnaissance et l'exécution des sentences les impliquant (sixième partie). Le couronnement des efforts réalisés par les Africains dans le sens de la formation et de l'intéressement à l'arbitrage international a été la signature, le 17 octobre 1993, à Port-Louis (île Maurice), du traité relatif à l'harmonisation du droit des affaires dans les pays africains de la zone franc (Traité de l'OHADA). Ce Traité consacre en effet une place importante à l'arbitrage, interne et international, comme instrument adéquat de règlement des différends contractuels. Notes, réf.

#### **34 Playwrights & politics**

Playwrights & politics / ed. Martin Banham, James Gibbs & Femi Osofisan ; reviews ed. Jane Plastow. - Oxford : James Currey ; Bloomington [etc.] : Indiana University Press [etc.], 2001. - XXI, 291 p. : foto's, ill. ; 22 cm. - (African theatre ; [vol. 2]) Met bibliogr., index, noten.

This second volume in the annual African Theatre series focuses on playwrights and politics in Africa. It reflects the energy coursing through the current debate about political African theatre. The editors have brought together articles, reviews, interviews and autobiographical statements that provide insights into the work of particular writers, including Bole Butake (Cameroon), Ojo Rasiki Bakare, Femi Osofisan, Sam Ukala (Nigeria), Joe de Graft, Mohammed Ben-Abdallah (Ghana), Khalid al Mubarak Mustafa (Sudan), and Dev Virahsawmy (Mauritius). Contributors, other than the above-mentioned, include Eckhard Breiting, Foluke Ogunleye, Victor Ukaegbu, Awo Asiedu, Obi Maduakor, James Gibbs, Anthony A. Aidoo, Jane Wilkinson, Shawkat M. Toorawa, Martin Banham. The following topics are also covered: Ife convocation plays (Foluke Ogunleye), Aimé Césaire's 'Une tempête' performed in London (Philip Crispin), the Théâtre Volland of Réunion Island (Peter Hawkins), promoting entrepreneurship by theatre and radio in southern Africa (Nicholas Mukaronda).

#### **35 Sadie, Yolanda**

Second elections in Africa: an overview / Yolanda Sadie.  
In: Politeia: (2001), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 63-86 : tab.

The African continent has witnessed new, inclusive, multiparty elections in 35 States since the end of 1989. By 1999 22 of the newly democratized States in sub-Saharan Africa had held second multiparty elections. This article examines how "successful" these second elections have been. A "successful" election is more stringent than the popular criteria for "free and fair" elections as it also focuses on the outcome and aftermath of the election rather than merely the integrity of the election process. In the assessment of second elections various indicators are used, such as: the extent to which the elections were free and fair, the impact of the electoral system on the results, voter turnout, the meaning and implications of the results as well as the acceptance of the outcome. The article focuses on legislative elections and includes an analysis of the implications of second elections in South Africa, Namibia, Malawi and Mozambique. Bibliogr., notes, sum.

#### **36 Seleokane, Mandla**

Towards an African theory of freedom of expression? / Mandla Seleokane.  
In: Politeia: (2001), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 5-21.

This article examines the question of whether Africa needs a unique theory of freedom of expression. It examines African political documents drawn up in the course of the liberation struggle, as well as post-independence constitutions, arguing that these documents do not support the thesis that Africa subscribes to the need for an Africa-specific theory of freedom of expression. While recognizing that freedom of expression in Africa is generally in a sorry state, the article argues that this fact has more to do with governments in Africa, than with a need for a unique African theory on freedom of expression. The article argues that the thesis that different social conditions create the need for a different theory of expression is untenable. It further argues that the enjoyment of human rights is in reality mediated by a variety of factors, including cultural

factors. Precisely because of that, however, there is a need to accept the universality of human rights, so that the cultural factors that mediate the enjoyment of human rights can be judged against some consistent standards. Bibliogr., note, sum.

### **37 Sewanyana, Livingstone**

Making human rights a reality in Africa / Livingstone Sewanyana.

In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2001), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 283-293.

Making human rights a reality in Africa entails a search of three dimensional concepts which are closely interlinked and when dissected expose a set of values and principles that are subject of the current human rights struggle on the continent. These three notions are inherent dignity of the human person, democracy and constitutionalism. For these elements to prosper and flourish there is a need for a constant search for their realization and fulfilment. This article explores these three dimensional concepts, their application and current challenges facing their realization, and situates the current efforts to protect and promote human rights in Africa in a broader framework of competing interests and demands that militate against universal freedom and rights for all. Notes, ref.

### **38 Short**

The short century : Independence and Liberation Movements in Africa 1945-1994 / ed. by Okwui Enwezor ; with essays by Chinua Achebe ... [et al.]. - Munich [etc.] : Prestel, cop. 2001. - 496 p. : ill. ; 31 cm

Catalogus t.g.v. de gelijknamige tentoonstelling georganiseerd door het Museum Villa Stuck in München van 15 februari-22 april 2001 ; House of World Cultures in het Martin-Gropius-Bau in Berlijn van 18 mei-22 juli 2001 ; Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago van 8 september-30 december 2001 ; Contemporary Art Center en The Museum of Modern Art in New York van 10 februari-5 mei 2002. - Met index.

This book is a broad survey of cultural life in Africa from the independence movements through the postcolonial era to the end of apartheid in 1994. The book studies achievements in all areas of the performing and fine arts, photography, literature, theatre, architecture, music and film. It includes the works of over 50 artists from the paintings of Ernest Mancoba and Gerard Sekoto (South Africa) during the fifties, through the drawings and theatre projects of William Kentridge (South Africa) up to the installations and video works of Kay Hassan (South Africa) and Oladélé A. Bamgboyé (Nigeria). An anthology in the appendix contains some 30 historical documents. With essays by Chinua Achebe, Ulli Beier, Wolfgang Bender, Rory Bester, Chinweizu, John Conteh-Morgan, Manthia Diawara, Nnamdi Elleh, Okwui Enwezor, Lauri Firstenberg, Mahmood Mamdani, Marilyn Martin, Maishe Maponya, Valentin Y. Mudimbe, Mark Nash, Chika Okeke, John Picton, Obiora Udechukwu, and Gwendolyn Wright.

### **39 Social welfare in Muslim societies in Africa**

Social welfare in Muslim societies in Africa / ed. by Holger Weiss. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2002. - 189 p. ; 25 cm

Met bibliogr., noten.

Public as well as private provision of social welfare is not a new phenomenon in the Muslim world. Whereas government and public involvement in the provision of social welfare has been haphazard, despite various attempts at direct State involvement especially in the postcolonial world, private and what might be labelled as semi-official activities, such as the establishment of pious foundations and the activities of the Sufi orders, have a solid foundation in local Muslim societies. This collective volume attempts to emphasize the variety of both agents and ways to provide social welfare in Muslim societies in Africa. In addition, social welfare, as such, is both being reflected upon and debated by Muslim intellectuals. Most of the papers were first presented at a workshop on "Social justice, social welfare and praxis in Islamic societies in Africa", organized in Helsinki during April 1999. Contributions: Holger Weiss: Zakāt and the question of social welfare: an introductory essay on Islamic economics and its implications for social welfare. Endre Stiansen: Is there room for non-Muslims in the Sudan's

Islamic economy? Franz Kogelmann: Sidi Fredj: a case study of a religious endowment in Morocco under the French Protectorate. Knut S. Vikør: Sufism and social welfare in the Sahara. Rüdiger Seesemann: Sufi leaders and social welfare: two examples from contemporary Sudan. Roman Loimaier: Je veux étudier sans mendier: the campaign against the Qur'anic schools in Senegal. Sulemana Mumuni: A survey of Islamic non-governmental organisations in Accra. Holger Weiss: The concept of Islamic economy as articulated in Sokoto: social justice and State responsibility.

#### **40 Szupejko, Małgorzata**

Reflections on the condition of civil society in Africa / Małgorzata Szupejko.  
In: Hemispheres: (2001), no. 16, p. 85-92.

The author examines civil society in Africa as an analytical category and reflects on what it means in the wide perspective of relations between State and society, with particular stress on limitations concerning civil society. In the author's conception civil society is a type of self-organization of society aimed at achieving strictly defined (also political) goals within the existing State framework. Its role consists of stimulating the emergence of democracy. There are serious obstacles to the functioning of civil society, including poverty, internal migration, corruption of government leaders and ethnic, regional and tribal conflicts. The author argues that the most important cultural characteristics which determine that we should speak about African civil society rather than about civil society in Africa are tribalism and moral ethnicity and any consequences of these phenomena. These are norms of community obligation. Of major importance are the traditional relations caused by client institutions. Neopatrimonialism and neotraditionalism become part of civil society. Neopatrimonial political behaviour is often accompanied by nepotism in individual relations and prebendalism (using State resources for the benefit of the community) in wider, community relations. We cannot be sure how far the democratization processes will develop in Africa - democratization perceived in the way in which universality of democratic norms is seen in the European context. Notes, ref.

#### **41 United**

A United States of Africa? / ed. by Eddy Maloka. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2001. - 465 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (African century publications series ; no. 4)

Met bibliogr., noten.

The papers collected in this volume were first presented at the 40th anniversary conference of the Africa Institute of South Africa in May-June 2000. The papers discuss the transformation of the OAU into an African Union by addressing four main issues. First is the interrogation of the African State in terms of its colonial origins, neocolonial constraints on postcolonial regimes, and the nature of the postcolonial political elite (parts I and II). Part III addresses the problem of the State-centric approach contained in most of the papers by examining civil society movements in Africa and the diaspora within the framework of the project of the African Union. The papers in part IV deal with regional integration as a vehicle for the realization of the African Union, while part V examines the extent to which problems of peace and security impact on the integration project. Contributors: Sola Akinrinade, Paul Bischoff, Irina Filatova, John P. Homiak, Philip F. Iya, Ackson Kanduza, Margaret C. Lee, Mufana Lipalile, Eddy Maloka, Khabele Matlosa, Dominic Milazi, Fewdays Miyanda, Dani Wadada Nabudere, Benoit Ndi-Zambo, Theo Neethling, Dorothy A. Nyakwaka-Obudho, Beatrice Onsarigo, Nandini Patel, Bizeck Jube Phiri, Maano Ramutsindela, Xavier Renou, Jean-Jacques Purusi Sadiki, Ineke van Kessel, Carole Yawney.

## NORTH AFRICA

Morocco

### 42 Cattedra, Raffaele

Retoriche dell'azione : processi di territorializzazione, politiche ambientali e crescita del turismo culturale: un'analisi comparata tra Tunisia e Marocco / Raffaele Cattedra, Giovanni Sistu.

In: *Terra d'Africa*: (2001), no. 10, p. 83-129 : ill., tab.

## NORTHEAST AFRICA

Egypt

### 43 Tóth, Ferenc

Égypte: La double mission du baron de Tott à la fin de l'Ancien Régime / par Ferenc Tóth.

In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a. 57, n. 2, p. 147-178.

Eritrea

### 44 Plaut, Martin

The birth of the Eritrean reform movement / Martin Plaut.

In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 91, p. 119-124.

Politics in Eritrea has been transformed in the past 18 months. The 30 year long fight for independence from Ethiopia, that was finally achieved in 1991, had forged a powerful political and military force in the shape of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). At its heart the EPLF appeared to be an organization bent on achieving a democratic agenda. Its charismatic leader, Isaias Afewerki, made this point repeatedly. However, recent political developments have dispelled hopes that Eritrea is an emergent democracy, and reinforced fears that it is becoming precisely what it sought to avoid - the shame of becoming yet another African dictatorship. Although the EPLF transformed itself into People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ) in 1994, the change proved to be more cosmetic than transformative. In 1996, repressive measures began to be institutionalized with the publication of a decree establishing a special court. In 2000, following the border war between Eritrea and Ethiopia, a reform movement began to emerge from within the ranks of the PFDJ, which openly criticized the leadership. By the end of 2001 the Eritrean political class was deeply divided. Bibliogr.

Ethiopia

### 45 Gebre, Yntiso

Differential reestablishment of voluntary and involuntary migrants : the case of Metekel settlers in Ethiopia / Yntiso Gebre.

In: *African Study Monographs*: (2001), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 31-46 : graf., krt., tab.

Voluntary and involuntary resettlements are distinguished on the basis of the decisionmaking power of migrants, their willingness to leave their original residence, the presence of push/pull factors, and the age make-up of relocatees. The distinction addresses the conditions and behaviours of potential migrants prior to their relocation. However, much remains unknown about the conduct of voluntary and involuntary settlers in the period of reestablishment in the new environment. During the mid-1980s

the Ethiopian government relocated about 600,000 people from drought-affected and over-populated regions to different resettlement sites. This paper studies the settlers in the Metekel resettlement area, Western Ethiopia, with the objective to investigate, compare and contrast their adaption experiences. The paper is based on research conducted by the author between September 1998 and December 1999. Despite the fact that the resettlement authorities treated settlers alike, most voluntary migrants appeared materially better off than most involuntary settlers. These differential readjustment experiences thus suggest that the manner of resettlement may determine the pace and degree of successful reestablishment. Bibliogr., sum.

#### **46 Gnamo, Abbas Haji**

Islam, the Orthodox Church and Oromo nationalism (Ethiopia) / Abbas Haji Gnamo.  
In: Cahiers d'études africaines: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 165, p. 99-120.

The Oromo constitute the largest single national group in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. Many of them were converted to Islam, some have embraced Christianity, some remained faithful to their indigenous religion. Most conversions to the two monotheistic religions took place after the conquest of Abyssinia in the 19th century. This article highlights the relationship between the Orthodox Church and Islam vis-à-vis the nascent but rapidly developing Oromo nationalism. Based on the analysis of Oromo ethnography, history, system of thought and contemporary political movements, it argues that Oromo nationalism is the antithesis of the Ethiopian State/official nationalism supported by the Orthodox Church. It demonstrates that Islam is not a driving ideological force of Oromo's political struggle. On the one hand, Islam in contradiction with many aspects of the pre-existing culture such as the 'gadaa' (generational group) system and other values from which the nationalists try to draw inspiration to build their future. On the other hand, from a strategic perspective, the adoption of Islam or Christianity as an ideological tool of their nationalism would be a factor of more division and fragmentation. Oromo mainstream nationalism is actually evolving on a secular political trajectory. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

#### **47 Hirsch, Bertrand**

L'Éthiopie médiévale : État des lieux et nouveaux éclairages / Bertrand Hirsch et François-Xavier Fauvelle-Aymar.  
In: Cahiers d'études africaines: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 166, p. 315-335: foto's, krt.

L'histoire de l'Éthiopie entre le VIIe et le XIIIe siècle est mal connue, faute de sources écrites et de témoignages matériels. Des recherches historiques et archéologiques récentes sur des sites du Mānz, du Gedem et de l'Ifat, ainsi que de nouvelles datations au Carbone 14, ont permis de révéler l'existence de sites où les vestiges funéraires ou de culte sont importants et qui renvoient à des cultures que l'on peut qualifier de chrétienne, musulmane, et païenne. Comment caractériser ces cultures? Leurs rapports sont-ils de successions ou de concomitance? Telles sont les questions auxquelles s'efforce de répondre cet article. On peut conclure à une symbiose entre espaces chrétiens et musulmans, et, vu la présence d'objets importés, à une interpénétration des réseaux marchands pendant quelques siècles. Ces fouilles permettent de repenser l'arrière-plan historique des processus de christianisation et d'islamisation de ces régions, de saisir ces phénomènes de façon synchronique et de remettre en question le modèle migratoire dominant dans l'historiographie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais.

#### **48 Joussaume, Roger**

Mise en valeur du mégalithisme éthiopien / Roger Joussaume.  
In: Préhistoire anthropologie méditerranéennes: (2000), t. 9, p. 153-158 : ill., foto's.

L'Éthiopie est une terre de mégalithisme, où les tumulus et les stèles sont très nombreux. L'auteur rend compte ici de ses recherches sur des sites à stèles dans le sud du pays. Il s'agit des cimetières à stèles phalliques et anthropomorphes de Tuto Fela, comprenant un cairn où des squelettes sont associés aux stèles en position fléchie couchée; des différents types de stèles dans le Soddo, à l'ouest des grands lacs (stèles "historiées", stèles à "collier", stèles anthropomorphes, stèles à "épées", stèles au

"masque"); des pierres hémisphériques et pierres coniques dites stèles "tambours" à l'ouest de Tiya. A Tiya, le site du cimetière a été inscrit en 1980 sur la liste du patrimoine mondial par l'UNESCO. Après l'exécution des fouilles commencées en 1982, la restauration du site a été engagée en 1998. L'élargissement du classement du site a permis d'établir une liste de dix sites représentatifs qui méritent une protection officielle.

#### **49 Khalif, Mohamud H.**

The Somali region in Ethiopia : a neglected human rights tragedy / Mohamud H. Khalif & Martin Doornbos.

In: Review of African Political Economy: (2002), vol. 29, no. 91, p. 73-94 : krt.

Though they have generally been less publicized than the human rights abuses inflicted upon Eritreans, abuses inflicted upon civilians in the Somali region of Ethiopia have actually been more severe in terms of duration, magnitude and scope than the excesses to which Eritreans were recently subjected. This paper reviews Ethiopia's human rights record with a particular focus on the human rights situation in the Somali region. Attention is paid to the atrocities committed against civilians, specifically community and political leaders as well as members of the Somali State legislature, during the eras of Haile Selassie, the Dergue and the present EPRDF regime. Furthermore, the 2000 famine is discussed as a human rights issue in the light of indications that this famine was deliberately choreographed. The paper also explores human rights violations inflicted upon the Somali region's population following the discovery of natural gas and the denial of benefits thereof to the local community. In conclusion, some future scenarios are examined to ascertain to what extent they might possibly change the prospects for the people in the Somali region. Notes, ref., sum.

#### **50 Kifleyesus, Abbebe**

Muslims and meals: the social and symbolic function of foods in changing socio-economic environments / Abbebe Kifleyesus.

In: Africa / International African Institute: (2002), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 245-276 : krt.

This article is about ideas and practices concerning the production, distribution, preparation and consumption of food among the Muslim Argobba of Ethiopia. Food among the Muslim Argobba of Ethiopia is an essential idiom, both for drawing a hierarchy of in-group/out-group distinctions and for expressing relationships within groups. The in-group/out-group relations are typically expressed in terms of what foods are consumed by the Muslim Argobba and their non-Muslim Amhara neighbours, by the Muslim Argobba and their Muslim Oromo and Adal neighbours and indeed by some wealthy trader Argobba families and poor Argobba peasant households. Food preparation and distribution, on the other hand, express relations internal to the group, either in terms of gender within the household, as in who serves what to whom, where and in what quantities, or in informal exchanges, as in establishing social links among men and women. Nowadays fewer and fewer Argobba are producing the food they consume. The article examines how Argobba consumers have become accustomed to foreign foods and new modes of preparation and distribution and how such changes have also altered the ways in which food has expressed social relations in terms of class, ethnic and gender identity. It investigates the relative importance of the social and symbolic function of Muslim meals, and discusses the material life of cooking and cuisine in changing socioeconomic environments. The article is based on fieldwork carried out in 1989-1991 and 1996-1997. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

#### **51 Tadesse, Bedassa**

Empirical analysis of the determinants of demand for children in Jimma city, Ethiopia: an application of count data model / Bedassa Tadesse and Sisay Asefa.

In: Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review: (2002), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 43-67 : graf., tab.

Using cross-section data on urban households from Jimma city, southwestern Ethiopia, this paper applies the economic theory of consumer choice and examines some endogenous household characteristics that affect the demand for children among urban

households in Ethiopia. Based on parameter estimates derived from a count data model, the paper also simulates the average number of children desired by a woman of median urban household characteristics and assesses the extent to which an exogenously set population policy goal of lower fertility can be achieved. The results of the study indicate that enhancing paternal and maternal education, altering the economic value of children, increasing household income, and delaying the marriage age are important policy measures that should be pursued to reduce fertility. Institutional approaches that involve "faith-based initiatives" are also relevant. An important implication of the study is that by using measures that target these socioeconomic variables via market incentives, fertility levels among urban households in Jimma and other urban areas of Ethiopia with similar demographic features can be reduced. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

## **52 Tareke, Gebru**

From Lash to Red Star: the pitfalls of counter-insurgency in Ethiopia, 1980-82 / Gebru Tareke.

In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 465-498 : krt., tab.

By 1980, Ethiopia was gripped in escalating civil wars. After a series of punitive expeditions had failed to suppress them, the government organized large-scale operations in the early 1980s against the insurgencies in the eastern and northern territories. The operations seemed to have been informed by what is called 'total strategy'. Although the emphasis was on the coercive component, the State also used psychological and economic incentives. The results were mixed. Operation Lash, by and large, achieved its aims, while Operation Red Star, which appears to have been inspired by the first, was a military disaster. The eastern rebels were defeated more easily because they were factious. The northern campaign failed because of the rebels' staunchness and the terrain's unsuitability. In a cold test of wills, the Eritrean fighters not only held the offensive to a stalemate, but also went on to win total military victory. Same strategy, different outcomes: this suggests that no single counter-insurgency strategy can always have the same results as it is influenced by numerous factors that may vary from one place to another. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

## **53 Vestal, Theodore M.**

Consequences of the British occupation of Ethiopia during World War II / Theodore M. Vestal.

In: *Horn of Africa*: (2000), vol. 18, 1/4, p. 60-66.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) came into existence under a questionable mandate on 21 August 1995 and has been severely criticized for abusing human rights, thwarting democratic processes, and fostering 'ethnic federalism' based on ethnic distrust. Although the origins of many of the FDRE's difficulties can be traced not only to internal tensions but also to Cold War rivalries between the US and the USSR in the Horn of Africa, at least three of the major problems plaguing the fledgling republic - those connected with Eritrea, Somalia, and the aversion of the Woyane (Tigray) toward the Amhara - can be attributed, at least in part, to British military occupation and administration of Ethiopia and neighbouring areas from 1941 to 1952. This essay reviews significant events during that period when Great Britain was the hegemonic power in the Horn and it relates these to the three present-day problems in Ethiopia. Notes, ref.

Horn of Africa

## **54 Kornprobst, Markus**

The management of border disputes in African regional subsystems: comparing West Africa and the Horn of Africa / Markus Kornprobst.

In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 369-393 : tab.

In Africa, the management of border disputes varies from sub-region to sub-region. Most puzzling is the difference between West Africa and the Horn of Africa. In the

latter, border disputes are much more likely to escalate into war than in the former. Seeking to solve this puzzle, this study argues that different configurations of primary norms, secondary norms and identity account for the different patterns of border dispute management. West African States have selected the territorial integrity norm, because the norm was compatible with the primary norm of decolonization. In the Horn, by contrast, the primary norm has clashed with the secondary norm of territorial integrity. The study departs from existing accounts of the territorial integrity norm in two ways: first, it does not choose the region but the sub-region as the level of analysis. Second, it does not isolate the territorial integrity norm from its social context but analyses the interplay of the norm with the social structure in which it is embedded. It concludes that the territorial integrity norm in West Africa is part of a social structure different from that in the Horn of Africa. It is this difference that explains the different patterns of conflict management in the two sub-regions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

### **55 Tusso, Hamdesa**

Constructed on a sand foundation : the crisis of U.S. foreign policy toward the Horn of Africa during the post Cold War era : a critical review : part one; part two / Hamdesa Tusso.

In: *Horn of Africa*: (1999), vol. 17, no. 1/4, p. 19-31; vol. 18, 1/4 (2000), p. 26-59.

Two-part essay on the repercussions of US involvement in power politics and conflicts in the Horn of Africa at the time of the Cold War and its aftermath. The basic question which is asked is whether the United States, when faced with ethnic persecution in the Horn of Africa, will use the same standard of intervention as was applied, e.g., in Kosovo. The first part of the essay presents the personal observations and experiences of the author, an Oromo exile who lives and teaches in the US. He gives a critical assessment of positive US views of democratic progress in Ethiopia. Reflecting on the London peace conference of May-July 1991, he takes a long-term view of colonization of the Oromos and other peripheral peoples in Ethiopia during the regimes of Emperor Haile Selassie and the socialist Dergue, which effectively used mechanisms of punishment and reward and collaboration to perpetuate Oromo dependence. The second part of the essay examines Western policies toward the Horn of Africa during the European colonial expansion, the Cold War period, and the post-Cold War period; US foreign policy toward the Zenawi regime, the Khartoum regime and the Oromo question during the Cold War period; and alternative policy considerations. The essay reveals several areas of contradiction in US policy towards the region. Notes, ref.

Somalia

### **56 Anonymous**

Government recognition in Somalia and regional political stability in the Horn of Africa / Anonymous.

In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 247-272.

In August 2000, a government for Somalia was parachuted into the southern part of the country, with a mandate to achieve unification of this fragmented edge of the Horn of Africa. The Transitional National Government (TNG), as it called itself, came out of the Somali National Peace Conference held at Arta, Djibouti, from 2 May to 25 August 2000. The fate of the TNG during the first year of its existence was the opposite to the situation of its main rival, the Somaliland government, which claimed to govern the former British Somaliland. The latter had achieved a considerable degree of internal stability and a firm control over much of its territory, but had failed to obtain international recognition as representing an independent State; the TNG, on the contrary, obtained a remarkable degree of international recognition even before it had gained effective control over the capital city. This article looks into the internal and regional dynamics created by the Arta peace process and its outcome, and assesses the impact of positions taken by countries of the region, regional organizations and the international community with regard to government recognition in Somalia. It argues that granting or withholding recognition to one or other political leadership has been driven by specific

interests and only to a lesser degree by the acknowledgement of factual reality on the ground. The final result of such interference is still uncertain. Notes, ref., sum.

**57 Ismail, Ismail Ali**

Federal structure for Somalia: an upas tree of a panacea? / Ismail Ali Ismail.

In: Horn of Africa: (2000), vol. 18, no. 1/4, p. 70-80.

After nearly a decade of conflict in Somalia, the thirteenth attempt at reconciliation in Djibouti provided some light at the end of the tunnel. Following the National Charter agreed upon in Djibouti in 2000, the new government is expected to put the country back on its feet within an interim period of only three years and to steer it towards a new era of federalism, something totally unprecedented in the annals of Somali history. The purpose of this paper is to lay bare the disabling difficulties that are inherent in running a federal structure in Somalia and, in so doing, to examine whether federalism will be a poison or a panacea for Somalia. Attention is paid to the complexities involved in the multiple levels of government, taxation, territorial subdivisions, human resources requirements, conflict resolution, democracy and stability, and the issue of a federal capital. Two main conclusions are drawn: it is not the structural framework of a political system that guarantees good governance; and without the substance of good governance any structure will fail to achieve its purpose. A simple unitary system with genuinely inbuilt decentralization is advocated for Somalia. Notes, ref.

**58 Sage, Andre Le**

Somalia: sovereign disguise for a Mogadishu mafia / Andre Le Sage.

In: Review of African Political Economy: (2002), vol. 29, no. 91, p. 132-138.

On 22 August 2000, the Somali National Peace Conference drew to a close in Arta, Djibouti, with the election of the president of a Transitional National Government (TNG). This paper examines how the TNG functions in practice after eighteen months in office. The TNG comprises two separate structures. First, it has established an intricate bureaucracy that resembles the structure of a formal State institution. That bureaucracy does not function and no investments are being made to increase its capacity. Second, the TNG rests on a unique and powerful relationship between key Mogadishu businessmen and senior government officials, nearly all of whom are drawn from the Hawiye clan. They use their private sector connections to wield power by controlling the flow of trade in Mogadishu and financing large standing militias under the guise of business protection. Until the TNG's financiers begin to invest in the functional capacity of the TNG's bureaucracy to provide security and essential services for the Mogadishu public, it makes little sense for the international community to support what amounts to little more than a business cartel. Bibliogr.

Sudan

**59 Elmuluthum, Nagat A.**

A methodology for estimating the income poverty line with application to Sudan / Nagat A. Elmuluthum.

In: Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review: (2002), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 69-81 : tab.

This paper develops a procedure for estimating an income poverty line with application to Sudan. The methodology the authors propose here is based on the idea of viability embodied in D.W. Jorgenson's (1961) model of the development of a backward economy which consists of only one sector, namely, agriculture. Using GDP, they estimated a subsistence level of income necessary for food and non-food consumption at the level of per capita gross domestic product necessary for the population to grow at a maximum (and not the maximum) rate. The estimated subsistence level of income is used as synonymous with the income poverty line estimated on the basis of the ordinary approach. The results show that the nominal value of this subsistence income is increasing from one year to another. The values of estimated subsistence income

are not significantly different from the values of the income poverty lines obtained by A.A.G. Ali (1994), using the ordinary approach, for a number of years. Bibliogr., sum.

**60 Jesse, Friederike**

La céramique à wavy line au Sahara : le cas du wadi Howar (nord du Soudan) / Friederike Jesse.

In: Préhistoire anthropologie méditerranéennes: (2000), t. 9, p. 57-71 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.

La céramique à "wavy line" a fasciné les chercheurs depuis sa première description par A.J. Arkell au site de Khartoum Hospital au Soudan. La "dotted wavy line" se rencontre à travers tout le Sahara, tandis que la "wavy line" incisée est beaucoup moins répandue et concentrée dans la vallée du Nil. Les recherches menées par les archéologues de l'Université de Cologne depuis les années 1980 dans le désert Libyque et surtout dans la région du wadi Howar ont permis de combler un vide archéologique dans cette partie du Sahara. L'analyse de la céramique à "wavy line" de plus d'une centaine de sites du wadi Howar fournit la base d'une réévaluation de la répartition des sites de la "wavy line" au Sahara et témoigne d'une régionalisation plus marquée que ce que l'on supposait. Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais.

**61 Manger, Leif**

Pastoralist-State relationships among the Hadendowa Beja of eastern Sudan / Leif Manger.

In: Nomadic Peoples: (2001), n.s., vol. 5, no. 2, p. 21-48 : krt.

African pastoralist communities are deeply affected by the general social, economic, political and ecological crisis of the continent. The history of planning and contact between public authorities and African pastoralists has been one of misunderstandings as well as more or less conscious policies of marginalization, based on simplistic assumptions. Drawing on the case of the Hadendowa Beja pastoralists of the Red Sea Hills (Sudan), the author discusses some major areas of intersection between State policies and pastoral interests and explains some of the implications of such interfaces. He pays attention to general development policies of the present Sudanese regime, notably those that relate to the issue of land; considers the history of water planning in the Sudan; and looks at the structures of local government departments, in order to show how constrained such local field agencies are in their handling of development issues that are of relevance to pastoral groups. The conclusions are rather gloomy. The author therefore concludes the paper with a discussion of to what extent NGOs can act as development agents, thus taking over some of the responsibilities of a crisis ridden public sector. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Spanish.

**AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA**

General

**62 Attikpoe, Kodjo**

Afrikanität im globalen Zeitalter / Kodjo Attikpoe.

In: Internationales Afrikaforum: (2002), Jg. 38, Quart. 4, S. 355-362.

Die Neigung des Westens, dem Afrikaner stets mit Differenzdenken zu begegnen, auch da, wo es gar keine Differenzierung zu konstatieren gibt, resultiert aus der langen Geschichte der europäisch-afrikanischen Beziehungen. Der Mythos des "typisch Afrikanischen" oder "authentisch Afrikanischen", aus dem sich die Wahrnehmung vieler Europäer speist, lebt weiter fort und scheint schwer zu zersetzen. Ein Anzeichen dafür ist die Langlebigkeit des Mythos selbst in der heutigen Zeit, in der allenthalben von "Weltgesellschaft", "kultureller Globalisierung" oder auch von "Hybridisierung" die Rede ist. Angesichts dessen geht dieser Artikel der Frage nach, warum sich Europäer schwer damit tun, auch im Zeitalter der Globalisierung ihre Wahrnehmung von Afrikanität zu revidieren. Bibliogr., Fußnoten.

### 63 Avenir

L'avenir de la zone franc : perspectives africaines / Hakim Ben Hammouda, Moustapha Kassé (éds) ; préf. d'Abdoulie Janneh. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2001. - 515 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Bibliothèque du Codesria)  
Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

L'avènement de l'euro forme un nouveau sujet d'inquiétude en Afrique. Ces contributions sont regroupées en quatre parties. 1e partie: La zone franc: essai de bilan économique et institutionnel (Tchéché Nguessan); Héritage de la zone franc et perspectives de coopération monétaire (Biao Barthélémy); Y a-t-il convergence des performances des politiques macroéconomiques au sein de l'UEMOA (Bamba N'Galadio Lambert et Diomandé Kanvaly); Relations économiques internationales et profil de la monnaie dans les pays de la zone franc (Jean-Pierre Fouda Owoundi). 2e partie: Bilan de la dévaluation du franc CFA (Bruno Bekolo-Ebe); La dévaluation du franc CFA et la performance économique des filières café, cacao et riz en Côte d'Ivoire (Kalilou Sylla); L'impact de la dévaluation du franc CFA sur les importations et les exportations du Cameroun (Arsène Honoré Gidéon Nkama); Performances macroéconomiques au Cameroun et dévaluation du franc CFA (Bondoma Yokono Dieudonné); Dévaluation du franc CFA et importations dans les pays membres (Gabriel Tati); Les effets économiques et sociaux de la dévaluation du franc CFA dans les pays de l'UEMOA (Malick Sané); Les impacts probables de l'euro sur l'économie du Burkina Faso (Taladidia Thiombiano, Yamsékré Tiendrebeogo, Abdoulaye Zonon). 3e partie: Les conséquences du rattachement du franc CFA à l'euro (Albert Ondo Ossa); De la zone franc à la zone euro en Afrique? Les incertitudes et les enjeux de la construction monétaire en Afrique francophone (Pacôme N'Guindza-Okouyi); L'ancrage du franc CFA à l'euro et la compétitivité internationale des pays de la zone franc (Karamoko Kané); 1 F CFA=0,001 54 euro? Macroéconomie du masochisme (Célestin Monga); Le franc CFA à l'heure de l'euro: le temps de la réforme est-il arrivé? (Chicot Éboué); L'avènement de l'euro: une opportunité pour les pays de la zone franc de modifier la gestion du taux de change du franc CFA (Adama Diaw). Le franc CFA: autonomie ou rattachement à l'euro? Une analyse coûts avantages à partir des effets potentiels sur l'économie gabonaise (Fidèle Magouangou). 4e partie: Le dinar tunisien et l'euro: l'illusion d'un ancrage formel (Chedly Ayari); L'expérience monétaire de la Guinée (Kerfalla Yansané); L'expérience monétaire de la Tunisie (1956-1998) (Mongi Mokaddem); Les expériences monétaires en dehors de la zone franc: le cas du Ghana (Joseph L.S. Abbey et Charles D. Jebuni).

### 64 Boumakani, Benjamin

Le juge interne et le "droit OHADA" / par Benjamin Boumakani.  
In: Penant: (2002), année 112, no. 839, p. 133-152.

C'est essentiellement par la fonction juridictionnelle que le Traité du 17 octobre 1993 relatif à l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique entend assurer l'efficacité de l'imbrication des ordres juridiques OHADA et national. En effet, c'est au juge que revient le soin de garantir les deux caractéristiques qui gouvernent le "droit OHADA" et qui tirent leur origine de l'article 10 du traité, à savoir: d'une part, l'application directe et obligatoire des actes uniformes dans les États parties et, d'autre part, leur primauté sur les dispositions internes antérieures ou postérieures. Tant la primauté du "droit OHADA" que son effet direct interpellent avant tout le juge interne. C'est lui qui, avant tout autre juge, garantit la primauté de la norme OHADA sur la règle nationale. Le Traité investit ainsi, à l'échelle nationale, de nombreuses juridictions d'une compétence en matière de droit harmonisé, ce qui peut engendrer des divergences dans l'interprétation du "droit OHADA" de nature à compromettre son application uniforme. Il serait en effet illogique et néfaste pour la cohésion juridique de l'OHADA qu'à partir d'une même disposition de ce droit, les justiciables soient jugés différemment dans les différentes cours de différents pays africains. Il a donc fallu prévoir l'intervention régulière d'une juridiction supranationale, la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage. Le juge interne du fond est placé sous la subordination hiérarchique de cette Cour. Deux axes essentiels permettent en fin de compte d'appréhender le juge interne par rapport au droit OHADA: ce dernier érige le juge interne du fond en juge de droit commun de ce droit (1e partie). Le juge interne est placé sous le contrôle hiérarchique de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage qui est substituée aux différentes Cours suprêmes des États parties (2e partie). Notes, réf.

**65 Brou, Mathurin Kouakou**

La protection des vendeurs de biens avec clause de réserve de propriété dans les procédures collectives : l'apport du traité OHADA / par Mathurin Kouakou Brou.  
In: Penant: (2001), année 111, no. 837, p. 300-319.

Cet article analyse l'apport des Actes uniformes OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires, qui regroupe quatorze pays d'Afrique francophone) portant Droit commercial général. Il s'agit d'examiner l'apport de ces Actes dans l'utilisation de la clause de réserve de propriété comme garantie du crédit, dans les procédures collectives. L'objectif est de permettre la revendication des marchandises par le vendeur en cas de défaillance de l'acquéreur. La première partie de cette étude concerne les conditions d'efficacité de la clause, tant de fond que de forme, qui sont censées protéger les intérêts du vendeur de marchandise et de contribuer au développement du crédit. La deuxième partie traite des effets de cette clause, qui est de permettre la reprise des biens par le vendeur, en cas de non-paiement du prix par l'acheteur (notamment lorsque l'acheteur est en redressement judiciaire ou en liquidation des biens). L'article s'interroge également sur les droits et obligations des parties dans ce type de vente avec réserve de propriété. En conclusion, la mise à disposition d'une nouvelle sûreté, la propriété réservée, représente une évolution positive dans la zone CFA. Notes, réf.

**66 Chabal, Patrick**

A history of postcolonial lusophone Africa / Patrick Chabal ; with David Birmingham ... [et al.]. - London : Hurst, 2002. - XX, 339 p. : krt. ; 22 cm  
Bibliogr.: p. 316-332. - Met gloss., index, noten.

This book offers a comprehensive history of the five African Lusophone countries - Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Saõ Tomé e Príncipe - since they became independent from Portugal in 1974-5. The first part consists of a series of complementary chapters which analyse what these countries have in common and how they compare to the rest of Africa. The second part is a systematic account of what has occurred since Independence in each of the five countries individually. Contributors: Patrick Chabal, David Birmingham, Joshua Forrest, Malyn Newitt, Gerhard Seibert, Elisa Silva Andrade.

**67 Chafer, Tony**

Franco-African relations: no longer so exceptional? / Tony Chafer.  
In: African Affairs: (2002), vol. 101, no. 404, p. 343-363.

This article reviews key developments in Franco-African relations since 1994. The author expresses reservations about the widely held view that these relations have undergone a process of normalization in recent years and that France is disengaging from its traditional 'pré carré' (sphere of influence) in Black Africa. Instead, the author argues that, under pressure from a rapidly evolving international environment and a changing domestic policy context, a partial modernization of French African policy has taken place. This new global environment has imposed constraints on French African policy but has also presented France with new opportunities to pursue its national interests in Africa, in the context of globalization and international liberalism. However, certain features of the special relationship remain, such as the role played in Franco-African relations by the 'réseaux' (personal networks). The author therefore concludes that, while a process of adaptation has indeed taken place, Franco-African relations are at present in a period of transition. Notes, ref., sum.

**68 Daouda, Boubacar Diallo**

La contemplation des dieux animistes dans les romans du sud / Boubacar Diallo Daouda.  
In: Cahiers d'études africaines: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 165, p. 31-49.

Cet article passe en revue divers romans d'écrivains du sud l'Afrique, les Antilles, l'Amérique du Sud dans lesquels les dieux animistes d'origine africaine sont considérés dans leur grandeur et dans leur dérision, révélant le penchant anticonformiste et anarchiste de ces auteurs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais.

## 69 Deluz, Ariane

Vies et paroles de femmes africaines : carnet de trois ethnologues / Ariane Deluz, Colette Le Cour Grandmaison, Anne Retel-Laurentin ; préf. de Han Suyin. - Paris : Éditions Karthala, cop. 2001. - 208 p. ; 22 cm  
Oorspr. uitg.: 1978. - Met noten.

Dans ces carnets trois femmes ethnologues, dont une médecin, adoptent une approche différente de celle des ouvrages savants, et s'efforcent de restituer pour un public plus large l'expérience particulière du terrain en Afrique. Dans leurs récits elles rendent compte de la vie quotidienne et de la perspective des femmes africaines. Le premier se passe à Dakar, au Sénégal, dans le milieu des années soixante-dix; le deuxième en Oubangui-Chari (République centrafricaine) dans le cadre de traitement de la stérilité chez les Nzakara en 1959; le troisième est fondé sur des données recueillies dans la société gouro en Côte d'Ivoire au cours de diverses missions de recherche en 1958, 1964, 1965-1966, 1975-1976. Cette dernière partie rapporte en particulier les textes d'une chanteuse professionnelle qu'elle chante lors de veillées funéraires et qui éclairent entre autres sur les rapports sociaux et les relations entre hommes et femmes.

## 70 Dossier cacao

Dossier cacao / Bénédicte Châtel ... [et al.].

In: Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens: (2002), année 57, no. 2971, p. 2197-2214 : graf., tab.

Ce dossier commence par faire état, entre autres, des tendances dites lourdes sur le marché du cacao. Le prix du cacao s'est envolé au cours de la campagne de l'année 2001-2002, face à la perspective d'une nouvelle campagne déficitaire. On assiste à une hausse de la consommation (Europe de l'Est, Chine, Asie en général) par rapport à la production, et l'insuffisance des stocks, due à la libéralisation et à la privatisation, ne permet pas de réduire le cycle de déficit structurel. De plus, la Côte d'Ivoire, qui représente 43 pour cent de la production mondiale, est en guerre depuis le 19 septembre 2002. La perspective est donc celle d'une fermeté des cours durant les mois à venir. La démarche prospective sur l'évolution structurelle de l'offre et de la demande doit permettre aux acteurs de la filière de faire des choix d'anticipation, en tenant compte des "facteurs de rupture" et de l'impact de l'actualité. La recherche agronomique en cacao-culture doit contribuer à une amélioration des critères de productivité du travail aussi bien que de la terre pour moderniser cette culture. Une section du dossier examine la question de l'application de la fameuse "Directive chocolat" européenne du 23 juin 2000 qui autorise l'addition de matières grasses végétales dans les produits à base de cacao. Le marché européen, d'autre part, ne grève pas de droits le cacao issu de pays en développement. Dans une interview, le directeur général de Comca et de l'Union des coopératives de café cacao de Côte d'Ivoire, Kouadio Alphonse Kossonou, traite des conséquences de la libéralisation de la filière et de la concurrence entre coopératives et multinationales. Le dossier se termine par des sections sur le Ghana, qui a perdu son rang de second producteur mondial en 2001-2002, et sur le Cameroun, qui cherche à corriger les effets pervers de la libéralisation.

## 71 Dossier intrants

Dossier intrants / Bénédicte Châtel ... [et al.].

In: Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens: (2002), année 57, no. 2965, p. 1902-1912: tab.

L'Afrique produit peu d'intrants agricoles et n'en consomme guère. Cette faible consommation est ciblée sur les cultures de rente. En Afrique de l'Ouest, les mutations en cours (privatisation, concentration) conduisent à une recomposition complète des structures commerciales dans la sous-région. L'intégration régionale est en marche, et l'harmonisation de l'homologation est aussi à l'ordre du jour. L'accent sera mis sur le secteur du coton. Grand producteur de phosphates, le Sénégal consolide son marché et se diversifie. En Côte d'Ivoire, la situation s'améliore grâce au cacao, qui a un impact favorable sur l'utilisation d'intrants, mais la recherche doit s'intensifier. Au Togo, l'État se désengage du secteur des engrais, mais le secteur privé peine à faire du marché togolais un marché rentable par manque d'économie d'échelle. Au Bénin, l'utilisation

d'engrais a fortement crû sur fond de libéralisme et de dynamisme de l'usine de mélange Hydrochem installée en 1999. En Ouganda, la fertilité du sol décline, car plus de 90 pour cent des paysans n'utilisent pas d'engrais. La faiblesse du réseau de commercialisation en est une des causes. L'Institut de recherche international sur la politique alimentaire (International Food Policy Research Institute) a mené une étude et propose des solutions pour améliorer la commercialisation et la diffusion des engrais.

## **72 Doumbia, Ibrahima**

Les relations entre monnaie européenne et francs CFA et comorien / par Ibrahima Doumbia.

In: Penant: (2001), année 111, no. 837, p. 320-336 : tab.

Cet article traite des réserves et des interrogations qui se sont fait jour sur la validité opérationnelle d'un rattachement des francs CFA et comorien à l'euro, monnaie unique européenne en remplacement de la monnaie française, qui formait la base de la garantie illimitée de convertibilité des francs CFA. Selon les déclarations des hommes politiques français, la construction monétaire européenne ne remet pas en cause les structures actuelles de la zone franc. L'article examine les questions de savoir si une liaison directe CFA-franc comorien-euro est possible, quels sont les avantages et les inconvénients d'un tel rattachement pour les pays africains de la zone, et si l'Europe devrait se substituer à la France pour la gestion du système des comptes d'opérations. Pour des États africains individuels de la zone franc, reprendre une certaine liberté monétaire de façon à partager une gestion plus autonome pourrait aboutir à une récession. Mieux vaudrait que les États africains décident unanimement de la création d'une zone monétaire interafricaine et par conséquent d'une Banque centrale d'Afrique noire. Mais il ne peut exister de monnaie unique s'il n'y a pas au préalable de la confiance et de la stabilité politique. En tout état de cause, créer des solidarités nouvelles entre l'euro et les francs CFA et comorien permettrait de renforcer le dialogue entre pays industrialisés d'Europe et pays africains en développement pour une meilleure efficacité de l'aide économique. Dans cette perspective, les dirigeants africains de la zone franc devront faire des propositions positives en vue d'un véritable partenariat pour la coopération et le développement. Réf.

## **73 Fénéon, Alain**

Les droits des actionnaires minoritaires dans les sociétés commerciales de l'espace OHADA / par Alain Fénéon.

In: Penant: (2002), année 112, no. 839, p. 153-167.

Le droit africain des sociétés commerciales s'est trouvé bouleversé par l'entrée en vigueur, le 1er janvier 1998, de l'Acte uniforme pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires relatif aux sociétés commerciales et aux groupements d'intérêt économique dans le cadre de l'espace OHADA. Si l'Acte uniforme maintient le principe du gouvernement majoritaire dans les sociétés anonymes, considérant que cette règle est indispensable pour assurer le bon fonctionnement et la stabilité de la direction des sociétés commerciales, cette "loi de la majorité" a fait cependant l'objet de différents aménagements, en ce qui concerne notamment la situation des actionnaires minoritaires. Il est désormais prévu en la faveur des actionnaires minoritaires la possibilité d'intervenir dans la gestion de la société en exerçant un certain nombre de droits d'information et de participation (première partie); il leur a été donné en outre les moyens de faire respecter ces droits, au besoin par des actions judiciaires (deuxième partie). Ces droits sont proportionnels au montant des apports.

## **74 Food**

The food chain in sub-Saharan Africa : proceedings of the workshop held in Bamako, Mali, October 15-19, 1999 = La chaîne alimentaire en Afrique sub-saharienne : actes de l'atelier tenu à Bamako, Mali, 15-19 octobre 1999. - Geneva : Centre for Applied

Studies in International Negotiations (CASIN) ; Geneva : Tricorne, cop. 2001. - VI, 182 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 25 cm  
Tekst in het Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume contains the proceedings of a workshop on the food chain in sub-Saharan Africa, held in Bamako, Mali, 15-19 October 1999. The workshop discussed not only the various steps leading from the farmer to the consumer, mostly in urban areas, but also the main factors that will have to be taken into consideration in order to insure a smooth, regular and affordable supply of food to the exponentially growing population of the cities. Contributions: Développement rural au Mali: vision, stratégie et mise en œuvre (Modibo Traoré) - Sasakawa global 2000 au Mali et au Burkina Faso (Marcel Galiba) - Nourrir l'Afrique: défis et leçons du développement rural (Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo) - Ethiopia: agricultural sector development and the role of the National Agricultural Extension Program (Mengistu Hulluka) - Croissance démographique et développement urbain en Afrique subsaharienne: impact sur l'offre et la demande alimentaires (Serge Snrech) - Feeding the cities of Africa: agriculture, markets, and marketing (W. Graeme Donovan) - Management and financial framework for rural transport infrastructure: a tool for poverty reduction (George A. Banjo) - Getting agricultural import markets in sub-Saharan Africa to work better (Georges Dimithe et al.) - Améliorer le fonctionnement des marchés de produits agricoles (Patrick Labaste) - Locating food processing in rural areas (V. Kwame Nyanteng) - Specialization and division of labor: the importance of transportation in promoting agricultural development (C. Edward Schuh).

## 75 Frere, Marie-Soleil

Mots du pouvoir et pouvoir des mots: le lexique des médias au service du projet politique en Afrique subsaharienne / par Marie-Soleil Frere.

In: Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer: (2001), année 47, no. 3, p. 229-248.

Vecteurs privilégiés du discours politique, les médias non seulement reflètent la nature des régimes dont ils sont issus, mais constituent des outils cruciaux pour les pouvoirs qui savent que les mots ne sont pas seulement communication mais aussi construction ou destruction. Si l'on se penche sur les contenus des médias qui sont apparus en Afrique depuis le début du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle, et plus spécifiquement sur la presse écrite, certaines constantes se dégagent qui révèlent combien les mots ont été des enjeux fondamentaux pour les différentes forces politiques. Les journaux africains se sont d'abord servis des mots des autres et d'ailleurs durant la période coloniale, s'exprimant dans la langue et les concepts du colonisateur. Ensuite, ils ont répandu les mots contingentés des régimes monopartisans qui contrôlaient le vocabulaire aussi strictement que la vie politique et sociale. Enfin, à partir du début des années 1990, la presse écrite est devenue porteuse des mots libérés des transitions démocratiques, concrétisant, par son ton critique, ironique, agressif, le plus grand acquis des réformes politiques africaines de cette dernière décennie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais, français et néerlandais.

## 76 Gibbon, Peter

Present-day capitalism, the new international trade regime & Africa / Peter Gibbon.

In: Review of African Political Economy: (2002), vol. 29, no. 91, p. 95-112.

This article contributes to the analysis of the effects of globalization on Africa's economy, on the basis of discussions of emerging trends in the industrial organization of present-day capitalism, and in the nature of the international trade regime emerging from the Uruguay Round. The paper argues that globalization's effects on Africa are best seen in terms of the generation of new forms of inclusion. Two case studies are presented illustrating the changing nature of involvement, and related changes in entry barriers in African export sectors, and their effects with respect to differentiation. The first case concerns the clothing sector in Mauritius, the second the fresh vegetable sector in Kenya. While these studies confirm the contention of the International Financial Institutions that these are sectors where African participation is likely to increase, the emergence of the global 'contract manufacturing' phenomenon, and the institutionalization of process-based food safety standards implies that the main winners in this scenario will be large-scale transnational enterprises. Bibliogr., sum.

**77 Gomez, Virginie**

Dossier banane / Virginie Gomez, Bénédicte Châtel.

In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2002), année 57, no. 2956, p. 1484-1496: graf., tab.

Le marché européen de la banane est le seul qui intéresse les producteurs africains, et a des volumes seulement très légèrement inférieurs à ceux des États-Unis. Les bananes africaines ne représentent qu'environ dix pour cent du marché. Après la chute de 1999 et 2000, le marché de la banane s'est stabilisé, mais au détriment des Africains (La Côte d'Ivoire et le Cameroun en produisent 250 000 tonnes chacun). L'Afrique réclame une plus grande part de marché, mais la question reste de savoir si elle pourra satisfaire cette hausse des volumes qui lui serait accordée et si elle pourra mettre sur le marché des produits compétitifs, en fonction des échéances de 2004 (élargissement de l'UE) et de 2006 (libéralisation programmée). Les bananes africaines ont en effet des coûts de revient importants. Le dilemme auquel fait face la Côte d'Ivoire est celui d'augmenter progressivement la production pour se préparer à la libéralisation de 2006, tout en travaillant dans un système de contingentement qui rend difficile l'écoulement des bananes sur le marché européen. Pour ce qui concerne le Cameroun, une interview avec Luc Mbarga Atangana, secrétaire exécutif d'Assobacam-Banacam, montre qu'au-delà des politiques commerciales propres à chaque société, il existe un socle d'intérêts communs à défendre, d'accès aux marchés, notamment européens.

**78 Grodos, Daniel**

Le district sanitaire urbain en Afrique subsaharienne / par Daniel Grodos.

In: In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2001), année 47, no. 4, p. 521-535 : fig.

L'organisation des systèmes de santé des villes des pays d'Afrique noire gagnerait à se structurer selon une politique de districts de santé. Le district sanitaire, qu'on identifie spontanément à la mise en oeuvre des soins de santé primaires dans les régions rurales, peut conserver sa pertinence en ville, moyennant l'adaptation à ce nouveau contexte de ses trois dimensions fonctionnelles: dimension spatiale et démographique, dimension managériale et dimension technique. Ainsi conçu comme modèle d'organisation des systèmes de santé, le district sanitaire permettrait de répondre au principal défi lancé aux autorités sanitaires des villes des pays en développement, à savoir la maîtrise d'un espace sanitaire urbain cohérent et performant. Cependant, le contexte urbain soumet le modèle de district à trois types d'épreuve: une accumulation de difficultés pratiques inexistantes en zones rurales; une remise en cause des diverses dimensions du modèle de district, qui l'oblige à s'adapter sans changer de nature ni perdre sa finalité; et enfin des menaces susceptibles d'invalider le modèle dans l'environnement urbain. Ces menaces sont, principalement, la privatisation non contrôlée du secteur de la santé et l'autonomie des grands établissements hospitaliers. La faiblesse de l'instance de concertation et de décision capable de coordonner la réponse aux défis de la santé urbaine au niveau de la ville entière est aussi un handicap à surmonter. Bibliogr., note, rés. en français, en néerlandais et en anglais.

**79 Guillaume-Gentil, Anne**

Dossier assurances / Anne Guillaume-Gentil, Sabine Cessou.

In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2002), année 57, no. 2959, p. 1611-1626: tab.

Une des questions que pose ce dossier est de savoir si, et comment, le marché africain de l'assurance est spécifique. Ce dossier traite plus particulièrement 14 pays francophones qui composent la Cima (Conférence interafricaine des marchés des assurances): Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Centrafrique, Comores, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo. L'assurance s'est profondément modifiée ces dernières années en Afrique, à la faveur de la libéralisation du marché et d'un fort assainissement. Le continent reste sous-capitalisé, avec des situations contrastées: le marché est relativement développé en Afrique du Nord et en Afrique australe; l'Afrique du Sud se place parmi les dix premiers marchés mondiaux, mais le sida y touche onze pour cent de la population et il y a une incertitude quant à

le réglementation vis à vis des tests de dépistage; l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, où par ailleurs il y a trop de compagnies, sont caractérisées par l'étroitesse du marché. L'assurance est fortement corrélée à l'activité économique et elle est aussi un formidable moyen de mobilisation de ressources internes. Attirer les investissements directs étrangers (IDE) est une priorité pour les pays africains, mais les investisseurs désirent une garantie contre le risque politique. Filiale de la Banque mondiale, l'agence spécialisée MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency), créée en 1988, offre cette garantie. L'assurance du commerce en Afrique, elle, est en phase de démarrage. Le dossier comporte des interviews d'Erard Nonyu Moutassie, secrétaire général de la Cima, d'André B. Bayala, président de la Fédération des sociétés d'assurances de droit national africaines (Fanaf) et directeur général de la Société nationale d'assurances et de réassurance (Sonar) au Burkina Faso et de Philippe Randon, directeur-adjoint du département international de Marsh, leader mondial en courtage d'assurance et gestion du risque.

### **80 Handbook on journalism ethics**

Handbook on journalism ethics : "journalism practice & training" : African case studies / ed. by Chudi Ukpabi. - Windhoek [etc.] : MISA [etc.], cop. 2001. - 305 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm + diskette  
Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

This publication includes three keynote papers and twenty-five country case studies on ethics, journalism practice and journalism training in sub-Saharan Africa. These were produced between 1998 and 2001 by journalists and media experts, with the principal aim of defining skills and institutional capacity to strengthen the quality of media professionalism in African countries. An important component of the volume is the worksheet, as practical training guide, developed in workshop discussions with journalists in several African countries. It is to be used in conjunction with the accompanying diskette, which contains detailed analyses of the worksheet case studies in selected African countries. Authors: Wazziri Adio, Nazli Akhtary, S.T. Kwame Boafo, Montgomery Cooper, Arnold S. de Beer, Edem Djokotoe, Johan H. Fouché, Marie-Soleil Frère, Rasheed Galant, Robert A. Jamieson, Nico Kussendrager, Banny Mapondera, Jeanette Minnie, Crosbey Mwanza, Linda Nassanga Goretti, Francis Nyamnjoh, Alfred E. Opubor, Wilna W. Quarmyne, Ayub Rioba.

### **81 Intervention and transnationalism in Africa**

Intervention and transnationalism in Africa : global-local networks of power / ed. by Thomas M. Callaghy, Robert Latham, Ronald Kassimir. - Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 2001. - XIII, 322 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm  
Bibliogr.: p. 279-305. - Met index, noten.

This volume examines 'transboundary formations' in sub-Saharan Africa - intersections of crossborder, national and local forces that produce, destroy or transform local order and political authority, significantly impacting on ordinary people's lives. It analyses the intervention of external forces in political life, both deepening and broadening the concept of international 'intervention'. The volume is divided into five parts, the first of which focuses on historical dimensions and intellectual context, with chapters by Frederick Cooper and Michael Barnett. A second part explores theoretical frameworks through chapters by Robert Latham (on the contours of transboundary political life) and Ronald Kassimir (on governance, representation and non-State organizations in Africa). Parts III and IV examine empirical manifestations of transboundary transformations. Part III, on transboundary networks and international institutions, has chapters on innovation in the African debt regime (Thomas M. Callaghy), human rights and politics in Kenya (Hans Peter Schmitz), and power, authority and conflict in the Niger Delta oil communities (Nigeria) (Cyril I. Obi). Part IV, on political economies of violence and authority, contains chapters on sovereignty and weak States (William Reno), 'shadow' networks in Angola and Mozambique (Carolyn Nordstrom), and regulatory authority in the Chad Basin (Janet Roitman). The volume ends with a chapter by Kassimir and Latham, which reviews the study of transboundary formations and their relationship to order and authority in Africa and beyond.

**82 Kadima-Nzuji, Mukala**

Francophonie et littérature: état de la recherche et perspectives d'avenir en Afrique subsaharienne / par Mukala Kadima-Nzuji.

In: Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer: (2001), année 47, no. 3, p. 249-265.

Cet article examine l'état présent et les perspectives d'avenir de la recherche, en Afrique subsaharienne, sur les littératures en langue française. Tout en mettant en garde contre les généralisations abusives dans l'appréhension et l'exposé des difficultés d'ordre institutionnel et épistémologique auxquelles est confronté le chercheur littéraire du Sud, il montre que ces difficultés ont pour dénominateur commun une carence financière chronique. Il fait le bilan de la recherche en francophonie littéraire africaine des trente dernières années et en dégage des orientations pour l'avenir. Bibliogr., note, rés. en anglais, français et néerlandais.

**83 Kappel, Robert**

Die Ursachen der Wachstumsschwäche Afrikas: minimalistische Strategien von Unternehmen / Robert Kappel.

In: Internationales Afrikaforum: (2002), Jg. 38, Quart. 3, S. 277-296.

Im Vergleich zu zahlreichen anderen Entwicklungsländern haben viele Staaten des subsaharischen Afrika (SSA) in den letzten drei bis vier Jahrzehnten keinen wirtschaftlichen Durchbruch erzielt. Afrikas Unterentwicklung ist Gegenstand vieler wissenschaftlicher Publikationen, die auf unterschiedliche Weise Ursachen herauszuarbeiten versuchen. Alle diese Untersuchungen sind von Bedeutung, weil sie plausibel das geringe Wachstum erklären. Demnach wird es vorerst keinen Wachstumsdurchbruch und auch keine Reduktion der Armut geben, auch wenn zahlreiche Untersuchungen immer wieder optimistische Szenarien präsentieren. Dieser Beitrag rückt nach der Übersicht über die makro-ökonomischen Entwicklungen die Mikroebene der Unternehmen, Staat und 'Sozialkapital' in den Mittelpunkt. Er geht dabei folgenden Thesen nach: 1. Afrikas Normen- und Wertesystem und die Machtbeziehungen im neo-patrimonialen Staat (NPS) lassen kurz- und mittelfristig keinen Durchbruch in Richtung Entwicklung nach einem westlichen Modell erwarten. 2. Die Politisierung der Wirtschaftsentscheidungen ist ein entscheidendes Hindernis für Entwicklung. 3. Die langanhaltende Krise Afrikas ist nicht in erster Linie ein Problem der externen Einbindung, der externen Wirtschaftsschocks und der dominanten Machtbeziehungen in der Globalisierung, die es Afrika schwer machen, sondern es sind die internen, vor allem die politischen Machtbeziehungen. 4. Es spricht viel für die Auffassung, dass die mikro-ökonomische Ebene, d.h. Unternehmertum, Familien, ländliche und städtische Netzwerkbeziehungen eine wesentliche Rolle für die geringe Modernisierung spielen. Das 'Sozialkapital' Afrikas behindert einen tendenziell möglichen Aufholprozess. 5. Die Globalisierung verlangt tiefgreifende Wandlungen in SSA, damit seine Unternehmen wettbewerbsfähig werden können. Bibliogr., Fußnoten.

**84 Lecerf, Michel**

Quel avenir pour les succursales des sociétés étrangères dans l'OHADA? / par Michel Lecerf et Olivier Boisseau Chartrain.

In: Penant: (2001), année 111, no. 837, p. 337-341.

L'OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires), qui regroupe quatorze pays d'Afrique francophone, a introduit une réforme du droit des affaires; cet article traite du régime des succursales, qui se voient attribuer un véritable statut juridique. L'article 120 dudit Acte uniforme impose une obligation de filiation pour les entreprises étrangères, ce qui a d'importantes conséquences pour, notamment, les sociétés de travaux publics, ou les chantiers de montage ou de sous-traitance aux sociétés pétrolières. Désormais, les entreprises étrangères qui seront conduites à travailler dans un des États membres de l'OHADA devront intégrer, dans les termes du choix de la structure locale d'exercice de leur activité, les conséquences résultant de l'obligation d'apport posée par l'article 120 et déterminer par anticipation des scénarios pour gérer celle-ci. Notes.

**85 Management challenges for Africa in the twenty-first century**

Management challenges for Africa in the twenty-first century : theoretical and applied perspectives / ed. by Felix M. Edoho. - Westport, Conn. : Praeger, 2001. - XX, 304 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 25 cm  
Met bibliogr., index.

This book illuminates the development challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa as the world is reestablishing itself in the twenty-first century. It focuses on the theoretical and applied perspectives of management relative to national development. The first part of the book provides the theoretical and philosophical framework for understanding the nature, scope and magnitude of the management challenges that must be addressed in sub-Saharan Africa. Part II deals with planning, the primary function of management, and the international transferability of management technology. Part III critically analyses management dilemmas facing Africa, using Nigeria as a case study. Part IV examines the issues of corruption and management ethics in Africa, while part V discusses the route that sub-Saharan African countries could take in order to enhance their management capabilities. A final chapter concludes that any strategy aimed at enhancing management capabilities in the region must be rooted in the idea of maximum self-reliance and relative self-sufficiency. Contributors: Emmanuel I.S. Ajuzie, Chiekwe B. Anyansi-Archibong, Victor E. Archibong, Angela Dzata, Felix Moses Edoho, Ike C. Ehie, Kenneth R. Gray, Abainesh Mitiku, Emmanuel Nnadozie, Winifred Chenwedu Nweke, Engelbert Ssekasozi, Michael A. Taku, Godwin J. Udo, John Wallace.

**86 Nguihe Kante , Pascal**

Réflexions sur la notion d'entreprise en difficulté dans l'acte uniforme portant organisation des procédures collectives d'apurement du passif OHADA / par Nguihe Kante Pascal.

In: Penant: (2002), année 112, no. 838, p. 5-19.

Il apparaît difficile de donner une définition de l'entreprise en difficulté, concept économique plus que juridique. Le législateur qui a institué dans l'Acte uniforme les règles de droit régissant l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires) s'est abstenu de régler clairement la question, ses actuels progrès se limitant à la définition de la notion de cessation de paiements et à l'énoncé de certaines indications relatives à la survenance d'une situation très préoccupante pour l'entreprise. Le nouveau droit de procédures collectives d'apurement du passif OHADA retient une définition restrictive de l'entreprise en difficulté dans le cadre de ses conditions d'ouverture et qui inclut à la fois l'état de cessation des paiements ainsi que la situation difficile mais non irrémédiablement compromise. Malgré ce renouvellement de la notion juridique d'entreprise en difficulté qui transparaît dans cette définition (première partie), la réforme législative ne suffit cependant pas à donner une définition précise de la situation. L'auteur de cette étude se demande alors, dans une seconde partie, s'il n'aurait pas fallu adopter une définition hétérogène, multiforme et éminemment variable qui permettrait d'appréhender différentes situations, solution qui serait à son sens plus réaliste. Notes, réf.

**87 Okeahalam, Charles C.**

The social welfare impact of privatization in sub-Saharan Africa: a discussion / Charles C. Okeahalam and Royson M. Mukwena.

In: Social Dynamics: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 134-149.

Privatization has been a major aspect of the structural adjustment programme (SAP) in Africa. Given the level of economic inequality in sub-Saharan Africa, the fact that privatization in sub-Saharan Africa is mostly the result of external pressure, and that in general privatization has not delivered all the benefits it is supposed to, this article discusses two major social welfare aspects of privatization: utility and consumer welfare, and unemployment and wage rates. The central argument is that, since privatization transfers ownership to private hands and the primary objective of private ownership is profit, the welfare of the majority of citizens in sub-Saharan Africa can be adversely affected by ill-designed privatization policy which does not efficiently provide a regulatory

framework to ensure social welfare of consumers and stakeholders. Bibliogr., notes, ref.

### 88 Otoumou , Jean-Clary

Le droit de rétention en droit OHADA / par Jean-Clary Otoumou.

In: Penant: (2002), année 112, no. 838, p. 75-93.

Le droit de rétention est le droit reconnu à un créancier de retenir entre ses mains l'objet qu'il doit restituer à son débiteur tant que celui-ci ne l'a pas lui-même payé. Dans l'espace juridique OHADA, (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires), jusqu'à l'entrée en vigueur de l'Acte uniforme portant organisation des sûretés (AUS) le 1er janvier 1998, seul le droit positif du Sénégal disposait d'un texte de portée générale régissant la matière du droit de rétention. Il existe donc désormais une uniformité des règles et principes gouvernant le droit de rétention (articles 41 à 43 de l'Acte uniforme), ces dispositions étant inspirées du texte sénégalais. La première partie de cette étude montre qu'avec l'AUS, le droit de rétention est désormais consacré comme sûreté réelle. Le créancier rétenteur et le débiteur créancier de la restitution se voient conférer l'un et l'autre les moyens de sortir de la situation passive et négative qui caractérisait l'exercice du droit de rétention jusque là: droit réel accessoire complet affecté en garantie pour le créancier, pouvoir de contraindre le créancier à renoncer au droit de rétention par la fourniture d'une sûreté de substitution équivalente pour le débiteur. Cependant, cette avancée se fait par un alignement ou une assimilation du régime juridique du créancier rétenteur sur celui du créancier gagiste ou nanti, aboutissant ainsi à un affaiblissement de la garantie de paiement ou d'exécution du créancier rétenteur, ce qui apparaît surtout lors des procédures d'apurement du passif du débiteur remettant (deuxième partie). Notes, réf.

### 89 Penser la violence

Penser la violence / [ont collab. à ce numéro Kossi Efoui ... et al.]. - Paris : Adpf Association, 2002. - 167 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Notre librairie ; no. 148)  
Met bibliogr., index, noten.

Le fil rouge qui parcourt ce numéro spécial est la question de savoir si le vécu de la violence se retrouve dans le discours littéraire (francophone) en Afrique, à Madagascar, dans l'océan Indien et aux Caraïbes, sous quelles formes et dans quelle mesure. Kossi Efoui ouvre ce numéro avec un court essai. Trois dossiers abordent le sujet, avec les contributions suivantes: (Premier dossier) Les disparus et les survivants (Bernard Mouralis); Villes africaines et écritures de la violence (Véronique Bonnet); Violence inattendue dans la littérature malgache contemporaine (Dominique Ranaivoson); Sans père mais non sans espoir; figure de l'orphelin dans les écritures de la guerre (Ludovic E. Obiang); Violences postcoloniales et polar d'Afrique (Ambroise Kom); Entre fiction et témoignage. Les chiens du génocide rwandais (Daniel Delas). (Deuxième dossier) Les formes "dures" du récit: les enjeux d'un combat (Xavier Garnier); Engagement et esthétique du cri (Patricia Célérier); Des formes variées du discours rebelle (Jacques Chevrier); Langage et violence dans la littérature africaine écrite en français (Mwatha Musanji Ngalasso). (Troisième dossier) "Horreur! Horreur!" La violence et l'Afrique selon Joseph Conrad (Jean-Louis Joubert); Franz Fanon, l'apôtre de la violence? (Sami Tchak); Anthropologie de la violence: la culpabilisation des victimes (Arachu Castro et Paul Farmer); Violences familiales dans les littératures francophones du Sud (Tanella Boni); Violence et raison dans la Caraïbe: le cas d'Haïti (Laënnec Hurbon). Ce dossier comporte aussi un entretien avec François Gèze, directeur des éditions La Découverte. Des textes inédits d'Ananda Devi, Gaston-Paul Effa, Yanick Lahens et Véronique Tadjo font suite à ces dossiers. Le numéro se clôt sur les rubriques "Notes de lecture" et "Vient de paraître".

**90 Ruel, Malcolm**

The structural articulation of generations in Africa / Malcolm Ruel.

In: Cahiers d'études africaines: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 165, p. 51-81 : fig.

This article highlights a contrast between West African Niger-Congo and East and Southern African Bantu societies. Amongst the latter, adjacent generations are sharply distinguished and alternate generations merged, whereas among the Niger-Congo peoples it is rather adjacent generations that are merged (a fact Radcliffe-Brown ignored). The difference is integral to the social structures of the two regions, between which, however, some continuity can be traced through the process of the "Bantu expansion". An explanation for the heightened awareness of generational differences is sought firstly in the effects of matrilineal kinship cross-cutting patrilineal residence and secondly in the axial emergence of the people identified by C. Ehret as "Mashariki" in the Great Lakes area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

**91 Social security**

Social security / [A.S.T. Mchomvu ... et al.]. - Harare : School of Social Work, 2002. - 188 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Journal of social development in Africa ; vol. 17, no. 2) Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue of the Journal of Social Development in Africa contains papers that make up a four-nation contribution to understanding formal and informal social security arrangements in southern and eastern Africa. The study was conducted in 2001 in Uganda (Deborah Kasente, Narathius Asingwire, Firimooni Banugire and Swizen Kyomuhenda), Tanzania (A.S.T. Mchomvu, Felician Tungaraza and Sam Maghimbi), Zambia (Lawrence Mukuka, Webby Kalikiti and Dann Musenge), and Zimbabwe (Jotham Dhemba, P. Gumbo and J. Nyamusara). The first phase of the study was designed to map out existing social security schemes and the population covered, and to interview social security institutions, experts in the area, participants in both rural and urban areas, and organizations supporting such schemes. The second phase involved an in-depth study of one or two of the most promising non-formal schemes that had been identified in the first phase. The report describes how the reliability of traditional safety nets has declined in the last 120 years. However, many new forms of self-help and mutual aid have emerged as a response to increasing poverty.

**92 Sûretés et garanties bancaires**

Sûretés et garanties bancaires. - Paris : Éditions juris Africa, 2002. - 438 p. ; 24 cm. - (Penant ; année 112, no. 840 (juillet-septembre) 2002) Met noten.

Les sûretés et garanties constituent l'un des domaines privilégiés du droit au sein duquel la réforme entreprise par l'Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (OHADA) pouvait trouver une application concrète. Ce numéro spécial peut intéresser plus particulièrement les banques et établissements financiers exerçant leurs activités en Afrique. Articles: La consécration législative de la lettre de garantie constitue-t-elle un progrès ou une régression pour la pratique des garanties indépendantes dans la zone OHADA? (Pascal K. Agboyibor); Le nantissement des stocks de matières premières: une garantie adaptée et efficace de l'Acte Uniforme sur les sûretés (Alain Fénéon); Le gage sur créances de sommes d'argent (Joseph Issa-Sayegh); Financement de projets miniers dans les États parties à l'OHADA: l'apport des titres miniers en garantie (Thierry M. Lauriol); La lettre de garantie (Philippe Tiger); La mobilisation des créances de financement de projets en droit international et dans les pays de l'OHADA (Olivier Fille-Lambie et Yacouba Coulibaly); Le registre du commerce et du crédit mobilier, instrument d'information et de sécurité des créanciers dans l'espace OHADA (Antoine Delabrière).

### 93 Women and infertility in sub-Saharan Africa

Women and infertility in sub-Saharan Africa : a multidisciplinary perspective / J. Ties Boerma and Zaida Mgalla, ed. - Amsterdam : Royal Tropical Institute, cop. 2001. - 285 p. : ill. ; 24 cm  
Met index, lit. opg.

In sub-Saharan Africa, female infertility is a major public health problem as well as a human rights issue, with far-reaching consequences for the individual, the couple and to a lesser extent, the health system. In this volume, female infertility in sub-Saharan Africa is discussed from the standpoint of demography, clinical medicine, epidemiology, anthropology and public health. The linkages of infertility to sexual and material behaviour, to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, to maternal health and family planning are illustrated from these different perspectives, using historical and contemporary information from censuses, population-based surveys, clinical studies, and qualitative research. Several chapters in the book are based on research carried out in the context of the Tanesa project, carried out in Mwanza region of Tanzania. Other case studies deal with Zimbabwe and Central African Republic. Contributors: John Blacker, Ties Boerma, Pierre Buekens, Bruno Dujardin, Marjolein Gijsels, Aileen Jacnza reobus, Ulla Larsen, Philippe Mayaud, Zaida J. Mgalla, Xavier De Muylder, Robert Pool, Han Ragers, Denise M. Roth Allen, Johanne Sundby, Mark Urassa, Lilian Wambura, Ndatulu Robert Washija, Richard White, Basia Zaba.

## WEST AFRICA

### General

### 94 Barry, Ismaël

L'alمامi Samori et le Fuuta Jaloo / Ismaël Barry.  
In: Mande Studies: (2001), no. 3, p. 35-53.

L'alمامi Samori a construit un empire en Afrique occidentale et plus particulièrement dans ce qui est la Guinée actuelle, dans la deuxième moitié du 19<sup>e</sup> siècle. En se fondant sur des sources orales et des travaux déjà existants sur le sujet, l'auteur se propose d'examiner les relations que Samori a pu développer avec un État voisin, le Fuuta Jaloo, l'un des plus importants de son époque dans la sous-région. Il est remarquable en effet que le Fuuta Jaloo, malgré sa proximité, ses richesses et sa situation stratégique, ait été soigneusement épargné. L'étude présente tout d'abord l'état du Fuuta Jaloo à l'époque de l'émergence de l'Empire samorien, puis analyse les conditions qui ont influencé et déterminé la nature des relations entre les alمامi du Fuuta Jaloo et Samori, et enfin décrit les formes concrètes de liens entre les deux États, les chefs du Fuuta pratiquant une politique de conciliation. Ce pays, pour préserver les relations amicales qu'il entretenait avec Samori, eut des rapports tendus avec la France. La politique d'entente de Samori avec le Fuuta Jaloo illustre son souci pour la paix et l'unité dans toute la région. Malgré la puissance de sa machine de guerre, Samori subordonna sa politique de conquête à un idéal, mettre fin à l'anarchie préjudiciable au monde mandingue depuis la disparition du prestigieux Empire du Mali. L'article conclut que si, dans certaines circonstances bien particulières, Samori a fait la guerre à des musulmans, il n'est pas resté toujours insensible à l'appartenance commune à la même foi islamique. Bibliogr., notes, réf.

### 95 Bierwirth, Chris

French interests in the Levant and their impact on French immigrant policy in West Africa / Chris Bierwirth.  
In: Itinerario: (2002), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 9-32.

Prior to World War II, the French government had been high-handed in its administration of the Levantine Mandates and severe in the treatment of Levantine immigrants in its West African colonies. This imperious behaviour would change abruptly in 1944. As part of their effort to rebuild French power, General Charles de Gaulle and the 'Comité

français de la libération nationale' (CFLN) sought to maintain France's longstanding position of diplomatic and cultural influence in the Levant, even after promising Lebanese and Syrian independence. With this in mind, French authorities grew more sensitive to the immigrant connection between Damascus and Dakar. In particular, the CFLN began to understand that complaints by Levantine immigrants in 'Afrique occidentale française' (AOF) regarding their treatment by colonial officials had immediate repercussions on the French 'mission' in Syria and Lebanon. As a result, in the last year of the war - and at the direct instigation of the CFLN's representative in the Levant - sweeping policy changes were instituted to mitigate the treatment of Levantine immigrants in West Africa in order to restore France's prestige and position in the Middle East. App., notes, ref.

## 96 Dynamics

The dynamics of resource tenure in West Africa / ed. by Camilla Toulmin, Philippe Lavigne Delville, Samba Traoré. - London : International Institute for Environment and Development ; Oxford : James Currey ; Portsmouth, N.H. [etc.] : Heinemann, 2002. - XIII, 242 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm

Vert. van: Gérer le foncier rural en Afrique de l'Ouest : dynamiques foncières et interventions publiques. - Paris : Karthala, 2000. - Bibliogr.: p. 215-232. - Met index, noten.

The papers in this volume stem from a workshop on 'Managing land tenure and resource access in West Africa', held on the island of Gorée, Senegal, in November 1996. Part 1 provides both overall and site-specific analysis of land tenure issues from a variety of viewpoints: Land tenure, resource access & decentralisation in Ghana (Kasim Kasanga); Customary land tenure regimes in North Western Cameroon (J.A. Mope Simo); Shifting tradition: forest resource tenure in Ghana (Kojo Amanor); Forest tenure & access to forest resources in Cameroon (Samuel Egbe); Land rights, land-use dynamics & policy in peri-urban Tamale, Ghana (Sulemana Abudulai); Behind the norms: women's access to land in Ghana (Ellen Bortei-Doku Aryeetey); Land availability & the land tenure regime in rural Benin (Roch L. Mongbo); Access to agricultural & pastoral resources in Nigeria (Are Kolawole). Part 2 presents the experience of several field project managers, who describe recent experiments in land management and administration: Co-management: a participatory approach to sustainable forests in Côte d'Ivoire (Marie Madeleine Kesse); Piloting the rural land-use plan in Benin (Romain Martin Hounkpodote); The role of the Land Commissions in natural resource management in Niger (Moussa Yacouba). Part 3 illustrates new approaches to linking the different legal systems which currently exist in West Africa: Straying fields: tenure problems for pastoralists in the Ferlo, Senegal (Samba Traoré); Arbitration & resolving tenure conflict in Boboye, Niger (Boureima Alpha Gado); Decentralised management of renewable natural resources in Mali (Bréhima Kassibo); Land tenure & pastoral resources in northern Yatenga, Burkina Faso (Saïdou Sanou); Land taxes & charges in Senegal (Felix Tano); Compulsory acquisition of land in Ghana: does the 1992 Constitution open new vistas? (Nii Ashie Kotey).

## 97 Kornprobst, Markus

The management of border disputes in African regional subsystems: comparing West Africa and the Horn of Africa / Markus Kornprobst.

In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2002), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 369-393 : tab.

In Africa, the management of border disputes varies from sub-region to sub-region. Most puzzling is the difference between West Africa and the Horn of Africa. In the latter, border disputes are much more likely to escalate into war than in the former. Seeking to solve this puzzle, this study argues that different configurations of primary norms, secondary norms and identity account for the different patterns of border dispute management. West African States have selected the territorial integrity norm, because the norm was compatible with the primary norm of decolonization. In the Horn, by contrast, the primary norm has clashed with the secondary norm of territorial integrity. The study departs from existing accounts of the territorial integrity norm in two ways: first, it does not choose the region but the sub-region as the level of analysis. Second, it does not isolate the territorial integrity norm from its social context but analyses the interplay of the norm with the social structure in which it is embedded. It

concludes that the territorial integrity norm in West Africa is part of a social structure different from that in the Horn of Africa. It is this difference that explains the different patterns of conflict management in the two sub-regions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

## 98 Vydrine, Valentin

Souleymane Kanté, un philosophe-innovateur traditionnaliste maninka vu à travers ses écrits en nko / Valentin Vydrine.

In: *Mande Studies*: (2001), no. 3, p. 99-131 : tab.

L'alphabet maninka (Haute Guinée) du nom de nko a été inventé au cours du vingtième siècle par Souleymane Kanté. Il a connu un essor spectaculaire. Mais Souleymane Kanté n'a pas seulement créé cet alphabet. Il est aussi le créateur d'une langue littéraire maninka et le fondateur de la littérature écrite en langue maninka. L'étude de l'héritage de Souleymane Kanté par les chercheurs occidentaux n'en est qu'à ses débuts. L'auteur de cet article se propose, en citant divers passages plus ou moins longs en langue originale, d'examiner les principes de la philosophie sociale de Kanté, tels qu'ils sont représentés principalement dans trois de ses œuvres: le conte Jibiribá fàsa et deux des premiers livres du cycle historique, Histoire sélectionnée de Waadu, ou l'Ancien Ghana et Précis de l'Histoire de l'Empire Soso, 993-1235. Dans le conte, sous l'apparence d'une lecture facile pour néo-alphabétisés, Souleymane Kanté dissimule tout un modèle de l'évolution de la société humaine telle qu'il la voit. La langue de ses œuvres historiques, par contre, est plus difficile. Elles s'adressent à un lecteur moins néophyte, et traitent de l'histoire des grands empires mandés. Ce sont surtout les deux livres qui concernent l'ancien Ghana et l'Empire de Soso (les périodes les moins riches en sources écrites) dont il est question dans le présent article. La vision, rationnelle, de l'histoire de Souleymane Kanté, est proche de celle des Lumières au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Trois principes en particulier la soutiennent: la volonté d'éviter la violence, le pouvoir au service du peuple, le principe de tolérance religieuse. Utopiste, il veut démontrer à ses lecteurs que suivre ces idéaux ne va pas à l'encontre de la tradition, et permettrait au contraire de ressusciter la "vraie" tradition, qui était le fondement des États puissants et heureux des ancêtres. Bibliogr., notes, ref.

Benin

## 99 Spécial Bénin

Spécial Bénin / enquête et réd.: Frédéric Lejeal.

In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2002), année 57, no. 2973, p. 2267-2333 : foto's, tab.

La plus grande partie de ce numéro est consacrée au Bénin, qui a une réputation de stabilité. Du point de vue politique, ce "laboratoire démocratique" se révèle immobiliste et sclérosé, le mode de gouvernement n'ayant pas sensiblement évolué. Tournée vers le Nigéria, l'économie béninoise se porte bien si l'on en juge par les indices macro-économique, mais tout calcul est rendu délicat par une économie souterraine. Il faut lever les contraintes institutionnelles à l'investissement et lutter contre la corruption. Le transport routier est en augmentation. Améliorer les coûts de production et l'accessibilité du pays permettra d'accroître les échanges. Mais les infrastructures de télécommunication ont un taux d'accès très faible, que d'importants investissements et l'ouverture au secteur privé doivent permettre d'améliorer dans le futur. Divers programmes tentent de développer les potentialités de l'agriculture autosuffisante, l'exploitation de cultures diversifiées devant mener à l'agro-industrie. La production du secteur du coton est fragilisée par le marché mondial. Le secteur des produits oléagineux exporte les graines de coton plutôt que de les fournir aux huileries locales. Le Port autonome de Cotonou voit ses trafics augmenter, mais souffre de congestion - et de corruption. Un entretien avec Ferdinand Assogba-Dognon, son directeur général, montre les mesures envisagées pour le désengorger. Le potentiel minier attire peu les investisseurs. L'État se tourne vers les industries locales et la promotion d'activités parallèles (artisanat). Le tourisme présente de forts potentiels, sans fonctionner de façon optimale. Le secteur financier est stable et performant. Un entretien avec l'administrateur de la banque BOA-Bénin fait des commentaires sur le secteur de la

banque et des affaires. Les échanges sont importants entre le Bénin et le Nigeria, mais dominés par l'informel. Dernier entretien, celui de Romain Abilé Houehou, président de la Ligue pour la défense du consommateur au Bénin.

## Burkina Faso

### **100 Bâ, Ahmed Tidjiani**

Crise et réforme de la fiscalité locale (1983-1999) / Ahmed Tidjiani Bâ.

In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2000), no. 38, p. 199-236 : tab.

Depuis 1983, le Burkina Faso s'est engagé dans un processus de mutations institutionnelles qui a pour objectif de réorganiser et d'améliorer l'efficacité de l'action publique locale. Ces mutations s'opèrent à travers la mise en place d'une politique de décentralisation et la division du territoire en collectivités territoriales. Le développement local est annoncé comme un des principaux objectifs attendus de la décentralisation. Cet article conduit une réflexion sur la portée de la réforme de la fiscalité locale depuis 1992. Cette réforme traduit sans nul doute une volonté de modernisation du système fiscal local, qui se traduit par une transformation de la fiscalité sur les ménages et sur les activités économiques (1<sup>e</sup> partie). Mais cette modernisation laisse de côté des aspects essentiels de ce système qui conditionnent une optimisation des ressources locales (2<sup>e</sup> partie). La transformation de la fiscalité locale n'a pas affecté fondamentalement la dépendance juridique du système fiscal local vis-à-vis de l'État, ni amélioré de façon significative la gestion des impôts locaux. Celle-ci passe par un élargissement de l'assiette et une simplification de l'évaluation de celle-ci, ainsi qu'une implication des collectivités locales dans la gestion de la chaîne fiscale. Notes, réf.

### **101 Domba, Jean Marc**

La gestion du pouvoir politique en Haut-Volta de la loi-cadre à la III<sup>ème</sup> République (1956-1980) / Jean Marc Domba.

In: *Hemispheres*: (2001), no. 16, p. 65-83.

À partir de 1947, le territoire de Haute-Volta (le présent Burkina Faso) allait vivre, à l'instar des colonies françaises d'AOF, une série de réformes administratives et institutionnelles dont l'aboutissement allait être l'indépendance politique le 5 août 1960. La première partie de cet article évoque les débuts des activités politiques marquées par la naissance des partis, l'organisation des élections, le vote de la loi-cadre et ses conséquences. La seconde analyse l'action des partis vainqueurs aux élections, de la loi-cadre à la III<sup>ème</sup> République. La Haute-Volta a connu deux types de régime politique: le régime du parti unique et celui du multipartisme. Pour montrer leur mécontentement de la gestion du pays, les populations se désintéressent de la politique, ce qui se traduit par les forts taux d'abstention aux différentes consultations électorales et des mouvements sociaux divers. La dernière partie s'attache à l'étude des causes de l'échec des partis politiques voltaïques. La conclusion établit le bilan de l'évolution politique du pays et se veut une tentative de prolonger le sujet dans l'histoire politique burkinabè actuelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf.

### **102 Hagberg, Sten**

'Enough is enough': an ethnography of the struggle against impunity in Burkina Faso / Sten Hagberg.

In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 217-246.

This article examines the criminalization of the State by means of an account of the struggle against impunity, that is, the freedom from punishment for 'blood' and economic crimes committed by holders of political power, in Burkina Faso. It analyses the ways in which sociopolitical opposition is expressed by looking into the morally loaded discourse of political legitimacy in the country that emerged after the assassination of the journalist Norbert Zongo in December 1998. Since that time, the issue of impunity has become a leading theme in Burkinabe politics in general, and in the popular and trade

union movement 'Trop c'est trop' (Enough is enough) in particular. Through the analysis of different political statements, newspapers and various comments from the 'street', the article locates the struggle against impunity in a social and political undercurrent in Burkinabe society. In this context, notions of public space are central, because the public space defines both the boundaries of public debate and the behaviour of key political actors. Two recurrent themes in Burkinabe political discourse, namely ideas of truth and courage, and the legitimacy of White people, illustrate the various ways in which sociopolitical opposition seeks to define the public space within which politics is to be practised. The concluding section shows how appeals to cultural norms underpin the struggle against impunity in Burkina Faso. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

### 103 Zakané, Vincent

La nouvelle législation minière au Burkina Faso / Vincent Zakané.  
In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2000), no. 38, p. 165-198.

L'objet de la législation minière est de déterminer le régime de la prospection, de la recherche et de l'exploitation minières, le régime des droits de l'exploitant sur le gisement à exploiter, de ses rapports avec les propriétaires de la surface et les exploitants des mines voisines, ainsi que le rôle et la place de l'État et des collectivités publiques, et enfin les règles d'hygiène et de sécurité que ces derniers imposent aux exploitants. Le législateur burkinabè a adopté, le 22 octobre 1997, la loi portant Code minier au Burkina Faso, visant à promouvoir les activités minières de manière à ce que celles-ci contribuent au développement du pays. À l'analyse, l'aménagement des dispositions du Code minier et des autres textes complémentaires et connexes offre un cadre juridique attractif pour les investissements privés, mais la nouvelle législation, à régime minier libéral, n'est pas pour autant exempte de toute ambiguïté. Celle-ci touche aux dispositions non contraires qui demeurent encore en vigueur, à la question des droits acquis, au problème de la convergence de la législation minière avec les textes connexes (dont la compatibilité avec les engagements internationaux du Burkina Faso), à la question du règlement des litiges miniers, un pouvoir de sanction exorbitant étant reconnu à l'État. La nouvelle législation minière est complexe et difficilement applicable. Or, outre des mesures fiscales et douanières incitatives, les investisseurs internationaux ont besoin d'une sécurité juridique et d'un climat de confiance en affaires. Notes, réf.

Cote d'Ivoire

### 104 Ginio, Ruth

French colonial reading of ethnographic research : the case of the "desertion" of the Abron King and its aftermath / Ruth Ginio.  
In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 166, p. 337-357.

One of the most consequential events of consequence of the Vichy period in French West Africa was the "defection" of the Abron King and a large entourage of court members from Côte d'Ivoire to the British-ruled Gold Coast. This article uses this "affair" as a case study for a broader issue - the relationship between ethnographic research and French colonial policy. According to the testimony of the governor of Côte-d'Ivoire at that time, Hubert Deschamps, he was inspired to offer suggestions as to how to act following the "defection" after reading an ethnographic study written twenty years earlier, 'Le noir de Bondoukou' by Louis Tauxier. The comparison between his suggestions and the study in question shows how ethnography could influence colonial policy. At the same time, the reaction of Governor-General Pierre Boisson to Deschamps' ideas underscores the fact that although such ethnographic studies had a potential influence, especially over governors who were attracted to this science, they also had their limits when in conflict with political considerations. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. in English and French.

**105 Marie, Alain**

Une anthropo-logique communautaire à l'épreuve de la mondialisation : de la relation de dette à la lutte sociale (l'exemple ivoirien) / Alain Marie.

In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 166, p. 207-255 : krt.

La Côte-d'Ivoire est un exemple significatif d'une évolution des sociétés africaines essentiellement marquée par la crise d'un mode d'intégration et de régulation fondée sur la relation de dette (la solidarité hiérarchique entre "créanciers" et "débiteurs"). D'un double point de vue anthropologique et sociologique, il apparaît que, sous l'effet de la crise économique et de la libéralisation néo-libérale, la solidarité microsociale selon la logique de la dette et des obligations qui en découlent et le patrimonialisme clientéliste postcolonial (régime de la "dette sociocritique"), qui s'articulaient l'un à l'autre, et, de fait, entretenaient une "sur-communautarisation" de la société globale, sont objectivement et subjectivement remis en question. Le processus d'individualisation conduit à l'engendrement d'une société civile restructurée en classes sociales antagonistes. Selon l'analyse du cas ivoirien ici présentée, à l'arrière-plan des tensions interethniques, de la xénophobie et des pseudo résurgences communautaristes (instrumentalisées par les élites politiques), les luttes pour le pouvoir entre bourgeoisies rivales et la question sociale (paupérisation, prolétarianisation et amplification des inégalités sociales en milieu rural comme en ville) sont d'autant plus déterminantes que les ressources se font plus rares (la terre et les emplois notamment), et que s'exaspèrent les revendications catégorielles et démocratiques, au nom de la justice sociale, surtout. Les communautarismes sont le produit des problèmes sociaux. La question essentielle est d'essence politique: elle passe par un partage plus équitable des ressources du pays et par l'apurement difficile de la question foncière à condition de cesser de jouer sur les thèmes nationalistes ou régionalistes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais.

**106 Silvestri, Andrea**

Costa d'Avorio, dalla prima alla seconda repubblica: identità e modello di sviluppo / di Andrea Silvestri.

In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a. 57, n. 2, p. 179-224.

The military coup d'État of Christmas 1999 which removed the elected President Henri Konan Bédié of Côte d'Ivoire also meant the end of the first Republic, created at the country's independence by Félix Houphouët Boigny. Transition towards the second Republic, launched by General Guéi and implemented by the former (socialist) opponent Laurent Gbagbo, has been difficult. The presidential and parliamentary elections held in 2000 have been strongly questioned due to the exclusion of former Prime Minister Ouattara. During the last years, tensions centred on the controversial issue of nationality and "ivoirité" have developed between people in the North, who are mostly Muslim, and people in the South, who are largely Christian and animist. This nationalistic ideology has also incited xenophobic tendencies towards the numerous immigrants (26 percent of the whole population, according to the 1998 census), and has provoked tensions with neighbouring countries. The purpose of this survey is to study the political and social causes of the Ivorian crisis, which are partially linked to some ambiguous aspects of the Houphouët Boigny system, and to provide an initial analysis of the perspectives opened by the Forum for National Reconciliation held in Abidjan from October 9 until December 18, 2001. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French, text in Italian.

The Gambia

**107 Edie, Carlene J.**

Democracy in The Gambia: past, present and prospect for the future / Carlene J. Edie.

In: *Africa Development*: (2000), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 161-198 : tab.

The 1994 coup d'état in The Gambia removed Dawda Jawara's People's Progressive Party (PPP) government from power, ending twenty-nine years of postindependence electoral politics. Jawara's Gambia has been portrayed in the literature as a stable

democracy, with a leader who genuinely tried to develop the country, and who enjoyed majority support. This article suggests, instead, that postindependence Gambia lacked democratic stability, and political institutions were used to perpetuate the power of those controlling the State, and not to address the changes necessary to develop the country. This opposing view is based on an assessment of social, economic and political conditions during and after Jawara's era, up to the Jaammeh-led APRC (Alliance for Patriotic Re-orientation and Construction) government in 2000. The author raises questions about the future, such as: "What are the explanations for the failure of democracy to take root in the Jawara era?" and "How strong and stable are the forces for authoritarian one-party domination?". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and English.

#### **108 Frederiks, Martha**

The Krio in The Gambia and the concept of inculturation / Martha Frederiks.  
In: *Exchange*: (2002), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 219-229.

The Krio in The Gambia are not an ethnic group in the strict sense, as they originally come from a variety of ethnic backgrounds. Their history goes back to the period of the slave trade when millions of Africans were taken into slavery to work in Europe, America and the West Indies. From 1787 onwards groups of freed Africans started returning to Africa and settled in Sierra Leone, and later also in The Gambia. Their descendants became known as the Krio. Due to their Western orientation and the benefits of education, they became the new elite of Sierra Leone. Many so-called 'Liberated Africans' in The Gambia converted to Christianity. Yet certain rites and beliefs within Krio culture are typically African. The author argues that Krio culture is not a culture that has existed since living memory but is a culture that was created by a traumatized group of people to supply their need for a new identity. Christianity formed a vital part of that identity from the beginning. Thus the concept of inculturation can not adequately describe Krio Christianity nor be applied to it. Notes, ref.

Ghana

#### **109 Agyei-Mensah, Samuel**

Twelve years of HIV/AIDS in Ghana: puzzles of interpretation / Samuel Agyei-Mensah.  
In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2001), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 441-472 : graf., krt.

This article examines the changing geography of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ghana from 1986 to 1998 on the basis of data from the National AIDS Control Program and the Ministry of Health of Ghana. Historically, patterns of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ghana have varied significantly by gender, age and geography. With regards to gender, the Ghanaian pattern has revealed a high percentage of females at the initial stage of the epidemic. This high female ratio is attributed to return migration of female commercial sex workers. The change in sex ratio over time reflects spread within the country after the initial relocation. The relatively high percentage of infected females in the 15-24 years of age group reflects the early entry into sexual activities among females as compared to males. In terms of geographical patterns of the spread of the disease, three main diffusion waves are identified: the initial dominance of the Eastern region as the focal point of HIV/AIDS; the Ashanti regional dominance in terms of AIDS cases in the 1990s; and the apparent increase in AIDS cases in Northern Ghana in the late 1990s. The most important finding of the study is the demonstration of the close relationship between population mobility and the spread of the HIV/AIDs epidemic in Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. in French.

**110 Dovlo, Elom**

Rastafari, African Hebrews and black Muslims : return 'home' movements in Ghana / Elom Dovlo.

In: *Exchange*: vol. 31 (2002), no. 1, p. 2-22.

This paper examines religious movements that emerged in the African diaspora and have 'returned home' to Ghana. The discussion concentrates on three movements or communities: the Rastafari, the African Edenic Hebrew Foundation of Ghana and the Nation of Islam. Each of them bring to the country new dimensions of spirituality, political and social ideals based on the new sense of identity cultivated in the diaspora. The paper examines how these movements promote their identities and how these are accepted in Ghana as 'African' in the ongoing dialogue of identities between the African diaspora and continental Africa. The encounter is reviewed at the level of the State, the level of the established religions in Ghana (traditional religion, Islam and Christianity), and the level of ordinary people within the society. Notes, ref.

**111 Gabrilopoulos, Nick**

Lineage organisation of the Tallensi compound: the social logic of domestic space in northern Ghana / Nick Gabrilopoulos, Charles Mather and Caesar Roland Apentik.

In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2002), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 221-244 : fig., geneal., tab.

Houses frequently embody culturally specific principles of social organization. In this article Tallensi compounds in the Upper East Region of Ghana are examined in terms of compound layout and the kinship relations of their occupants. By comparing the patrilineal descent patterns of occupants with the topological organization of multi-courtyard compounds, it is proposed that there is a correlation between these two variables. Further multidimensional scaling analysis shows that proximity in kinship space is reflected in proximate living arrangements. For students of material culture, this investigation demonstrates that lineage solidarity and politics can be played out in architectural form on the micro-scale of the domestic scene. From the standpoint of ethnoarchaeology, the processes governing the social logic of compound design can also assist archaeologists in interpreting house features in the remains of similarly constituted settlements. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French.

**112 Kraus, Jon**

Capital, power and business associations in the African political economy: a tale of two countries, Ghana and Nigeria / Jon Kraus.

In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 395-436 : tab.

In this era of neoliberal capitalist economics in Africa, has organized private capital in the form of business associations (BAs) become more active in public life or developed influence in public policy formation or implementation? This analysis examines the impact of five key factors to explain varying activity levels and influence of BAs in Ghana and Nigeria since independence: levels of capitalist development and hence size of the capitalist class; strength and autonomy of the capitalist class; strength of capitalist ideology; democratic versus authoritarian rule; and impact of external hegemonic powers and ideologies. The focus is on key peak or central BA's, with examples drawn from others including, in Nigeria: the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Manufacturing and Agriculture (NACCIMA), the Manufacturing Association of Nigeria (MAN), and the Nigerian Economic Summit; and in Ghana: the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce (GNCC), Association of Ghanaian Industries (AGI), and Ghana Chambers of Mines (GCM). The paper finds that Nigeria's BAs are more highly developed, have had higher activity levels, and had more influence, however limited, than Ghana's. Externally generated economic liberalization has stimulated higher levels of BA activity, but not necessarily the political space for BA autonomy. Political democratization appears to increase political space, BA access to the State, and policy influence. App., bibliogr., sum.

**113 Omenyo, Cephas N.**

Charismatic churches in Ghana and contextualization / Cephas N. Omenyo.  
In: *Exchange*: (2002), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 252-277.

This essay on Charismatic churches and contextualization in Ghana begins by examining how culture can be perceived. It uses the Akan world view as a typical example of Ghanaian/African world view. It then looks at the Akan concept of salvation as a background to the adaptation sought by Charismatics. It looks at the transmission of Christianity by Western missionaries and its failure in the direction of contextualization. It discusses the African Initiated Churches (AICs) as the earliest example of a Christian movement that sought to adapt the gospel to the African situation, which is the essence of contextualization. The author focuses on the contemporary Charismatic movement, which is the most dynamic religious development in Ghana and examines how it has endeavoured to adapt itself to the sociocultural context in Ghana. Notes, ref.

**114 Wayo Seini, Alhassan**

Political instability and agricultural policy dynamics in Ghana / by Alhassan Wayo Seini.  
In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee*: (2002), Jg. 35, Quart. 3, S. 414-430.

For several decades after independence from colonial rule, Ghana was plagued by political instability, which in turn influenced the direction of its agricultural policy. This paper gives a historical overview of Ghana's agricultural policy dynamics in response to the frequent changes in the political fortunes of the country. Five distinct periods are distinguished: the pre-independence period (1874-1950), in which agricultural policies were geared mainly to export crops; the post-independence period, which was characterized by mass government participation in agriculture; the period of the late 1960s and early 1970s, when policies tended to encourage capitalistic means of agricultural production and marketing; the collapse of the economy in the late 1970s and the early 1980s; and the era of stabilization and structural adjustment from 1983. To these five periods could be added the present era of democratic dispensation, in which food security and poverty reduction has assumed central stage. Consistent with the critical role agriculture has to play in achieving these goals, the Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Development Strategy was formulated in 2001. Notes, ref., sum. (p. 354)

Liberia

**115 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine**

Déplacés, insertion urbaine et modes de mobilisation: l'exemple de Monrovia en guerre / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos.  
In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2001), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 518-544 : krt., tab.

La guerre au Libéria a provoqué deux types de mobilisations de populations: l'un, centrifuge, a projeté près d'un million de personnes dans les pays voisins; l'autre, centripète, a fait converger les populations de l'arrière-pays vers les villes de la côte, essentiellement Monrovia. Le déplacement forcé des populations à l'intérieur du Libéria est surtout remarquable du fait de l'explosion démographique de la capitale et de la relativement bonne insertion des migrants en ville. Aujourd'hui, la capitale compterait près d'un million d'habitants, contre 421 058 au recensement de 1984. L'arrivée massive de déplacés n'a pas provoqué l'explosion sociale qu'on aurait pu attendre. Le ressentiment s'est focalisé sur les exactions des seigneurs de guerre tandis que le peuplement de la ville, bouleversé par les événements, était déjà trop cosmopolite pour créer des tensions avec les minorités autochtones. Les déplacés ne pouvant plus retourner dans leur village, on assiste par la force des choses à un début d'enracinement urbain. Ceci va de pair avec une mobilisation grandissante: les habitants de Monrovia s'organisent en comités de quartiers pour assurer la distribution de l'aide humanitaire; des quelque 300 ONG recensées localement, plus d'une centaine sont créées pendant la guerre. Quant à la mobilisation politique, les manifestations de décembre 1994 et janvier 1995 à Monrovia ont impliqué nombre de déplacés, ceux-ci constituant près des deux tiers de la ville. Ces manifestations ont signalé que la voix des déplacés portait mieux en ville

qu'à la campagne. Cette étude est le résultat de deux séjours à Monrovia en 1991 et 1995. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais.

Mali

**116 Haller, Tobias**

Common property resource management, institutional change and conflicts in African floodplain wetlands / Tobias Haller.

In: *African Anthropology*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 25-35.

Most contemporary discussions on African development since independence emphasize the notion that Africa is still "mal parti. Many show discontent for what has been achieved in this time, despite the fact that "Africa works as is suggested by P. Chabal and J.-P. Daloz (1999). This article focuses on the issue of sustainable development in Africa. This is illustrated by the presentation of a common property resource management research project (on fisheries, pastures, wildlife, water for irrigation, and forests). The question of why the overuse of natural resources and conflicts over resources are occurring in modern-day Africa is addressed. The project focuses on six African floodplain wetlands in semi-arid zones: the Internal Niger Delta in Mali, Hadejia-Jama'ara in Northern Nigeria, Logone Floodplain in Northern Cameroon, Pangani Floodplain in Tanzania, Okavango Delta in Botswana and Kafue Flats in Zambia. The aim of the project is to make a comparative analysis of these wetland areas, which should lead to a better understanding of the processes of resource use responsible for environmental problems and conflicts in these areas. Two cases from Northern Nigeria and Mali are discussed in more detail. They show how common property resources such as fisheries were institutionally managed in former times, and how traditional institutions have changed over the last forty years. Bibliogr., sum.

**117 Holder, Gilles**

De la "cité-État" en Afrique noire : l'espace et le politique chez les Saman du pays dogon (Mali) / Gilles Holder.

In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 166, p. 257-283 : krt.

Cet article se propose de définir la notion de "cité-État" en Afrique qui, bien que requise par les historiens, mais de façon imprécise, est quasiment inutilisée par les anthropologues. Il prend pour exemple la cité de Kani érigée au début du XIXe siècle par les Saman du pays dogon (Mali), une société guerrière, musulmane et esclavagiste liée à Djenné, la vieille métropole du Delta intérieur du Niger. L'espace sacré de la cité est matérialisé par un autel et une enceinte fixant la place politique où sont implantés l'assemblée, le palais royal et le quartier des captifs. Cet article examine d'abord le processus de construction de l'espace politique de la cité saman, dont l'originalité consiste à ne pas être passé par un état de tabula rasa, mais d'avoir au contraire tenu compte d'une géographie dogon préalable pour définir un centre (homeland), un arrière-pays (hinterland), espace d'alliance, et un outre-pays (farland), espace de prédation. C'est à partir de cet énoncé spatial que l'auteur entend analyser de l'intérieur la nature et la fonctionnement de cet État qui prend corps dans la cité en s'organisant autour du système lignager. La notion de citoyenneté est fondée sur une citoyenneté à la fois réelle (Kani) et idéale (Djenné). Par elle tout homme adulte de statut libre, tout Saman, accède à la responsabilité juridique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais.

Mauretanie

**118 Antil, Alain**

Une dimension mal connue du conflit du Sahara occidental: la position de la Mauritanie / Alain Antil.

In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2002), no. 201, p. 83-88.

Le Front Polisario a été créé en 1973. Dans les années 1980, le Maroc affirmait que des attaques venaient du territoire mauritanien, qualifié de base arrière du Polisario. En

observant la chronologie des événements et ses répercussions sur le maillon le plus faible de la région sahraouie, l'attitude fluctuante de la Mauritanie dans la question du Sahara occidental devient moins sibylline. C'est en 1900 que l'Espagne et la France opérèrent la délimitation de leurs possessions ouest-africaines respectives sur la côte du Sahara et sur celle de Guinée. La frontière fut tracée dans une zone très faiblement peuplée ou nomadisait des tribus maures ayant pour activités essentielles l'élevage et le commerce transsaharien. Jusqu'aux années 1970, le tracé frontalier eut peu d'incidence sur les déplacements des principaux groupes tribaux qui évoluaient au nord de la Mauritanie et au Rio de Oro et qui parvenaient à maintenir une certaine cohésion. Subséquemment, les principales tribus appelées aujourd'hui sahraouies sont également présentes en République Islamique de Mauritanie, qu'il s'agisse des Rgeïbats (actuellement le gros du bataillon du Front Polisario), des Ouled Delim, des Ouled Bou Sba, des Ahel Barikallah ou des Tekna. En ce qui concerne le problème du Sahara occidental, la position de la Mauritanie ne peut être comprise qu'en l'envisageant comme une question intérieure, et en prenant en compte trois facteurs: les Sahraouis sont des Maures; Il existe en Mauritanie un courant promarocain et un courant favorable aux thèses du front Polisario; La puissance militaire du Polisario est une menace pour la Mauritanie, incapable de défendre seule son territoire et ses frontières. Certains affirment l'existence d'un pacte entre le Polisario et la Mauritanie. Cependant, selon les témoignages recueillis par l'auteur pendant l'été 2001 en Mauritanie, une frange de plus en plus importante de Rgeïbats veulent que le conflit cesse. A la date de rédaction de l'article (janvier 2002), l'auteur prévoit un règlement favorable à la voie marocaine. Notes, réf.

### **119 Sall, Aliou**

Le recouvrement des créances bancaires en Mauritanie : entre logique économique et logique judiciaire / par Aliou Sall.

In: Penant: (2002), année 112, no. 839, p. 168-179.

Le droit du recouvrement des créances bancaires est un ensemble de dispositions pouvant régler les difficultés qui naissent du non-respect des obligations contractuelles issues des conventions de crédit. Pour examiner la question du recouvrement des créances bancaires en Mauritanie, l'auteur s'inspire dans cet article des relations privées, c'est à dire celles qui existent entre les banques et les personnes privées. A la suite de la privatisation, la révision des rapports entre créanciers et débiteurs s'impose malgré l'existence de règles de droit commun. La question se pose de savoir si, dans la pratique, les dispositions - non impératives - de la loi sont réellement appliquées. Les juges ont un rôle à jouer devant les difficultés ou controverses dont l'interprétation de la procédure peut s'accompagner dans cette matière. On peut aussi se demander si le consensualisme qui domine la vie des affaires en Mauritanie offre des solutions acceptées de façon pragmatique sans déclencher la machine judiciaire. Le régime juridique spécifique, marqué par des dispositions fixées d'avance, reste limité, et, pour l'application de certaines dispositions, le recours au droit commun est indispensable. Mais d'autre part, dans l'application réelle du droit de recouvrement des créances bancaires, on constate un dédoublement de la procédure (adjonction de nouvelles règles à d'autres préétablies). Ce dédoublement se traduit, d'un côté, par la méfiance vis-à-vis de la voie judiciaire, et d'un autre côté, par l'option favorable à la renégociation du contrat de crédit. Notes, réf.

### **120 Vernet, Robert**

Un habitat de l'âge du cuivre (2500 B.P.) de la région de Nouakchott (Mauritanie occidentale): Imbich-Est / Robert Vernet.

In: Sahara (Milano): (2000), n. 12, p. 83-90 : ill., photo's, tab.

Le site d'Imbich-Est, à 25 km au nord de Nouakchott (Mauritanie), est l'habitat le plus connu de la culture de Bouhdida, seul ensemble chalcolithique de Mauritanie occidentale sur lequel nous avons des informations cohérentes. Vers 2600/2500 B.P., des éleveurs, qui pratiquaient aussi la chasse et la pêche (l'agriculture est encore hypothétique), se sont installés sur des collines sableuses à peu de distance du littoral, dans un milieu encore sahélien. Leur culture matérielle est d'une richesse remarquable pour la région, qui est dépourvue de matière première lithique. L'industrie se partage entre un abondant outillage en cuivre et une industrie lithique restée néolithique. Les

matériaux de pierre ont été importés du nord et du nord-ouest, de même que les objets en cuivre, car aucun atelier métallurgique n'a été repéré dans la région de Nouakchott. L'origine comme le devenir des hommes de la culture de Bouhdida restent mystérieux. La céramique de type Bouhdida, que l'on trouve en abondance sur le site d'Imbich-Est, n'a aucun équivalent dans la région, ni avant, ni après. La présence à Imbich-Est d'un autre groupe céramique, le groupe de Touila, lui aussi complètement original, et totalement différent du type Bouhdida, est un autre élément non élucidé: groupe ou activité spécialisée, coexistence ethnique, réoccupation? Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français, en italien et en anglais.

## Nigeria

### 121 Aiyede, Emmanuel R.

Decentralizing public sector collective bargaining and the contradictions of federal practice in Nigeria / Emmanuel R. Aiyede.

In: African Study Monographs: (2001), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 11-29 : tab.

Economic reforms and the quest for efficiency in public administration call for decentralization of collective bargaining and wages in the public sector in Nigeria. But the effort to decentralize has translated into both a protracted industrial relations crisis and intergovernmental conflict. This situation is traced to the failed effort at institutionalizing collective bargaining and the consolidation of the unified wage structure in the public sector by the resort to ad hoc wages commissions. The distorted fiscal federalism and intergovernmental relations under the military regime in Nigeria complicated the situation. Resolving the federal question has thus become critical to returning stability to Nigeria's industrial relations system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

### 122 Anugwom, Edlyne

Mass poverty in Nigeria: cultural bases, causes and remedies / Edlyne Anugwom.

In: African Anthropology: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 4-16.

This paper examines the issue of poverty in contemporary Nigerian society. The new thing about poverty in Nigeria now is that it has become a large-scale affliction. Mass poverty in the country has its genesis in the oil glut of the 1980s and the subsequent introduction of economic structural adjustment which, far from being a remedy, has pushed Nigerians, with the exception of the ruling class, further into poverty. Apart from this, mass poverty in Nigeria is tacitly encouraged by the government whose various policies and programmes have been tailored to further impoverish the masses. The widespread poverty in the country is webbed around a culture that situates people and their offspring in a particular social class and engenders certain norms and practices that ensure that they not only remain there but accept their situation as normal. The best way out of mass poverty in Nigeria may lie in the provision of good leadership, equitable distribution of resources, improvements in amenities and, more importantly, a cultural revival aimed at tackling norms that support poverty. Bibliogr., sum.

### 123 Barber, Karin

An archive of Yorùbá religious ephemera / Karin Barber and P.F. de Moraes Farias.

In: Africa Bibliography: (2000), VII-XIX : ill., foto's.

The archive discussed here is an artificial creation for a specific purpose, a collection of print and media texts, which is the outcome of a project to investigate the role of the media in the constitution of new religious publics in Yorubaland, Nigeria. Focusing on the period 1996-1999, the authors collected newspapers, magazines, video tapes, audio tapes, television programmes, leaflets, tracts, pamphlets, car stickers, posters and any other medium used by religious groups - in English, Yoruba, or Arabic. The main area of the research was Agbowó, a suburb of Ibadan, but some material was collected in other parts of Ibadan, and in Ilorin and Lagos as well. The aim was to retrieve not just the material texts, but also their uses and their meanings to producers and consumers. A vital dimension of the project was the mapping of public space - marking places in which

the texts were displayed, circulated and used. This article focuses on one component of the archive: a collection of 133 religious booklets and pamphlets. They show that the upsurge in religious print publication in the 1990s was not a sign of the growth of a formal publishing industry, but of the proliferation of individual ventures made possible by desk-top publishing facilities. The pamphlets reveal broad differences in the purpose and orientation of religious print publication. The Christian writers are offering personal messages to inspire and empower the individual worshipper, while the Muslim writers discuss public issues, disseminate Islamic scholarship, offer impersonal instruction on the universal tenets of Islam, and engage in argument with Christianity. Bibliogr.

**124 Christelow, Allan**

Islamic law and judicial practice in Nigeria : an historical perspective / Allan Christelow.  
In: *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*: (2002), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 185-204.

To help lay the foundations for an understanding of the 'shariah' question in Nigeria today, the author establishes a framework of research for an enquiry into the historical role of Islamic law in Nigeria and its predecessor States. He points out specific domains of study that need to be undertaken, and particular resources, both publications and archives, that might be relevant to these domains. He proposes a diacritical framework that encompasses cultural factors and historical variables, and looks at the law in practice as reflected in court records. After examining local tradition in Northern Nigeria, transnational Islamic connections in the 20th century, and the new socioeconomic order of the colonial period with its various legal ramifications, the author surveys the turbulent transition that was started in the 1940s by the new generation of Islamic scholars. Notes, ref.

**125 Haller, Tobias**

Common property resource management, institutional change and conflicts in African floodplain wetlands / Tobias Haller.

In: *African Anthropology*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 25-35.

Most contemporary discussions on African development since independence emphasize the notion that Africa is still "mal parti. Many show discontent for what has been achieved in this time, despite the fact that "Africa works as is suggested by P. Chabal and J.-P. Daloz (1999). This article focuses on the issue of sustainable development in Africa. This is illustrated by the presentation of a common property resource management research project (on fisheries, pastures, wildlife, water for irrigation, and forests). The question of why the overuse of natural resources and conflicts over resources are occurring in modern-day Africa is addressed. The project focuses on six African floodplain wetlands in semi-arid zones: the Internal Niger Delta in Mali, Hadejia-Jama'ara in Northern Nigeria, Logone Floodplain in Northern Cameroon, Pangani Floodplain in Tanzania, Okavango Delta in Botswana and Kafue Flats in Zambia. The aim of the project is to make a comparative analysis of these wetland areas, which should lead to a better understanding of the processes of resource use responsible for environmental problems and conflicts in these areas. Two cases from Northern Nigeria and Mali are discussed in more detail. They show how common property resources such as fisheries were institutionally managed in former times, and how traditional institutions have changed over the last forty years. Bibliogr., sum.

**126 Iniodu, P.U.**

Appropriate technology for sustainable agriculture in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria / P.U. Iniodu.

In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2002), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 119-129 : tab.

This study aims to determine the level of awareness and adoption of modern agricultural technologies in Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria, the impact of such technologies on agricultural output, and constraints to the adoption of such technologies. Akwa Ibom State is characterized by compact land mass and traditional farming practices with rudimentary farm tools and implements. Bush fallowing constitutes the main farm

management technique. Expansion of production can only be achieved through agricultural intensification rather than through expansion of land holdings. But chemical inputs for intensification are scarce and costly and therefore unaffordable for the millions of small farmers. This study finds that with improved varieties of cassava cuttings and maize seeds provided by various agricultural agencies in the state, the application of organic manure together with farmers' education, crop yield can significantly improve. The paper, therefore, calls for an integrated farming system so that farmers can use the animal manure for their crops for increased yields. The paper is based on data gathered from 24 maize and cassava farms during the 1995/1996 crop year. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French.

**127 Isumonah, V. Adefemi**

Oil-bearing minorities' struggles in Nigeria: towards an alternative constitutional framework / V. Adefemi Isumonah.

In: *Politeia*: (2001), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 5-21.

The search for stable inter-ethnic relations among Nigeria's multiple ethnic nations has laid emphasis on sharing of political power. This is illustrated, for example, by the distribution of political and public service offices among elites of various ethnic/spatial origins in the implementation of the federal character principle. The inadequacy of this dominant political approach for the management, if not resolution of the national question, has been exposed by recent expressions of doubt about the Nigerian 'nation' and the moral dilemma posed for resource allocation by the oil-spurred ethno-nationalism in the oil-producing areas of Nigeria. It is against this background that this article explores an alternative/complementary approach of the national question. It transcends the expository analysis of the struggles of the minorities in the oil-producing areas and the response of the military authorities under the Generals Ibrahim Babangida and Sani Abacha to the struggles, by attempting to fashion an alternative constitutional framework for Nigeria. The article begins with the minorities' demands and struggles; seeks to understand them in the language of rights, in particular, the right to self-determination; in the process, reconstructs the concept of self-determination, and consequently formulates an alternative constitutional framework for Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

**128 Jansen van Rensburg, Anitha**

The Government of National Unity (1994-1996): its influence on South African party politics / Anitha Jansen van Rensburg.

In: *Politeia*: (2001), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 38-58.

This article evaluates the functioning of the Government of National Unity for the period 1994-1996. The process of change in South Africa, the provisions of the 1993 Constitution with regard to the Government of National Unity, and two examples, namely the KwaZulu-Natal issue and the amnesty issue, are dealt with. These aspects are discussed in order to determine whether the Government of National Unity had a long-term influence on South African party politics or served only as a transitional measure, planned to last for five years. Bibliogr., note, sum.

**129 Kraus, Jon**

Capital, power and business associations in the African political economy: a tale of two countries, Ghana and Nigeria / Jon Kraus.

In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 395-436 : tab.

In this era of neoliberal capitalist economics in Africa, has organized private capital in the form of business associations (BAs) become more active in public life or developed influence in public policy formation or implementation? This analysis examines the impact of five key factors to explain varying activity levels and influence of BAs in Ghana and Nigeria since independence: levels of capitalist development and hence size of the capitalist class; strength and autonomy of the capitalist class; strength of capitalist ideology; democratic versus authoritarian rule; and impact of external hegemonic powers and ideologies. The focus is on key peak or central BA's, with examples drawn from others including, in Nigeria: the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce,

Industry, Manufacturing and Agriculture (NACCIMA), the Manufacturing Association of Nigeria (MAN), and the Nigerian Economic Summit; and in Ghana: the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce (GNCC), Association of Ghanaian Industries (AGI), and Ghana Chambers of Mines (GCM). The paper finds that Nigeria's BAs are more highly developed, have had higher activity levels, and had more influence, however limited, than Ghana's. Externally generated economic liberalization has stimulated higher levels of BA activity, but not necessarily the political space for BA autonomy. Political democratization appears to increase political space, BA access to the State, and policy influence. App., bibliogr., sum.

### 130 **Milon, M. Thomas**

La production audiovisuelle au Nigeria, singularité & stratégies / par M. Thomas Milon. In: *Le Film africain*: (2001), no. 37/38, p. 59-71 : foto's.

Le Nigeria est le géant de l'Afrique pour la production de films; six cent cinquante films sont sortis légalement en 2000. La totalité de ces films est tournée, non sur film celluloïd, mais en vidéo. L'industrie de la vidéo domestique et du cinéma emploierait aujourd'hui entre trois et quatre mille personnes au Nigeria. Kano en est l'un des trois pôles. Les films tournés en haoussa s'exportent bien en Afrique de l'Ouest. Les films, dont la qualité physique laisse beaucoup à désirer, racontent des histoires proches des Nigériens: famille, sorcellerie, insécurité, corruption. Pour ce qui est du cadre juridique, le secteur souffre d'une certaine anomie. Une cinquantaine de distributeurs organise la sortie des films, effectue la duplication et en produit généralement une partie. De nombreux professionnels aimeraient voir rouvrir les salles de cinéma (dont beaucoup sont désaffectées) afin de dégager de nouvelles recettes, mais l'explosion de la vidéo a freiné beaucoup d'initiatives. L'industrie de la vidéo domestique compte trois grands regroupements de professionnels: Conference of Motion Picture Practitioners of Nigeria (CMPPN), Independent Television Producers Association of Nigeria (ITPAN), National Union of Motion Pictures Practitioners (NUMPP). La Nigerian Film Corporation (NFC) est une agence du gouvernement fédéral dont l'objectif est de développer l'activité cinématographique au Nigeria.

### 131 **Nouhou, Alhadji Bouba**

Islam et politique au Nigeria: du malikisme au wahhabisme / Alhadji Bouba Nouhou. In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2002), no. 201, p. 72-82.

C'est le propos de cet article que d'expliquer la récente radicalisation de l'islam nigérian, rendue tangible en particulier par les affrontements violents qui accompagnèrent les manifestations de soutien à Oussama Ben Laden le 21 octobre à Kano. Il analyse l'évolution de l'islam à travers l'histoire du Nigeria, en traitant de la genèse et de l'évolution de la charia au cours de, puis durant la période coloniale (l'islam ayant été introduit au Nigeria au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle). Après l'accession à l'indépendance, l'islam, phénomène identitaire, apparaît comme le seul élément rassembleur capable d'unir, dans un pays de plus de 300 ethnies, tous les musulmans en un groupe social distinct derrière leur propre parti (1960-1980). Dans les années 1970, la conception d'un islam théocratique, sans différences entre institutions religieuses et politiques, s'étend, comme le fait l'influence du wahhabisme, dans le Nord du pays. Le Nord entend maintenir son influence sur la Constitution de la République afin de se positionner contre le pouvoir économique et administratif du Sud. La cisison entre chrétiens et musulmans se creuse. À partir de 1992, la formation de partis politiques en prévision des élections organisées par le gouvernement militaire pour le retour du pouvoir aux civils va exacerber les tensions religieuses. Dans cette situation houleuse, intervient la rébellion des Ogoni contre l'État fédéral et les compagnies pétrolières en 1998. Il faut trouver un homme providentiel: le chrétien Olusegun Obasanjo est élu président en 1999. Sa victoire, "ethniquement correcte", ne reflète pas une domination politique de l'islam du Nord, et sa tâche politique est de rassurer les militaires et les politiques du Nord. Or, se considérant comme majoritaires dans le pays, les musulmans estiment que doit être réalisée, par l'application de la charia, une mise au point des normes de conduite selon des critères de justice économique islamique. La tension interne s'accroît au niveau de l'État fédéral; accompagnée de débats sur l'unité du pays, elle fait courir de grands dangers sur l'avenir du pays et l'équilibre de toute la région. Notes, réf.

**132 Nwauche, Eyinnaya S.**

The 1999 Nigerian Constitution: accuracy and acceptability of the census results / by Eyinnaya S. Nwauche.

In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee*: (2002), Jg. 35, Quart. 3, S. 431-441.

Population figures have come to assume much importance in the power politics of postcolonial Nigeria because they constituted the basis for the disbursement of the nations revenue. Since population is still important in the inter state revenue allocation criteria and since an accurate and acceptable population census has to be carried out to enable proper planning and allocation of resources, the constitutional provisions in the 1999 constitution aim to ensure accuracy and acceptability of census results. This paper critically examines the provisions of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to ascertain whether they are adequate in ensuring the accuracy and acceptability of census results. It concludes that the provisions are generally fair but require amendment. The composition of the National Population Commission and the procedure for the presentation of the census results to the President and the Council of State need to be reviewed. Notes, ref.

**133 Oha, Obododimma**

Yoruba Christian video narrative and indigenous imaginations: dialogue and duologue / Obododimma Oha.

In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 165, p. 121-142.

This article argues that Yoruba Christian video films, as instruments of evangelization, appear to be carrying out a deconstructive project in which Christianity utilizes other religious narrative traditions and semiosis to reinvent and legitimize itself in other cultures. The author first discusses the context of Christian video making in Nigeria in order to show its subversion and accommodation of indigenous imaginations, and how the difference between Christian and indigenous imaginations is being re-imagined in the Nigerian context. In an analysis of some Yoruba Christian video narratives, he demonstrates how these Christian narratives strategically "pour the 'old' wine into 'new' (Christian) bottles". With respect to the idea of the power of "oro" (word), two tendencies are identified: dialogue, which involves the "conversation" of semiotic forms, and "duologue", which involves the posture of hostility and maintenance of non-permeable semiotic boundaries. Attention is also drawn to the importance of the cultural knowledge transmitted through these films, which are yet to be fully accommodated in the school curricula of Nigerian schools, even when such knowledge is crucial for the pursuit of tolerance in the plural postcolonial Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

**134 Olukotun, Ayo**

Authoritarian State, crisis of democratization and the underground media in Nigeria / Ayo Olukotun.

In: *African Affairs*: (2002), vol. 101, no. 404, p 317-342.

This article offers a perspective on State-civil society relations during Nigeria's recent dictatorship (1993-1999), by documenting opposition to the military State mounted by two guerrilla journals and a pirate radio station. Drawing on primary and secondary data, including interviews conducted between August and October 2001, the article discusses the antecedents, profiles and oppositional posture of the guerrilla media in the throes of democratic struggle. The media discussed - 'Tell' magazine, 'The News' and Radio Kudirat - were preponderantly located in the southwest region of Nigeria, as are the bulk of the Nigerian media. Throughout the article a case-study approach is employed to underline how a vigorous civil society can check the encroachment of a repressive, authoritarian State. Notes, ref., sum.

Senegal

**135 Dossier Léopold Sédar Senghor**

Dossier Léopold Sédar Senghor / Max Jalade ... [et al.].  
In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2002), no. 201, p. 3-28.

Divers auteurs rendent hommage à l'écrivain et homme d'État Léopold Sédar Senghor, disparu à la fin de l'année 2001, qui fut président de la République du Sénégal après l'indépendance de ce pays, et le premier Noir entré à l'Académie française. Contributions: Léopold Sédar Senghor: parlementaire et eurafricain (Max Jalade); Senghor écrivain: une grande conscience noire (Jean-Michel Devésa); Senghor... souvenirs et regrets (Philippe David); Publication des mémoires de Mamadou Dia: la vision d'un allié politique devenu un adversaire de Senghor (Philippe Decraene). Le dernier texte de ce dossier, sous le titre "La crise politique de 1962: le point de vue de Mamadou Dia", présente des extraits de l'ouvrage de celui-ci, 'Afrique, le prix de la liberté', consacrés à la crise politique qui éclata à Dakar en décembre 1962 et dont les principaux protagonistes furent le président Senghor et l'auteur.

**136 Jong, Ferdinand de**

Politicians of the sacred grove: citizenship and ethnicity in southern Senegal / Ferdinand de Jong.  
In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2002), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 203-220 : tab.

This article examines the traditional initiation of the former Minister of Agriculture of Senegal, Robert Sagna. At the age of fifty-five the Catholic Minister was initiated into the secrets of the sacred grove and thus acquired the status of adult man. The article demonstrates that Jola ethnic discourse, in which male initiation has become an important symbol, forced the Minister to enter the grove. His initiation turned him into a full member of the Jola ethnic group and qualified him as a trustworthy man capable of representing the people. In the campaign of the Socialist Party internal elections the Minister's initiation nevertheless became a major issue. The electorate did not show unswerving loyalty to 'their' Minister and nominated a non-initiate. The electorate suddenly changed their standards of apt political representation. The article contributes to the contemporary debate on citizenship and primary patriotism by showing that the Senegalese easily shift their position from subject to citizen, and thus empower themselves vis-à-vis elusive politicians. It also shows that politicians penetrate Jola practices of secrecy and thereby further the Jola's integration into national public sphere. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

**137 Larrue, Sébastien**

Le parc national du Niokolo-Koba: un exemple de rupture entre le milieu et la société mandingue (Sénégal oriental)? / par Sébastien Larrue.  
In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 55, no. 218, p. 149-174 : graf., krt., tab.

Le parc national de Niokolo-Koba est situé aux confins sud-est du Sénégal oriental. Les aires protégées sont souvent le reflet d'une volonté de préservation du milieu à l'encontre des sociétés locales. C'est en 1969 que le parc a pris sa physionomie actuelle, avec une superficie de 913 000 hectares. Bien que ces milieux soient peuplés depuis le paléolithique inférieur, leur préservation se fait comme si les sociétés locales étaient incapables de les utiliser sans les dégrader. Si dégradation il y a, elle s'exprime sur des milieux déjà anciennement humanisés, et non sur une "nature originelle" faisant référence à une portion de biosphère vierge. Au XIIIe siècle, les Mandingues, issus d'un monde de cultivateurs venus de l'empire du Mali, s'implantent dans de nombreux sites de la forêt du Diambour (de nos jours forêt classée). Les liens que la société mandingue tisse avec le milieu se traduisent par une coévolution complexe dont les formations végétales sont à la fois interface et signature. Les "savanes" ou les "forêts sèches" sont le reflet de la recolonisation des ligneux sur des espaces post-culturels dont le temps de "jachère" conditionne la diversité et la physionomie. De nos jours, les blocages fonciers occasionnés par le parc national et les restrictions d'usage imposées par la forêt du Diambour provoquent par endroit une pénurie de terres arables et conduisent

la société malinké à une modification des temps de jachère et à une disparition des friches. Les contraintes physiques imposées par les frontières des aires protégées s'accompagnent d'une transformation des mentalités qui amène la société à considérer le milieu différemment. Cet ensemble de faits se manifeste par une régression de la mosaïque forestière au profit d'une banalisation des paysages caractérisée par la perte des divers types de formations végétales soudaniennes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais.

### **138 Sylla, Abdou**

Islam et arts au Sénégal / Abdou Sylla.

In: Revue d'histoire maghrébine: (2000), année 27, no. 97/98, p. 159-180 : ill.

Au Sénégal l'islam a suscité et créé de nouveaux arts, alors que des arts profanes s'en inspirent. Même si l'islam y a contribué, par son interdiction de la figuration, à la régression, voire à la disparition des arts plastiques, des formes originales d'arts plastiques sont apparues, telles la calligraphie et la peinture sous verre. L'islam est devenu au Sénégal une véritable civilisation et il est ainsi présent dans l'architecture, la musique, la poésie, la vêtue et la bijouterie. Notes, réf.

Togo

### **139 Iwata, Takuo**

La conférence nationale souveraine et la démocratisation au Togo du point de vue de la société civile / Takuo Iwata.

In: Africa Development: (2000), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 135-160.

Cet article entend analyser le processus de transition démocratique instauré par la conférence nationale souveraine (CNS) au Togo, convoquée en juillet 1991, en l'examinant du point de vue de la notion de société civile. Il compare aussi ce processus à celui d'autres pays africains comme le Bénin. Malgré le maintien jusqu'à nos jours du régime autoritaire institué par le général Eyadéma en 1967, les Togolais ont connu une période d'espoir lors d'un début de transition démocratique engagée par la CNS, produit de la maturité des associations de citoyens qui a ouvert des perspectives plus positives pour l'avenir de la politique au Togo. Cette conférence a constitué un événement de première importance dans l'histoire politique de l'Afrique, mais elle a été dissoute avant d'avoir pu accomplir sa tâche. Pour consolider la démocratie, il aurait été nécessaire d'institutionnaliser le champ de la société civile au niveau étatique. La transition démocratique aurait dû garantir la liberté politique dont le peuple avait été privé jusque là. La démocratisation du Togo est actuellement en pleine stagnation. Il est indispensable de reconstruire la société civile afin de pouvoir reformer une société politique qui s'intègre à l'État. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français.

## **WEST CENTRAL AFRICA**

Angola

### **140 Branco, Duarte**

Angola zwischen Reichtum und Armut: Kleptokratie als Staatsziel? / Duarte Branco.

In: DASP-Reihe: (2002), Nr. 101/102, S. 31-52.

Dieser Artikel beschreibt den geschichtlichen Hintergrund des Bürgerkrieges in Angola sowie die Folgen des Krieges und bisherige Lösungsversuche. Darüber hinaus stellt er die Wirtschaft des Landes, die Innen- und Außenpolitik und die daraus resultierende humanitäre Katastrophe dar. Außerdem werden die deutsch-angolanischen Beziehungen sowie die Rolle Deutschlands in Angola erörtert. Der Artikel vertritt dabei die These, dass der Reichtum an Bodenschätzen die Ursache für Armut und Elend in Angola ist. Mit Steckbrief und chronologischer Übersicht über die Geschichte Angolas im Anhang. Fußnoten.

#### 141 Heintze, Beatrix

Zwischen wissenschaftlichem Anspruch und Expeditionsrealität: Deutsche Forschungsreisende in Angola in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts / Beatrix Heintze.

In: DASP-Reihe: (2002), Nr. 101/102, S. 109-121.

Vor allem im letzten Drittel des 19. Jahrhunderts übte der Teil Afrikas, in dem Portugiesisch jahrhundertlang die lingua franca war, eine besondere Anziehung auf deutsche Reisende aus. 29 deutsche Forscher waren in dem kurzen Zeitraum von nur dreizehn Jahren, 1873-1886, auf dreizehn Forschungs Expeditionen im westlichen Zentralafrika unterwegs. Naturwissenschaftliche Aufgaben standen im Vordergrund, besonders die Kartographie der durchzogenen Gebiete. Aber neben geographischen, botanischen, medizinischen und anthropologischen Interessen, war man auch an der Erforschung der einheimischen Kulturen interessiert. Viele Reisende lockte das Abenteuer und der erhoffte Ruhm, als erste Weiße weit ins "jungfräuliche", "dunkle" Afrika zu bisher unbekannten "wildem Eingeborenen" vorgedrungen zu sein. Der afrikanische Alltag ließ jedoch die meisten dieser Blühträume sehr schnell verwelken. Zum unlösbaren Hauptproblem wurde die Beschaffung von Trägern. Portugiesische Zwangsrekrutierungen hatten dieses System weithin verhaßt gemacht. Die enorme Zeitspanne, die in einigen Fällen zwischen der Ankunft an der Küste und dem tatsächlichen Aufbruch ins Landesinnere verging, resultierte im wesentlichen aus den vergeblichen Bemühungen der Forschungsreisenden, genügend Träger zu engagieren. Neben den ständigen Auseinandersetzungen mit dem Expeditionsleiter gab es auch immer wieder Reibereien und Handgreiflichkeiten unter den Trägern. Auch Übergriffe und Regelverstöße der Träger in den Dörfern, durch die sie kamen, galt es zu schlichten. Diesen Belastungen waren die Forscher selten gewachsen. Außerdem hatten sie ausnahmslos alle an Malaria sowie an anderen Tropenkrankheiten zu leiden. Die Hilflosigkeit, Gereiztheit und Nervosität der permanent überforderten Forscher läßt erahnen, wie negativ diese ganz unerwarteten täglichen Anforderungen ihr Afrikanerbild beeinflussten und wie sehr es dann einer wirklichen Kommunikation mit den afrikanischen Menschen im Wege stand. Statt ihrer wissenschaftlichen Aufgaben nachgehen zu können, waren die deutschen Reisenden ständig damit beschäftigt, sich durchzusetzen und sich mehr oder weniger gewaltsam Respekt zu verschaffen. Fußnoten.

#### 142 Kuder, Manfred

400 Jahre Geschichte Angolas: die Entwicklung zum Kleinod der lusophonen Welt / Manfred Kuder.

In: DASP-Reihe: (2002), Nr. 101/102, S. 9-16.

Dieser Artikel gibt einen Überblick über die Geschichte Angolas. Die Geschichte Angolas läßt sich bisher in vier Epochen einteilen. Die erste Epoche bilden die Jahrhunderte vor der Ankunft der Portugiesen an der angolanischen Küste und die folgenden Auseinandersetzungen mit den afrikanischen Reichen. Es ist vor allem die Zeit der großen Wanderungen der Bantu-Völker seit dem 7. Jahrhundert. Die zweite Epoche der angolanischen Geschichte bilden die rund 300 Jahre des Sklavenhandels und die fast völlige Ausrichtung Angolas auf Brasilien, aber auch die gleichzeitigen Auseinandersetzungen mit den afrikanischen Reichen. Die dritte Epoche der angolanischen Geschichte ist von 1822 bis zur Unabhängigkeit 1975 anzusetzen. Sie stand ganz unter Einfluß und Einwirkung Portugals und erhielt in den letzten 20 Jahren der portugiesischen Zeit 1953-1975 eine große Bedeutung. Mit der Unabhängigkeit Angolas begann die 4. Epoche seiner etwa tausendjährigen Existenz. Sie hat dem Land bisher nur ein dornenvolles Schicksal gebracht, sowohl auf politischem und wirtschaftlichem Gebiet wie auch besonders im humanen Bereich.

#### 143 Kuder, Manfred

Erdöl und Diamanten - Schicksalhafte Exportgüter der Republik Angola / Manfred Kuder.

In: DASP-Reihe: (2002), Nr. 101/102, S. 53-67.

Dieser Artikel skizziert die Geschichte der Erdölförderung und des Diamantenabbaus in Angola und beschreibt die Rolle dieser Exportgüter im angolanischen Bürgerkrieg. Für

Angola als Land mit reichen Bodenschätzen stellen seine Exporte von Erdöl und Diamanten ein außergewöhnliches Wirtschaftspotential dar. Gegenwärtig jedoch dient der Reichtum an Erdöl und an Diamanten nicht der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung des Landes, sondern in starkem Maße der korrupten Einflußnahme einiger Gruppen im Lande. Sie nutzen die Erdölförderung in den von der Regierung beherrschten Regionen und den Export zu Waffenkäufen und Anhäufung von Geldern im Ausland. Die oppositionelle UNITA unter ihrem Führer Savimbi wiederum nutzt die in der unter ihrer Herrschaft stehenden Region anfallenden Diamantenfunde und Exporte, um den Bürgerkrieg zu finanzieren. So erscheint einigen Gruppen die Verlängerung des Krieges nicht als Problem, da er für sie lukrativ ist, und darum sind Friedensbemühungen für sie nicht interessant.

#### **144 Luansi, Lukonde**

Chancen und Risiken ausländischer Investition in Angola / Lukonde Luansi.  
In: DASP-Reihe: (2002), Nr. 101/102, S. 69-83.

Dieser Artikel beschreibt die Chancen und Risiken ausländischer Investitionen in Angola. Um die jetzige Wirtschaftspolitik der angolanischen Regierung verständlich zu machen, erläutert der Artikel zunächst die wirtschaftspolitischen Ziele der MPLA-Regierung in den Jahren von 1977-1992. Danach analysiert er die Möglichkeiten und Bedingungen für private Auslandsinvestitionen in Angola. Er erörtert die Gesetze, die Auslandsinvestitionen in Angola regeln und diskutiert Faktoren, die für die Wahl Angolas als Produktionsstätte relevant sind (Arbeitsmarkt und Lohnkosten, Energieversorgung, Transport, Verkehr und Telekommunikation sowie Besteuerung). Der Artikel konkludiert, daß die von der angolanischen Regierung geschaffenen Bedingungen trotz der noch existierenden Hindernisse (Bürokratie, Korruption) als positiv bewertet werden können. Wer in Angola investiert, kann mit erfolgsversprechenden Gewinnen rechnen. Dies setzt aber eine Risikobereitschaft und eine tiefe Kenntnis der luso-afrikanischen Kultur voraus. Bibliogr.

#### **145 Mabeko-Tali, Jean-Michel**

La question de Cabinda : séparatismes éclatés, habiletés luandaïses et conflits en Afrique centrale / Jean-Michel Mabeko-Tali.  
In: Lusotopie: (2001), p. 49-62 : tab.

Après une longue période de léthargie, la question du devenir de l'enclave du Cabinda (Angola) est revenue sur le devant de la scène au début de la décennie 1990. Ce fait n'est compréhensible qu'à la lumière des changements politiques intervenus tant en Angola que dans tout le continent africain, avec les processus de démocratisations internes, particulièrement en Afrique centrale. Mais cette nouvelle dynamique est en même temps marquée par de profondes divisions du mouvement séparatiste lui-même, tandis que le gouvernement angolais clame pour sa part ne pas rencontrer d'interlocuteur valable, de sorte que le processus de négociations continue de s'éterniser. Toutefois, les factions indépendantistes, dans toutes leurs nuances, ont obligé le gouvernement angolais à cesser d'envisager la question sous le simple angle de la "réconciliation nationale" entre "frères angolais", selon le leitmotiv du discours officiel des années 1980. Elles ont obtenu du gouvernement qu'il accepte l'existence d'un particularisme cabindais. Malgré la reprise du dialogue entre gouvernement et indépendantistes, et les évolutions positives observées dans la lecture qu'en fait chaque protagoniste, il reste que la question du devenir de Cabinda reste une source potentielle de conflits entre États d'Afrique centrale, comme le prouvent les tribulations qui ont marqué les relations entre l'Angola et le Congo sous le régime de Pascal Lissouba. Notes, réf, rés en anglais, en français et en portugais (p. 420).

#### 146 Perspectivas sobre Angola

Perspectivas sobre Angola / M.L. Rodrigues de Areia e M.A. Miranda (orgs.). - Coimbra : Departamento de Antropologia, Universidade de Coimbra, 2001. - 139 p. : foto's, tab. ; 23 cm. - (Publicações do Centro de Estudos Africanos ; no. 18)  
Bevat ook een bijdrage in het Engels. - Met bibliogr., noten.

Este livro nasce de um conjunto de palestras integradas no Seminário Povos e Culturas de África ministrado nos últimos anos, no Departamento de Antropologia da Universidade de Coimbra (Portugal). Sumário: Nota prévia (M.L. Rodrigues de Areia e M.A. Miranda) - Ethnicity and ethnification in a globalizing world (Victor Pereira da Rosa and Paul Lamy) - O imaginário e o sentido do apotropaico no simbolismo gráfico da arte africana (Carlos Serrano) - Notas sobre os ritos de iniciação em Malanje (1970) (Luis Polanah) - A região como factor literário : o Brasil e a autonomização das literaturas cabo-verdiana e angolana (José Carlos Venâncio) - Angola (1928-1962): a assimilação da população indígena através das escolas das missões católicas (Fernando Manuel Carreira de Abreu) - As árvores sagradas do Kongo (José Carlos de Oliveira) - Conos y Himbas (Arturo Valledor de Lozoya) - Entre os Bosquímanos : na quinta de Otjiguinhas (Namíbia) (Ilse Schatz; trad. de J.C. Venâncio).

#### 147 Rozès, Antoine

Jonas Savimbi et l'UNITA (1966-2002) : chronique d'un combat perdu d'un éternel rebelle angolais / Antoine Rozès.  
In: Afrique contemporaine: (2002), no. 201, p. 29-47.

Cet article retrace dans une première partie l'évolution de la carrière politique de Jonas Savimbi et de l'UNITA avant l'indépendance de l'Angola (1974-1975), et, dans une seconde partie, les péripéties dans les rapports de force entre les trois mouvements de libération en Angola, et leurs liens avec leurs alliés ou soutiens de l'étranger. Jonas Savimbi fait figure d'éternel rebelle. Né en 1934, il fonde en 1966 avec une poignée de nationalistes le mouvement UNITA, troisième des mouvements nationalistes angolais, et lance de manière autonome sa "guerre de libération" contre la présence coloniale portugaise. Il entre par là en compétition directe avec le MPLA et devient un rival à éradiquer. Devant l'influence des conseillers militaires cubains et l'appui soviétique au MPLA après 1975, Jonas Savimbi demande l'assistance du régime blanc de Prétoria. Il sera aussi aidé par le Zaïre et le Maroc. Après 1988 (indépendance de la Namibie, annulant désormais pour l'Afrique du Sud l'importance du rôle de l'UNITA sur la frontière sud-est) la guérilla de l'UNITA, indéterminable, est active sur les trois quarts du territoire. Les Angolais continuent de se battre presque seuls. Mais l'attitude des États-Unis et l'opinion internationale deviendront cruciales lorsque Savimbi, irréductible et intransigeant, donnera l'impression, malgré les accords de paix entre belligérents (accords de Bicesse en 1991, accord de Lusaka en 1994), de vouloir camper sur des positions pétrifiées, de ne pas respecter les accords conclus et d'être incapable d'accepter un compromis politique durable. Après 1998, les combats et les retournements de situation se succèdent. Pour l'opinion internationale, le MPLA devient finalement identifié au moindre mal, et l'UNITA paraît être le seul obstacle à la paix en Angola. En février 2002, une offensive est menée par le régime de Luanda avec des équipements perfectionnés (repérage par satellite) acquis aux États-Unis. Savimbi est tué dans cette offensive. Notes, réf.

#### 148 Schmitz, Manfred

Angola als Beispiel peripherer Kommunikation / Manfred Schmitz.  
In: DASP-Reihe: (2002), Nr. 101/102, S. 85-95.

Im angolanischen Bürgerkrieg geht es nicht nur darum, materielle, d.h. territoriale und ökonomische Eroberungen zu machen, sondern sich auch der immateriellen Felder der Wahrnehmung zu bemächtigen. Die Besetzung der Wahrnehmung erfolgt freilich nicht nur durch die beiden Kriegsparteien, sondern gerade unter dem Einfluß übergreifender politischer und ökonomischer Interessen auf das Kommunikationssystem Angolas. Dieser Artikel analysiert die Medien Angolas. Im Mittelpunkt der Analyse steht dabei das Problemfeld des ungleichen Informationsaustausches und der einseitigen Kommunikationsflüsse. Der Artikel konkludiert, daß die Hegemonie der Großmächte

auf dem Gebiet der Massenkommunikation (Presse, Radio, Fernsehen, Film, Internet, CD- und Buchmarkt) Angola in einem Stadium absoluter Abhängigkeit hält, die es daran hindert, sich der eigenen Werte und Realität bewusst zu werden und die eine politische, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Manipulation leicht macht. Bibliogr., Fußnoten

**149 Vansina, Jan**

Portuguese vs Kimbundu: language use in the colony of Angola (1575 - c. 1845) / by Jan Vansina.

In: Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer: (2001), année 47, no. 3, p. 267-281.

Although Portuguese was the official language in Angola, the locally born population, even in the capital Luanda which was founded by settlers from Portugal, began to loose mastery of this language in favour of Kimbundu, the use of which enjoyed considerable expansion in the 18th century. The use of Kimbundu came to be prohibited by 1772 and all publications in this language were destroyed. Nevertheless, the situation would only begin to change around 1830 when a growing number of children from Luanda were educated in Portugal. At the same time, however, began a trend to valorize the use of Kimbundu in Luanda. Thus the elites of Luanda became gradually bilingual, a situation that still exists today. Bibliogr., sum. in English, French and Dutch.

Cameroon

**150 Issa, Saïbou**

Vol et relations entre Peuls et Guiziga dans la plaine du Diamaré (Nord-Cameroun) / Saïbou Issa et Hamadou Adama.

In: Cahiers d'études africaines: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 166, p. 359-372.

Les pasteurs peuls se sont installés au Nord-Cameroun à partir du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, dans une région qui était déjà occupée par des peuples qui vivaient au sein d'entités sociopolitiques, les unes centralisées et les autres segmentaires. Cet article traite des rapports des Peuls avec les Guiziga de la plaine du Diamaré, sous l'empreinte des habitudes de déprédation du bétail de ces derniers à l'égard des pasteurs. Au début du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, les Peuls s'engagent dans un mouvement de conquête au nom du djihad islamique. Les Guiziga résistent au pouvoir peul dans une guérilla dont le vol, mode de harcèlement économique, physique et psychologique, est la tactique récurrente, qui sert aussi à refouler la suzeraineté peule. Le retrait de l'autorité peule plonge paradoxalement le pays guiziga et moundang dans une anarchie absolue à laquelle doit faire face l'administration coloniale française. Le vol est une ressource, un mode d'accumulation, que les chefs guiziga et les intermédiaires de l'administration instrumentalisent chacun selon leurs propres intérêts. Entre 1924 et 1926, par exemple, l'interprète Suleyman Lee poursuit, derrière l'écran que constituent les voleurs, un dessein hégémonique. Les autorités administratives et les forces du maintien de l'ordre lient appartenance ethnique et culpabilité. Les Peuls ont non seulement perdu leur pouvoir politique sur les Guiziga, mais aussi, au plan économique, une part considérable de leurs ressources en bétail et ont du quitter des zones prioritaires d'élevage. L'image de voleurs invétérés reste plaquée sur les Guiziga de nos jours encore. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais.

**151 Kante, Pascal Nguihe**

Réflexions sur le régime juridique de dissolution et de liquidation des entreprises publiques et para-publiques au Cameroun depuis la réforme des procédures collectives OHADA / par Pascal Nguihé Kanté.

In: Penant: (2001), année 111, no. 837, p. 245-268.

Le droit positif camerounais connaît depuis longtemps l'existence de procédures collectives de liquidation des biens applicables aux personnes morales de droit privé en difficulté. Toutefois, les personnes morales de droit public en général et les entreprises publiques et para-publiques en particulier ont, jusqu'à une époque très récente, échappé

à ces procédures, ce qui représente une exception ou une anomalie. Aujourd'hui, le statut général des entreprises du secteur public et para-public a été profondément réformé, avec la révision législative intervenue en décembre 1999. Depuis l'adoption des procédures collectives d'apurement du passif OHADA par le législateur camerounais, le domaine d'application de ces procédures se trouve considérablement élargi. Mais le régime des activités des entreprises publiques et para-publiques au Cameroun est fondé à la fois sur le droit privé et le droit public. Sur leur régime de dissolution et de liquidation, le législateur maintient actuellement une réglementation dualiste en la matière. Il soumet en effet les entreprises publiques constituées sous la forme de société commerciale au régime du droit commun des procédures collectives de liquidation des biens OHADA, d'une part (première partie de l'article), et réaffirme par voie de conséquence la spécificité du régime de dissolution et de liquidation des entreprises publiques à forme non sociétale, d'autre part (deuxième partie). L'auteur soulève les problèmes liés aux insuffisances et incohérences qui se sont révélées lors de la mise en œuvre du processus de dissolution et de liquidation des entreprises publiques au Cameroun. Notes, réf.

### 152 Nach Mback, Charles

La chefferie traditionnelle au Cameroun: ambiguïtés juridiques et dérives politiques / Charles Nach Mback.

In: Africa Development: (2000), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 77-118.

Cet article s'appuie sur des textes tirés de la législation et de la jurisprudence du Cameroun, pour traiter de la chefferie traditionnelle dans ce pays. Cette institution semble ne s'être jamais remise du traumatisme de son contact avec les premiers colonisateurs européens. L'État post colonial a reconduit sans solution de continuité le régime d'émasculature de l'autorité traditionnelle mis en place par la colonisation. Les chefs traditionnels ne sont sortis du statut dévalorisant de serviteurs de la colonisation que pour être embrigadés dans les partis uniques. Dans un cas comme dans l'autre, ils ont perdu une grande partie de leur crédit auprès des populations qui leur restent toutefois très attachées malgré tout. Mais à aucun moment il ne leur a plus été laissé la moindre occasion de recouvrer leur autonomie d'antan, ni sur le plan juridique, ni sur le terrain politique. La chefferie elle-même en tant que collectivité humaine est tantôt diluée dans les collectivités locales, tantôt assimilée aux circonscriptions administratives existantes. Le nouveau système d'administration locale résultant de la nouvelle constitution n'apporte pas de changements qualitatifs décisifs sur ces points, alors que d'innombrables possibilités restent ouvertes tant au constituant qu'au législateur ordinaire. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français.

### 153 Nwokeji, G. Ugo

Characteristics of captives leaving the Cameroons for the Americas, 1822-37 / by G. Ugo Nwokeji and David Eltis.

In: The Journal of African History: (2002), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 191-210 : krt., tab.

On the basis of identifying the likely geographic origins of African names extracted from the Sierra Leone Liberated African registers, this essay estimates the provenance of the transatlantic slave trade that drew on the Cameroon estuary between 1822 and 1837. The sample, drawn from six separate vessels taken into Sierra Leone that left the Cameroons River (5) and Bimbia (1) in 1822, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1836 and 1837, is broken down by age and sex category and constitutes about 7 percent of all Africans who left from the region in these years. It makes possible analysis of changes over time, comparisons of age and sex with distance between embarkation point and likely provenance zone, as well as interaction between Old Calabar and the Cameroons regions in the supply of slaves. The most striking finding from the data is the geographic concentration of the supply of slaves. The great majority of the captives originated within 200 miles of the coast and within 120 miles of the modern border with Nigeria. App. (note on the sources), notes, ref. sum.

**154 Tchawa, Paul**

Gestion de l'espace et effets écologiques de l'eucalypticulture en pays bamiléké (ouest-Cameroun): stratégie paysanne et prise en compte d'un risque perçu / par Paul Tchawa et Moïse Tsayem Demaze.

In: Cahiers d'outre-mer: (2002), année 55, no. 218, p. 175-196 : graf., krt., tab.

Situé sur les hautes terres du Cameroun occidental, le pays Bamiléké est densément peuplé (169 hab./km<sup>2</sup> en moyenne). Cet article s'efforce de rechercher et expliquer les liens entre la disposition spatiale des boisements d'eucalyptus et les problèmes environnementaux en pays bamiléké. L'interprétation de photographies aériennes récentes, complétée par des relevés effectués sur le terrain, a permis de mieux appréhender l'emprise spatiale actuelle des boisements. À partir des observations directes sur le terrain, une typologie des boisements est proposée. Des prélèvements et analyses d'échantillons de sols indiquent globalement que dans certaines situations l'eucalyptus, en raison des prélèvements sélectifs qu'il exerce sur certains éléments minéraux nécessaires aux cultures, a des effets négatifs sur les sols. On assiste aussi à la recrudescence de formes d'ablation des versants; ces formes de dégradation affectent aussi les pâturages dont la superficie a été réduite par suite de l'accaparement de l'espace pastoral par les boisements. Bien que la dégradation du sol par l'eucalyptus ne semble pas préoccuper les paysans qui obtiennent des revenus substantiels de la production de perches et de poteaux d'eucalyptus, ceux-ci, soucieux d'obtenir un rendement agricole satisfaisant, organisent leur espace de manière à maintenir ces ligneux en dehors des parcelles affectées aux cultures vivrières. Ils semblent donc avoir perçu les risques résultant de l'association des eucalyptus aux cultures vivrières mais, en raison des pratiques rigoureuses d'intégration spatiale de l'eucalyptus, ils parviennent à tirer parti d'une activité qui, conduite sans règles d'occupation spatiale strictes, pourrait compromettre la production des cultures vivrières. En tout état de cause, le maintien des équilibres actuels se révélera bientôt problématique. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais.

Chad

**155 Jacquet, Gérard**

Piste oubliée en Haut-Ennedi / Gérard Jacquet.

In: Sahara (Milano): (2000), n. 12, p. 141-149 : ill., photo's, krt.

Le massif de l'Ennedi, situé au nord-est du Tchad et jouxtant le Soudan, est le dernier massif saharien avant le bassin du Nil égypto-nubien. Il détient de grandes richesses sur le plan des œuvres rupestres. L'auteur de cet article fait part de la découverte, dans le centre du massif inaccessible aux véhicules et sans puits permanents, d'une nécropole avec des tombes circulaires, et de 25 abris principaux détenant plus de 300 œuvres gravées et peintes. Il propose un éclairage nouveau sur certaines œuvres présentant des thèmes inhabituels ou des caractéristiques particulières, et réexamine certaines interprétations des relevés de G. Bailloud (en y voyant par exemple des musiciens à la place d'hommes armés). Il fait remarquer qu'il est possible d'observer, au Sahara, de nombreux cas de "récupérations" postérieures à la création de l'œuvre initiale. En tout état de cause, la diversité des œuvres laisse supposer l'existence de groupes culturels avec des traditions artistiques et des conventions symboliques très différentes, les emprunts à des thèmes anciens n'étant pas exclus. On peut constater en effet que certains sujets sont recopiés. Ces images préhistoriques se prêtent à des significations multiples parmi lesquelles, pour chaque création, une seule correspond à la réalité de l'artiste. Bibliogr.

Gabon

**156 Augé, Axel**

La stabilité des élites gouvernementales au Gabon: un regard sociologique / Axel Augé.  
In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2002), no. 201, p. 60-71 : graf., tab.

Les élections législatives de décembre 2001 au Gabon, malgré un taux d'abstention élevé dans les grandes villes, ont encore accru la prédominance de la formation soutenant le président Bongo, l'ancien parti unique PDG (Parti démocratique gabonais). Malgré ces résultats et selon un souhait présidentiel de "gestion collective" de l'État, ces élections ont été suivies de la formation d'un gouvernement dit d'ouverture le 28 janvier 2002, avec l'entrée au ministère de quatre opposants. Cet article montre, dans une optique sociologique, comment, loin de s'aligner sur les modèles prévalant en Occident, la circulation des élites gouvernementales au Gabon se décline selon des constructions locales fondées sur des rapports de légitimation inhérentes à la structure sociopolitique locale. Les observateurs étrangers ont parfois tendance à penser qu'il suffirait, pour sortir les États africains du cycle de la régression économique et de la corruption généralisée, de simplement remplacer les hommes au pouvoir par d'autres plus compétents ou plus vertueux. Autrement dit, c'est insister sur la responsabilité personnelle des détenteurs effectifs du pouvoir politique dans les échecs de l'Afrique, en minimisant l'importance du poids propre des systèmes sociaux dans leur ensemble sur une telle situation, alors que la société civile elle-même a pris, durant la dernière décennie, une part active, par son attitude culturelle, dans des processus de non-renouvellement des élites politiques, comme l'auteur le montre ici dans le cas du Gabon. Notes, réf.

**157 Etoughé-Efé, Jean Emery**

Introduction du salariat dans les modes de production au Gabon / Etoughé-Efé Jean Emery.

In: *Africa Development*: (2000), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 119-133.

Le salariat, méconnu du système de production traditionnel au Gabon qui était fondé sur un système de travail communautaire et d'équilibre social, a été introduit par la colonisation. Le rythme de travail dans la société traditionnelle, bien qu'intensif, n'était pas fonction des horaires d'horloge, mais d'horloge biologique, ce qui valut aux indigènes le qualificatif de paresseux. L'avènement du travail forcé est mu par la volonté du colonisateur de contraindre les populations noires à exécuter des travaux d'intérêt général pour l'Europe. Le salaire fut réglementé en 1903 par un décret en date du 11 mai. Un contrat de travail est désormais signé avec le chef de village de la part de ses administrés et un livret de travail est aussi établi pour chaque employé. Avec ces premières formes de salaires sont apparus les pionniers de la classe ouvrière dans l'industrie du bois au Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français.

**158 Spécial Gabon**

Spécial Gabon / enquête et réd.: Christelle Marot.

In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2002), année 57, no. 2955, p. 1363-1414 : foto's, krt., tab.

Le Gabon est l'un des pays les plus riches du continent africain et un pays stable, qui bénéficie d'un soutien extérieur quasi général. Mais il doit diversifier son économie. La rente minière due au pétrole et au manganèse doit céder la place à une valorisation de l'agriculture. Un nouveau gouvernement d'ouverture a été formé début 2002, comprenant quatre opposants. Les principaux leitmotivs de la nouvelle équipe sont la refondation de l'État et la lutte contre la pauvreté. Le décollage économique ne pourra se réaliser qu'avec la libération des énergies et le retour de la confiance, qui passe, à son tour, par le politique. Ce dossier spécial comporte des interviews du Premier ministre, Jean-François Ntoutoume Emane, du Père Paul Mba Abessole, opposant historique au président Omar Bongo et entré au gouvernement en janvier 2002 en tant que ministre d'État aux droits de l'homme, de Pierre Reteno N'Diaye, directeur général délégué de Shell Gabon, de Francis Rougier, directeur général de l'exploitation forestière du même nom, de Pierre Claver Maganga Moussavou, ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et

du Développement durable. Divers aspects de l'économie sont considérés. Les entrepreneurs et les banques attendent la sortie de la loi de finances rectificatives de juillet 2002. Pour ce qui concerne les privatisations, depuis 1996, seules cinq entreprises ont été privatisées. Le capital de Gabon Télécom devrait être ouvert au secteur privé d'ici la fin de 2002. La recherche de nouvelles réserves pétrolières se poursuit, et l'ultra-profond suscite des espérances. Une alternative au tarissement des recettes pétrolières pourrait être le développement du secteur forestier: opérateurs comme pouvoirs publics ont misé sur la valorisation et la gestion durable de la ressource. Le Gabon tente de relancer les cultures du café, du cacao, de l'hévéa, et de développer les cultures vivrières et maraîchères. La diversification passe aussi par la pêche et le tourisme.

### **159 Taty, Georges**

L'injonction de payer et la saisie conservatoire dans le nouveau droit harmonisé applicable au Gabon / par Georges Taty.

In: Penant: (2002), année 112, no. 838, p. 94-115.

L'injonction de payer consiste en une procédure qui permet à tout créancier d'obtenir rapidement du juge le recouvrement d'une créance si le débiteur ne s'exécute pas volontairement. Dans le cadre de l'espace juridique OHADA, (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires), cette réglementation vient d'être abrogée par l'Acte uniforme portant organisation des procédures, qui présente un certain nombre d'innovations. Le présent article s'attache au cas du Gabon, où ces procédures étaient auparavant réglementées par le Code de procédure civile. Il fait l'étude, dans une première partie, des biens auxquels l'injonction de payer et la saisie conservatoire s'appliquent; il examine dans une deuxième partie les conditions de fonds pour délivrer injonction de payer ou obtenir l'autorisation de saisir conservatoirement, puis la procédure (troisième partie), et enfin les incidents pouvant faire disparaître la saisie conservatoire (la mainlevée, la consignation et l'octroi d'un délai de grâce). On note qu'il peut exister une incompatibilité entre les textes de l'OHADA (par exemple sur la sanction des vices de forme) et les textes du Code de procédure civile. Il reviendra aux magistrats chargés de l'application de la réglementation d'y apporter des solutions jurisprudentielles. Notes, réf.

## **EAST AFRICA**

### **Kenya**

### **160 Akatch, Samuel O.**

The challenges of urban management in Kenya / Samuel O. Akatch.

In: Discovery and Innovation: (2002), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 51-56.

The 21st century is likely to witness massive, rapid urbanization with close to two billion residents in cities of the developing world in the next 25 years. The speed of this process is likely to overwhelm the urban resources in terms of finances, manpower and services to accommodate the growing population. Hence, managing cities and their hinterland regions and providing essential infrastructure, public services and housing in an era of great pressures on resources are challenging domestic issues in all parts of the world but more particularly in the developing world. In Kenya the issue of regional and municipal management has been a thorny issue since independence. Soon after independence in 1963, the KANU (Kenya African National Union) government bowing to pressures from KADU (Kenya African Democratic Union) introduced 'majimbo' constitution that emphasized region-led administrative management as opposed to the unitary system of administration. This, however, turned out to be a short-lived political compromise, which was later abandoned through a series of measures which progressively restored a unitary government administration and systematically reduced the region-led administration, which favoured local authority management of local resources. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French.

**161 Golaz, Valérie**

Rumeurs et conflits à Magenche, Gucha District : les avatars d'une enquête démographique / Valérie Golaz.

In: *Demographic studies* / [dir. de la publ. Philippe Bocquier ... et al.]. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique: (2001), p. 43-79 : krt., tab.

La population qui vit le long de la frontière Gusii/Maasai dans la région de Magenche, Kenya, forme une société particulière. Elle est éloignée des principaux axes de communication dès les premières pluies et les accusations de sorcellerie y sont particulièrement courantes. Malgré la diffusion jusqu'à Magenche de la politique anti-nataliste de contrôle des naissances du gouvernement, sa fécondité est supérieure à la moyenne gusii, déjà parmi les plus élevées au Kenya. Magenche subit également, depuis le début des années 1990, la montée de la violence entre Gusii et Maasai le long de la limite de province qui sépare ces deux groupes. De fin septembre 1997 à mi-mars 1998, l'auteur a réalisé une enquête biographique sur un échantillon de 630 ménages représentatif des deux divisions administratives de Magenche et Nyamecheo. Dans cet article elle présente les premiers résultats de l'enquête en les rattachant à la représentation que les habitants de Magenche se sont fait de l'équipe de recherche, et aux rumeurs qui ont circulé au sujet de l'enquête. Il s'agissait dans la plupart des cas d'une mauvaise compréhension des moyens et des objectifs de l'enquête. L'assimilation des enquêtrices au gouvernement a bien failli mettre un terme prématuré à une enquête nécessairement longue et détaillée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais.

**162 Kameri-Mbote, Patricia G.**

Gender dimensions in law, colonialism and inheritance in East Africa: Kenyan women's experiences / by Patricia G. Kameri-Mbote.

In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee*: (2002), Jg. 35, Quart. 3, S. 373-398.

This paper gives an account of the application of inheritance laws in Kenya from colonialism to date, focusing on the conflict between introduced English norms and customary norms and the effects of that conflict on the rights of women to inherit property. It also maps the continuum in the application of customary legal principles, dispelling the dichotomy that legislators passing uniform laws of inheritance modelled after the English laws seem to assume. It points out that there is a need to rethink and reconceptualize the implications of customary laws of succession and inheritance in any meaningful law reform programme that seeks to enhance women's rights to inherit property. Notes, ref. sum. (p.353)

**163 Klopp, Jacqueline M.**

"Ethnic clashes" and winning elections: the case of Kenya's electoral despotism / Jacqueline M. Klopp.

In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2001), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 473-517.

This article draws on Mahmood Mamdani's insight that a focus on national level urban politics alone provides an inadequate understanding of the form of despotism in Africa. In particular, it argues that Mamdani's theory of 'decentralized despotism' helps to illuminate how Kenya's ruling clique can generate and benefit from a series of localized 'ethnic clashes' in its struggle to remain in power. The article begins with a brief historical examination of the system of rule in Kenya with a particular scrutiny of the processes by which localities are incorporated into the central State. Next, the article gives an account of the challenges to KANU rule emerging from the onset of multiparty politics in the early 1990s and analyses the initial responses by key actors in the Moi government. It focuses on the emergence of an anti-multiparty discourse in the form of an ethnically exclusive rhetoric of 'majimboism'. 'Majimbo' means 'province' in Swahili and 'majimboism' refers to the early postindependence federalist constitutional structure where significant powers were to be devolved to colonially defined provinces. The article traces how these ruling party responses were experienced in one locality, Narok North Constituency, where 'clashes' in October 1993 left over thirty-five dead and at least thirty thousand displaced. Finally, the article discusses the implications of this unprecedented violence for Kenya's transition process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French.

**164 Korongo, Allan**

Marital sexuality in the context of HIV/AIDS : an insight into preventive behaviour among Maragoli women of western Kenya / Allan Korongo.

In: Demographic studies / [dir. de la publ. Philippe Bocquier ... et al.]. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique: (2001), p. 1-41 : tab.

Government and other HIV/AIDS intervention agencies have made sexual behaviour modification a major component of their preventive strategy as new cases of the epidemic continue to be reported in Kenya. Based on data from a 1997 field study conducted among the Maragoli community of western Kenya, this article examines how married women perceive the risk of HIV infection, the preventive strategies they have adopted, and male perceptions of women's right to protection. A major finding of the study is that, even with high knowledge of the risk of HIV infection, a majority of married women have either low or no capacity to influence marital sexual behaviour related to HIV/AIDS prevention. One of the major barriers to married women's efforts to effect positive sexual behaviour change is their subordinate economic position. Sociocultural values governing marital sexual behaviour also are an obstacle to married women's ability to influence HIV/AIDS preventive behaviour. Sexual freedom and double standards that support it represent deeply rooted gender differences in sexual decisionmaking. The conclusion drawn is that HIV/AIDS prevention, especially among married women, can only be realized by a change in norms which control sexual relationships and deny women the right to determine their own sexual lives. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French.

**165 Mwangi, John Gowland**

Factors related to the morale of agriculture teachers in Machakos District / John Gowland Mwangi and Kimu Augustino Mwai.

In: Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review: (2002), vol. 18. no. 2, p. 31-42 : tab.

A well-functioning education system is necessary for sustained socioeconomic development and rapid progress in science and technology. Such a system requires well-trained teachers with high morale, who are good role models. This study, designed to determine the morale of agriculture teachers in Machakos District, Kenya, and factors affecting it, explains why low morale leads to teachers' apathy, poor job performance, increased value for material rewards, dissatisfaction with school authorities, low turnover and constant shortage. The study shows a gender imbalance favouring male teachers. Besides qualification, personal characteristics were not significantly related to teachers' morale as morale factors. They include inadequate pay, poor career structure, lack of promotion opportunities, poor school facilities, inadequate school disciplinary policy, attitudes and behaviour of the school head and other teachers, and pupils' poor work attitudes and lack of interest in school. Lack of trained teachers had forced schools to hire untrained agriculture teachers, which was likely to lower the quality of education. The researchers concluded that teachers' morale could be improved by giving them pay that matches inflation, job tenure, improved teaching facilities, promotion opportunities, managerial responsibilities and administrative support. Bibliogr., sum.

**166 Ngugi, George Njuguna**

The effects of population pressure on the environment: an example of land use crisis of a Kenyan village / George Njuguna Ngugi.

In: Discovery and Innovation: (2002), spec. ed. (April), p. 21-25: ill., fig., krt., tab.

This paper presents an account of some aspects leading to environmental degradation in Kenya, by specifically looking at the land uses in a rural setting - Mai-ai-ihii village in Kiambu District, Kenya. The village is approximately 4.5 square km with about 200 persons per square km and 7 people per household. Land distribution displays an unequal pattern with 88.54 percent of households owning less than 4 acres. This makes it clear that there is serious land squeeze due to the competing land uses. The study reveals that 2.1 acres of land for fuelwood production and 2 acres of land for maize production are needed. Given the current average farm size of 3.1 acres in

the study area, there is deficit of 1.0 acre; coupled with demographic pressure, this contributes to the environmental degradation. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French.

**167 Owino, Benter**

The use of maternal health care services : socio-economic and demographic factors - Nyanza, Kenya / Benter Owino.

In: Demographic studies / [dir. de la publ. Philippe Bocquier ... et al.]. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique: (2001), p. 81-122 : tab.

Although the primary health care strategies that have been implemented in Kenya since independence have positively impacted upon child health, maternal health has lagged behind. This study identifies factors that either enhance or constraint the utilization of maternal health care centres on the basis of a case study carried out in Homa Bay District, Nyanza Province. Two villages were randomly selected and in each village, focus group discussions were used to supplement information on community knowledge and perception of maternal health care services. In-depth interviews were used to obtain data from the health providers. The themes covered in the discussions include the effects of costs at health facilities, attitudes of maternity health care providers, and reasons why women in general may not be willing to use maternity care services in the study area. The results indicate that except for tetanus injections and professional prenatal care, use of other forms of maternal health care services is low in Nyanza Province. Use of family planning was found to be an important factor in predicting use of maternity health services. Other factors determining utilization of services include mother's and father's education, place of residence, and household economic status. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French.

Rwanda

**168 Herik, Larissa van den**

Het Rwanda-tribunaal: uitdagingen en verworvenheden / Larissa van den Herik.

In: Internationale Spectator: (2002), jrg. 56, nr. 5, p. 246-251 : ill.

In 1993/1994 vond in Rwanda op grote schaal genocide plaats. Eind 1994 besloot de VN-Veilighedsraad, om assistentie gevraagd door het nieuwe regime, tot oprichting van het Internationale Straftribunaal voor Rwanda om de daders van deze genocide te bestraffen. De voornaamste doelstellingen van het Rwanda Tribunaal zijn het ter verantwoording roepen van daders van internationale misdrijven; de handhaving en het herstel van de vrede in en rond Rwanda; en het op gang brengen van een proces van nationale verzoening. Dit artikel laat zien hoe het tribunaal twee directe oorzaken van de genocide, een politieke cultuur van machtsbehoud en de heersende straffeloosheid, bestrijdt. Daarna wordt speciale aandacht besteed aan de rol van de Rwandese media in de genocide. Dit wordt gedaan aan de hand van de mediazaak, waarin twee aanklachten de speerpunten vormen: samenzwering tot genocide; en aanzetten tot genocide door middel van de media. Ook wordt in dit verband kort ingegaan op de zaak van de musicus Simon Bikindi, de eerste Rwandees die Nederland aan het Tribunaal heeft overgedragen. De conclusie luidt dat het Tribunaal door de berechting van de hoogstverantwoordelijken bijdraagt aan het voorgoed wegnemen van de drie primaire oorzaken van de genocide. Het doel van nationale verzoening lijkt echter verder weg. Voetnoten, samenv. in Engels (p. 288).

**169 Strizek, Helmut**

Linda Melvern is right, but... Short analysis of 'A People Betrayed. The role of the West in Rwanda's genocide' by Linda Melvern (2000) / Helmut Strizek.

In: Internationales Afrikaforum: (2002), Jg. 38, Quart. 4, S. 375-390.

In 2000 Linda Melvern published a remarkable book, entitled "A people betrayed: the role of the West in Rwanda's genocide". It is remarkable because it adds valuable details to the knowledge so far published on what was discussed and decided on Rwanda in the secret sessions of the United Nation's Security Council during the summer of 1994.

Melvorn points out clearly that the members of the Security Council were well informed - at least about the ongoing genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi population within Rwanda. But the West - against the recommendations of Nigeria for example - was not ready to stop it although it would have been possible to do so. This article analyses Linda Melvorn's arguments relating to the Rwandan tragedy and confronts them with the available facts and findings on a "hidden agenda" concerning the Central African crisis, triggered by the crash of the presidential aircraft in Kigali on April 6, 1994. Bibliogr., notes.

### **170 Wegemund, Regina**

Nationale Aussöhnung in Ruanda - Chancen und Bedrohung / Regina Wegemund.  
In: Internationales Afrikaforum: (2002), Jg. 38, Quart. 4, S. 363-373.

Nach einer Zählung der Regierung sind 1994 in Ruanda 1,07 Millionen Menschen ums Leben gekommen - ermordet von Nachbarn und Bekannten, die hierzu von radikalen Kräften des damaligen Regimes aufgehetzt worden sind. Die teilweise engen persönlichen Beziehungen zwischen Opfern und Tätern, die große Zahl der Betroffenen sowohl als Opfer als auch als Täter, die damit im Vergleich geringe Zahl der Gesamtbevölkerung machen die Frage nach einer nationalen Aussöhnung sehr komplex. Dieser Artikel diskutiert die Frage, wie die 1994 an die Macht gekommene ruandische Regierung in dem Bemühen um nationale Aussöhnung überhaupt erfolgreich sein kann. Bei der Beurteilung der Chancen für eine nationale Aussöhnung spielt die juristische Aufarbeitung durch die Gacaca-Gerichte sicherlich eine wichtige Rolle. Hier wie auch in anderen Bereichen, die nicht oder kaum dem innenpolitischen Machtkampf unterworfen sind, scheint die Regierung zur Formulierung von Erfolg versprechenden Modernisierungs- und Reformmaßnahmen in der Lage zu sein. Die entscheidende Gefahr droht jedoch durch den innenpolitischen Machtkampf, da sich hierdurch die Machtbasis und damit die politische Gestaltungsmöglichkeiten des Regimes verkleinern. Mit den jüngsten Entwicklungen in der DR Kongo könnten sich gewaltsame Auseinandersetzungen (gespeist durch den bisher nicht erfolgten Dialog mit den Völkermördern und die sukzessive Ausgrenzung verschiedener Gruppen), die in den letzten Jahren in das Nachbarland verlagert waren, wieder stärker nach Ruanda verlagern - und damit positive Ansätze vernichten. Fußnoten.

Tanzania

### **171 Admassie, Assefa**

Technical efficiency of small- and medium-scale enterprises: evidence from a survey of enterprises in Tanzania / Assefa Admassie, Francis A.S.T. Matambalya.  
In: Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review: (2002), vol. 18. no. 2, p. 1-29 : graf., tab.

The significance of small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) is acknowledged world-wide. SMEs form the vanguard of the modern enterprise sector and present the propelling force of economic modernization and growth in developing economies. But it is imperative to examine their efficiency levels in order to formulate appropriate policies for the development of SMEs. In this study, the level of technical efficiency of SMEs in Tanzania has been examined using a Cobb-Douglas stochastic frontier production function. The findings indicate that higher levels of technical inefficiency, which reduce their potential output levels significantly, characterize the Tanzanian SMEs. Assisting these firms to improve their technical efficiency through adequate supply of inputs, markets and credit facilities, and undertaking extensive infrastructural development and training could be important measures. Bibliogr., notes, sum.

**172 Lugakingira, Kahwa**

The judiciary and the interpretation of Tanzania's Constitution: problems and prospects / Kahwa Lugakingira.

In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2001), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-15.

Writers on constitutional developments in the Commonwealth frequently point out that Britain, a country without a written constitution, bequeathed its former colonies with written constitutions when they attained statehood and that, almost invariably, the constitutions embodied a Bill of Rights. The Republic of Tanganyika was the only country in East Africa to promulgate a constitution that did not include a Bill of Rights. The general view is that Britain's insistence on a Bill of Rights in independence constitutions was for the protection of foreign economic interests rather than out of concerns for the welfare of the native populations. Tanganyika got away without a Bill of Rights largely because its settler population was not significant politically and economically. It seems, however, that the Bill of Rights lobby had made some impression as may be judged from the features of the Interim Constitution of 1965 which contained for example a preamble reading like the Bill of Rights. It was not until 1984 that a Bill of Rights was incorporated in Tanzania's Constitution. This paper examines the judicial interpretation of Tanzania's Constitution focusing on the Bill of Rights. It approaches the subject under two broad sections, each roughly coinciding with a constitutional event. The opening section is dominated by the Interim Constitution of 1965 and it is argued that, on the whole, opportunities to address constitutional issues went untapped. The second section addresses the Bill of Rights and some issues of interpretation which have arisen. Notes, ref.

**173 Rutatora, Deogratias F.**

Major agricultural extension providers in Tanzania / Deogratias F. Rutatora and Amon Z. Mattee.

In: *African Study Monographs*: (2001), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 155-173.

While agricultural extension services in Tanzania have mostly been provided and financed by the public sector, the landscape is changing with regard to the provision of extension services in the country. Observations reveal that several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and farmer-led initiatives have, over time, supplemented extension service delivery of the public extension services with cost-sharing, but these experiences have not been formally integrated into the extension system nor has their potential to reduce public expenditure and improve the quality of extension services been considered. This paper, which is based on a countrywide study, describes major providers of agricultural extension services in Tanzania, including their organizational structure, methodology, coordination, funding, effectiveness and sustainability. While assessing the performance of past and current agricultural extension providers in the country, reference is made to the 1997 report "Sustainability of Agricultural Extension Services in Tanzania" (Bureau of Agricultural Consultancy and Advisory Services, 1997), the current consultancy study by Isinka (2000) and a report by the National Task Force on Agricultural Extension Reform (Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, 2000). With an appendix: Characteristics of major providers of extension services. Bibliogr., sum.

**174 Sanders, Todd**

Reflections on two sticks: gender, sexuality and rainmaking / Todd Sanders.

In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*.

This article delves into the relationship between the cultural construction of gender, sexuality and rainmaking rites and beliefs in Ihanzu, in north-central Tanzania. It is argued that Ihanzu rain rites - and, by implication, rain rites in other parts of Africa - are replete with sexual symbolism, and become locally meaningful because they are linked to broad understanding about reproductive processes. For the Ihanzu (re)production of any sort, including making babies and rain, demands equal and complementary combination of the cultural categories "male" and "female". This contrasts markedly with their everyday notions of gender which imply gender hierarchy and inequality. Competing notions of gender and gender practices are operationalized in certain ritual and everyday settings.

The article highlights the sexual symbolism in them and goes further by seeking to explore, in one particular ethnographic locale, the cultural salience of that symbolism and the reasons why it takes the form it does. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

**175 Shivji, Issa G.**

Law and access to justice: rhetoric and reality / Issa G. Shivji.

In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2001), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 55-81.

This article discusses the marked contrast between theory and reality of law and access to justice in Tanzania. Based on a legal matter the author prosecuted some twenty years ago, it first reflects on the problems of the needy in accessing what is essentially an alien, class law and justice. The article considers issues pertaining to legal education, beginning with the author's narrative of his experiences with teaching and learning law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Dar es Salaam. It finally concludes that there is a yawning schism between need and demand in legal education. Whereas there is a clear need for training a lawyer-as-a-social-critique and lawyer-as-a-professional-craftsperson, grounded in the vision of a rational and humane social order, the demand is for a lawyer-mechanic to mend the ruthless machines of the globalizing corporate world. However, the vocation of universities should be to train a lawyer who combines in him/her a social critique, and a professional craftsperson, and thus is guided by his/her social responsibilities. Notes, ref.

Uganda

**176 Akankwasa, R.R.**

Indigenous peoples and their cultural survival in Uganda: the legacy of educational dependence / R.R. Akankwasa.

In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2001), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 229-255.

Under the march of colonialism, the spread of foreign ideas and the relentless pace of development and modernization, indigenous groups have seen their traditional cultures eroded and their land holdings confiscated or signed away as part of the economic coercion to which they have been subjected. This legacy has helped make indigenous peoples some of the most disadvantaged groups on earth. Among the most marginalized minorities in Uganda are the Batwa, also known as 'Pygmies'. Originally forest dwellers, the three thousand Batwa in Uganda have been dispossessed of their land by the combined pressures of government departments responsible for conservation and cultivators - notably the Bakiga (Kiga) and Bafumbira. It is when matters of wildlife are being discussed that the existence of the Batwa and other marginalized indigenous peoples even feature in debate. Either they are being reprimanded for the death of an animal or another group has grazed cattle in the national park - not that the debate is concerned with the well-being of the people. This article explores the influence colonial and postcolonial educational dependency has had on the Batwa and the Karamojong - another group of nomadic indigenous people in eastern Uganda - and their cultures. Key concepts are defined first. Then the article proceeds to explain how educational dependency has influenced and continues to influence the development of indigenous peoples and their cultures. Notes, ref.

**177 Barya, John-Jean**

Democracy, inequality and social policy in Uganda: an assessment of government initiatives on poverty eradication / John-Jean Barya.

In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2001), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 215-228.

This article is based on a study of the nature of poverty and social inequality and the role of the struggle for democracy in Uganda. The study investigated the following questions: What is the role of the current political system (so-called "Movement" democracy) in providing the requisite framework and solutions to poverty and inequality? What

political constraints and options face Uganda in the next decade and beyond in attempting to address the issues of poverty and inequality? What capacity (technical and political) does the Ugandan State possess in order to advance/construct the requisite social policies that would tackle the problems of poverty and inequality? What studies are still required to answer these questions? In addressing these questions, the article gives some background to an examination of the roots of poverty and inequality, discusses trends since 1986, and provides some conclusions and recommendations. Notes, ref.

**178 Bongor, Tenkir**

Resources, poverty and human development in rural Uganda / Tenkir Bongor.  
In: *Africa Development*: (2000), vol. 25, no. 3/4, p. 31-76 : tab.

This quantitative study of poverty and human development among rural households in Uganda shows that within these households, there is a balance between the number of consumers, the number of labourers and the size of cultivated holdings. The socially and spatially better-offs, who have more investments in livestock and family labour, enjoy higher levels of land productivity and modest improvement in their per capita income. A quarter of the total income originates from non-agricultural sectors, making these sectors important avenues to poverty reduction, even among rural households. However, expenditure by those above the Poverty Line is equal to expenditure by those below. A large gap exists between the per capita income of the better-off households and that of the poor. When a human development index including assets, income, social endowments and other positive outcomes of the development process is calculated, the differences narrow down considerably. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and English.

**179 El-Bushra, Judy El**

Don't touch, just listen! : popular performance from Uganda / Judy El-Bushra & Chris Dolan.

In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 91, p. 37-52.

The first section of this paper on popular performance in Uganda examines the importance of indigenous performance in charting people's history and reflecting popular world views, and then identifies some of the ways in which governments, political activists and NGOs have appropriated it for their programmes. The second section presents examples from northern Uganda - an AIDS drama in Coo Pe village; a 'lukeme' performance by Acholi youth; a play on women's experiences of struggling with the demands of maintaining a family -, which exemplify some of the issues around the use of popular forms of expression in the service of external agendas. The authors warn against assuming that 'indigenous performances' are automatically authentic in what they have to say. They also argue that the subversive elements of 'indigenous performance' are likely to be highly resilient to such manipulation. Just as external actors may abuse the form by imposing a foreign content, so local actors may play with an apparently innocuous form to transmit critical messages - to a limited range of peers. In the light of these discussions, the pros and cons of politicians and NGOs using indigenous performance forms as a development communication strategy are assessed. The paper is based on material collected during the period 1998-2001. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

**180 Englebert, Pierre**

Born-again Buganda or the limits of traditional resurgence in Africa / Pierre Englebert.  
In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 345-368.

Since the restoration of traditional leaders in Uganda in 1993, the Kingdom of Buganda has developed unusually effective institutions, financing mechanisms and policy tools, re-building itself as a quasi-State. The reinforcement of Buganda's empirical statehood provides one of the farthest-reaching examples of the current trend of traditional resurgence in African politics and to some extent supports claims for the participation of traditional structures in contemporary political systems. Yet, the Buganda experiment also highlights the limits of traditional resurgence as a mode of reconfiguration of politics

in Africa. First, it is unclear how the kingdom can maintain the momentum of its revival and the allegiance of its subjects in view of its fiscal pressure on the latter and the limited material benefits it provides to them. Already the monarchists are finding it difficult to translate the king's symbolic appeal into actual mobilization for development, shedding doubts on one of the main justifications for the kingdom's rebirth. Second, Buganda's claims to political participation clash with the competing notion of sovereignty of the postcolonial State. These limits are likely to confront other similar experiments across the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

**181 Mbabazi, Mohamed**

The interpretation and application of Article 126(2)(e) of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda: desecration or consecration? / Mohamed Mbabazi.

In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2001), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 101-135.

The enactment of Article 126(2)(e) of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda - "substantive justice shall be administered without undue regard to technicalities"- was seen by all or at least by the sovereign electorate as revolutionary, ground breaking and establishing a new direction in the civil justice machinery. Unfortunately, the interpretation of the Article by the courts of justice has been contrary not only to the expectations or aspirations of the people but also to their constitutional function as courts of justice. This article critically analyses the decisions of the Supreme Court which involved interpreting or applying Article 126(2)(e). Furthermore, this is compared with the approach adopted to the application and/or dispensation of technicalities by other systems of justice, focusing on the English approach. Given the approach of the Ugandan Supreme Court towards procedural technicalities, one may wonder whether the 1995 Constitution actually guarantees the right to access justice. Notes, ref.

**182 Mugwanya, George William**

Uganda's Constitutional Review Commission: a critical inquiry / George William Mugwanya.

In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2001), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 164-195.

Uganda's current Constitution was adopted in 1995. Since the adoption of the Constitution controversial issues, especially Uganda's political system, have remained and have created a rather polarized political situation, while the interpretation and application of somewhat less contentious aspects, such as the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judiciary has also raised serious questions and tensions. In order to provide for amendments the Commission of Inquiry into the 1995 Constitution (CRC) was created in 2001. This article examines the constraints, limitations and potential prospects for the review of the Constitution beginning with the appointment of the CRC. The Commission will present its report to the Cabinet and finally the report will be debated by Parliament. The article makes recommendations on the way forward. Notes, ref.

**183 Naggita-Musoke, E.D.**

The Beijing Platform for Action: a review of progress made by Uganda (1995-2000) / E.D. Naggita-Musoke.

In: East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2001), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 256-282 : tab.

In September 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women was held in the Chinese capital, Beijing, to address issues of common concern to women and define responsibilities of different actors. The conference brought together United Nations (UN) member States and NGOs from all over the world. The overall objective of the conference was to set standards for the improvement of the status of women in order to achieve gender equality and equity. The commitments made were coded in the Beijing Platform for Action, which provides a standard against which the progress in the improvement of the status of women in the various countries should be measured. This article reviews the progress made by Uganda towards the implementation of the Beijing Platform in four critical areas, namely, women in leadership and decisionmaking; legal and human

rights of women; violence against women; and the situation of the girl-child. The review, which is done against the backdrop of Uganda's commitment to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), analyses the progress so far made at the national level, identifies existing gaps, and makes recommendations for action. Notes, ref.

**184 Nsibambi, Apolo**

A comment on the functional relationship between the three arms of the State in Uganda / Apolo Nsibambi.

In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2001), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 154-163.

This is an edited version of the address the Ugandan Prime Minister, Apolo Nsibambi, delivered at the workshop for parliamentarians, held at the International Conference Centre, Kampala, Uganda, on September 17, 2001, on the current relationship in Uganda between the three arms of government: the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary. The Prime Minister discusses the facilitators of a harmonious relationship between the three arms of the State, sketches the role of the media in promoting a harmonious relationship between the three branches of government, considers the separation of powers in Ugandan history and comments on the role of the judiciary during the 2000 referendum. Notes, ref.

**185 Tamale, Sylvia**

How old is old enough?: defilement law and the age of consent in Uganda / Sylvia Tamale.

In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2001), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 82-100.

Under Ugandan law, any person who has sexual intercourse with a girl below the age of eighteen is guilty of defilement (also referred to as statutory rape in other jurisdictions), a capital offence for which death is the maximum sentence. The law stipulates that only males can commit the crime of defilement and the victims are always female. It is irrelevant whether or not the girl consented to the sexual act. This strict liability is based on the legal presumption that females under the age of eighteen are not mature enough to make decisions about their sexuality and therefore need to be protected. Recently, the Uganda Law Reform Commission (LRC) put forward some proposals for Cabinet and Parliament to consider which amend the penal offence of defilement. Contained in the Sexual Offences (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill, 1999, a key proposal was to reduce the age limit for defilement cases from eighteen to sixteen years. The recommendation for age reduction spurred a considerable degree of controversy in the public arena. This paper is a product of a two month-research undertaken in April and May 1999 on the debate surrounding the issue of age and sexual consent in Uganda. The research reveals a clear general division within the population. Standing on one side of the divide are religious leaders, women's rights activists, children's advocacy groups, health workers and the urban elite. This group expresses outrage at the suggestion of lowering the age of consent and perceives it as a regression to moral degeneration and a victory for rapists and child abusers. On the other side are judges and magistrates, the police, prosecutors and the rural masses. This group argues for a reduction in the age of consent on the ground that it is more reflective of existing social-cultural realities on the ground. Notes, ref.

## SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

General

### 186 Hammond-Tooke, W.D.

The uniqueness of Nguni mediumistic divination in southern Africa / W.D. Hammond-Tooke.

In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2002), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 277-292.

Mediumistic divination is unique to the Nguni, as all other Bantu-speakers in southern Africa used a fairly 'objective' divinatory system involving a set of four incised bone tablets, or an assortment of astragals, shells and other objects (or a combination of both). Also, unlike non-Nguni, Nguni diviners were predominantly women. They were called to the profession through a life-transforming, ancestor-sent illness ('thwasa') characterized by psychological and physical symptoms. The article discusses the nature, and possible correlates, of these differences. It argues that the form of Nguni divination is connected with three related aspects of Nguni social arrangements that distinguish them from other southern African Bantu-speakers, namely the presence of strong patrilineal clans, the conceptualization of the ancestors as a transcendent, undifferentiated collectivity, and the marked subordination of women. In addition, there is evidence of both the borrowing of certain aspects of the San trance dance, as an appropriate expression of female tensions, and, especially among Cape Nguni, of the concept of divinatory animals. This San influence is much less evident among the Zulu. The importance is of appreciating the essentially selective nature of cultural borrowing is emphasized.

### 187 Security and development in Southern Africa

Security and development in Southern Africa / ed. by Nana Poku ; forew. by Stephen Chan. - Westport, CT : Praeger, 2001. - XVIII, 166 p. : tab. ; 24 cm

Bibliogr.: p. [157]-160. - Met index, noten.

This volume offers an account of uneven globalization and its implications for human security and regional development in southern Africa. Specifically, the book is organized around two topical themes: human (in)security and economic inequalities, and regional integration. Contributions: Introduction (Nana Poku and Wayne Edge) - Uneven globalization and human insecurity in Africa (Nana Poku) - Why democracy is not enough: southern Africa and human security (Larry A. Swatuk and Peter Vale) - Emancipating the dead? : changing notions of human security in southern Africa (Anthony Leysens and Lisa Thompson) - The crisis of AIDS in Africa and the politics of response (Nana Poku) - The dilemma of security in southern Africa: the case of Lesotho (Khabele Matlosa) - The dynamics of security and development regionalism in southern Africa (Fredrik Söderbaum) - Peace-building and the new regionalism in southern Africa (Sandra J. Maclean) - The limits of regionalization in southern Africa (Maxi Schoeman).

## SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

General

### 188 Shaw, Mark

West African criminal networks in South and southern Africa / Mark Shaw.

In: *African Affairs*: (2002), vol. 101, no. 404, p. 291-316 : fig.

Southern Africa, and South Africa in particular, has become an important home base for criminal networks made up of individuals from West Africa. Drawing on interviews in 2001 with those involved, this article considers the nature, extent and development of this phenomenon. The evidence gathered on two core activities - drug trafficking and advanced fee fraud - suggests that standard conceptions of organized crime as

structured and hierarchical entities do not take account of the specific networked nature of West African criminal groups. This is illustrated by profiles of some of the core individuals involved and their activities. The rapid growth of West African criminal networks has critical implications for policy, including the requirement to engage with West African populations resident in South Africa. Despite this, however, the author notes that there are few social constraints on the involvement of some individuals in illicit activity, much of which is seen as ordinary trade or simple business transactions. Notes, ref., sum.

Malawi

**189 Relationship between local and scientific names of fishes in Lake Malawi/Nyasa**

Relationship between local and scientific names of fishes in Lake Malawi/Nyasa / Aggrey Ambali ... [et al.].

In: African Study Monographs: (2001), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 123-154 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

This paper presents the results of a survey carried out in 20 Malawian lakeside villages from 1999 to 2000 on the relationship between local and scientific names of fishes in Lake Malawi/Nyasa. Fishermen in various localities responded with 536 local fish names for photographs shown of 106 fish species and color morphs. Similarity analysis of local name usage produced three groups of localities corresponding with the Tonga, Tumbuka, and Nyanja/Yao languages. A single scientific fish species had 10.2 local fish names, while one local fish name covered 2.0 scientific fish species, and 64.3 percent of local fish names were used only for one scientific species. These facts suggest that lakeside residents identify fish at the biological taxonomy level, although the naming was specific to a particular locality. Most fishes with a high variety of local names were shallow-water dwelling species with low local market values, whereas fishes with fewer local names were mainly offshore species of high commercial value. With 2 appendices: 1. List of local names for 106 species of fish from Lake Malawi. 2. Local fish names with an indication of language, villages and scientific species. Bibliogr., sum.

**190 VonDoepp, Peter**

Liberal visions and actual power in grassroots civil society: local churches and women's empowerment in rural Malawi / Peter VonDoepp.

In: Journal of Modern African Studies: (2002), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 273-301 : graf., tab.

This study, which is based on research carried out in rural Malawi in 1996, speaks directly to contemporary debates about civil society. Investigating the role of local churches in empowering citizens, the study found that the local Catholic church was more effectively fostering a nascent sense of political efficacy among women than were local Presbyterian churches. Explaining this finding, the article presents two issues that, together, expose problems in the liberal understanding of civil society, while underscoring important themes raised in critical discourse. First, the study reveals that organizations characterized by decentralized authority structures and internal democracy may fail to contribute to the empowerment of marginalized citizens. Such organizations are prone to reproduce and exacerbate local inequalities and conflicts within their structures. Second, corroborating critical views, the study highlights the importance of recognizing how power relations affect the character and operation of civil society organizations. Within the Catholic organizations, conventional public gender roles were modified in such a way as to allow women to take advantage of participatory opportunities. The adjusting of power relations was thus a prerequisite to these organizations serving an empowering role. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

Mozambique

**191 Hanlon , Joseph**

Bank corruption becomes site of struggle in Mozambique / Joseph Hanlon .  
In: Review of African Political Economy: (2002), vol. 29, no. 91, p. 53-72 : tab.

Three people have been murdered for investigating corruption in Mozambique's banking system and the loss of more than 400 million dollars in the late 1990s. The roots of the corruption problem are varied. In part they lie in a socialist banking system which depended on individual integrity rather than regulation. The Bretton Woods institutions must bear some of the blame for pushing privatization of the banks that prominent Mozambicans warned were dubious; privatization did not solve the problem, and the government had to pay in the end. This paper describes the development of Mozambique's banking system from socialist banking to war economy and to capitalism; the plundering of the banks by bank officials throughout the 1990s; money laundering and foreign exchange dealings; and the collapse and re-privatization of BCM (Banco Comercial de Moçambique) and Banco Austral. The nature of socialist banking and the process of transition which started in the late 1980s combined to create the conditions under which powerful individuals could use the banking system for accumulation. But this has been contested and there is an ongoing struggle within the Mozambican elite between the proponents of the predatory State, placed closely to President Joaquim Chissano, and the proponents of the developmental State, who tend to dominate the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank (Banco de Moçambique, BdM, from 1992 onwards: BCM). Bibliogr., sum.

Zambia

**192 Araki, Minako**

Different meanings and interests over women's clubs in rural Zambia: an ethnography of development in practice / Minako Araki.  
In: African Study Monographs: (2001), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 175-193 : krt., tab.

Through grassroots groups called "Women's Clubs", a variety of development agencies made efforts in the 1990s to implement development interventions in Monze, Zambia. They assumed that rural women are a homogeneous group and that women's groups mean the same thing to all the actors involved. However, findings from the author's research in Monze in 1993/1994, show that each individual saw different interests and meanings in the Women's Clubs, independent of the agenda of the initiative, which resulted in participation and non-participation. Even among the members of the Women's Clubs, there were different motivations to join Women's Clubs: learning domestic skills, earning incomes, gaining access to resources, or working with others. Non-participation was due to either self-exclusion by choice or by circumstance. Furthermore, the author shows that, contrary to the assumption that a group would act as a unit with common interest because of shared gender, conflict as well as co-operation arises within groups. Women's Clubs faced risks of dissolution or division at junctures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

**193 Araki, Minako**

Outside development interventions: people's daily actions among the plateau Tonga of Zambia / Minako Araki.  
In: African Study Monographs: (2001), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 195-208 : krt., tab..

Outside of or without development initiatives, people make a living by using their complex web of relationships. The matrilineal Tonga of Zambia have experienced external and internal changes since the beginning of the last century, and as a result, their egalitarian so-called "economy of affection" has been transformed. This paper examines whether the Tonga "sharing ideology" still exists by looking at how people help each other in farming tasks. The paper is based on field research conducted by the author in Monze District, Zambia, from October 1993 to September 1994. The paper shows that

throughout different household categories, classes, and gender divisions, the Tonga are still embedded in a wider social network based on kinship, neighbourhood and other relations, and they support each other in farming tasks. Conflicts were also observed on such occasions as the sharing of harvest or the settling of an inheritance. Bibliogr., sum.

**194 Mugnier, David**

La Zambie de Levy Mwanawasa: poursuite du déclin ou ère nouvelle? / David Mugnier. In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2002), no. 201, p. 48-59 : tab.

Le 2 janvier 2002, Levy Mwanawasa est devenu, dans des conditions controversées, le troisième président de la Zambie, succédant à Frederick Chiluba. Le nouveau chef d'État, qui, au début de son mandat, ne disposait pas de la majorité à l'Assemblée nationale et dont la légitimité était encore discutée sur le plan international, pourrait incarner une rupture salutaire par rapport à son prédécesseur. Cet avocat confirmé de 53 ans est un homme réputé pour son courage et son intégrité, et jouit d'une crédibilité certaine lorsqu'il promet de lutter contre la corruption. Il a su multiplier les gestes d'ouverture à l'égard de l'opposition et s'imposer comme un homme de rassemblement. Cependant, au-delà des incertitudes politiques et des menaces que fait peser sur sa stabilité interne un environnement régional troublé, la Zambie est confrontée à des problèmes structurels. Malgré la reprise de la croissance des trois dernières années, elle connaît une situation intérieure dégradée: faiblesse de la production agricole et industrielle, poids de la dette extérieure, dépendance persistante de l'économie à l'égard du cuivre, fort taux de séropositivité (entre 20 et 25 pour cent de la population, avec 40 pour cent chez les enseignants et 70 pour cent chez les militaires). Dans ce contexte, la Zambie n'a pas de poids politique majeur. Bibliogr., notes, réf.

Zimbabwe

**195 Laakso, Liisa**

The politics of international election observation: the case of Zimbabwe in 2000 / Liisa Laakso.

In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 437-464.

The example of Zimbabwe in 2000 shows that in a context of violent election campaigning, the role of international election observation is an ambiguous one. Unlike earlier elections organized by the Zimbabwean government, international donors wanted to observe its 2000 parliamentary election amidst a deepening crisis. They noted that the elections would not be free and fair in their view. Neighbouring countries with a more positive view joined the observation exercise. The government's discriminatory invitation and accreditation policy, the observers' emphasis on the peacefulness of the polling rather than free and fair elections, and the selective publication of their reports in various media, were affected both by the political agendas of the domestic players and by the governments which sent the observers. The case of Zimbabwe suggests that political violence during the campaigning was both the main motivation for sending observers and the main hindrance to the elections ever becoming free and fair. The difference between the Western view of the government, which had changed drastically since the 1980s and early 1990s, and the view of neighbouring governments, was crucial and may become significant elsewhere in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

**196 Nyambara, Pius S.**

Madheruka and Shangwe: ethnic identities and the culture of modernity in Gokwe, northwestern Zimbabwe, 1963-79 / by Pius S. Nyambara.

In: *The Journal of African History*: (2002), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 287-306.

In colonial Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), administrative officials often couched the rhetoric of 'modernization' in ethnic terms. They regarded immigrant Madheruka master farmers as the embodiment of modernization because they had been exposed to forces of modernization in their areas of origin, while both officials and immigrants alike

regarded indigenous Shangwe as backward and primitive, and these stereotypes of primitiveness touched on all aspects of Shangwe lives. This article argues that the construction of Madheruka and Shangwe ethnic identities dates primarily to the early 1960s, with the coming of immigrants and the introduction of cotton. Shangwe defined the immigrants as 'madheruka', a term whose origins lay in the eviction of the immigrants from crown land by colonial officials in the 1950s, while Madheruka termed the indigenous peoples 'shangwe', or backward. Each group perceived itself differently, however, Shangwe claiming that the term Shangwe referred to a place rather than to their ethnic identity and Madheruka claiming to belong to authentic Shona groups. The guerrilla war of the 1970s witnessed an attack on modernity as the guerrillas and their sympathizers became hostile to immigrant farmers, who they regarded as colonial collaborators. Notes, ref., sum.

**197 Raftopoulos, Brian**

Briefing: Zimbabwe's 2002 presidential election / Brian Raftopoulos.

In: *African Affairs*: (2002), vol. 101, no. 404, p. 413-426.

Zimbabwe's 2002 presidential election was arguably the most significant election in the country's 22-year postindependence history. Moreover, it was an event that attracted widespread international political attention. At the centre of this attention was Robert Mugabe, whose politics and rhetoric since the late 1990s had taken on an increasingly vehement nationalist and anti-imperialist cast around the long-standing demand for land redistribution in the country. Mugabe and his ruling ZANU-PF party articulated their politics as a return to the unfinished land agenda of the liberation struggle. After an outline of the recent history of the land issue, this article analyses the presidential election campaign, the voting, the verdict (free and fair elections?), and the aftermath of the election. It concludes with a brief reflection on the way out of the current impasse in Zimbabwe. Notes, ref.

**198 Sachikonye, Lloyd M.**

Whither Zimbabwe?: crisis & democratisation / Lloyd M. Sachikonye.

In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 91, p. 13-20.

This paper presents an overview of the dimensions of the crisis that beset Zimbabwe, and the domestic response to that crisis. When it attained its independence in 1980, there were high hopes expressed for Zimbabwe's political and economic future. By the late 1990s, however, those early hopes had been dashed. Instead of expanding, the economy had begun to contract. The economic downturn intensified an unfolding social crisis. Deepening poverty and food insecurity are compounded by the HIV-AIDS pandemic. The erosion of the erstwhile substantial political base of the ZANU-PF party which had ruled from 1980 must be sought in its poor record in addressing the multiple crisis. The stage was therefore set for intense political contestation which commenced in the late 1990s and became sharper in the period 2000 to early 2002. The contestation was over ZANU-PF's hegemony. The Mugabe/ZANU-PF 2002 campaign for the presidency was characterized by Mugabe's inflammatory rhetoric, intimidation and violence, and increasing militarization. The politics of electioneering in Zimbabwe in the period 2000-2002 show how increasingly authoritarian a regime under concerted opposition challenge can become. The process of democratization in Zimbabwe is under severe test. However, as the repression in 2001 and 2002 proceeded, solidarity became an important force for resistance and change again. Bibliogr.

**199 Shutt, Allison K.**

The settlers' cattle complex: the etiquette of culling cattle in colonial Zimbabwe, 1938 / by Allison K. Shutt.

In: *The Journal of African History*: (2002), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 263-286.

This paper examines the 1938 cattle culling and sales in Gutu and Victoria reserves, colonial Zimbabwe. What began as a routine culling very quickly became a crisis of authority for the Native Affairs Department since critics of the Department forced an inquiry into the sales. The criticism and defence of the culling facilitated a debate on

State and personal justice, as well as a dialogue about the proper behaviour towards Africans, settlers and animals. The argument over whether or not the culling was just revolved around four overlapping issues of power involving animals and Africans: who has knowledge about Africans and the environment; who was 'a friend of the natives'; who could define proper behaviour towards Africans, colonial officials and animals; and who was most righteous in their thinking and actions regarding both animals and Africans. The critics of the cullings as well as the colonial officers all believed themselves to be experts in African affairs. Thus what began as a criticism of cattle culling revealed tensions within white society, and in particular the need to refashion boundaries of expertise and authority within the Native Affairs Department. An examination of the scope and development of the ensuing commission of inquiry reveals the importance of etiquette to the colonial enterprise in colonial Zimbabwe. Notes, ref., sum.

## 200 Taylor, Ian

Commentary: the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the Zimbabwe elections: implications and prospects for the future / Ian Taylor.

In: African Affairs: (2002), vol. 101, no. 404, p. 403-412.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was launched in October 2001 as a blueprint for Africa's regeneration. This commentary concentrates on holding NEPAD's commitment to democracy and peace - signed by African elites themselves - to account. It contrasts the actual concrete action that various African elites have pursued (or not pursued) in the aftermath of the 2002 presidential elections in Zimbabwe with the rhetoric they have been advancing in recent months. Zimbabwe provided a clear test case for NEPAD. The Zimbabwe government consistently targeted the judiciary, the independent media and opposition activists for repression, and Mugabe himself repeatedly flouted a series of court orders barring the seizure of white-owned farmland by State-backed 'war veterans'. All this clearly goes against the fundamentals of NEPAD, and it was an opportunity for African leaders to signal that they had changed their ways regarding tolerance and democracy. It is quite clear that this has not happened. In fact, African elites have been enthusiastic in talking up the legitimacy of the elections. Despite the rhetoric of NEPAD, the ordinary African seems to lose out again, whilst the elites carry on with business as usual. Notes, ref., sum.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

General

## 201 Destinations unknown

Destinations unknown : perspectives on the brain drain in Southern Africa / ed. by David A. McDonald and Jonathan Crush. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2002. - V, 400 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (African century publications series ; 5)

Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

In 1998, the Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) instituted a series of nationally representative surveys in the SADC region on the attitudes of skilled people towards migration. Nationally representative surveys were conducted in South Africa, Botswana and Lesotho to provide detailed information on the scale and character of skilled migration. This volume publishes the research findings. It provides insight into skilled people's perspectives on and experiences with emigration, and challenges many of the popularly held stereotypes about the 'brain drain' in Southern Africa. Contributors: David A. McDonald, Jonathan Crush, Robert Mattes, Wayne Richmond, Belinda Dodson, John Oucho, Eugene Kehinde Campell, Christian Rogerson, Jayne Rogerson, Mercy Brown, David Kaplan, Jean-Baptiste Meyer, John Gay.

Botswana

**202 Gewald, Jan-Bart**

"I was afraid of Samuel, therefore I came to Sekgoma": Herero refugees and patronage politics in Ngamiland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1890-1914 / by Jan-Bart Gewald.  
In: *The Journal of African History*: (2002), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 211-234 : krt.

Writers dealing with the Herero of Botswana have tended mostly to deal with them as a single homogeneous group. Concentrating on Ngamiland during the period 1891-1906, this article outlines and discusses the arrival, at different times and for different reasons, of various groups of Herero into the territory. The article indicates that prior to the Herero-German war, the majority of Herero moved into Ngamiland on account of the activities of German colonizers and the Herero chief, Samuel Maharero. In Ngamiland, Herero immigrants came to form a substantial source of support for the Batawana usurper, Sekgoma Letsholathebe. Herero-speakers in Ngamiland were strongly divided among themselves. Residual resentments from events in Namibia continued to inform their relations. With the outbreak of the Herero-German war in 1904, Herero who had fled Namibia on earlier occasions now opposed the move of Samuel Maharero into Ngamiland and found themselves supported by Sekgoma Letsholathebe. Following the deposition of Sekgoma in a coup in 1906, the position of Herero who had supported Sekgoma became increasingly tenuous and this led to their move out of the area. Notes, ref., sum.

**203 Helle-Valle, Jo**

Seen from below: conceptions of politics and the State in a Botswana village / Jo Helle-Valle.

In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2002), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 179-202 : fig.

Based on the contentions that rules cannot determine practice, and that the State is only a composite reality that needs to be analysed as a part of a wider sociocultural totality, this article investigates how the State, as government and political practice, functions in a village in Botswana. Consequently, lay villagers' attitudes to the State and hence the issue of legitimacy become focal points in discussion. It is argued that what is conceptualized by most villagers as the State is not co-extensive with its formal boundaries. Rather, it is associated with that which is 'modern' or 'European' and hence seen to be alien. This means not that the State is conceptualized in merely negative terms but rather that it achieves its legitimacy less on ideological grounds than from its role as a generous patron. This is due to the State's extraordinary wealth. It is argued that this form of legitimacy to some extent defines the roles it can play and makes it in some ways vulnerable but, on the other hand, enables the State to buy time to develop a political and administrative system that steers it clear of the common miseries that most other African States face. The study is based on a year's fieldwork between 1990 and 1998 in the medium-sized village of Letlhakeng. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French.

Namibia

**204 Crandall, D.P.**

Himba animal classification and the strange case of the hyena / D.P. Crandall.

In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2002), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 293-311 : fig.

Continent-wide in African folklore the hyena is depicted as a dull witted, easily duped creature, despite the fact that the hyena is also known as a cunning and dangerous predator. This article explores why in particular the Himba of northwestern Namibia entertain the characterization of the hyena as stupid yet from the management of their flocks and herds have experienced first hand how clever a predator the hyena is. For the Himba, the answer lies in the hyena's anatomy, in the perception that the hyena is a hermaphrodite. As such, the hyena stands at the margins of fixed social categories; it is neither this nor that but a hybrid, a creature acting outside of its proper bounds.

Among the Himba, such marginal people or creatures are not felt to be dangerous, rather, their primary characteristic is stupidity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

**205 Dieckmann, Ute**

'The vast white place': a history of the Etosha National Park in Namibia and the Hai//om / Ute Dieckmann.

In: *Nomadic Peoples*: (2001), n.s., vol. 5, no. 2, p. 125-153 : krt.

National Parks in Africa are not 'natural', timeless spaces: native people shaped these environments for millennia, before they were removed, making space for the creation of these now famous symbols of African nature and wildlife. Far from being 'authentic', wilderness has been imposed. The Etosha National Park in Namibia is one of many examples of such a process. This article deals with the history of this Game Reserve, and outlines the process of dispossession of the former inhabitants of the area, demonstrating that, contrary to its public image, Etosha was not and is not an 'island', a refuge for people tired of 'civilization'. The paper focuses on the developments which affected the Hai//om living within the park and examines the factors responsible for their removal in 1954. After a brief description of the precolonial and German colonial phases (1850-1915), the paper concentrates on the period of the South African administration, in particular the time prior to 1954, and the expulsion of the Hai//om. It also briefly examines developments during the period 1954-1990 and the political discussions after Namibian independence in 1990. The information presented is based mainly on archival sources collected in 1999 and interviews with Hai//om people conducted in 2000. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Spanish.

**206 Gewald, Jan-Bart**

Flags, funerals and fanfares: Herero and missionary contestations of the acceptable, 1900-1940 / Jan-Bart Gewald.

In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2002), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 105-117.

This article describes the contested relationship that existed between the Herero and German missionaries in Namibia between 1900 and 1940. It argues that Herero converted to Christianity with specific aims and intentions, which were not necessarily the same as those envisaged or intended by German missionaries. In taking on aspects of the modern world, through the mediation of the mission, the Herero came into conflict with the missionaries, especially in terms of their usage of particular skills, beliefs, attitudes and activities. Focusing on music and marching bands on the one hand, and funeral rites on the other, the article shows that specific forms of music, dress, and behaviour acquired by the Herero from the Lutheran mission were often transformed in ways that were considered unacceptable by the missionaries. Although the missionaries hoped to influence the everyday life of the Herero in such a manner as to conform to their ideas of what the modern world should be, in the end the Herero sought to live their lives on their own terms and on the basis of what they considered to be modernity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

South Africa

**207 Alden, Chris**

The chrysanthemum and the protea: reinventing Japanese-South African relations after apartheid / Chris Alden.

In: *African Affairs*: (2002), vol. 101, no. 404, p. 365-386.

This article examines relations between Japan and South Africa in the period after the end of apartheid. Despite expectations of closer cooperation between a Japanese government anxious to expand its influence in Africa and a South African government intent on attracting foreign investment and playing a leadership role in African affairs, the two States have had difficulty in reconstructing the terms of their relationship. The author argues that far from being a legacy of the past, the difficulties experienced

by the Japanese and South Africans in shaping a constructive relationship are rooted primarily in domestic bureaucratic and institutional conflicts within both countries that have served to obstruct and obscure the potential for greater cooperation. Notes, ref., sum.

**208 Alexander, Neville**

Manuel Castells and the new South Africa / Neville Alexander.

In: *Social Dynamics*: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 18-36.

This article examines the implications for South Africa of the arguments put forward in the second volume of Manuel Castells' three-volume analysis of the Information Age, viz. *The Power of Identity* (1997). The author confines himself to what he calls the Gretchen question of South African politics: the national question. He argues that Castells' analysis of the national question in the former Soviet Union is of utmost importance to South Africans, as it points to the danger of ignoring the social reality of ethnic and racial identities inherited from the past. Although Castells' caveat against 'fabricating' a South African identity must be accepted, the real problem in South Africa is that if national unity is not promoted, the country will fall apart into warring ethnic groups. In accordance with the projections of Castells, economic, political and sociocultural transformations in South Africa have catapulted its traditional communities into a crisis of identity. It is therefore of the utmost importance that strategies are developed which will reinforce the centripetal tendencies in the South African social formation. Bibliogr., notes, ref.

**209 Bénit, Claire**

The rise or fall of the 'community'? : post-apartheid housing policy in Diepsloot, Johannesburg / Claire Bénit.

In: *Urban Forum*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 47-66 : krt., tab.

In the relationship between the public authorities and informal settlements, housing is a major issue in contemporary Johannesburg, South Africa. In the new democratic context, urban housing policy involves discussions between the local authorities and informal settlement dwellers, who are often considered as a 'community'. This paper examines the case of Diepsloot, Johannesburg, in order to study the correlation between public intervention and the construction or destruction of the local 'community'. The settlement is marked by numerous internal social divisions which stem from a long history of public intervention. The diverse nature of the programmes of consolidation and provision of services launched with the aim of improving the living conditions of Diepsloot residents is even creating new divisions: inequalities according to revenue, date of arrival, place of origin or residential status; divisions created by public and private interests; and ethnic and political divisions. The case of Diepsloot confirms the necessity of keeping local authorities as the legitimate arbiter in conflicts of interest, as well as maintaining their decisionmaking and intervention capacities. Bibliogr., notes.

**210 Bradshaw, Gavin**

Truth, reconciliation and resolution in South Africa / Gavin Bradshaw.

In: *Africanus*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 77-100.

This article examines South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), as an attempt to resolve some of the more deep-rooted aspects of the South African conflict. The focus is on the broader aspects of the TRC - including its origins, the motivation behind its establishment and the terms of that establishment. Furthermore, it provides a critical evaluation of the efficacy of the TRC within the theoretical framework of the protracted social conflict paradigm of Burton, Azar and others. In particular, it examines the relationship between peace, justice and truth in the reconciliation process. Bibliogr., notes, ref.

**211 Buijs, Gina**

Rotating credit associations: their formation and use by poverty-stricken African women in Rhini, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape / Gina Buijs.  
In: *Africanus*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 27-42.

This article presents the research results of a project which investigated the role of rotating credit associations (RCAs) and other forms of voluntary savings schemes in assisting African people (mostly women) in poverty-stricken circumstances to provide for themselves and their families. The Eastern Cape, in which the project area of Rhini, Grahamstown, is situated, is among the poorest provinces in South Africa, with current estimates of unemployment running at over 65 percent. In these circumstances RCAs and other forms of savings schemes help poor women to make the most of what little resources they have. At the same time RCAs function as networking organizations where these women are able to make contacts who can assist them in joining business organizations such as *Ilinglethu*. The success of the organizations is due in no small measure to their tight-knit membership and values of honesty and trustworthiness. Members pride themselves on caring for one another and apart from the social aspects of the meetings, they also offer financial and practical assistance to bereaved families of members and in this way perform some of the functions of burial societies. The scarcity of waged employment in South Africa has meant that poor women, especially female heads of households, have created niches in the informal sector, buying and selling goods, to enable them and their dependants to survive. Membership of a RCA is a vital link in this process. Bibliogr., notes, ref.

**212 Burger, Johan**

Closing the gap - service delivery by regional government in South Africa / Johan Burger.  
In: *Politeia*: (2001), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 61-90 : fig.

The article explores whether regional (provincial) government in South Africa still has a role in service delivery within the context of present local government reforms and tendency to supra-state regionalism. Physical and socioeconomic development demands add another dimension to the context. Intergovernmental relations, the role of regional government in South Africa and contemporary requirements for service delivery are analysed to obtain some clarity within this context. Thereafter a large housing programme coordinated by a regional government institution - the integrated Serviced Land Project - serves as a case study analysis in search of an answer. It is concluded that the above factors will indeed impact on regional government in South Africa, to the extent that it may become marginalized or even redundant. It is then proposed that the continued existence and role of regional government should be linked to the notion of enabling government. Regional government should fulfil a dynamic role in closing the continuously changing gaps in service delivery between local governments on the one hand and between local and central government on the other. Bibliogr., notes, sum.

**213 Clark, Brigitte**

From rights to responsibilities? : an overview of recent developments relating to the parent/child relationship in South African common law / Brigitte Clark.  
In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 216-235.

This article examines the parent/child relationship in South African law in the light of recent legal developments in this country. It further assesses the influence of international conventions and the constitutionalization of children's rights on South African jurisprudence in this regard. The article further places the developments in South African child law within an international context with particular reference to developments in the law relating to parental authority and guardianship and developments in the law relating to corporal punishment and domestic violence. Children's rights to autonomy in medical decisionmaking are also analysed with special reference to recent proposals for changes by the South African Law Commission in its Review of the Child Care Act. The article includes some discussion of the position of extra-martial children and their relationship with their parents and concludes with a brief discussion of the socioeconomic rights of many poverty-stricken children in South Africa, especially those who will be affected

by the HIV/AIDS pandemic for whom there may well be no-one who assumes the role of parent. Notes, ref., sum.

**214 Du Plessis, Retha**

The narrative approach and community development: a practical approach / Retha Du Plessis.

In: *Africanus*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 76-92.

This article describes two of the development processes that were facilitated in the rural community of Philippolis in South Africa's Free State Province on the basis of Michael White's narrative approach. The narrative approach is based on social constructionism. It seeks to empower people to re-author a liberating or alternative story to the dominant problem-saturated story. The two examples discussed in detail are the story of the unbearable situation at the high school and the story of the unemployed of Bergmanshoogte. These examples illustrate that the narrative approach can create sustainable development projects. Bibliogr., sum.

**215 Fischer, Roger A.**

Südafrika oder: Gedanken zur Entwicklungsorientierung / Roger A. Fischer.

In: *Internationales Afrikaforum*: (2002), Jg. 38, Quart. 3, S. 271-276.

Die Frage, wie weit das staatliche Handeln eines Partnerlandes entwicklungsorientiert ist, gehört inzwischen zum festen Bestand der internationalen Entwicklungspolitik. In Deutschland ist sie eines der fünf Kriterien die über die Auswahl der Kooperationsländer sowie über Umfang und Struktur des jeweiligen Länderprogramms mitentscheiden. Unter dem Stichwort der Entwicklungsorientierung wird geprüft, wie weit der Staat des Partnerlands dazu beitragen will, die politische, ökonomische, soziale und ökologische Lage seiner Gesellschaft zu verbessern. Bei aller gebotenen Differenzierung kann Südafrika als besonders entwicklungsorientiert gelten. Dieser Beitrag zeigt am Beispiel Südafrikas, dass das Problem der Entwicklungsorientierung mit einigen Vorfragen verbunden ist, deren Lösung nicht klar auf der Hand liegen. Fußnoten.

**216 Haferburg, Christoph**

The informal settlement Phola Park in the context of Cape Town's plans for socio-spatial integration / Christoph Haferburg.

In: *Urban Forum*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 26-46 : krt.

This paper deals with urban development strategies in Cape Town, South Africa. It focuses on Cape Town's planning strategy for the spatial and economic integration of the South East sector, where the majority of its informal settlements are located, with the privileged sectors of the city. It discusses the Wetton-Lansdowne Corridor plan 1999-2004 within the Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) and examines how the planning initiatives for integration deal with the reality of informal settlements through the example of one of the settlements, Phola Park. Based on household survey data from 2000, the paper first discusses socioeconomic conditions in Phola Park, addressing the residential situation, demographic and socioeconomic trends and the level of infrastructure. It then turns to the planning strategies, briefly discussing their emergence, their aims, and the various planning assumptions in the corridor approach. These assumptions relate to the planners' perception of specific realities, the relationship between the plan and the actors on the ground, the role of business and investors, and the notion that corridors are in fact catalysts of integration. The corridor or the MSDF do not seem to have had any impact on Phola Park to date. The planning strategies obviously considered neither the opportunities nor the obstacles that Phola Park presents for the implementation of the corridor. Bibliogr.

**217 Haines, Richard J.**

Economic globalisation, industrial restructuring and development in the Eastern Cape Province: an examination of selected issues / Richard J. Haines, Peter Cunningham.  
In: *Africanus*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 56-76 : tab.

This article explores the impact of globalization and industrial restructuring on the Eastern Cape Province (South Africa), and examines selected macro- and micro-level aspects of the reshaping of the work environment in the province. It suggests that the engagement with the forces of globalisation is more complex, uneven and mediated than is often assumed. The first section deals with relevant trends in the region which have not occurred in isolation to developments regionally, nationally and internationally, such as the shift from a manufacturing to a service economy and the application of the World Wide Web. The second section of the article shows that defence offset projects in the Eastern Cape have been largely directed to the Coega Industrial Development Zone project, with little attempt by local and provincial governments to incorporate them in local economic development strategies. It is argued that the industrial participation projects from the large defence procurement package will not benefit the Eastern Cape much in structural terms; indeed, the incentives create further contradictions and undermine local capitalism, as well as alternative and more sustainable macro development options for the province. Bibliogr., notes, ref.

**218 Hilliard, Victor G.**

The role of organisational development as a concept in South African public institutions: the role of the departmental training officer / Victor G. Hilliard and Norman D. Kemp.  
In: *Politeia*: (2001), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 87-99 : tab.

Besides death and taxes, the other reality that managers can be relatively certain of is that they will have to manage change. A number of formalized techniques for changing and developing people exist. One of these techniques comprises the process of organizational development (OD). The essence of OD is, at its most basic level, the management of change. South Africa has been in a transitional phase for the past number of years and not only has a new ruling party taken over, but the public service has been transformed through affirmative action. The employee profile of the public service should approximate the demographic profile in the country. With change come challenges to manage that change effectively so that standards do not drop. It is here that OD becomes essential as to ensure organizational efficiency and effectiveness. This article illustrates how OD can be implemented in the public service. A short explanation of business process reengineering is also given to explain the linkages between the two techniques. Bibliogr., sum.

**219 Huchzermeyer, Marie**

Upgrading through the project-linked capital subsidy : implications for the strategies of informal settlement residents and their community organizations / Marie Huchzermeyer.  
In: *Urban Forum*: (2001), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 67-85.

This paper addresses a gap in the literature regarding the impact of post 1994 'upgrading' of informal settlements in South Africa through the project-linked capital subsidy. In particular, it focuses on implications for the strategies of residents and their community organizations. Two recent informal land occupations - Gunguluzi settlement near Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape and Kanana settlement 45 km south of Johannesburg - , where the author carried out research in 1998, are traced from invasion to formalization. The case studies expose the inadequacy of the project-linked capital subsidy as a mechanism for informal settlement improvement. In situ upgrading of informal settlements should not be funded through a mechanism that is designed for the delivery of standardized units on greenfield sites, which are then allocated to qualifying households. Development funding for upgrading should be granted for an entire informal settlement area, rather than being tied to individual households. This would allow the community organizations to explore alternative forms of development. Bibliogr.

**220 Jhazbhay, Iqbal**

South African political Islam : a preliminary approach towards tracing the Call of Islam's discourse(s) of struggle / Iqbal Jhazbhay.

In: *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*: (2002), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 225-231 : tab.

This paper undertakes a provisional study of one of South Africa's leading antiapartheid organizations, known as the 'Call of Islam', which was most active from its inception in 1984 until South Africa's first democratic elections in 1994. The study examines how this Muslim group makes order out of fragments of disorder by establishing signifying boundaries (conceptual, epistemological) between the inside and outside of Islam, the constitution of essentialist identities (the apartheid State, oppression) and the construction of binary differences (believer/'kafir', us/them, ideals/facts on the ground). The author argues that in the world of Islam, it is increasingly not what is inside the texts of Islam that matters but rather it is the map of the borders - the textualization of reality - that has come to matter most. Three forces that stand out for their discursive power in the Call of Islam are examined, viz. interpretation (dignity for all and Koran interpretation), political context (ANC culture) and postmodernity's speed (the acceleration of a globalizing world). Note, ref.

**221 Kgosimore, David L.**

White collar-crime: a phenomenon of post-apartheid South Africa? / David L. Kgosimore.

In: *Politeia*: (2001), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 91-103.

The frequency with which the media uncovers cases of white-collar crime creates the impression that this crime is a phenomenon of postapartheid South Africa. However, white-collar crime far antedates the new political order and is deeply engrained in the South African society. Business organizations, the government (as an organization) and its agents, are all capable of committing this crime. Although white-collar crime includes mainly activities for monetary gain, there is no reason why murder, torture, kidnapping and a host of other violent crimes - as committed on both sides of the political spectrum during the apartheid years - cannot qualify as white-collar crime. The reason is that, on the one hand, the police committed these crimes in the process of carrying out their duties. On the other hand, people who held positions of trust in liberation movements were also guilty of committing similar acts. White-collar crime is neither a phenomenon of the apartheid era nor that of the new South Africa. Those who were vociferous about the corrupt practices of the old regime have not proved themselves to be less corrupt. Bibliogr., sum.

**222 Kroukamp, Hendri**

Strengthening public administration and management through service delivery renewal in South African local government / Hendri Kroukamp.

In: *Politeia*: (2001), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 22-37: fig., tab.

In post-apartheid South Africa emphasis should not only be placed on creating a representative public sector, but also on public institutions which deliver services to improve the living conditions of all citizens. Renewed government programmes to assist in this transformation process have expenditure implications especially in the local government sphere. To ensure cost effectiveness and sufficient service delivery, it is important that emphasis should be put on continuous reviewing of programmes to deliver services. Service delivery must therefore be continually modernized, improved and directed to the interests of citizens. In order to enhance the ability of local authorities to deliver such services, local authorities need more resources as they currently experience severe cash flow difficulties. In this article the modernization of, and challenges facing quality service delivery are discussed. Suggestions are made regarding the role of public/private partnerships and alternative service delivery modes to improve service delivery. Attention is also paid to turning around the culture of non-payment for services and implementing policies of credit control and debt collection, which do not currently exist. Bibliogr., sum.

**223 Louw, Huma**

Process is power in small, grassroots participatory development efforts / Huma Louw.  
In: *Africanus*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 44-58.

At the local level, it is the small-scale participatory development efforts that bring about concrete changes that enable people to develop and become empowered. This is development from the inside, sustained and expanded by the people themselves. The Department of Social Work at the University of South Africa (Unisa), has accepted a Rogerian (Carl Rogers) person-centred orientation to community work. The work and experience of community workers who follow this orientation have affirmed repeatedly that the value of development efforts lies in the experience of the process as much as in the achievement of concrete changes. This article reflects on the power of the process that unfolds as efforts are made to improve the life situation of communities. Two small-scale participatory development stories are told to illustrate the process: 1. The elderly at Mmotong wa Perekesi (Limpopo Province), or the people who reclaimed traditional craft skills to improve their lives. 2. Dorcas community service - a group of recipients of food parcels regain dignity, develop skills and become self-employed. Bibliogr., sum.

**224 Maithufi, I.P.**

The recognition of the Customary Marriages Act of 1998 and its impact on family law in South Africa / I.P. Maithufi & J.C. Bekker.  
In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 182-197.

The article is an overview of the most important provisions of the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act of 1998 which came into operation on 15 November 2000. This Act is one of the most important pieces of legislation dealing with family law in South Africa since the adoption of the present constitutional dispensation. Before the passing of this Act, the only form of marriage recognized by South African law was a civil marriage. Customary marriages were recognized for certain defined purposes by express legislative enactments. Although legal pluralism in the field of marriage law still exists in South Africa, this Act represents a bold attempt by legislature to place customary marriages on the same footing as civil marriages. The law lays down the requirements for the validity of customary marriages, the legal status and capacity of the spouses of these marriages as well as the manner and grounds for dissolution of customary marriages. The most important effect of this legislation is that it changes the whole field of family law in that customary marriages are accorded the same protection as civil marriages by the South African legal system. Notes, ref., sum.

**225 Mireku, Obeng**

South African refugee protection system: an analysis of refugee status, rights and duties / by Obeng Mireku.  
In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee*: (2002), Jg. 35, Quart. 3, S. 399-413.

This article analyses the refugee protection system recently adopted in South Africa through a comparison with international refugee law. The principal thesis advanced in the article is that the refugee statute establishes a refugee protection system that is deeply rooted in human rights norms recognized under international conventions and reinforced by the domestic bill of rights. Accordingly, the article briefly outlines the genesis of the Refugee Act 1998 and traces the origin of its definition of refugee status to the UN and OAU conventions on refugees. This is then followed by an examination of the refugee determination procedure as well as the statutory and constitutional rights of refugees. Notes, ref., sum. (p. 354)

**226 Morange, Marianne**

Backyard shacks: the relative success of this housing option in Port Elizabeth / Marianne Morange.

In: Urban Forum: (2001), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 3-25: krt., tab.

This paper looks at the relative success of backyard shacks in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. It is based on interviews with both tenants and landlords between 1997 and 1999 in two townships, a black township and a coloured one. The success of backyard shacks appears to be directly linked to the housing crisis and does not result from clear residential and economic strategies. In this sense, backyard shacks may be considered a type of emergency accommodation that is likely to disappear, as suggested by trends in the late 1980s. Nevertheless, between 1991 and 1996, the total stock of backyard shacks increased from 354,000 to 400,000 units. The author argues that this success is due to backyard shacks' capacity to give access to the city centre, the township centre, and urban services; low rents resulting from a sophisticated regulation by the households themselves, which share the costs of urban services; and the fact that backyard shacks match flexibility with stability. The new South African housing policy, however, is based mainly on the promotion of fully subsidized home-ownership for the poor and seeks to eradicate informal housing, including backyard shacks. Bibliogr., note.

**227 Müller, Hans Peter**

The invention of religion: aspects of the South African case / Hans Peter Müller.

In: Social Dynamics: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 56-75.

This article examines the constructedness of culture and religion and shows how these constructions in an African context invariably derive from colonialism. Outlining two distinct discourses to be found in South Africa, the author compares the inclusive discourse associated with the ANC with the discourse of culture and religion as a marker of difference associated, for example, with Inkatha and the PAGAD movement (People Against Gangsterism and Drugs). He concludes that the genealogy of both discourses can be traced to fault lines left by the era of apartheid and colonialism. The colonial and apartheid definitions of difference in terms of religion were operationalized in the formal structures to create a logic of separation out of a complex social context. Current definitions of religion in the public sphere may exhibit more variety but there are significant continuities with the past. Bibliogr., notes, ref.

**228 Omar, A. Rashied**

Muslims and religious pluralism in post-apartheid South Africa / A. Rashied Omar.

In: Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs: (2002), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 219-224.

South Africans have experienced a unique history of interreligious solidarity in the struggle against apartheid. The first democratically elected government led by President Nelson Mandela committed itself to pursuing a public policy of religious pluralism. The author makes a distinction between religious plurality and religious pluralism, which relates to the quality of religious coexistence between the diverse religions within a specific context. He examines how this context has informed Muslim theology. The Islamic principle of freedom of belief challenges Muslims to develop clear ethics and find mechanisms to manage the differences of beliefs and theologies that exist in the world. How has this challenge been met in postapartheid South Africa? The option of a secular democratic South Africa, with active interaction between the State and all religious organizations, which not only have a constitutionally recognized sphere of autonomy, but collaborate with the State in tasks of mutual concern, was considered the most appropriate after the 1994 elections. Although religious pluralism has been one of the major beneficiaries of the postapartheid dispensation, the irony is that while in the past this religious pluralism was being driven by civil society from the ground, religious individuals who are too close to government are now driving it from the top. Another challenge confronting the interreligious movement is its lack of intrinsic motivations on the basis of which interfaith solidarity is sought. Ref.

**229 Ox, Erika**

Establishment of a crèche in the Popo Molefe informal settlement using a people-centred participatory approach / Erika Ox and Margaret O'Neil.

In: *Africanus*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 59-75.

This article describes the process of establishing a crèche in the informal settlement of Popo Molefe in the Hartebeespoort area of South Africa's Gauteng Province using a people-centred participatory approach. It illustrates the facilitation of the small-scale, people-centred development process (as described by Huma Louw in this issue of *Africanus*) and some of the difficulties that accompany it. It pays attention to the approach adopted, characteristics of the community (housing, political, social, economic and psychological environment), the identification of needs and resources, the establishment of an organization, and the planning, implementation and evaluation process. Bibliogr., sum.

**230 Pistorius, Tana**

Contract formation: a comparative perspective on the Model Law of Electronic Commerce / Tana Pistorius.

In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 129-156.

In a number of countries (including South Africa), existing legislation governing communication and storage of information is inadequate or outdated in that it does not contemplate the use of electronic messages in commerce. The need for legal certainty prompted the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (Uncitral) to establish a working group to draft legal rules on electronic commerce. The Uncitral Model Law on Electronic Commerce was adopted on 12 June 1996. This article examines firstly the background of the Model Law (ML) with reference to its objectives, scope, structure, and approach. Reference is made to the basic provisions which seek to give legal recognition to on-line contracting. Core definitions from Chapter I of the ML and the articles of Chapter III that deal with the legal recognition of the formation and validity of contracts concluded electronically, and the time and place of dispatch and receipt of data messages are discussed. Thereafter, the extent to which these provisions have become the international norm is reviewed. The recent legislative reforms in the United States, Australia and Canada to accommodate developments in electronic contracting are discussed. Lastly, the approach followed in the South African Electronic Communications and Transactions Bill is considered. Notes, ref., sum.

**231 Reddy, P.S.**

Intergovernmental relations in South Africa / P.S. Reddy.

In: *Politeia*: (2001), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 21-39.

Intergovernmental relations have become particularly significant in South Africa in the past five years as a result of the ushering in of democracy and the advent of a new government. The Interim Constitution (1993) and the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1996, were a watershed in the political history of the country. The theory and practice of intergovernmental relations have become an integral part of the South African political and constitutional scenario. This paper reviews the constitutional status of local government and examines intergovernmental relations in the context of the new dispensation and democratic governance. More specifically, it highlights the legislative and administrative provisions for facilitating intergovernmental relations in the context of cooperative governance and the new governmental system. The major problem areas and challenges currently being experienced at the local level relative to intergovernmental relations are also discussed. Bibliogr., sum.

**232 Smith, Benjamin W.**

The white camel of the Makgabeng / by Benjamin W. Smith and Johan A. Van Schalkwijk.

In: The Journal of African History: (2002), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 235-254 : foto's.

Research in the Northern Province of South Africa has revealed a surprising new rock art find: a painting of a camel. This paper investigates how and why a camel came to be painted in the remote rock art of the Makgabeng hills. Analysis of archival material allows one to attribute the painting to a Northern Sotho artist who was active in the first decade of the twentieth century. The purpose of the painting is revealed in its context: it forms part of a collection of paintings which ridicule elements of ineptitude in the ways of the new white intruders. The authors argue that this pointed humour helped the Makgabeng community to overcome some of the trauma of the displacement and violence which characterized the era of the first white settlement in northern South Africa. Notes, ref., sum.

**233 Thornton, Robert**

The 'landspace', land and landscapes in contemporary South Africa / Robert Thornton. In: Sociocultural anthropology at the turn of the century : voices from the periphery / ed. by Peter Skalnik. - Prague : SET OUT-Roman Mišek: (2000), p. 133-164.

Land has been a central term in South African history, the history of its politics, and the politics of its history. It is a fundamental value in the South African political economy, but this paper argues that its value is partly cultural, perhaps, even, primarily cultural. Land occupies a central place in the political imagination of all South Africans, and is central to their assessment of their own identity and sense of worth and wellbeing. The paper pays attention to the political context of the land crisis; the meaning of land in South African fine art, music and politics; land as both 'figure' and 'ground' in terms of a psychology of perception; the mutual representation of land and people; the political relationship to the land; the uncontrolled 'bush' as opposed to a landscape in which there are settled and 'civilized' areas; 'civil society' versus the 'rural' in African social thought; the misplacement of the categories 'rural' and 'urban' in the study of African society; the 'flatness' of African political space; and the South African double landscape: one roughly 'black' with African cultural roots, and the other roughly 'white' with European cultural roots. Bibliogr., notes, ref.

**234 Uys, Stanley**

Thabo Mbeki's presidency and policy : a psychological profile / Stanley Uys, James Myburgh.

In: Internationales Afrikaforum: (2002), Jg. 38, Quart. 3, S. 255-270.

This article analyses the presidency and the policy of South Africa's president Thabo Mbeki. In particular, it describes his political visions (concerning the new African Union (AU), the African Renaissance, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Nepad) and discusses his attitude towards Zimbabwe. Furthermore, the article presents Mbeki's approach to HIV/AIDS as well as his ideas about race.

**235 Van Delft, Wilfried**

Social work research within the context of the new social welfare policy of South Africa / Wilfried van Delft.

In: Africanus: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 7-26.

This article focuses on the paradigm shift that governs the new social welfare policies in South Africa as proclaimed in the South African White Paper on Social Welfare (1997), as well as the Financing Policy: Developmental Social Welfare Services (1999) document. These new policies changed the face of social welfare in South Africa. They emphasize the (cost) effective, outcome-based service delivery to the benefit of all South Africans, particularly the previously marginalized population. This requires social work to readdress its research focus and methodology in order to maintain its pivotal role in social welfare. Bibliogr., sum.

**236 Van Wyk, Jo-Ansie**

Water vir almal? : 'n voorlopige evaluering van die waterbeleid in Suid-Afrika (1994-1999) / Jo-Ansie Van Wyk.

In: Politeia: (2001), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 40-62 : tab.

Die ANC regering se Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsprogram (HOP, 1994 ) het die raamwerk gevorm waarvolgens beleidvernuwing in Suid-Afrika sou plaasvind. As beleidraamwerk het die HOP 'n aantal basiese behoeftes identifiseer, insluitend water en sanitasie. Hierdie artikel poog om in hierdie vroeë fase die waterbeleid in Suid-Afrika te evalueer en die impak daarvan te bepaal. Die artikel ondersoek 'policy relevant documents' soos wetgewing, beleidstandpunte en -inisiatiewe wat 'n bepaalde beleid bevorder. Klem word hoofsaaklik geplaas op die impak van die Wet op Waterdienste (Wet 108 van 1997) en die Nasionale Waterwet (Wet 36 van 1998). Verwysings, samev. in Engels.

**237 Vawda, Shahid**

Foreign migrants, governance and local development strategies : a case study of international African migrants in Durban / Shahid Vawda.

In: Sociocultural anthropology at the turn of the century : voices from the periphery / ed. by Peter Skalnik. - Prague : SET OUT-Roman Míšek: (2000), p. 105-123.

Durban (South Africa) has become a 'home' for a large number of migrants, particularly foreign entrepreneurs from other parts of Africa. Following a review of some theories of migration in the southern African context, this paper describes the way in which foreign immigrants from Africa arrive, occupy and create certain spaces in which to carry out their economic activities or functions and how they relate to the local government and other segments of a highly differentiated urban population. The examples of the Senegalese and Malawian migrant entrepreneurs in Durban serve as an illustration. The Senegalese have opted to live and work in the city centre, while the Malawians live and work in the urban periphery. Both groups rely on different strategies to survive. It appears that the Malawians have been able to settle among a multi-racial community in Durban with greater ease and generally benefit from State development policies. The Senegalese, however, feel the weight of Durban's discriminatory policies and practices against street trading, often played out with barely concealed xenophobia. A more constructive approach to street trading by foreign nationals may lead to potential benefits to the city. Notes, ref.

**238 White, Caroline**

Plotting ritual : rites of passage in contemporary Kwazulu-Natal / Caroline White.

In: Sociocultural anthropology at the turn of the century : voices from the periphery / ed. by Peter Skalnik. - Prague : SET OUT-Roman Míšek: (2000), p. 71-85.

This paper first examines in detail three ceremonies of the category 'rites of passage': a wedding, an 'umemula' (a ritual whereby the father recognizes his daughter's marriageable status) and a graduation in contemporary Kwazulu-Natal. Next, it offers explanations as to why people living in great poverty spend the money involved on something so ephemeral. The author argues that many people believe that traditional rituals must be carried out to ensure the protection of the ancestors; rituals create solidarity and social solidarity is necessary in creating the networks of mutual help and obligation that enable poor people to survive; and public ceremonies have a status-enhancing function. Another element which is particularly present in the local graduation ceremony is that of enacting, and hence reminding people of, relationships of power, authority and the obligation of high status. Notes, ref.

**239 Witchcraft violence and the law**

Witchcraft violence and the law / ed. John Hund. - Sovenga : University of the North Press, 2001. - V, 185 p. ; 20 cm. - (African legal studies ; 2)  
Met bibliogr.

Witchcraft accusations, killings and mob violence have sparked a problem of epidemic proportions in South Africa. Traditionally those accused of witchcraft practices were

expelled from their home villages. However, the passing of the Witchcraft Suppression Act (No. 3 of 1957, amended by Act No. 50 of 1970) made it a crime to accuse anyone of such practices and necessitated finding alternative ways of dealing with witchcraft. Since then it appears that suspected witches are killed rather than expelled. Accusations of witchcraft have also become a convenient way of getting rid of opponents or those who might be unpopular in a community. The escalation of witchcraft accusations has generated new forms of popular "justice" which threaten to destabilize the State's administration of justice. The contributions to this issue of 'African Legal Studies' focus on the problem of witchcraft violence and the law in South Africa. Anthony Minnaar discusses the legislative and legal challenges in combating witch purging and the related but dissimilar problem of 'muti' murder (murder for the body parts used in the making of potions). John Hund argues the need for legislation which will empower 'sangomas' (priest-diviners) to mediate in witchcraft accusation trials. Credo Mutwa, a Zulu shaman, expounds on 'sangoma' lore of the soul, and the curative, creative and psychic powers of 'sangomas'. Johannes Harnischfeger examines the witchcraft-State nexus in South Africa. Isak Niehaus provides a critical overview of the Ralushai Commission Report (1996) on witchcraft violence and ritual murders in the Northern Province.

## ISLANDS

### Madagascar

#### 240 Littérature orale à Madagascar et aux Comores

Littérature orale à Madagascar et aux Comores / [dir. et coordonné par Noël J. Gueunier]. - Paris : Publications INALCO, 2001. - 223 p. ; 25 cm. - (Études océan Indien ; no. 32)

Omslagtitel: Tradition orale à Madagascar et aux Comores. - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce numéro rassemble des études concernant la collecte des traditions et la recherche sur l'oralité à Madagascar et dans l'archipel des Comores. Titres: Le martin triste à Madagascar, ou comment naît un interdit "traditionnel" (Jean Bertin I. Ramamonjisoa); Fanorenana "töny tany" sy "fampanandroana tromba mpanjaka rano tantely valo sontso äñabo kitrely valo" na "talatala valo" (que l'on peut traduire en français par: L'érection d'un talisman de fondation, et le bain des esprits royaux à l'aide des huit gourdes d'hydromel et au-dessus des huit estrades) (Cyprien Mandihitsy); "Ndrenabo", un Ibonia antamboahoaka (Conte zafiraminia) (François Noiret); "Andrianabo", une version du mythe d'Ibonia dans le manuscrit de l'Ombiasy (1864-1870) (Noël J. Gueunier); "What the Kokolampo gave her": The origins of weaving in Androy (Sarah Fee); Le roi qui a la honte, versions malgaches du conte de Midas aux oreilles d'âne (Noël J. Gueunier); Fàlitse, incantations des devins-guérisseurs malgaches du Sud-Ouest (Cyprien Mandihitsy et Noël J. Gueunier); Rasia et Razaha, un genre poétique comorien en langue arabe (Ahmed Abdourohmane Daniel, dit Café).

### Reunion

#### 241 Actif, Nelly

Logement : état 1999 / Nelly Actif, Colette Pavageau, Olivier Bousquet.

In: Économie de la Réunion: (2001), no. 107, p. 11-22 : foto's, krt., tab.

Ce dossier rend compte de l'état du logement à la Réunion en 1999, en retenant deux axes principaux: les types de logement et les éléments de confort. Les logements collectifs restent limités à certaines zones urbaines. Ils appartiennent pour les deux tiers au secteur social, et abritent dans l'ensemble une population jeune et très mobile. La plupart des appartements (type d'habitat mal aimé) du secteur privé sont situés à Saint-Denis. Depuis 1990 le nombre de constructions traditionnelles diminue, même dans les communes à dominante rurale. Le taux de vacance des logements est assez élevé et touche en particulier Saint-Denis. Il s'agit surtout de logements sans confort

ou d'appartements à louer dans le secteur privé. Si l'absence d'eau ou d'électricité est rare, un logement habité sur dix ne dispose pas du confort sanitaire de base, et ces logements sont fortement concentrés dans l'Ouest de l'île. L'amélioration des conditions de vie comporte l'installation de l'eau chaude, la meilleure évacuation des eaux usées, l'installation du chauffage dans les communes où les températures sont plus basses en hiver, la climatisation dans les parties de l'île où les températures dépassent 30 degrés en été. Ce dossier se clôt sur un entretien avec Olivier Tretout, chef du service de l'habitat, de l'aménagement et de l'urbanisme à la direction départementale de l'économie.

## 242 Boum

Le boum des services / Nelly Actif ... [et al.].

In: Économie de la Réunion: (2002), no. 111, p. 11-22 : graf., krt., tab.

Le nombre d'emplois dans l'île de la Réunion a augmenté de 19 pour cent entre 1990 et 1999. La plupart des emplois supplémentaires ont été créés dans le secteur tertiaire, qui représente 80 pour cent de l'emploi et comporte désormais plus d'ouvriers que l'agriculture, la construction et l'industrie réunies. La situation de la Réunion est très différente de celle d'îles similaires comme Maurice, qui continue à faire une large place à l'agriculture et à l'industrie manufacturière. Mais la croissance de l'emploi s'est largement faite sous des statuts précaires, en contrat d'emploi aidé par l'État ou en contrat à durée déterminée dans le secteur privé. Cependant, l'intérim demeure un phénomène très minoritaire à la Réunion, par contraste avec la métropole. Les jeunes et les femmes sont les plus touchés par la précarité. Il est vrai que les contrats à durée déterminée représentent pour les jeunes une étape vers l'emploi stable. Le travail à temps partiel, qui est aussi une forme de précarité, touche aussi les hommes qui souhaiteraient augmenter leur durée de travail. Près d'un emploi sur deux est exercé dans le service public: éducation, santé, action sociale, administration ou activités associatives, le personnel ayant un profil différent dans ces divers secteurs. Secteur dynamique et en pleine expansion, les services aux entreprises participent à l'élévation générale des qualifications dans la population réunionnaise.

## 243 Cheung Chin Tun, Yvon

L'enseignement secondaire : démocratiser et orienter / Yvon Cheung Chin Tun, Fabrice Payet, Colette Pavageau.

In: Économie de la Réunion: (2000), no. 105, p. 11-22 : foto, graf., tab.

Dès la sixième, le niveau moyen des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire dans le département de la Réunion est plus faible qu'en France métropolitaine, surtout en mathématiques. Ce faible niveau s'explique en partie par la plus forte proportion de catégories sociales défavorisées, où l'écart est particulièrement fort, mais dans tous les cas les résultats sont plus mauvais qu'en métropole à catégorie sociale équivalente. Les élèves réunionnais issus de milieux défavorisés forment les deux tiers des classes de sixième des collèges publics et la moitié d'entre eux a pris du retard dès l'école primaire. La majorité des élèves qui n'ont pas pris de retard s'oriente vers le second cycle général, et les élèves en retard, vers le cycle professionnel, ou sortent du système scolaire public. Les filles ont moins de retard et choisissent davantage l'enseignement général. L'origine sociale joue un rôle déterminant pour l'orientation et la réussite scolaire. La série scientifique du bac général est la plus prisée par les catégories favorisées, alors que les élèves issus des catégories sociales moyennes ou défavorisées se présentent au bac technologique ou professionnel. La sélection sociale s'accroît à la sortie du lycée, lors de la recherche du premier emploi. Les contrats d'insertion, et notamment les emplois-jeunes, ont permis de limiter le chômage et de mettre le pied à l'étrier à certains jeunes. Les jeunes à faible qualification sont de plus en plus exclus du marché du travail. Les filles connaissent plus de difficultés que les garçons à tous les niveaux de formation. Un entretien avec Christian Larbaut, inspecteur d'académie et inspecteur pédagogique régional, reprend les points traités dans ce dossier.

## 244 Familles

Familles / Jamel Mekkaoui ... [et al.].

In: *Economie de la Réunion*: (2001), no. 110, p. 11-22 : ill., graf., krt., tab.

La famille reste le mode de vie largement dominant à la Réunion. Elle est structurée autour du couple, mais le groupe familial s'est réduit avec la raréfaction des familles nombreuses et des familles élargies. De plus en plus de couples ne sont pas mariés. La montée de l'union libre accompagne celle du chômage. Les deux conjoints travaillent dans un couple sur quatre seulement. Le nombre de familles monoparentales a augmenté depuis 1990. La part en reste de 24 pour cent; élevée par rapport à ce qu'elle est en France métropolitaine, cette part est relativement faible par rapport aux autres départements d'outre-mer. Un nouveau type de femme chef de famille apparaît ainsi: plus âgée (35-50 ans), plus diplômée, mieux insérée sur le marché de l'emploi. Une famille est considérée comme nombreuse à partir de quatre enfants. Sa situation économique et sociale est souvent difficile. Beaucoup vivent dans l'Ouest de l'île. Seize pour cent de la population vit dans une famille élargie ou "ménage complexe" ; une famille sur dix héberge une personne isolée ou une autre famille, jeunes parents, ou grands-parents. Cependant, les ménages complexes voient leur part baisser, et les ménages d'une personne s'accroissent (5 pour cent de la population).

## 245 Migrants de retour

Migrants de retour / Claude-Valentin Marie ... [et al.].

In: *Economie de la Réunion*: (2001), no. 109, p. 11-22 : foto's, graf., tab.

Ce dossier sur la migration à la Réunion montre que la situation des natifs de l'île qui ont effectué au moins un séjour de plus de six mois hors du département est éminemment variable. De nombreux jeunes rentrés sans qualification sont au chômage. De fait, les Réunionnais en métropole sont plus nombreux que les migrants de retour. Le rôle d'encadrement des institutions est important, car l'émigration est un enjeu sociopolitique majeur qui n'est pas laissé à la seule initiative des populations concernées. Le service militaire, la recherche d'un emploi, le regroupement familial et la poursuite des études constituent les pôles principaux autour desquels s'organise la migration. Hors de la modalité du service national, les femmes apparaissent plus nombreuses, et pour elles c'est le regroupement familial qui est la première raison du départ. Les durées de séjour à l'extérieur sont aussi plus longues pour les femmes que pour les hommes. Les étudiants et les migrants des années 1970 ont une situation plutôt privilégiée, contrastant avec celle, souvent précaire, des jeunes sans qualification et des militaires de retour de la métropole après 1990, période d'augmentation du chômage. Malgré l'accent mis sur le concept de mobilité, la migration présente peu d'avantage pour l'emploi à qualification égale. Les appelés ne prolongent guère leur séjour en métropole et retrouvent au retour les mêmes difficultés d'emploi que les non-migrants.

## 246 Point

Le point sur le RMI / Éric Mariotti ... [et al.].

In: *Economie de la Réunion*: (2000), no. 104, p. 11-22 : foto, graf., krt., tab.

Le RMI (revenu minimum d'insertion) est une pièce maîtresse de l'aide sociale à la Réunion. Le nombre d'allocataires a augmenté de 10 000 depuis la fin de 1996 sous l'effet de l'extension du chômage de longue durée et des nouvelles dispositions législatives élargissant le champ des ayants droit. Les érémites ne constituent pas une population homogène. On distingue quatre profils-types en fonction de la situation des allocataires sur le marché du travail et de leur engagement dans un réseau de relations. La situation la plus difficile est celle des femmes plutôt âgées élevant seules des enfants. Le groupe des hommes âgés et vivant seuls est le plus large avec 37 pour cent des érémites. Ils connaissent des problèmes similaires au groupe précédent. L'insertion professionnelle des jeunes se révèle difficile. Les hommes moins jeunes et vivant en couple sont assez bien insérés. Les érémites ont eu accès aux appartements du secteur social et à la propriété d'une maison individuelle. Ils vivent pourtant encore souvent en habitat traditionnel avec un niveau de confort réduit. Dans l'ensemble, les ménages allocataires ont un niveau de vie moitié moindre que l'ensemble de la population. Cependant, les ménages des érémites les plus favorisés ont paradoxalement

un niveau de vie supérieur à certains ménages qui n'ont pas droit au RMI, cette situation ne s'observant pas en métropole. L'évaluation des effets de l'alignement du RMI sur les barèmes métropolitains montre que les ressources des allocataires actuels augmenteront de 28 pour cent environ, et que c'est de plus le niveau de vie de toute une frange de la population réunionnaise qui en sera accru.

## **247 Ville**

La ville s'étale / Franck Temporal ... [et al.].

In: Économie de la Réunion: (2001), no. 108, p. 11-22 : foto's, krt., tab.

L'espace est rare dans l'île de la Réunion. Cinq quartiers nouveaux ont émergé ex nihilo dans la dernière décennie du vingtième siècle, doublant ou triplant leur parc de logements depuis 1990. La population y est plutôt jeune, avec un style de vie moderne. Cependant, les profils sociologiques sont contrastés. Dans l'ensemble, les villes réunionnaises sont très peu denses et offrent l'aspect de "villes-jardins", où la moitié de la surface reçoit moins de cinq logements par hectare. La surface urbaine a augmenté de moitié depuis 1990, mais la densification n'a pas suivi la croissance démographique. L'étalement des villes s'est poursuivi sur des zones rurales d'habitat diffus. Le milieu rural rassemble un peu moins de 100 000 Réunionnais, dont un bon tiers se concentre dans les bourgs. Par un phénomène de bascule, la population rurale a d'une part conquis des parcelles jusque là inhabitées, d'autre part quitté des zones trop enclavées.