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AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

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Abstracts produced by
Michèle Boin, Elvire Eijkman, Katrien Polman,
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EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

African Studies Abstracts Online covers edited works (up to 50 in each issue) and a wide range of journals in the field of African studies. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned. Just over half of these are English-language journals, just under a quarter are French, and most of the rest are German. A few Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese-language journals are also covered. Some 40 percent of all the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines and current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are, with rare exceptions, not scanned.

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

Contents and arrangement

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

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

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

In addition, each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online* contains a list of periodicals abstracted which provides information on title, current place of publication and ISSN of all periodicals from which articles have been selected, as well as indicating which issues of the periodical in question have been covered. A complete list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting or indexing is available on the African Studies Centre website at: http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Abstracts/

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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Vol. 15, no. 3 (2004); vol. 15, no. 4 (2004); vol 16, no. 1 2005)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Dossier

Dossier spécial : actes de la conférence AFD/EUDN : pauvreté, inégalités et croissance : quels enjeux pour l'aide au développement ? : Paris, 13 novembre 2003 / [contrib. de Sarah Marniesse... et al.]. - Paris : La documentation française, 2005. - 235 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique contemporaine, ISSN 0002-0478 ; no. 211) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce numéro spécial d''Afrique contemporaine' comprend les actes de la conférence organisée conjointement par l'AFD (Agence française de développement) et le réseau de chercheurs européens EUDN (European Development Research Network), le 13 novembre 2003 à Paris, sur le thème 'pauvreté, inégalités, croissance: quels enjeux pour l'aide publique au développement?'. Les contributions publiées ici font constamment référence à des situations africaines, mais au cœur d'analyses relevant d'une approche comparative sur un thème non géographique. Sommaire: Introduction thématique (Sarah Marniesse et Robert Peccoud); Le triangle pauvreté, croissances, inégalités (François Bourguignon); Commentaires sur l'intervention de François Bourguignon (Denis Cogneau et Pierre-Noël Giraud); La microéconomie de la pauvreté et des inégalités (Stefan Dercon); Commentaires sur l'intervention de Stefan Dercon (Sylvie Lambert et Daniel Cohen); Inégalités, croissance et politiques redistributives (Orazio Attanasio et Chiara Binelli); Commentaires sur l'intervention de Orazio Attanasio et Chiara Binelli (Christian Morrisson); Le développement décentralisé (Jean-Philippe Platteau); Commentaires sur l'intervention de Jean-Philippe Platteau (Finn Tarp et Thomas Barnebeck Andersen). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

2 Genocide

Genocide, war crimes and the West : history and complicity / ed. by Adam Jones. - London [etc.] : Zed Books, 2004. - 424 p. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-8427-7190-6 geb.

Genocide and war crimes are increasingly the focus of scholarly and activist attention. Much controversy exists over how, precisely, these grim phenomena should be defined and conceptualized. This collection of essays tackles this controversy. In the opening and closing sections of the book, analytical issues are considered, including questions of responsibility for genocide and war crimes, and institutional responses at both the domestic and international levels. The central section is devoted to an unprecedentedly

broad range of original case studies of Western involvement, or alleged involvement, in war crimes and genocide. The book contains seven Africa-related contributions: Jan-Bart Gewald: Imperial Germany and the Herero of southern Africa: genocide and the quest for recompense. Raphaëlle Branche: Torture and other violations of the law by the French army during the Algerian War. Thomas Turner: Crimes of the West in Democratic Congo: reflections on Belgian acceptance of "moral responsibility" for the death of Lumumba. Mohamed Diriye Abdullahi: In the name of the Cold War: how the West aided and abetted the Barre dictatorship of Somalia. Linda R. Melvern: The Security Council: behind the scenes in the Rwanda genocide. Francis Njubi Nesbitt: Coming to terms with the past: the case for a Truth and Reparations Commission on slavery, segregation, and colonialism. World Conference Against Racism: Declarations on the transatlantic slave trade. [ASC Leiden abstract]

3 SOAS

SOAS since the sixties / ed. by David Arnold and Christopher Shackle. - London : School of Oriental and African Studies, 2003. - VI, 185 p., xvi p. pl. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bijl.
ISBN 0-7286-0353-5

This book is an official account of the history of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London from 1967-2003. The book focuses on the styles and achievements of the Directors and their senior managers; the main areas of academic expertise, the Schoolś Library and archives; and the SOAS estate. It also contains a summary of Sir Cyrill Philipś history of SOAS 1917-1967. The contributors of the book are all senior SOAS staff. [ASC Leiden abstract]

4 Dossier

Dossier spécial : actes de la conférence AFD/EUDN : pauvreté, inégalités et croissance : quels enjeux pour l'aide au développement ? : Paris, 13 novembre 2003 / [contrib. de Sarah Marniesse... et al.]. - Paris : La documentation française, 2005. - 235 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique contemporaine, ISSN 0002-0478 ; no. 211) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce numéro spécial d''Afrique contemporaine' comprend les actes de la conférence organisée conjointement par l'AFD (Agence française de développement) et le réseau de chercheurs européens EUDN (European Development Research Network), le 13 novembre 2003 à Paris, sur le thème 'pauvreté, inégalités, croissance: quels enjeux pour l'aide publique au développement?'. Les contributions publiées ici font constamment référence à des situations africaines, mais au cœur d'analyses relevant d'une approche comparative sur un thème non géographique. Sommaire: Introduction

thématique (Sarah Marniesse et Robert Peccoud); Le triangle pauvreté, croissances, inégalités (François Bourguignon); Commentaires sur l'intervention de François Bourguignon (Denis Cogneau et Pierre-Noël Giraud); La microéconomie de la pauvreté et des inégalités (Stefan Dercon); Commentaires sur l'intervention de Stefan Dercon (Sylvie Lambert et Daniel Cohen); Inégalités, croissance et politiques redistributives (Orazio Attanasio et Chiara Binelli); Commentaires sur l'intervention de Orazio Attanasio et Chiara Binelli (Christian Morrisson); Le développement décentralisé (Jean-Philippe Platteau); Commentaires sur l'intervention de Jean-Philippe Platteau (Finn Tarp et Thomas Barnebeck Andersen). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

AFRICA

GENERAL

5 État

État, individus et réseaux dans les migrations africaines / sous la dir. de Luc Sindjoun. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 358 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6596-1

Les recherches proposées dans cet ouvrage se fondent sur une approche compréhensive des États africains à l'épreuve des migrations. Pour envisager une sociologie des migrations en Afrique, il est nécessaire de prendre en considération l'État comme cadre effectif ou virtuel d'organisation de l'espace. Dans le cadre du GRAPS (Groupe de recherches administratives politiques et sociales), on entend rompre avec les dichotomies institutées: d'un côté le nationalisme, de l'autre le cosmopolitisme; d'un côté le réalisme, de l'autre le transnationalisme. On met aussi l'accent sur l'importance des logiques individuelles et le jeu individus-États dans l'interaction migrations-individus. Étudier les migrations en Afrique permet de montrer l'intégration humaine et sociale du continent et de revisiter les débats sur la crise de l'État en Afrique, sur l'opposition individus/États ou encore individus/groupes. Contributions: La politique migratoire du Cameroun: la rigidité normative à l'épreuve des flux humains (Pascal Déjoli Mbogning) - La liberté d'aller et venir (Golfe de Guinée, Léopold Donfack Sokeng) - L'installation des Camerounais au Gabon et en Guinée-Équatoriale. Les dynamiques originales d'exportation de l'État d'origine (Yves Alexandre Chouala) - Les réfugiés burundais et rwandais au Cameroun (Martin Dieudonné Ebolo) - La région transfrontalière à l'épreuve de la régulation et de la tolérance de l'immigration (Lydie Ella Meye) - L'État sédentaire à

l'épreuve des migrations des populations nomades. "Pygmées" aka et baka dans le bassin du Congo (Patrice Bigombe Logo) - Communautarisme pahouin, néorégionalisme et migrations (Louis-Marie M. Nkoum-Me-Ntseny) - De la migration à la crise identitaire: quelle citoyenneté pour les migrants igbo au Cameroun? (Blaise-Jacques Nkene) - Gouvernement des conduites et conduites de gouvernement dans les associations camerounaises de Libreville (Gabon). Sens, puissance et interdépendance des filières de circulation humaine (Mathias Éric Owona Nguini) - Pour une philosophie de l'immigration en Afrique: entre individualisme, communautarisme et cosmopolitisme (André-Marie Yinda Yinda). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

6 Abrahamsen, Rita

A breeding ground for terrorists? : Africa & Britain's 'war on terrorism' / Rita Abrahamsen - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 677-684.

UK Prime Minister Tony Blair has famously described Africa as a 'scar on the conscience of the world', drawing attention to the UK's moral and humanitarian obligations towards the continent. This article argues that New Labour's increasing attention to Africa is best understood in the context of an ongoing 'securitization' of the continent, which received added impetus following the events of September 11, 2001. Through this securitization, interactions and dealings with Africa are gradually shifting from the category of 'development/humanitarianism' towards a category of 'risk/fear/threat', so that today the continent is increasingly mentioned in the context of the 'war on terrorism'. While the main responses to Africa's problems are still drawn predominantly from traditional development policies, there are subtle, yet significant changes in New Labour's policies and practices that may have significant future implications for Africa and its peoples. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

7 Abramovici, Pierre

United States: the new scramble for Africa / Pierre Abramovici - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 685-690 : krt.

United States political and military interest in Africa has increased significantly in recent years. Under the pretext of the war on terrorism, the US is turning its diplomatic and military attention to the continent's oil and natural gas supplies. That is clear from Secretary of State Colin Powell's visit to Gabon and Angola in September 2002, and from President George Bush's tour of Senegal, Nigeria, Botswana, Uganda and South Africa in July 2003, as well as the tour, in March 2004, of Ghana, Algeria, Nigeria, Angola, South Africa, Namibia, Gabon, São Tomé, Niger and Tunisia by the deputy

commander of the US army's European command US-EUCOM, General Charles Wald. Washington's indirect involvement in March 2004 in a military operation by Sahel countries Mali, Chad, Niger and Algeria against the terrorist Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat, a first operation in Africa, confirmed the close cooperation between the US and Algeria. This paper shows that the US is quietly establishing military training and equipment links with a number of countries to secure future supply links. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 Afrique

Afrique en guerre / sous la dir. de Alexie Tcheuyap. - Québec : Université Laval, 2003. - 173 p. ; 23 cm. - (Études littéraires, ISSN 0014-214X ; vol. 35, no. 1, hiver 2003) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Frans en Engels.
ISBN 2-920949-26-8

Selon le présent dossier, un élément récurrent de nombreux romans africains francophone est formé par le thème de la violence née de la conjugaison du (néo)colonialisme, des dictatures, des dérives "ethniques" et des enjeux du capitalisme mondial. Le discours romanesque devient porteur de l'expérience de la douleur, du sang et de la transgression de certaines limites. Il s'agit dans ce dossier de déterminer ces permanences dans les littératures africaines francophones, et principalement dans le roman. Alexie Tcheuyap fait ressortir une typologie de l'écrit inspiré par la guerre en Afrique; Pius Ngandu Nkashama traite des enfants soldats et des guerres coloniales, en insistant sur la continuité dans la mythologisation des faits d'armes dans la littérature; Armelle Cressent analyse la démarche "paradoxale" de Mongo Béti; Sélom Komlan Gbanou évoque l'auteur algérien Azzédine Bounemeur et la guerre d'Algérie; Justin K. Bisanswa examine la façon dont est rendue la guerre dans quatre romans de V. Y. Mudimbe, qui sont vus comme une parabole; Josias Semujanga considère les méandres du récit du génocide dans le roman L'aîné des orphelins de Thierno Monénembo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

9 Appiagyei-Atua, Kwadwo

A rights-centred critique of African philosophy in the context of African development / Kwadwo Appiagyei-Atua - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 53-77.

African philosophy and African scholarship on human rights seem to have gone their separate ways. This is in spite of the fact that both discourses are a reaction to the biased, ethnocentric philosophical and anthropological writings of European scholars

that led to a distortion of the African reality. The author links up both discourses and defines a common agenda for them: how a practical application of both can contribute towards the attainment of development for Africa. The importance of establishing the African philosophy-African rights nexus is founded on the author's central contention that rights exercise holds the key to the attainment of sustainable holistic development for Africa. The holistic tradition represents a more realistic exposition of African philosophy and offers a better stance for using philosophy to address Africa's multidimensional problems. The author also contends that Akan philosophy is more related to the holistic school. The final question is what role Akan philosophy can play in the promotion and protection of rights in Africa. This question is discussed in conclusion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Bachand, Rémi

Privatisation des soins de santé en Afrique: une solution miracle au bénéfice (et au détriment) de qui? / Rémi Bachand - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 1-19.

L'idéologie néo-libérale prônant le retrait de l'État des responsabilités de régulation sociale a eu des répercussions nombreuses vis-à-vis de la livraison des soins de santé en Afrique. Afin de combler le trou béant causé par le retrait des institutions publiques, les institutions financières internationales ont plaidé pour une croissance du rôle des acteurs privés dans la livraison des soins de santé. Cet article part de la problématique de la privatisation des mécanismes de livraison des soins de santé en Afrique et la 'marchandisation' de la santé par le biais de l'utilisation de mécanismes propres au marché afin de mobiliser les ressources. L'analyse développée utilise beaucoup d'éléments cueillis lors de recherches conduites en Afrique de l'Est, et plus spécialement en Tanzanie et en Ouganda. La première partie identifie les acteurs principaux vers qui on se tourne afin de livrer ces soins, à savoir le secteur privé à but non lucratif (principalement des ONG) et le secteur privé à but lucratif. La deuxième partie évalue les effets des nouveaux mécanismes de mobilisation des ressources, à savoir les frais d'usager et les régimes d'assurance. L'article conclut que cette marchandisation de la santé doit être considérée comme une menace à l'atteinte du droit à la santé. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

11 Bujra, Janet

AIDS as a crisis in social reproduction / Janet Bujra - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 631-638.

Using the conceptual framework of social reproduction as a way of reassessing the AIDS crisis in Africa, this paper finds contradictory tendencies: a devastating impact on agricultural modes of livelihood which sustain the majority and which enable workers to present themselves as cheap labour, but also a crisis for the reproduction of capital as its supply of such labour is depleted. The impact on and response to the epidemic by the State is explored as well as its reflection of marked gender and class inequalities. Conversely the impetus to certain fractions of capital which benefit from AIDS and the confrontation of the State and pharmaceutical companies by an emergent populist movement demanding the right to treatment, exposes the extent to which transformation rather than simple reproduction is in evidence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

12 Cafuri, Roberta

Les musées africains en ligne : du public local au public mondial / Roberta Cafuri - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 176, p. 923-936.

Ce travail est une réflexion autour des représentations des cultures africaines et du nouveau rapport entre musée et visiteurs sortant de la visite d'un musée virtuel. Le scénario multimédia possède, en effet, une structure particulière: tout en ne remplaçant pas le parcours dans l'espace-musée ou le contact physique avec les objets, le musée en ligne donne cependant naissance à différents modèles de visite virtuelle : par imitation, par immersion, par substitution et par analogie. Ces types de remodelage de l'espace muséal s'inscrivent dans le processus par lequel les individus et les groupes sociaux organisent et modifient les espaces où ils vivent. Ce faisant, ils transforment les hiérarchies et les frontières qui les séparent et qui les structurent en distances, articulations et connexions. Tout comme le territoire, internet et les sites web des musées africains sont le scénario d'une politique de l'espace qui non seulement oppose des intérêts économiques, mais négocie aussi des réseaux de solidarité interethniques ou rend évidente l'exclusion raciale. La fracture numérique rend évidemment inefficace les potentialités des musées africains en ligne dans les pays non occidentaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

13 Calchi Novati, Giampaolo

Il colonialismo e l'Africa : l'opera storiografica di Carlo Giglio / a cura di Giampaolo Calchi Novati. - Roma : Carocci, 2004. - 132 p. ; 22 cm. - (Studi storici Carocci ; 76) - Bibliogr.: p. [109]-119. - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 88-430-3314-X

The historiography of colonialism in Africa has for a long period of time been influenced by an approach as to methodology and content which has allowed little to no space for the historical processes underway in Africa itself, not even vis-à-vis the elements of reciprocity in the relationship between Europe and its former colonies. This has resulted in the adoption of a perspective which is not totally adequate in order to capture the transformations brought about through European expansion. The figure of Carlo Giglio has played an extremely important role in this context, as the titleholder of the first academic chair in the history and institutions of Afro-Asian countries at the University of Pavia. This book, through contributions by Italian specialists and a renowned professor from the University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (whose text is both in Italian and in an English translation), analyses the work of Carlo Giglio as historian and curator of documentary sources, and reconstructs in more general terms the evolution of Italian universities and culture with regard to Africa and colonialism. Authors: Salvatore Bono, Giampaolo Calchi Novati, Federico Cresti, Pier Giacomo Magri, Vittorio Morabito, Marco Mozzati, Bahru Zewde. [Book abstract]

14 Chouala, Yves Alexandre

Contribution des armées au jeu démocratique en Afrique / par Yves Alexandre Chouala - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 4, p. 548-574.

L'armée est, dans l'Afrique du lendemain des indépendances, le principal échiquier sur lequel l'acquisition de la position dominante donne le plus de chance de conduire à la conquête du pouvoir. Le passage à la démocratie s'est par conséquent fait, dans la plupart des cas, avec et surtout contre l'armée. En période de démocratisation, l'armée reste un protagoniste majeur du jeu politique, un acteur essentiel dans les luttes de conquête, de monopole et de conservation du pouvoir d'État. Le comportement politique de l'armée est une problématique majeure, qui permet d'approfondir la réflexion sur le renforcement de la démocratie et de l'État de droit au sein du continent. Dans les pays où l'armée n'a pas eu à prendre le pouvoir et qui sont gouvernés par des régimes civils, comment l'armée peut-elle participer au jeu démocratique de manière à contribuer à son enracinement et à sa consolidation, dans l'organisation d'un jeu consensuel, équitable et transparent? Dans ceux dans lesquels l'armée est au pouvoir par l'intermédiaire des chefs militaires, comment celle-ci peut-elle intervenir dans le jeu démocratique sans risque d'affirmer un parti pris pour les chefs militaires en vertu des affinités de corps? La mutation consisterait pour elles au passage de l'état de simples gardes prétoriennes à celui de corps républicains travaillant et agissant au nom de l'intérêt collectif de la nation, de passer d'armées à noyau ethno-régional à des armées nationales. Les membres des

forces armées devraient impérativement se mettre en disponibilité pour participer au jeu politique en tant que citoyens et non en tant que militaires. Il faudrait aussi développer une nouvelle philosophie de la défense et de la souveraineté nationale. Le défi est d'allier la légalité républicaine et constitutionnelle au respect et à la protection des aspirations populaires. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Collins, Daryl

African equity markets and the process of global financial integration / Daryl Collins and Mark Abrahamson - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 658-683 : tab.

Have advances in global communication meant that global financial integration can now precede regional integration? This paper examines this question with reference to Africa. First, it measures, on a sector-by-sector basis, the extent to which African equity markets are globally integrated. Second, it repeats the methodology on a regional basis. Considering that most countries probably begin trading internationally by buying and selling from neighbouring countries, it may be argued that countries should be expected to integrate regionally before integrating globally. This hypothesis is tested by comparing the integration measures between the regional and global tests over the same time period. Finally, it may be argued that it is the advances in communication and the breakdown of international barriers over the last two decades that could have altered the process of financial integration. Therefore, to establish whether the process of integration has changed over time, the entire methodology is repeated on a current European dataset and one from the 1970s. The results of this test are then compared with the findings from the current African dataset analysis, which is based on information on Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The results show that, even in this age of instant and affordable communication, African countries still largely appear to follow a traditional process of regional integration before global integration. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Conflits

Conflits de mémoire / sous la dir. de Véronique Bonnet ; avec la collab. de Christophe Pradeau et François Simonet. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 365 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6534-1

Le présent ouvrage est le fruit d'un colloque qui s'est tenu les 8 et 9 mars 2002 à l'Université Paris 13. Deux axes de recherche ont été proposés aux chercheurs: les

conflits de mémoire liés à la Seconde Guerre mondiale et ceux ayant trait à l'histoire postcoloniale. Des cinq parties qui composent l'ensemble du livre, trois (intitulées: Ethnisme, totalitarisme et génocide; Divergences mémorielles: le Maghreb; Mémoire et réception) comprennent des contributions concernant plus particulièrement le continent africain. Titres des textes: La Shoah et le génocide des Rwandais tutsis: deux constructions obliques des mémoires enfantines (Véronique Bonnet) - Sens et puissance de la littérature (Boniface Mongo-Mboussa) - La politique de la mémoire au XXe siècle en Afrique : 'poussière rouge' de G. Slovo et 'Murambi, le livre des ossements' de B. B. Diop (Romuald Fonkoua) - La mémoire historique et le roman congolais : totalitarisme et morbidité (Michel Naumann) - L'ethnie: mémoire contre histoire. Exemples au Congo-Brazzaville (Ibéa Miské-Atondi) - La question de la torture en Algérie (Christiane Chaulet-Achour) - L'histoire comme enjeu dans les fictions algériennes (Zineb Ali Ben Ali) - Écritures carcérales et résurgence de la mémoire au Maroc (Khalid Zekri) - Thiaroye 1944: un événement historique et ses (re)présentations littéraires (János Riesz) - Madagascar 1947 (Jean-Louis Joubert). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Cumming, Gordon

Transposing the 'republican' model? : a critical appraisal of France's historic mission in Africa / Gordon Cumming - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies:* (2005), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 233-252.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, France engaged in a second wave of colonization, by the end of which she controlled a huge empire. At the same time as possessing this empire, however, France was also a republic with a constitutional commitment to values such as freedom, equality and fraternity. The harsh realities of imperial rule were, of course, hard to reconcile with the lofty ideals of the French Revolution. Yet Paris was largely successful in 'justifying' her colonial exploits by portraying them as part of a civilizing project to assimilate (mainly African) colonial subjects and 'elevate' them to the ranks of French citizenship. This survey first shows how this civilizing mission helped to limit and disguise the self-serving nature of French African policy during the colonial and early postcolonial eras. It then focuses on the domestic, European and global pressures which France is currently facing in her quest to maintain her African project. It argues that, while French governments have had to make changes, they have nonetheless managed to preserve the basic thrust of their 'universal republican message'. Finally, the paper assesses the future threats and opportunities facing Paris's African vocation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 Displacement

Displacement risks in Africa / ed. by Itaru Ohta and Yntiso D. Gebre. - Kyoto [etc.] : Kyoto University Press [etc.], 2005. - XV, 394 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Ondertitel op de omslag: refugees, resettlers and their host population. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-920901-08-6

This collective volume analyses the underlying causes of population displacements in Africa, identifies the various risk groups, explores the types of risk involved, and discusses the strategies for countering the imminent challenges. The book is divided into three parts: Refugees and reintegration of returnees, Development and conservation induced displacement, and Implications of in-migration for host populations. Contributions: No solutions in sight: the problem of protracted refugee situations in Africa (Jeff Crisp); Coping with displacement: social networking among urban refugees in an East African context (Roos Willems); The uncertainties of the child soldier experience and subsequent reintegration into civil society (Art Hansen); Belonging, displacement, and repatriation of refugees: reflections on the experiences of Eritrean returnees (Gaim Kibreab); Returnees in their homelands: land problems in Rwanda after the civil war (Shin'ichi Takeuchi and Jean Marara); Concept and method: applying the IRR (Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction) model in Africa to resettlement and poverty (Michael M. Cernea); Some socio-economic risks and opportunities relating to dam-induced resettlement in Africa (Chris de Wet); The environmental risks of conservation related displacements in Central Africa (Kai Schmidt-Soltau); Multiple socio-economic relationships improvised between the Turkana and refugees in Kakuma Area, northwestern Kenya (Itaru Ohta); Multidimensional impact of refugees and settlers in the Gambela region, western Ethiopia (Eisei Kurimoto); Promises and predicaments of resettlement in Ethiopia (Yntiso D. Gebre). [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Dossier

Dossier Japon/Afrique / coordonné par François Gaulme, avec l'appui de Chris Alden et Minoru Ogasawara - In: *Afrique contemporaine:* (2004), no. 212, p. 9-129 : tab.

Ce dossier examine l'évolution des relations entre le Japon et l'Afrique subsaharienne depuis qu'elles ont pris leur essor, dans la seconde moitié du XXe siècle seulement. Après l'introduction thématique par Chris Alden, un premier ensemble des contributions se concentre sur la 'diplomatie de l'aide' et sa signification. Quelle a été la portée exacte d'une politique plus complexe qu'elle n'apparaît de prime abord? Comment l'engagement économique a-t-il fait place progressivement à une attitude plus politique? Quelle est l'ambition japonaise dans le cadre d'une coopération Asie-Afrique qui se

caractérise de la part de Tokyo par le choix délibéré de coopérations tripartites impliquant un pays tiers asiatique? L'attention se concentre ensuite sur la dernière étape des relations Japon-Afrique, celles de la TICAD ('Tokyo International Conference on African Development') et ses suites: examen critique de la portée effective de cette Conférence sur le développement des pays subsahariens. L'accent mis en finale sur les relations économiques entre le Japon et l'ensemble du continent africain souligne enfin les enjeux de l'avenir immédiat: le mouvement récent de l'Asie vers l'Afrique dans un nouveau schéma de commerce international semble sur le point de clore, une fois de plus, un cycle relationnel antérieur et spécifique, celui qui mettait en priorité l'accent sur une véritable diplomatie de l'aide au développement. Contributions de: Makoto Sato, Chris Alden, La diplomatie japonaise de l'aide et l'Afrique - Scarlett Cornelissen, Le Japon, une moyenne puissance face à l'Afrique. Au delà du débat réaction/proaction - Shozo Kamo, De l'engagement économique à l'engagement politique. Les nouvelles orientations de la politique africaine du Japon - Minoru Ogasawara, La coopération japonaise à l'égard de l'Afrique: vers un développement de la coopération Asie-Afrique - Minoru Obayashi, TICAD, un processus favorable au développement de l'Afrique? - Kweku Ampiah, L'Afrique du Sud dans la TICAD: un rôle pivot - Anne Androuais, Japon et Afrique: la genèse de relations économiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 176-178). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

20 Durable

Durable peace : challenges for peacebuilding in Africa / ed. by Tasier M. Ali and Robert O. Matthews. - Toronto [etc.] : University of Toronto Press, 2004. - XVI, 443 p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-8020-3614-7

The African continent has been racked with civil war in the years since decolonization. Even after negotiated settlements of violent conflict, true and lasting peace has been difficult to attain. The essays in this volume discuss the experiences of ten African countries in peacebuilding: Ethiopia (John Young), Rwanda (Timothy Longman), Uganda (John Kiyaga-Nsubuga), Liberia (William Reno), Mozambique (Alexander Costy), South Africa (John S. Saul), Zimbabwe (Hevina Dashwood), Somalia (Hussein M. Adam), Sudan and Angola (Taisier M. Ali, Robert O. Matthews, and Ian Spears). In addition to these case studies, two chapters focus on broader themes: James Busumtwi-Sam explores the relationship between development and peacebuilding and, together with Alexander Costy and Bruce Jones, he discusses the historical and structural obstacles which hinder a more effective involvement of international institutions. The book demonstrates that to be successful, attempts to restore peace in war-torn societies must

be wide in scope, involving security and political measures, as well as economic development and sociopsychological reconciliation. In addition, these efforts must be extended over long periods of time and, above all else, anchored in the local community. [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Dynamiques

Dynamiques de développement : débats théoriques et enjeux politiques à l'aube du 21e siècle : mélanges en l'honneur de Georges Walter Ngango / sous la dir. de Bruno Bekolo-Ebe, Mama Touna, Séraphin Magloire Fouda. - Paris : Montchrestien, cop. 2003. - XVIII, 595 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Grands colloques) - Colloque organisé par le CEREG, 26, 27 et 28 février 2001. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-7076-1355-X

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque international organisé par le Centre d'Études et de Recherche en Économie et Gestion (CEREG) de l'Université de Yaoundé II (Cameroun) du 26 au 28 février 2001 en hommage au professeur Georges Walter Ngango. Les textes des contributions, en français pour la plupart et en anglais, portent en particulier sur les aspects et problèmes du développement en Afrique, ainsi que les enjeux de la mondialisation et de l'intégration régionale sur ce continent, y compris des initiatives tels que le NEPAD (Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique) et l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires). Auteurs: Daniel Abwa, Jean-Paul Azam, Alexandre Barro Chambier, Bruno Bekolo-Ebe, Barthélémy Biao, Yokono Bondoma, Laurent-Charles Boyomo Assala, Hervé Diata, Dontsi, Chicot Eboué, Jacques Fame Ndongo, Séraphin Magloire Fouda, Jean-Marie Gankou, Jean-Pierre Gern, Stephen Golub, Henri-François Henner, Henri Hogbe Nlend, Philippe Hugon, Maurice Kamto, Kwado Asenso-Okyere, Jean-Dominique Lafay, Ahmadou Aly Mbaye, Gervais Mendo Ze, Alice Mesnard, Germain Ndjieunde, Josette Nguebou Toukam, Claude Njomgang, Étienne Ntsama, Jean-Emmanuel Pondi, Paul-Gérard Pougoué, Edward Tafah Edokat, Mama Touna, Roger A. Tsafack Nanfosso. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

22 el-Din, Ibrahim Nasr

In criticism of the Western mind and practices : towards a new vision for African development / Ibrahim Nasr el-Din - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 1-10.

A closer look at the Western cultural heritage reflected in its political thought, norms, customs and practices, reveals the duality of the Western mind, which is both

exclusionary and hegemonic. It has attempted to impose its ideologies, be they capitalist or socialist, on the African nations in the past and is equally trying since the end of the Cold War to impose its neoliberal ideology on those nations under the banner of good governance and the adoption of market mechanisms, in contrast to the logic of democracy premised on the respect of the options chosen by others and the equal standing of those others. This paper critically examines the following questions: in view of its failure in the mid-1960s, could the capitalist experiment be successful at this critical phase of African history? Could democracy be imposed and does this not reflect a de facto dictatorship? Does the West aspire to establish real democracies in the African continent, which are genuine expressions of the interests of the African peoples? Or does the West want to enforce a mutated and deformed version of democracy that only meets the interests of the West, allowing it to go on looting and plundering the riches of the African people? [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Feris, Loretta

Protecting traditional knowledge in Africa : considering African approaches / Loretta Feris - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal:* (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 242-255.

The last few decades have witnessed the spectacular growth of globalization, a phenomenon that includes the ability of individuals and corporate entities to gain virtually unfettered access to information. Consequently, knowledge related to the customs and practices derived from bioresources held by indigenous groups in Africa have fallen prey to unregulated appropriation, and little has been done in Africa to restrict the flow of knowledge from the continent. The first part of this paper provides the context of exploitation as well as the nature of biodiversity-associated knowledge systems. The second part refers to existing defensive and offensive mechanisms, focusing on the limitations of these tools in protecting traditional knowledge. The third part of the paper explores African mechanisms and addresses both the option of developing a 'sui generis' right in line with the OAU Model Law and possibilities for human rights protection in line with the rights and obligations flowing from the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

24 Frontiers

Frontiers of legal knowledge : business and economic law in context / ed. by Kenneth K. Mwenda and David A. Ailola. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, cop. 2003. - XIX, 438 p. ; 24 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-89089-508-2

This book examines contemporary issues in African business and economic law in the context of globalization and good governance. The focus of the book is ons Zambian jurisprudence. The topics examined include privatization in the industrial sector; the US African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) 1999, as it applies to Zambia and other African countries; the legal framework for the African Trade Insurance Agency; international aspects of protecting intellectual property rights; land law and property rights; aspects of trusts law; the institutional framework for tax administration and principles of tax law as applied in Zambia; developments in labour law of international organizations and the applicability of such matters to Zambia; securities regulation both in Zambia and other countries; the legal framework for regulating foreign direct investment in Zambia; developments in company law and corporate finance law; developments relating to the financial sector. Contributors: Kenneth K. Mwenda, David A. Ailola, Gerry N. Muuka, Sandson S. Silomba, Anthony C. Mulimbwa, Evelynne O. Change. [ASC Leiden abstract]

25 Grier, Beverly

Child labor and Africanist scholarship : a critical overview / Beverly Grier - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 1-25.

Though children's labour has been critical to African economies historically, Africanist scholars tend to treat child and adolescent workers as invisible. In this essay, the reasons for this neglect are explored, as are the consequences of such neglect for theory and empirical research. Suggestions are made for pursuing research on child and adolescent labour that places young workers within the broader context of economic, social and political relationships and processes. The essay critically reviews the extant scholarly literature on children and work in the precolonial, colonial, and postcolonial periods and concludes that child labour is either underresearched or undertheorized to the detriment of our understanding of gender, patriarchy, agency, the formation of worker and political consciousness, capital accumulation, and the State. The essay argues that children have shaped and continue to shape history in Africa and that childhood is a terrain of struggle in which numerous social and political forces (including children, patriarchy, capital, and the State) seek constructions that suit their particular (and changing) interests. The essay makes a plea to Africanist scholars to take children more seriously in their research. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

26 Gumedze, Sabelo

HIV/AIDS and human rights : the role of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights / Sabelo Gumedze - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal:* (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 181-200.

This article contends that, at best, the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa can be addressed within a comprehensive human rights framework. Generally, those who are infected with HIV/AIDS consider their right to life to be in jeopardy. In order to uphold the right to life, there is an urgent need to uphold the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health which is provided for under article 16(1) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. More importantly, article 16(2) obliges State parties to the Charter to take measures to protect the health of their people and to ensure that they receive medical attention when they are sick. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights is an intergovernmental institution responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the African Charter within the member States of the African Union at an international level, but the Commission does not have a programmatic strategy for addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa. As part of the global response to HIV/AIDS, this article explores the role of the African Commission in addressing the HIV/AIDS scourge within its structural mandate of promoting and protecting human and peoples' rights in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Is

Is violence inevitable in Africa? : theories of conflict and approaches to conflict prevention / ed. by Patrick Chabal, Ulf Engel, Anna-Maria Gentili. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2005. - VI, 245 p. ; 24 cm. - (African-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies, ISSN 1574-6925 ; vol. 1) - Met index, lit. opg.
ISBN 90-04-14450-1

This book analyses the causes of violent conflict in Africa, reviews the various approaches to conflict prevention and conflict resolution and discusses some of the practical difficulties in ending violence. The book conists of four parts. The introduction develops a political analysis of violence in Africa. Part I discusses a variety of theories of conflict and outlines the main approaches to conflict resolution. Part II presents case studies of conflict management and resolution. The conclusion reviews the literature and offers an original way forward. Contributors: Mirjam de Bruijn, Patrick Chabal, Christopher Cramer, Han van Dijk, Ulf Engel, Anna Maria Gentili, Gerti Hesseling, Shamil Idriss, Andreas Mehler, Donald Rothchild, Theoore Trefon, Klaas van Walraven. [ASC Leiden abstract]

28 Kaime, Thoko

Beyond social programs: the right to health under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights / Thoko Kaime - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 192-205.

In contemporary human rights discourse, economic, social and cultural rights are generally distinguished from civil and political rights. Although international players have adopted the mantra that both sets of rights are interdependent, interrelated and of equal importance, in reality, human rights discourse and practice has historically and traditionally treated economic, social and cultural rights as if they were less important than civil and political rights. This paper rejects this hierarchical treatment of economic, social and cultural rights and stresses that the right to health, which has traditionally been recognized as a 'classical economic and social right', creates both positive and negative duties. The analysis of the right on this basis gives it conceptual clarity and precision in terms of meaning, content, entitlement and State party obligations. The paper demonstrates that by sidestepping the differential treatment respecting civil and political rights on the one hand, and economic, social and cultural rights on the other, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights falls within an unorthodox paradigm. It thus provides a robust framework for the concretization of the right to health. This innovation enabled the Charter to transcend popular discourse and move the discussion beyond the artificial distinctions between the so-called categories of rights. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

29 Kenzo, Mabiala Justin-Robert

Religion, hybridity, and the construction of reality in postcolonial Africa / Mabiala Justin-Robert Kenzo - In: *Exchange:* (2004), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 244-268.

That Africans are incurably religious has been one of the pillars on which current knowledge on Africa and the Africans is built. However, the accuracy of the claim is questionable on a number of fronts. This paper suggests that the real significance of the question is that it raises the issue of cultural determinism and indeterminism. Taking its cue from the postmodern and postcolonial criticism, the paper argues that cultures (or religions) are not ready-made packages that are passed on from one generation to another. Rather, cultures are transmitted through processes that can be described in terms of interactivity, negotiability, indeterminacy, fragmentation, and conflict. More importantly, humans are active participants in these processes. Based on this view of culture, the paper argues that the religious identity of Africans is a matter of constructed hybridity. An examination of Ben Okri's 'The Famished Road' further demonstrates that

Africans are neither incurably religious nor incurably irreligious. Instead, they skillfully and creatively construct their identity borrowing insights from resources that are both endogenous and exogenous to Africa and their own tribal contexts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

30 Landsberg, Chris
From African Renaissance to NEPAD and back to the Renaissance / by Chris Landsberg - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 87-98.

NEPAD is a comprehensive plan to foster "genuine partnership" between Africa and the industrialized powers, based on mutual interest and benefit, shared commitment and binding agreement, under African leadership. It is premised on the idea of a pact: in exchange for Africa's governing elites holding each other politically and economically accountable, the industrialized countries of the world will renew their commitments in the form of financial assistance and enhancing Africa's capacities to consolidate peace and democracy. As the policy framework for continental renewal, NEPAD was preceded by the articulation of the vision of an "African Renaissance". In fact, it came to be viewed as the vehicle through which the African Renaissance would be delivered. Both are based on the philosophy that Africa's social, economic and political challenges can be addressed by continental initiatives, backed up by external assistance. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Lecoutre, Delphine
Le Conseil de paix et de sécurité de l'Union africaine, clef d'une nouvelle architecture de stabilité en Afrique? / Delphine Lecoutre - In: *Afrique contemporaine:* (2004), no. 212, p. 131-162.

La paix constituant une condition préalable à la sécurité et au développement du continent, avec la volonté de prise en charge par l'Afrique elle-même du traitement de ses conflits, l'Union africaine a mis en place en mai 2004 un Conseil de paix et de sécurité (CPS) qui se substitue au Mécanisme pour la prévention, la gestion et le règlement des conflits de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA), créé en 1993, mais peu efficace. L'auteur fait le point sur les multiples faiblesses structurelles du Mécanisme et les enseignements qui en ont été tirés, avant de définir les principes sur lesquels repose le CPS, le mandat qui lui est assigné et les critères qui déterminent sa composition. Ensuite, elle fait une évaluation du fonctionnement et des premières activités du CPS sur le théâtre des conflits. En guise de conclusion, l'auteur constate que le CPS constitue plus qu'un prolongement de l'Organe central du Mécanisme pour

la prévention, la gestion et le règlement des conflits. Au demeurant, il ne peut pas aller aussi loin que le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies en termes de mobilisation de moyens, de crédibilité des décisions et d'effectivité des sanctions. Il reste que le continent africain veut désormais assumer sa part de responsabilité. En annexe, on trouve une liste des réunions du Conseil de paix et de sécurité, et un calendrier de la présidence dudit Conseil (mars 2004-mars 2006). Ann., bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 178). [Résumé extrait du journal, adapté]

32 Love, Roy

HIV/AIDS in Africa: links, livelihoods & legacies / Roy Love - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 639-648.

The appearance and rapid spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa has coincided with major changes in the structure and dynamics of international capitalism, and has impacted on land use and the composition of the labour market, affecting both extra-household and intra-household relationships. One might say that the coincidence of the HIV/AIDS epidemic with the various manifestations of capitalist adjustment is no more than that. This would be too simple, however. The author aks: why Africa, and why so soon in Africa? He argues that the answer to these questions lies in the impact of the slave trade. The intergenerational impact on stunted institutional development and transfer of skills, knowledge and experience created by the trade in slaves extended into the later expansion of colonial penetration, which did little to lay the foundations of any sustainable form of 'economic take-off' during the immediate period of independence. At the same time, the advanced capitalist nations, building in great part on their colonial assets, experienced continual expansion, to metamorphose into their globalized character by the late decades of the 20th century - just at the time when the HIV virus was entering the human chain and ready to take off at its weakest points. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Lumumba-Kasongo, Tukumbi

Reconceptualizing the State as the leading agent of development in the context of globalization in Africa / Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2002), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 79-108.

As corporate globalization continues to make inroads into national policies and politics, weakening the ability of African countries to act, there is a need to explore alternatives for development in Africa. This article articulates a theoretical deconstruction and reconstruction of the African State. It argues that, in its current form, the African State is

highly dependent on the capitalist world that is dominated by the North. The African State cannot produce a programme that could consistently and systematically promote an agenda of social progress. The African people must recapture the State and appropriate it. Appropriating the State means gaining access to the State's resources, managing the State's affairs according to people's objective conditions, owning the State apparatuses, and participating in its decisionmaking. Given the nature of African society, which is essentially communal, it is possible to learn more from a social democracy approach to development than from an individualistic capitalist model of development. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Maino, Elisabetta

Pour une généalogie de l'africanisme portugais / Elisabetta Maino - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2005), vol. 45, cah. 177, p. 165-215.

Le présent article retrace le processus d'élaboration des savoirs sur l'Afrique (en particulier les pays lusophones, Angola, Cap-Vert, Guinée-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé e Principe) dans le domaine des sciences sociales, en le resituant dans les contextes socio-politiques qui ont influencé l'espace de production portugais. Il distingue trois périodes qui sont autant de ruptures : découverte, institutionnalisation, émancipation, et en décrit les spécificités et les orientations principales s'appuyant sur des exemples paradigmatiques. Il s'interroge sur les conditions de production, ainsi que sur le statut des écrits et des producteurs de savoir. Il avance l'hypothèse selon laquelle la forclusion et l'autarcie du dispositif institutionnel de rationalisation du savoir fut, pendant la période coloniale, une conséquence des transformations politiques et non pas une caractéristique intrinsèque du modèle scientifique portugais. Il ouvre le débat sur quelques points de continuité qui semblent jalonner la production contemporaine, notamment celles des marges floues de l'espace de recherche. Enfin, il se propose de contribuer à la réflexion sur les implications politiques et institutionnelles du processus de production de la connaissance dans un champ scientifique déterminé. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

35 Makgetlaneng, Sehlare

South African economic and trade policy in Africa : a critical analysis / Sehlare Makgetlaneng - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 87-107 : tab.

This paper analyses the dynamics of South African economic and trade policy in Africa in the post-settler colonial era. The dynamics of South African economic and trade policy

in Africa are situated within the country's position in a hierarchy of economic, political, financial, technological, trade and military international power relations. South Africa's intermediate position in international power relations helps to explain why South Africa's trade and economic relations with the rest of Africa are increasingly in favour of South Africa. Its Africa economic and trade policy is the product of this position. Discussing the strategic importance of other African countries to South Africa's economic and trade interests, the paper also discusses the reality that the sociopolitical and economic policies of other African countries - particularly those of Southern Africa - enabled South Africa to achieve its economic and trade objectives throughout the continent. It concludes by indicating the enormous privileges and advantages South Africa enjoys in its economic and trade relations with the rest of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

36 Martin, William G.

Beyond Bush: the future of popular movements & US Africa policy / William G. Martin - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 585-597.

This paper, written just before the US presidential elections in November 2004, looks at the future of individual or movement support in the US for progressive struggles in Africa. The local and national movements in the United States in support of African liberation movements, that ultimately culminated in a powerful anti-corporate movement in support of the end of white minority rule in South Africa, have disappeared. But they have not left a vacuum. In their place has emerged a smattering of local and national organizations calling for debt cancellation, supporting demands for fair trade not free trade, as well as acting in support of African movements for health care and treatment access for persons with HIV/AIDS. Examining these organizations and efforts reveals that 15 years of growing continuity in US policy is matched by the emergence of a new ordering of Africa policy, organizations and struggles - a development for which old nationalist and solidarity frameworks provide little guidance. It is thus not just the marginalization of Africa and its importance to the US State and capital that is in progress - as many economists and activists argue - but a new set of struggles over a post-liberal, post-nationalist liberation movement paradigm. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Momoh, Abubakar

Does pan-Africanism have a future in Africa? : in search of the ideational basis of Afro-pessimism / Abubakar Momoh - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 31-57.

Almost invariably, Africa is constructed or reconstructed as a representation of the West's negative image, a discourse that, simultaneously, valorizes and affirms Western superiority and absolves it from its existential and epistemological violence against Africa. The author's aim is threefold. First, he argues that there are heuristic claims that can be made in trying to understand the pan-African idea and consciousness in relation to seeking its relevance in the definition of Africa's current crises and how to transcend them. Second, he contends that there is need to re-tool Africans, in the Afrocentric sense, to be able to grapple with the multifaceted and hydra-headed crises confronting Africa. Third, he links the claim of pan-Africanism and the Afrocentric perspective to the question of Afro-pessimism. He concludes that it is African leaders, palace intellectuals and their mentors that have failed the African toiling people. These latter people have not failed themselves and Afro-pessimism is not a feeling shared by them. To emancipate these people, to get them started and involved in politics, will require a new form of social organization of politics and power. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Mondialisation

Mondialisation et technologies de la communication en Afrique / sous la dir. de Annie Chéneau-Loquay. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2004. - 322 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6547-3

Dans le contexte de la mondialisation, les auteurs de cet ouvrage collectif s'interrogent sur les processus d'insertion dans les sociétés et économies locales des nouvelles technologies (NTIC), sur leur compatibilité de leurs formes d'usage avec les modes de vie des populations, sur les éventuels changements qu'elles provoquent dans différents pays d'Afrique (Maghreb, Sénégal, Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cap Vert, République démocratique du Congo) et chez les communautés d'immigrés. Première partie: État, service public et territoire. Contributions: TIC et globalisation: les enjeux industriels pour les pays en développement (Mihoub Mezouaghi) - Quelle insertion de l'Afrique de l'Ouest dans la toile mondiale? (Éric Bernard) - NTIC, mondialisation et développement en République du Cap-Vert (Michel Lesourd et Cheikhou Issa Sylla) - Les TIC au Ghana ou la perte de l'État dans le cybercosmos? (Comi Toulabor) - Systèmes et réseaux de communication dans une région de passage: Sikasso au Mali (Camille Lancry) - Surmonter les contraintes spatiales et politiques du déploiement de l'Internet en République démocratique du Congo? (Raphaël Ntambue-Tshimbulu). Deuxième partie: Formes d'usages et d'appropriation. Contributions: Formes et dynamiques des accès publics à Internet en Afrique de l'Ouest: vers une mondialisation paradoxale? (Annie Chéneau-Loquay) - Les accès publics à Internet au Sénégal: une émergence

paradoxale (Thomas Guignard) - Des réseaux de communication mondialisés dans un espace enclavé: les grands commerçants de Kayes au Mali (Caroline Dulau et Annie Chéneau-Loquay) - Dynamique des réseaux et des systèmes de communication des migrants commerçants sénégalais. Du bouche à oreille au téléphone portable (Moda Gueye) - Représentation des TIC et multiterritorialité: les cas des télé et cyberboutiques de Château-Rouge, à Paris (Claire Scopsi) - Les médias africains et les technologies de l'information à l'heure de la mondialisation (André-Jean Tudesq et Annie Lenoble-Bart) - Langues nationales et NTIC: éclosion linguistique ou phagocytose? (Louis Martin Onguene Essono). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

39 Nabudere, Dani W.

Towards the establishment of a Pan-African university : a strategic concept paper / Dani W. Nabudere - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 1-30.

For a long time, Pan-Africanists have advocated the establishment of a Pan-African University. In spite of various efforts in this direction, the hope has failed to materialize. The challenge is that such a university must be a new university, not only in the approach to teaching and research, but more fundamentally, in its strategic conception and its placement at the base of African and human emancipation and liberation. The establishment of the Pan-African University should have as its overall goal the provision of opportunities for higher and advanced education for students and adult learners in the context of a new African-based epistemology and methodology. The models of Western universities which Africa adopted have proved completely unsuitable for Africa's needs. But for the Pan-African University to set a new path in the search for knowledge and truth, it must first and foremost be built on a sound spiritual basis that highlights those aspects of African spiritual life that have enabled the African people to survive as a human community throughout the centuries. It is time that such a task be embarked on headlong. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

40 Networking

Networking institutions of learning - SchoolNet / ed. by Tina James. - Dakar : CODESRIA ; Ottawa : International Development Research Centre, cop. 2004. - XXVII, 264 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Information and communication technologies for development in Africa ; 3) - Bibliogr.: p. 259-264. - Met bijl., samenvatting.
ISBN 1-552-50008-X (Dakar)

In 1997, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) launched its Acacia initiative in an effort to empower African communities with the ability to apply new

information and communication technologies, or ICTs, to their own social and economic development. This book documents the processes used, and institutions created, to bring computers and connectivity into schools, as a means of enhancing the use and integration of ICTs in teaching and learning. A range of project, administrative, and cultural settings are explored as are a wide variety of technical solutions. Contributions: Shakifa Isaacs, Irene Broekman and Thomas Mogale: Contextualising education in Africa: the role of ICTs. Shakifa Isaacs, Irene Broekman and Thomas Mogale: Introduction to the evaluation study. Tina James: Emerging pictures - lessons learnt and recommendations. Malusi Cele and Shafika Isaacs: Starting national SchoolNets. Ephraim Siluma, Daniel Browde and Nicky Roberts: Internet para as escolas in Mozambique. Ramata Molo Aw Thioune and El Hadj Habib Camara: Youth cyber clubs in Senegal. Edward Holcroft: SchoolNet South Africa. Anne Ruhweza Katahoire, Grace Baguma and Florence Etta: SchoolNet Uganda: CurriculumNet. [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Ngoma-Binda, Phambu

Philosophy and political power: an essay on inflectional theory / Ngoma Binda - In: *Polis:* (2003), vol. 11, no. spéc., p. 95-111.

This essay argues that philosophy does not have to restrict itself to interpreting ancient cultures or, from time to time, criticizing political domination or social discrimination. The task of philosophy, in particular in Africa, is to build political theories able to enduce democracy, good governance and improved living conditions. Such a philosophy must be inflectional, i.e. it must develop itself in such a way that it impacts or deflects positively on political and social life. The essay explores how inflectional philosophy is actually possible, in other words, what effectively should be done so that every powerholder be somehow compelled to bring about rationality, morality, and social justice into governance. In order to do that, the essay outlines the basic principles of inflectional theory. Sum. in French (p. 6). [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Nnoli, Okwudiba

Globalization and African political science / Okwudiba Nnoli - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 11-32.

In spite of the centrality of power in the affairs of the African State, African political scientists placed emphasis on the social character of the State, especially the interests that it serves. Theoretical perspectives associated with capitalism and socialism during the Cold War, and the ideological struggle between these two world systems, conditioned this analytical frame of mind. This period has since passed with the end of

the Cold War and increasing pressure on the nation-State by the forces of globalization. This phenomenon has not come about as a result of the negotiation of a democratic consensus among nation-States but by the force and coercion that usually accompany capitalist expansion. The enormity of the power of globalization is such that it has forced through certain changes in the world community, which impact on the African State and/or African political science. Globalization cannot be understood with an analytical perspective that does not integrate power. Nevertheless, the old Euro-American analytical perspective has continued to prevail, even with a stronger conservative bent than before. What is needed is a theory of politics, which integrates the concerns of the theories of the Cold War era with the demand for understanding the role of State power in the empowerment or disempowerment of the people. The answer may be found in a political science that is tied to a popular struggle against globalization and an analytical struggle against Eurocentrism. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 Obadare, Ebenezer

The alternative genealogy of civil society and its implications for Africa: notes for further research / Ebenezer Obadare - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 1-18.

Despite its ubiquity in popular and academic discourses, consensus about the epistemological status of the idea of civil society remains elusive. In Africa, the literature is circumscribed by doubts about, first, its applicability; and second, the usefulness of civil society in explicating social processes on the continent. This has generated a conflictive, yet deeply illuminating, scholarship. This article starts with mapping the main contours of the existing intellectual divide, and then goes on to suggest the emergence of an 'alternative genealogy'; that seemingly renders the debate itself redundant. The 'alternative genealogy' seems to have emerged, partly out of the desire to respond to misgivings about the possibility of civil society in Africa, and partly to provide a description of civil society which, while not totally divorced from its original meaning(s), nevertheless strikes out in fresh directions, taking into cognisance the radical ways in which the notion of civil society is being used across non-Western societies in general. The article concludes with an examination of the implications of this re-imagining of civil society for both theoretical analysis and practical engagement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

44 Ogunbanjo, Bimbo

Globalization and the African dilemma / Bimbo Ogunbanjo - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 74-80.

While globalization had a hopeful ring for the developing countries in general and African countries in particular, it also promised new challenges and new risks. There was the hope that close integration with the world economy, through rapid liberalization of trade investment and finance, would be the recipe for rapid growth and prosperity for the common people. It was also considered that national economies of African countries and developing countries at large would be strengthened and find their rightful place alongside those of the more advanced countries. However, given the dynamics of globalization, Africa will continue to miss the ample opportunities that the new international economic power and order have presented. The crushing external debt burden on African countries compounds the problem. It is quintessential to stress that the postcolonial State in Africa is too central to the development process to be ignored in the discourse on how Africa can gain from the emerging world capitalist system. The Nigerian State in particular, and African States generally, have to be restructured. That way, Nigeria (and other African countries) may be put in good stead to reposition themselves in the emerging world economic order. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

45 Okogbule, Nlerum S.

The legal dimensions of the refugee problem in Africa / Nlerum S. Okogbule - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 176-191.

The refugee problem in Africa today is more pressing and critical than ever before. This position is accounted for by the increasing number of conflicts in several African countries, which has led to the mass exodus of nationals from these countries to neighbouring States, most of which are facing severe economic problems. No doubt, the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention has been a strong pillar for refugee protection in Africa. It has greatly facilitated the granting of asylum to refugees and the implementation of voluntary repatriation in a way that has consolidated affinity and comity among African States and inspired the development of favourable refugee laws, policies and practices. Yet, a number of key legal issues remain unresolved and their nonresolution has created some problems in terms of implementation. The nonspecification of the scope of 'reasonable distance' from the border as settlement areas for refugees in the African Convention are knotty legal issues that have engaged the attention of policymakers in Africa responsible for the implementation of the Convention. Even more fundamental, is the absence of provisions for the establishment of a regional institution or agency to handle the problem of refugees on the continent. Recommendations to deal with this situation conclude the paper. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

46 Okunoye, Oyeniyi

The critical reception of modern African poetry / Oyeniyi Okunoye - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 176, p. 769-791.

This essay probes the production of critical knowledge in African literary studies with particular reference to the study of modern African poetry. It surveys the major paradigms and methods in this regard, exploring viable alternatives and possibilities for reading tradition. Modern African poetry in the context of the essay refers to African poetry in the received European languages - English, French and Portuguese - but for practical convenience, the focus of the essay is modern African poetry of English expression and, to some extent, Francophone African poetry in English translation. The study assesses significant efforts made by African and non-African critics with regard to defining the tradition of modern African poetry. The notion of critical reception in the study is, consequently, so inclusive that it accommodates practices as diverse as canon formation, the formulation of critical criteria and the construction of African literary geography. Bibliogr., sum in English and French. [Journal abstract]

47 Oloba, Geoffrey Likanda

Dilemme de décision en politique étrangère des États africains lors de la guerre d'Irak 2003 / par Geoffrey Likanda Oloba - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 849, p. 488-500.

Les relations internationales sont en théorie pour les États africains l'occasion de manifester leur existence en tant qu'État souverain et indépendant. Le présent article propose une réflexion sur le cas des pays africains membres non permanents du conseil de sécurité des Nations unies lors de la perspective du vote du projet de résolution relatif à la guerre d'Irak en 2003. Il pose la question de savoir si les pays africains ont encore la capacité, et même la volonté, de défendre leur souveraineté et leurs intérêts nationaux. Il montre le contexte historique et politique dans lequel les États africains devaient prendre la décision de soutenir ou non les États-Unis dans leur initiative de recours à la force, ainsi que les contraintes auxquelles ils étaient soumis. Le dilemme des États-clients se traduisait dans les termes: soit choisir "contre les États-Unis", et de risquer leurs représailles, soit choisir "contre la France", l'ancien maître et gendarme de l'Afrique, et risquer d'un autre côté des représailles. En conséquence, la perspective d'utilisation du veto français fut pour les pays africains concernés une chance de sortir de ce conflit de loyauté et de "légitimité de domination" (entre la domination traditionnelle et la domination légale ou rationnelle). L'article conclut cependant que les contraintes et la peur associées à la dépendance réduisent fortement la liberté de décision, mais qu'elles ne l'effacent pas complètement. Ann., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

48 Olowu, Dele

Local governance in Africa : the challenges of democratic decentralization / Dele Olowu and James S. Wunsch ; with contrib. by Joseph Ayee... [et al.]. - Boulder, CO [etc.] : Lynne Rienner, 2004. - X, 310 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 273-296. - Met index.
ISBN 1-588-26173-5

Why have some decentralization reforms led to viable systems of local governance in Africa, while others have failed? This book explores this question in detailed studies of seven African States (South Africa, Botswana, Nigeria, Ghana, Chad, Uganda, Kenya). It outlines the key issues involved, provides historical context, and identifies the factors that have encouraged or discouraged success. The final chapter of the book revisits the country studies, offering a new approach to explaining the emergence of effective local governance. Contributors: Dele Olowu, James S. Wunsch, Joseph Ayee, Gerrit M. Desloovere, Simon M. Fass, Dan Ottemoeller, Paul Smoke. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Owens-Ibie, Noma

Sustainable development in unstable societies : the dilemma of communication research in Africa / Noma Owens-Ibie - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 26-32.

Communication research in Africa has had a slow growth rate, which bespeaks situations in the society itself and raises the question as to whether it is possible to achieve sustainable development in unstable societies. The gains of the late 1970s and early 1980s have not been shored-up. This cycle of retardation may continue unless researchers address basic structural and functional defects in African societies, specifically the phenomenon of unstable governments and policies, unstable economies and directionless objectives, as well as the appalling social life and largely prostrate social services and infrastructure. While these are in themselves of research interest to several foreign scholars, African researchers must contribute to the realization of a new order where sustainable development is a clearly visible goal. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

50 Pugach, Sarah

Images of race and redemption : the Protestant missionary contribution to Carl Meinhof's 'Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen' / Sarah Pugach - In: *Le Fait missionnaire:* (2004), no. 15, p. 59-95.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, German-speaking Protestant mission societies were confronted with the realities of German unification and colonization. Splits

began to occur between those missionaries who upheld internationalism and those who saw the mission's future in connection with German imperialism. It was the nationalists who founded German-language journals on African linguistics and ethnology. They were tired of seeing German scholarship on Africa mostly published in English for English-speaking audiences, and hoped to alter that trend by providing spaces were German missionaries could write in their own language, for their own countrymen. The present article focuses on the 'Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen', founded in 1909 by linguist and pastor Carl Meinhof, a committed nationalist. It traces changes in Protestant missionary ideas about Africans through their contributions to the journal, which was dedicated to the widening and deepening of linguistic knowledge by cataloguing as many languages as possible. Meinhof's presence as a journal editor who was highly involved in developing a distinct classificatory paradigm within which the German-speaking Protestant missionaries could work placed them in a specific intellectual tradition, one which did not assume all Africans were alike or had reached similar levels of progress. If German Protestant missionary ideas about Africans in some ways did not vary much between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, in others they now fit in a distinct academic framework that was intended to bolster specifically German colonial aims. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Race

Race, gender, and culture conflict / ed. by Alamin Mazrui, Willy Mutunga. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press [etc.], cop. 2004. - VII, 495 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Debating the African condition ; 1) - Oorspr. uitg.: 2003. - Bibliogr.. - Met index.
ISBN 1-592-21144-5

This is volume 1 of a collection of exchanges between Ali Mazrui and his critics, arising from Mazrui's ideas on continental and global African affairs, from the 1960s to the present. The volume focuses on race, gender and culture conflict, and includes debates and controversies that appeared in publications ranging from scholarly journals and books to newspapers and magazines. The volume is divided into three parts. A Prologue (by Alamin Mazrui) is followed by Part 1 (The triple heritage), containing a contextual essay by Alamin Mazrui (Ali Mazrui and the triple heritage), and contributions by Mazrui and his critics: 'The Africans' and its immediate aftermath; Africa and the Semitic impact; Islam versus Africanity; and Western values and 'The Satanic verses'. Part 2 (On gender and sexuality) contains a contextual essay by Niara Sudarkasa (Mazrui and gender) and three contributions by Mazrui and his crtitics: The black woman; The economic woman, and Homosexual rights in Africa. Part 3 (Slavery, race and reparations) includes a

contextual essay by Willy M. Mutunga (Race and reparations in Mazruiana) and four contributions by Mazrui and his critics: Atlantic versus Arab slave trade: the Kenya debate; Atlantic versus Arab slave trade: the electronic debate; African accomplices in slavery: electronic debate; and Afro-diaspora versus Indo-diaspora. [ASC Leiden abstract]

52 Rising

Rising U.S. stakes in Africa : seven proposals to strengthen U.S.-Africa policy : a report of the Africa Policy Advisory Panel/ Walter H. Kansteiner III, J. Stephen Morrison. - Washington, DC : CSIS Press, 2004. - IX, 170 p. : fig., tab. ; 28 cm - Met bijl., noten, samenvatting.
ISBN 0-89206-446-3

The Africa Policy Advisory Panel was authorized by the United States Congress in early 2003 and mandated to generate recommendations on how to strengthen US-Africa policy to Secretary of State Colin L. Powell. This collective volume contains chapters based on papers from the Panel's sessions on September 12 and December 12, 2003, and January 20, 2004. The panel members and expert authors propose several policy initiatives, tied to evolving core US national interests in Africa. Contributions: Overview, by J. Stephen Morrison; Crafting a US energy policy for Africa, by David L. Goldwyn and Robert E. Ebel; Capital market and financial sector development in sub-Saharan Africa, by Paul V. Applegarth; To guarantee the peace: an action strategy for a post-conflict Sudan, by Dina Esposito and Bathsheba N. Crocker; A natural resource conservation initiative for Africa, by Nicholas P. Lapham; Countering the terrorist threat in Africa, by J. Stephen Morrison and Princeton N. Lyman; Crisis diplomacy and peace operations, by Jeffrey Herbst and Princeton N. Lyman; Continuing US leadership to combat HIV/AIDS in Africa and globally, by Todd Summers. Appendix A presents the estimated wealth that oil will bring to West African oil-producing countries (Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Chad and Nigeria) up to 2019. [ASC Leiden abstract]

53 Situating

Situating globality : African agency in the appropriation of global culture / ed. by Wim van Binsbergen & Rijk van Dijk. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2004. - VII, 314 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (African dynamics, ISSN 1568-1777 ; vol. 3) - Met lit. opg.
ISBN 90-04-13133-7

The papers in this volume were earlier presented at the conference 'Globalization and new questions of ownership', which was held in Leiden, The Netherlands, from 26-27

April 2002. The volume challenges the dominant view that globalization is a primary threat to African societies. Instead, it emphasizes African agency in situating globality, that is, in selectively and creatively appropriating elements of the emerging global culture. Contributions: Situating globality: African agency in the appropriation of global culture (Wim van Binsbergen, Rijk van Dijk & Jan-Bart Gewald); Global and local trends in media ownership and control: implications for cultural creativity in Africa (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); Global media and violence in Africa: the case of Somalia (Jan-Bart Gewald); Can ICT belong in Africa, or is ICT owned by the North Atlantic region? (Wim van Binsbergen); 'Man will live well': on the poetics of corruption in a global age (Sanya Osha); 'Beyond the rivers of Ethiopia': Pentecostal Pan-Africanism and Ghanaian identities in the transnational domain (Rijk van Dijk); Global connections, local ruptures: the case of Islam in Senegal (Roy Dilley); How is a girl to marry without a bed? : weddings, wealth and women's value in an Islamic town of Niger (Adeline Masquelier); The social life of secrets (Senegal, Ferdinand de Jong); The persistence of female initiation rites: reflexivity and resilience of women in Zambia (Thera Rasing). [ASC Leiden abstract]

54 Smith, Gayle

US aid to Africa / Gayle Smith - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 698-703 : foto.

Late 2003, the Bush administration secured a dramatic increase in funding to fight the global HIV/AIDS pandemic and establish a new, robust foreign aid fund targeted to the world's poorest countries, particularly Africa. But Bush's new aid policies bear the trademark of his administration: the triumph of ideology over facts. The conservative side of Bush's global compassion was evident from the first day of his administration, when he reinstated what is called the 'Mexico City' policy, less charitably referred to as the 'global gag rule', which provision dictates that US aid for family planning cannot be provided to foreign NGOs that use funding to provide abortions. Furthermore, Bush required that one-third of new US spending on international HIV/AIDS programmes be allocated to abstinence programmes. Bush's conservatism is fast trumping the effectiveness of his compassion, because this strategy has led to the forced closure of clinics and familiy planning organizations, and the curtailment of outreach programmes in Africa. If compassionate conservatism is one leg of the Bush administration's Africa strategy, then calculated consumption is the other. Instead of giving more attention to alternative sources of energy or conservation, in 2001, the Bush administration

concluded that Africa would soon emerge as a leading oil supplier to the US. [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Ujomu, Phillip O.
Value-judgement and social transformation in an African nation : rethinking national security and political philosophy / Phillip O. Ujomu - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 47-60.

This essay examines the problem of the proper conception of political philosophy that can ensure the security, survival and well-being of both the individual and the society. It clarifies the role of values in sociopolitical discourse and uses the problem of national security in Nigeria as a basis for the analysis of the right disposition of intellectuals to the matters affecting human life. It insists that Africa needs not only morally committed individuals, but also a political philosophy that can serve the mission of development and emancipation, a man-centred political philosophy that will also be an ethical imperative. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

56 Ukiwo, Ukoha
Charity begins abroad: responses to the New Partnership for African Development / Ukoha Ukiwo - In: *Polis:* (2003), vol. 11, no. spéc., p. 113-140 : tab.

The outcome of the democratization programmes of the 1990s in much of Africa has been the installation of a kind of democracy that alienates the social forces and social movements that struggled for democracy. The elected leaders have generally governed without popular consent. The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) is a case in point where some African leaders have preferred consulting the developed nations of the world to the peoples and social groups of Africa. The author argues that such a top-down approach is not likely to generate the envisaged development. The argument is based on an analysis of the origins and objectives of NEPAD, as well as some reactions it has elicited within and outside Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. (p. 6). [Journal abstract, edited]

57 Werkschau
Werkschau Afrikastudien = Le forum suisse des africanistes / Jürg Schneider, Lilo Roost Vischer, Didier Péclard (Hrsg.). - Münster : Lit, 2004. - 344 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Schweizerische Afrikastudien ; 4) - Met bibliogr., noten, bijdragen en samenvattingen in het Frans, Duits en Engels.
ISBN 3-8258-7208-4 kart. : EUR 24.90 - 4.

Dieser Band versammelt 16 überarbeitete und erweiterte Vorträge, die am 4. Forum Afrikastudien im Herbst 2002 in Basel gehalten wurden. Die Beiträge aus den Disziplinen Geschichte, Ethnologie, Literaturwissenschaften, Archäologie, Theologie, Geographie und Ökologie befassen sich mit einer breiten Palette von Themenbereichen und vermitteln dadurch eine gute Übersicht über die Forschungen des akademischen Nachwuchses mit Afrikabezug. Mit Beiträgen von: Barbara Müller, Jules Bagalwa Mapatano, Alexandre Seydoux, Thomas Hammer, Andrea Franc, Claudia Roth, Noemi Steuer, Kaspar Wyss, Mahamat Beschir, Esther Schelling, Marcel Tanner, Jakob Zinsstag, Nazaré Torrão, Frank Wittmann, Jürg Schneider, Francesco Raeli, Katia Schaer, Sylvain Ozainne, Eric Huysecom, Aziz Ballouche, Michel Rasse, Veit Arlt, Katrin Kusmierz, Marcel Dreier. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

58 Williams, Gavin

Political economies & the study of Africa : critical considerations / Gavin Williams - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 571-583.

This paper is a revised version of a keynote address to the 'Review of African Political Economy' Conference in Birmingham on 5 September 2003. It situates the contributions of the 'Review of African Political Economy' to understanding Africa in relation to the defining texts of political economy and economic science and of political domination. It rejects culturalist, rationalist and causal explanations of African societies in favour of historical analyses. It argues for the importance of studies of Africa for the historical and social sciences. It considers the conditions necessary to create and sustain democratic citizenship. It questions the idea of 'development' and argues for the need to examine 'really-existing policies'. It follows Max Weber in contrasting the conflicting responsibilities of political action and scientific enquiry. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

59 Yinda-Yinda, André-Marie

La mémoire internationale de l'Afrique / André-Marie Yinda-Yinda - In: *Polis:* (2003), vol. 11, no. spéc., p. 25-44.

La première expression africaine de la modernité politique, celle qui articule la forme la plus longue et la plus lourde de la soumission, est le plus souvent réduite, avec raison, au phénomène colonial. L'auteur se penche sur la problématique coloniale dans l'actualité de l'histoire politique africaine et des relations internationales. Un des concepts-clefs de cet article est l'autonomie du politique par la puissance. Dans cette réflexion, l'auteur s'appuie en particulier sur l'œuvre de Machiavel et d'Achille Mbembe. Ce dont il s'agit dans le domaine de la colonie, le phénomène de la conquête du pouvoir

et de la soumission, est à rapporter à quelque chose qui est commun et banal dans le domaine de la politique. D'autre part, la population sur laquelle s'exerce le pouvoir est aussi capable de retourner la logique de domination et de devenir un protagoniste du théâtre politique, et dans ce jeu perd ou gagne. L'idée des rapports de force, mais qui sont liés aussi aux fils de la ruse, vus comme source d'ordre du politique, comme origine machiavélienne de la mise en ordre du monde, permettrait de mieux comprendre la résurgence des problèmes de sécurité dans le nouvel ordre international, avec l'irruption d'un nouvel empire et ses épreuves coloniales, et avec les conflits en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 5). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

60 État

État, individus et réseaux dans les migrations africaines / sous la dir. de Luc Sindjoun. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 358 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6596-1

Les recherches proposées dans cet ouvrage se fondent sur une approche compréhensive des États africains à l'épreuve des migrations. Pour envisager une sociologie des migrations en Afrique, il est nécessaire de prendre en considération l'État comme cadre effectif ou virtuel d'organisation de l'espace. Dans le cadre du GRAPS (Groupe de recherches administratives politiques et sociales), on entend rompre avec les dichotomies institutées: d'un côté le nationalisme, de l'autre le cosmopolitisme; d'un côté le réalisme, de l'autre le transnationalisme. On met aussi l'accent sur l'importance des logiques individuelles et le jeu individus-États dans l'interaction migrations-individus. Étudier les migrations en Afrique permet de montrer l'intégration humaine et sociale du continent et de revisiter les débats sur la crise de l'État en Afrique, sur l'opposition individus/États ou encore individus/groupes. Contributions: La politique migratoire du Cameroun: la rigidité normative à l'épreuve des flux humains (Pascal Déjoli Mbogning) - La liberté d'aller et venir (Golfe de Guinée, Léopold Donfack Sokeng) - L'installation des Camerounais au Gabon et en Guinée-Équatoriale. Les dynamiques originales d'exportation de l'État d'origine (Yves Alexandre Chouala) - Les réfugiés burundais et rwandais au Cameroun (Martin Dieudonné Ebolo) - La région transfrontalière à l'épreuve de la régulation et de la tolérance de l'immigration (Lydie Ella Meye) - L'État sédentaire à l'épreuve des migrations des populations nomades. "Pygmées" aka et baka dans le bassin du Congo (Patrice Bigombe Logo) - Communautarisme pahouin, néorégionalisme et migrations (Louis-Marie M. Nkoum-Me-Ntseny) - De la migration à la crise identitaire: quelle citoyenneté pour les migrants igbo au Cameroun? (Blaise-Jacques Nkene) - Gouvernement des conduites et conduites de gouvernement dans les

associations camerounaises de Libreville (Gabon). Sens, puissance et interdépendance des filières de circulation humaine (Mathias Éric Owona Nguini) - Pour une philosophie de l'immigration en Afrique: entre individualisme, communautarisme et cosmopolitisme (André-Marie Yinda Yinda). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

61 Olivier, Emmanuelle

La petite musique de la ville : musique et construction de la citadinité à Djenné (Mali) / Emmanuelle Olivier - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 97-123.

À Djenné (Mali), dans une région où l'urbanisation est un phénomène ancien, continu et synonyme de civilisation, l'étude de la musique contribue à une problématique sur la fabrication et la définition politique de la ville. L'analyse de la production musicale permet de comprendre les diverses composantes à l'œuvre dans cette localité urbaine: catégories linguistiques, sociohistoriques, politiques, divisions en quartiers et liens avec les villages de l'arrière-pays. La manière de faire de la musique traduit en quelque sorte la manière de vivre quotidiennement la ville. Mais Djenné est ausssi une cité musulmane inscrite dans un idéal particulier, fait social dont la musique témoigne de façon plus inattendue. L'étude des chants de louanges au Prophète et aux savants musulmans montre comment ce type de répertoire, présent dans l'ensemble du monde musulman mais réinterprété localement, participe d'une représentation de Djenné comme cité musulmane où se combinent différemment savoir, pouvoir et islam. Bibliogr, notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

LIBYA

62 Libya

Libya : current issues and historical background / Steven Bianci (ed.). - New York : Nova Science Publishers, cop. 2003. - VII, 191 p. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 172-183. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-590-33572-4

This country study of Libya contains the following chapters: Clyde R. Mark: Libya: current overview of issues. Lowell Feld: Libya: an analysis. Clyde R. Mark: Libya: current overview of economic sanctions. Kenneth Katzman: Iran-Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA).

Edward P. Lipton: Religious freedom in Libya. Helen Chapin Metz: Libya: a country study. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

ERITREA

63 Palma, Sylvana

The seen, the unseen, the invented : misrepresentations of African "otherness" in the making of a colony : Eritrea, 1885-1896 / Sylvana Palma - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2005), vol. 45, cah. 177, p. 39-69 : foto's.

At the turn of the 19th century the production of knowledge of African "otherness" and colonial reality was a process that availed itself of many different gazes and perceptions, amongst which a far from secondary role was played by photography. This essay identifies the themes and methods of this photography at the beginning of Italian colonial rule in Eritrea, as a first step towards clarification of the origins and articulation of the historical memory it helped to create, and which still survives, in many ways unchanged, into the present day. Decoding the way Africa has been viewed means comprehending the mechanism through which it was possible to create a specific perception of Africa and casting light on the ideological framework which, in colonial society, determined relations between the colonized and the colonizers. Bibliogr., notes, réf., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

64 Tafla, Bairu

Eritrea in retrospect : an excerpt from the memoirs of Fitawrari Mika'el Hasama Rakka / by Bairu Tafla - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente:* (2005), a. 60, n. 1, p. 1-64.

This article presents excerpts from the memoirs of Fitawrari Mika'el, a lifelong civil servant of the Ethiopian government, who was born in Mihlab, Eritrea, in 1920. His active office ended in 1975 and in 1977, due to the prevailing political circumstances at the time, he was forced to leave Eritrea clandestinely. In 1980 he settled in Norway, where he wrote at least two books, including 'Zanta Eritra' (History of Eritrea) shortly before his death in 1987. History as he understood it, was a chronicle of events. The work is a mixture of pedigree tracing, historical narratives, exhortations and personal reminiscences. The interesting part of the work is the retrospective view of Fitawrari Mika'el's political life combined with a critical examination of the recent past. The

excerpts presented in the article include Part 5, on political movements, and Part 6, on the Eritrean-Ethiopian Federation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Zaccaria, Massimo

L'oro dell'Eritrea, 1897-1914 / di Massimo Zaccaria - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente:* (2005), a. 60, n. 1, p. 65-110 : tab.

The Società Eritrea per le Miniere d'Oro, founded in 1900, was created in order to exploit the gold mining potential of Eritrea. Despite the fact that the Società was listed on the Italian stock exchange, it never managed to make a profit and went bankrupt in 1914. This paper, through the vicissitudes of the Società, follows the initial phases of the gold mining industry in Eritrea, and analyses how great expectations soon gave way to disappointment and then scandal. The gold mining industry also had a major impact on the environment, contributing to pollution and deforestation in the country. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French, text in Italian. [Journal abstract]

66 Tafla, Bairu

Eritrea in retrospect : an excerpt from the memoirs of Fitawrari Mika'el Hasama Rakka / by Bairu Tafla - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente:* (2005), a. 60, n. 1, p. 1-64.

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ETHIOPIA

67 Admass, Yonas

On the state of Amharic literary scholarship / Yonas Admassu - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 25-41.

This essay first considers how not to talk or write about Amharic literature before suggesting ways of conceiving of Amharic literature and indicating possible future directions for Amharic literary research. It points out some misconceptions, faulty assumptions and sweeping generalizations in the few works by expatriate scholars who have attempted a more or less comprehensive study of Amharic literature. In particular, it notes that Amharic fictional works have almost invariably been treated as nothing more than sources of sociological data on Amharic culture and customs. In studying Amharic literature, scholars have used terms such as 'didactic' and 'realistic' prescriptively instead of descriptively, they have invoked 'Western standards', and they have failed to define what they mean by 'aesthetic'. A rethinking of Amharic literary study must involve an in-depth reading of the available works, poems, novels, stories, themselves, to arrive not at another chronological documentation of books and personalities, but at a history of the literature both as an artistic engagement and a social and intellectual discourse. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

68 Assefa, Taye

The study of Amharic literature : an overview / Taye Assefa and Shiferaw Bekele - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2000), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 27-73.

The first Amharic novel, Afäwärq's 'Lebb Wälläd Tarik', was published in 1908. In the same year, the leading Italian Ethiopicist, Ignazio Guidi, published an extensive review of it. Italian scholars pioneered the study of Amharic literature. They were later followed by other Western scholars elsewhere: Pierre Comba in France, Joana Mantel-Niećko in Poland, Stephen Wright in Ethiopia/Great Britain, Albert Gérard in Belgium, Thomas Kane in America and Reidulf Molvaer in Norway. In the 1980s the study of Amharic literature abroad shifted from panoramic historical surveys that tried to trace the development of the whole literature to a more focussed assessment based on genre study or on specific themes. Until the 1980s, the study of Amharic literature was dominated by Western scholars, especially in Europe. The pioneer in the Ethiopian study of Amharic literature was Tamrat Amanuel. Other Ethiopian intellectuals involved in the study of Amharic literature include Mengistu Lemma, Tesfaye Gessese, Fikre Tolossa, Taye Assefa, Zerhihum Asfaw and Taddese Adere. The study of Amharic literature has

been reinforced by research into the life histories of a number of Amharic authors. It has further received a considerable boost with the establishment of the Institute of Language Studies and later the graduate programme in literature at Addis Ababa University. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 Bahru Zewde

A century of Ethiopian historiography / Bahru Zewde - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2000), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 1-26.

Professional historiography in Ethiopia is barely four decades old. The Department of History of Addis Ababa University (formerly Haile Sellassie I University) has emerged as its institutional home. The integration of teaching and research has become its hallmark. Historical research in the department has been conducted at two levels: faculty and student. There has been a perceptible shift in geographical focus from the north to the south of Ethiopia. The temporal scope has shifted to the modern period, more specifically the twentieth century. A major development of recent Ethiopian historiography has been the change of emphasis from political history to economic and to some extent social history. Urban history has been another important theme of research. By contrast, the Department's record with respect to archaeology and art history has been unimpressive. Moreover, the Department has failed to disseminate much of its research findings and this has put it at a disadvantage vis-à-vis practitioners of popular and alternative history, including those writers whose works reflect an explicit political agenda. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 Barnes, Cedric

Provinces and princes : power and the eastern Ethiopian periphery c 1906-1916 / Cedric Barnes - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 95-120.

The struggle for succession to Menelik in early twentieth-century Ethiopia illustrates the important role of the periphery with colonial territory in the struggle for the centre. Lej Iyassu, who succeeded Menelik in 1913, established a loyal and powerful base for himself in the eastern province of Hararge, whose wealth and convenient situation for communication with the outside world made it a valuable and vital patrimony, second only to Shawa in the politics of the Ethiopian Empire. Iyassu replaced Shawan military bureaucrats with Harari and Oromo Muslims in order to gain more direct access to Harar's grain, export commodities and taxes, and thus a substantial resource base for his throne. His policies can be seen as a reaction to the challenge of ruling the vast and loosely integrated Ethiopian Empire. He needed to achieve central control to guard

against the disintegrative regional and external (colonial) forces. However, the primary concern was to shore up his own individual power base from which he could then address the larger "national" concerns. But his neglect of the centre was a serious miscalculation. In 1916 he was deposed by a mixture of high-ranking soldiers, nobles and officials in Addis Ababa, egged on by the European legations. Iyassu and his failed reign illustrate the accommodation, integration and exploitation of subjected peoples, the competition over the State, the maintenance of its primacy and the defence of its sovereign integrity in the Horn of Africa, a region otherwise ruled by colonial administrations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Bolay, Anna

Les poètes-musiciens éthiopiens (azmari) et leurs constructions identitaires : des marginaux qui aspirent à la normalité / Anna Bolay - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 176, p. 815-839 : foto, krt., tab.

Les azmari sont des musiciens professionnels des hauts plateaux en Éthiopie. Ils circulent généralement seuls ou en couple, accompagnant leur voix dun instrument monocorde, le masinqo. Fondé sur des enquêtes menées dans la région amhara de mai 1996 à avril 2000, cet article tente de cerner les fondements de lidentité azmari et ses procédés délaboration. À laide denquêtes généalogiques, dinterviews et de divers types de littératures orales concernant les azmari, il montre comment, malgré une ouverture possible du groupe à la société civile, celui-ci reste fermé et très fortement lié. Phénomène qui semble pourtant en contradiction avec le discours que tiennent les azmari sur eux-mêmes et le statut quils revendiquent dans la société éthiopienne: dépositaires dun instrument divin, le masinqo, leurs paroles sen trouvent valorisées, protégées et les propulsent au cœur même de la société des hauts-plateaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

72 Crummey, Donald

'Abunä' Sälama: Metropolitan of Ethiopia, 1841-1867 : a new Gə'əz biography / Donald Crummey and Getatchew Haile - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 5-40 : foto's.

'Abunä' Sälama was the Metropolitan of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church from 1841 until his death in 1867. He is a significant figure for an understanding of the origins of 20th-century Ethiopia and of the modern history of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. His career spanned the final decades of the Zämänä Mäsafənt (1769-1855), a period of radical devaluation of Ethiopia's monarchical institutions, and the first years of the

reconstruction of those institutions, years in which the foundations of Ethiopian modernity were laid. During most of his episcopacy, Sälama was at odds with Ethiopia's political rulers - the leading princes of the late Zämänä Mäsafənt and, then, Tewodros (1855-1868). However, a brief period of rapprochement between bishop and emperor, and a following period, until c. 1864, of formal propriety in their relations, foreshadowed a later revival of the relations between Church and State which were to prove productive in creating the modern State. In the present paper a manuscript is published which allows the perspective of Sälama himself to emerge. It is written in Gə'əz, and the only text known, from before the 20th century, which focuses exclusively on one of the bishops of the Ethiopian Church. Following a summary account of Sälama's career, the paper presents the original Gə'əz text and an annotated translation in English. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

73 Crummey, Donald

Ethiopian historiography in the latter half of the twentieth century : a North American perspective / Donald Crummey - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 7-24.

In surveying doctoral work and postdoctoral publication on Ethiopian historiography, done in departments of history in the United States from the 1960s onward, the author simultaneously reflects on the meaning of Ethiopia and on the reconstruction of past events and processes in which the central actors think, or once thought, of themselves as Ethiopians. The heterogeneous range of topics covered by "Ethiopianist" scholarship in North America indicates that "Ethiopianist" is a pliable and expansive category. Nonetheless, not all scholars would want to be included in the "Ethiopianist" category, with its underlying Africanist assumptions, including continuity between modern Ethiopia and the Ethiopian kingdom tracing its past back to Aksum. Efforts to provide scholarly underpinnings for both the Eritrean struggle and an Oromo developing self-consciousness have contributed to an an emerging Oromo and Eritrean historiography which is today challenging Ethiopianist historiography. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Demeulenaere, Elise

Woods (mura) and social organization in Konso (southwestern Ethiopia) / Elise Demeulenaere - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2002), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 81-111 : tab.

The Konso of southwestern Ethiopia recognize different categories of wooded places or 'mura', a word which can be translated as either 'forest' or 'wood'. The categories of Konso woods are defined not so much according to phyto-ecological criteria but more

according to their place in Konso society, their uses and the practices associated with them. On one level, Konso woods can be seen as natural collective heritages of clans/villages or of the whole Konso society. The diversity of wood types reflects the diversity of social organizational levels. Different social units are in charge of preserving the different kinds of woods. They are supposed to transmit the woods and their conservation responsibility to the following generations. Their strategy of conservation is either a complete ban, systematic regeneration, or both. At the same time there are interrelations between different social units in which the woods themselves are involved. The preservation of the Konso woods is related to the reproduction of a certain social order. If this order and the representations on which it is based change, the physiognomy of the woods changes as a consequence. Thus, for example, the weakening of local power through the diminution of its mystic base leads to the disappearance of forest management and, sometimes, the forests themselves. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Faqada ʾAzaza

The state of oral literature research in Ethiopia : retrospect and prospect / Fekade Azeze - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 43-85.

This survey of research on oral literature in Ethiopia considers the contributions of both expatriate scholars and Ethiopians in collecting and studying Ethiopian oral literature. It surveys published oral literature texts in Ethiopian languages as well as unpublished works, the work of the Department of Ethiopian Languages and Literature (senior essays by graduating students, the oral literature research group) and some oral literature texts and research presented by Ethiopians in English. It stresses the need for a new collaborative effort with respect to the selection and translation into English of old seminal oral literature works in Italian, German and French and the preparation of a specialized, general annotated bibliography of works in oral literature, as well as a number of other measures, leading to the establishment of a folklore documentation centre that could gradually grow into a folklore institute. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

76 Hirsch, Bertrand

Citées oubliées : réflexions sur l'histoire urbaine de l'Éthiopie médiévale (XIe-XVIe siècles) / Bertrand Hirsch - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 299-314 : krt.

Entre l'antique civilisation urbaine d'Aksum et les villes modernes, l'Éthiopie semble souffrir de l'absence du fait urbain. C'est sans compter avec l'existence méconnue, parce que relevant du domaine de l'islam et considéré comme périphérique par l'idéologie chrétienne dominante en Éthiopie, d'un réseau de cités marchandes médiévales aujourd'hui ruinées. Le croisement des sources archéologiques et écrites permet d'apercevoir un système de symbiose concurrentielle entre ce réseau de cités et un territoire chrétien parcouru par le camp royal. Les raisons de la survie de Harar, seule cité réchappée de la désurbanisation du pays survenue dans un contexte de bouleversements démographiques et politiques, sont à chercher du côté de la redéfinition de l'identité urbaine de ses habitants. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

77 Keller, Edmond J.

Ethnic federalism, fiscal reform, development and democracy in Ethiopia / Edmond J. Keller - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2002), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 21-50 : tab.

Ethiopia has embarked upon what it claims to be a novel experiment in 'ethnic federalism'. The ruling Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) has asserted that it is intent on addressing the claims of ethnic groups in the country of historic discrimination and inequality, and on building a multi-ethnic democracy. The essay critically assesses this effort, concentrating on the emerging relations between the federal and regional State governments. Particular attention is given to the strategy of revenue sharing as a mechanism for addressing regional inequities. Where appropriate, comparisons are made with the federal system in Nigeria. The article concludes that, while there may be federal features and institutions normally found in democracies, Ethiopia has not constructed a system of democratic federalism. Moreover, rather than empowering citizens at the grassroots level, Ethiopia tightly controls development and politics through regional State governments, with very little popular decisionmaking in the development process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

78 Matthews, Berhanu

The form, style and poetic quality of Kambatta riddles / Berhanu Matthews - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 19-39.

The Kambatta constitute an important ethnic group in southern Ethiopia. Some genres of Kambatta oral literature are severely threatened by the teachings of Protestant Christianity. One genre that is still struggling to survive the pressures of religion in Kambatta is the riddle. During fieldwork carried out in 1999, the author, in order to

preserve Kambatta riddles, collected the 43 riddles used in the present study in the three major districts of Kambatta, namely Angač'a, Qadida Gamela and Qač'a Bira. He used two main tools, viz. observation of actual riddling sessions and interviews. Following a brief description of the performance of riddles, the author examines the form and style of Kambatta riddles, as well as their poetic quality. The 43 riddles used in the study are presented with an English translation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

79 Natsoulas, Theodore

A failure of early French expansionism in Africa : the French-Jesuit effort in Ethiopia at the turn of the 18th century / Theodore Natsoulas - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 5-18.

From 1698 to 1706, the French made an effort to establish political and religious ties with Ethiopia. The opportunity for the French to gain entry into Ethiopia presented itself in 1698, when the ruler of Ethiopia, Emperor Iyasu I (1682-1706), recruited a physician from the French community in Cairo, Charles Jacques Poncet. Poncet's journey started a series of misadventures on the part of both France and the Catholic Church to establish a presence in Ethiopia. He went as a physician to treat an ailment from which the emperor and his son were suffering. He also went as a reluctant diplomat sent by the French consul in Cairo. The latter not only acted on behalf of his country but also as an agent for the Catholic Church. The French consul instructed Poncet to determine if the conditions were ripe for the return of the Catholic Church to Ethiopia, and to ascertain the possibilities of extending French influence into East Africa. Poncet accomplished his medical mission, but was not successful in his diplomatic role. The present paper examines Poncet's venture and the causes of its failure. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Pankhurst, Alula

Research on Ethiopian societies and cultures during the second half of the twentieth century / Alula Pankhurst - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2002), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 1-60 : tab.

The consensus among both foreign and local scholars that Ethiopian anthropology is comparatively weak, underdeveloped and dominated by linguistic and historical biases requires some modification since it neglects contributions by missionaries, travellers and some anthropologists, both within the context of Italian colonialism and in spite of it. In addition, this view does not give credit to the role of Ethiopian student writings over the past fifty years, and the increasing importance of anthropology in Ethiopian studies in

recent decades. The author goes on to sketch an outline of scholarly images of Ethiopia and a characterization of six major foreign research traditions - Italian, German, French, British, American and Japanese - in terms of historical, political and economic contexts and in relation to time, space, ethnicity and institutional factors. The final section provides an overview of research trends over the past fifty years and considers the contribution of Ethiopian ethnography to mainstream anthropological theory, changing trends, interdisciplinary perspectives, special topics and recent interests. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Possionier, Nicole

The heart as locus of social concern among the Bashada / Nicole Possionier - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2002), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 61-80.

Feeling, reason, worry, concerned thought, affection and responsibility are strongly interwoven in the conception of the Bashada. The main locus where feelings and thinking are thought to be formed is the heart, although some other parts of the body may also be connected with these processes. Just as the ability to think and to reason has to develop in a child, the heart, too, must develop and grow to carry responsibility. Different hearts may have different qualities, which stand for the different ways of thinking and behaving of people. Some of these qualities are ascribed to people in their different life stages or to the sexes and in this way the concept of the heart may lay a foundation for the legitimization of social stratification. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

82 Sereke-Brhan, Heran

'Like adding water to milk' : marriage and politics in nineteenth-century Ethiopia / by Heran Sereke-Brhan - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2005), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 49-77 : geneal.

Marriage among notable families has often been acknowledged as an important diplomatic and political tool of the Ethiopian State. This essay documents the almost century-old presence of certain families in proximity to power, establishing their essential role in the forging of empire. The origins of a national elite, intricately connected across geographical regions and over several generations, found its genesis in these marriage networks that often provided critical continuity in the face of changing politics. Besides lending insights into political history, elite intermarriages provide a novel opportunity to consider the position of elite Ethiopian women. Although not primarily focused on ethnicity, the study also shows that due to extensive intermarriage, the composition of

the power elite labeled 'Amhara' changed over time. By documenting who comprised Ethiopia's ruling elite, it touches upon the broader concern of whether they created an endogamous 'Amhara' ethnicity identifiable as such, or alternately, if the term 'Amhara' as applied to the ruling elite was a representation of 'official culture'. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

83 Seyoum, Seltene

Review of the literature on Ethiopian resistance with particular emphasis on Gojjam: 1936-1941 / Seltene Seyoum - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 37-57.

The years 1936-1941 were full of crucial events that decided the fate of Ethiopia to either become an Italian colony or to remain an independent sovereign State. It was paradoxical that the Italians, who won the war of 1935/1936 as a result of better military preparations and the use of modern techniques of warfare, were not subsequently able to 'pacify' the people. Not deterred by the lack of any central government leadership at the national level, the Ethiopians rose up in arms and fought against enemy troops until the day of their liberation in 1941. But how and why this happened, the extent and magnitude of the struggle and the organizational basis of the resistance has been given less attention than it deserves. The present bibliographic essay discusses literature on this subject - including oral information and archival and library sources -, focusing on the anti-fascist struggle carried out by the people of Gojjam in northwestern Ethiopia. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Special

Special issue on gender and Christianity / guest ed. Cressida Marcus. - Addis Ababa : Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis Ababa University, 2002. - 90 p. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of Ethiopian studies, ISSN 0304-2243 ; vol. 35, no. 1 (2002)) - Met bibliogr.

The four articles in this special issue were originally presented in a panel on gender and Christianity at the 14th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies (November 2000). They contribute to a gender sensitive comprehension of Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity by examining its formulations of masculinity and femininity. Contents: In praise of women: the veneration of the Virgin Mary in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (Cressida Marcus) - At the limits of sexuality: the femininity of Ethiopian Orthodox nuns (Marta Camilla Wright) - The Ethiopian monk: a changing concept of masculinity (Joachim Persoon) - The representation of Jesus: reflecting attitudes of masculinity in the Ethiopian theological tradition (Fisseha Tadesse). [ASC Leiden abstract]

85 Tsadik, Abebe G.

A decade of research in Ethiopian linguistics (1990-2000) / Abebe G/Tsadik and Haileyesus Engdashet - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2001), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 87-102 : tab.

This survey of the nature and development of research on Ethiopian languages in the 1990s reviews what other scholars have already said about the state of Ethiopian linguistics prior to 1990 and examines works of the 1990-2000 decade in terms of comparative/historical and philological studies, theoretical/synchronic descriptions and applied studies, and research facilities and publication possibilities. It points out some of the salient features of the works surveyed and highlights problems that the study of Ethiopian languages has faced, with suggestions for possible solutions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Woldesemait, Bekure

Industrialization milieu, policies, performance, and spatial distribution in Ethiopia: 1975 to 2000 / Bekure Woldesemait - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 57-81 : tab.

Third World countries such as Ethiopia see industrialization as the path to development and modernization and aspire to industrialize. Based on secondary data, this paper examines the social, economic and political conditions under which industrialization was implemented in Ethiopia between 1975 and 2000. It looks at the industrial policies the regimes in power during this period - from 1975 to 1991 the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) that changed to the Peoples Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE) in 1987, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) up to 1995 and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) since then - have formulated; the level of industrialization they have accomplished; and the spatial and branch structure of the industrialization process. Emphasis is put on the period 1991-2000. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

87 Yared Amare

Socio-economic dimensions of rural poverty in Ethiopia, a qualitative study of two highland communities in North Shewa / Yared Amare - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies:* (2002), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 112-140 : tab.

Qualitative data on the perceptions and experiences of peasants in two communities of North Shewa, Ethiopia, based on fieldwork conducted in November 2000, are used to

discuss the socioeconomic factors that account for the reasons why households fall into or avoid poverty. Access to assets that are the basis of agricultural production to a great extent determines households' livelihood security. At the same time social events and peasants' restructuring of their households affect their access to and control of assets in a dynamic manner. In addition to levels of access to key production assets and households' livelihood strategies, networks of mutual assistance and exchange of resources among households, such as revolving credit groups and animal sharing, are critical in determining whether households are able to avoid, cope with, or emerge from poverty. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

SUDAN

88 Maghrabi, Mustafa El

Reform of economic governance in the Sudan / by Mustafa El Maghrabi - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique:* (2004), no. 63, p. 89-95 : tab.

Because of financial problems, Sudan's ten-year development plan for the period 1992-2002 failed to reach its targets. However, by the end of the period, the economy had recovered and the standard of living had risen. The National Council for Strategic Planning initiated preparations for a new development plan covering the next 25 years, whose aim would be to achieve the position of a welfare State, making use of international technology and meeting the challenges of the globalizing environment. All sectors of the economy participated in the formulation of the plan, whose main targets include a 7 percent increase in national income, the stabilization of the economy, a decrease in the rate of inflation, the restructuring of the economy, including privatization, an expansion of the taxation base, the achievement of self-sufficiency based on earnings from petrol, and the expansion of social development programmes. Special attention is given to poverty alleviation. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Waal, Alex de

Counter-insurgency on the cheap / Alex de Waal - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 716-725 : krt.

The author examines the causes that underly the violence and massacres currently taking place in Darfur, western Sudan. Much of the present conflict has its origins in land rights (nomads versus villagers) and the shortcomings of local administration. But central government, too, is implicated in Darfur's plight, with neglect and manipulation playing equal parts. Within Darfur, Arabs and non-Arabs alike have been marginalized.

Unrelenting poverty has been transformed into violence by imported racism when, in 1987, Arabs from western Sudan, who had served in Kadhafi's Islamic Legion, returned from Libya and formed the Arab Alliance, which became a vehicle for a new racist ideology. The description of the present war in Darfur as one of 'Arabs' against 'Africans' would have been incomprehensible 20 years ago. The 'African' label had little purchase in Sudan. One reason for this was the prevalence of radical Islam and its appeal to many Darfurians - the result of the success of a political experiment by the regime in Khartoum, masterminded by Hassan al-Turabi. When the political struggle between President Bashir and Turabi resulted in 1999 in Turabi's dismissal as speaker of the National Assembly, the Bashir-Turabi split reverberated in Darfur. The rebellion should have taken no one by surprise. A small group of security officers mounted counterinsurgency on the cheap using famine and scorched earth tactics. They sought out a local militia, provided it with armaments and declared the area of operations an ethics-free zone. One of these militias was the northern camel nomads, including former Islamic legionnaires, the Janjawiid, who carry out systematic and sustained atrocities, grossly disproportionate to the military threat of the rebellion. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

90 Waal, Alex de

Who are the Darfurians? : Arab and African identities, violence and external engagement / Alex de Waal - In: *African Affairs:* (2005), vol. 104, no. 415, p. 181-205 : fig., krt., tab.

This article examines processes of identity formation in Darfur, now part of the Republic of Sudan, over the last four centuries. The basic story is of four overlapping processes of identity formation, each of them primarily associated with a different period in the region's history: namely, the 'Sudanic identities' associated with the Dar Fur sultanate, Islamic identities, the administrative tribalism associated with the twentieth-century Sudanese State, and the recent polarization of 'Arab' and 'African' identities, associated with new forms of external intrusion and internal violence. It is a story that emphasizes the much-neglected east-west axis of Sudanese identity, arguably as important as the north-south axis, and redeems the neglect of Darfur as a separate and important locus for State formation in northern Sudan, paralleling and competing with the Nile Valley States. It focuses on the incapacity of both the modern Sudanese State and international actors to comprehend the singularities of Darfur, accusing much Sudanese historiography of 'Nilocentrism', that is, the use of analytical terms derived from the experience of the Nile Valley to apply to Darfur. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

91 Antoine, Pierre

Present trends in agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa / by Pierre Antoine - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer = Mededelingen der Zittingen / Koninklijke Academie voor Overzeese Wetenschappen:* (2003), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 339-349.

Over the past fifty years, increased land use and lack of performing technologies have led to decreased soil fertility and crop yields in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa. More than half a billion people do not have food security guaranteed. Low crop productivity levels are affecting competitiveness. Subsidies to Western farmers, lack of major investments, poor input distribution networks, epidemics, limited credit, and difficult access to markets, are adding to the concerns. Despite that, a growing evolution of attitudes and practices leads to moderate optimism: communities and individuals start using more efficient technologies for resource management and agricultural production; increased income rather than food security is getting the focus of small holders; rural credit schemes appear; private entrepreneurship is emerging, as well as the progressive market liberalization. Bibliogr., sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal Abstract]

92 At

At the fringes of modernity : people, animals, transitions / ed. by S. Van Wolputte and G. Verswijver. - Tervuren : Royal Museum for Central Africa, 2004. - 237 p. : fig., foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (African pastoralists studies ; 2) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 90-75894-62-7

The contributions in this collective volume have in common that they question the stubborn assumptions commonly held on herders in Africa. Gustaaf Verswijver examines the body politic of the Karimojong in Uganda. He argues that dress, hairstyles or material culture in general cannot be considered apart from a more encompassing, social and political context, and deals with the repression and marginalization of the Karimojong under the Amin regime. Ivan Houtteman argues that the identity of the Daasanech (Ethiopia) is made and unmade through bodily ritual. He describes the rich symbolism associated with each ritual performance. Carla Huysmans focuses on the complexities of 'pastoral development' in Turkanaland (Kenya) and highlights the tensions between modernist thought and Turkana reality. In his contribution on the social construction of

emotions, Pierre Liénard examines gift and exchange to apply insights from cognitive psychology to the life world of Turkana and Nyangatom (Ethiopia and Sudan) herders. Steven Van Wolputte investigates the role of cattle in the political ecology and economy of Himbaland, northern Namibia, particularly focusing on the early period under South African rule. [ASC Leiden abstract]

93 Bede, Damien

Fictions littéraires, conflits et pouvoirs en Afrique / Damien Bede - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 109-135.

On peut remarquer que, parmi les œuvres d'auteurs africains contemporains de langue française, de nombreux textes, comme ceux d'Emmanuel B. Dongala, Jean-Baptiste Tati Loutard, Tchichelle Tchivela, Nimrod, Noël N. Ndjekery, Tierno Monenembo, Sony Labou Tansi, Ahmadou Kourouma, Boubacar Boris Diop, sont orientés vers une finalité et sont porteurs de sens, sinon de messages: un enjeu social subordonne et oriente le projet esthétique de ces écrivains. Par la médiation de l'écriture, des catastrophes humaines font ainsi irruption dans l'imaginaire africain, et l'attention est attirée sur les traumatismes de l'Afrique après les indépendances. Cependant, leur engagement à rendre compte des conflits et du contexte sociopolitique ne fait pas que ces écrivains sacrifient les exigences formelles et esthétiques auxquelles aucune création artistique ne saurait se dérober. Le présent article, à partir de l'analyse de romans et de nouvelles, évalue la distance que prennent les écrivains vis-à-vis des faits qu'ils relatent, et montre la forme de l'engagement exprimé par ces écrivains face à des événements qui hantent encore les mémoires communes. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

94 Bryceson, Deborah Fahy

Agrarian vista or vortex : African rural livelihood policies / Deborah Fahy Bryceson - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 617-629.

This article explores the concepts of livelihoods, sustainability and poverty alleviation with reference to recent rural economy survey findings in sub-Saharan Africa, policies in the international development policy arena during the last 20 years, and South Africa's rural history. The author argues that processes of deagrarianization and depeasantization have accelerated in association with the implementation of structural adjustment policies. Village case study evidence from various African countries indicates a decline in peasant commodity production, a surge in non-agricultural income diversification ('non-agricultural' activities are those that do not directly involve plant or animal husbandry), the proliferation of multi-occupational households, accelerating rural

class stratification and growing poverty. International financial institutions, specifically the World Bank, have become increasingly alert to rural poverty over the last few years but tend to ignore their policy influence in this field. The sustainable rural livelihoods approach acknowledges structural change in rural areas but has not yet fully analysed the depth of ongoing change and the policy scope needed to deflect rural poverty. A schematic look at deagrarianization in South Africa and the effect of past and present policy interventions in South African rural areas illustrates the potential continental dimensions of agricultural labour displacement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

95 Chambas, Gérard

Afrique au sud du Sahara : quelle stratégie de transition fiscale? / Gérard Chambas - In: *Afrique contemporaine:* (2005), no. 213, p. 133-163 : tab.

Parmi les causes de la faible croissance des pays africains figurent les carences des États en Afrique à offrir les biens publics indispensables au développement. Aussi la mobilisation des ressources publiques, principal mode de financement des biens publics, constitue-t-elle un enjeu crucial. Cependant, de nombreux États africains disposent toujours de ressources publiques faibles par rapport aux besoins en biens publics tandis que l'ensemble des pays doivent assurer leur "transition fiscale", c'est à dire substituer des ressources de fiscalité interne à des recettes tarifaires décroissantes sans voir le niveau de leurs ressources publiques chuter. L'objectif du présent article est, après diagnostic sur la transition fiscale en Afrique, de répondre à deux questions étroitement liées: quels aménagements de législations fiscales et douanières la transition fiscale requiert-elle? Quelles réformes convient-il d'apporter aux modes d'administration des impôts? L'instrument central de la transition fiscale est la TVA (taxe sur la valeur ajoutée), sans admettre d'exceptions, et cela malgré d'importants obstacles qui s'opposent à un développement rapide de la fiscalité directe. Les régimes douaniers et fiscaux de droit commun ne constituent plus des obstacles au développement économique. Exonération et régimes d'incitation ont perdu leur fondement. Mais une réforme de l'administration de l'impôt pour la rendre efficace et moderne est indispensable. La maîtrise des fondamentaux (évaluation de la valeur, de l'origine, de l'espèce tarifaire; application du transit et des régimes économiques) est une condition préalable à la modernisation des Douanes. La modernisation implique aussi l'informatisation, la transparence des textes et procédures douanières, et l'amélioration du contentieux jusqu'ici centré sur la transaction. Pour les administrations fiscales, la promotion du civisme fiscal constitue un objectif crucial. La réforme implique encore une réorganisation des administrations désormais structurées en fonction de catégories de

contribuables, comme avec des services spécifiques pour les grandes entreprises et les moyennes entreprises. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 9). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 Coffy de Boisdeffre, Marie-Joseph

Le rapprochement des normes de l'OHADA avec la législation des pays d'Afrique anglophone à la lumière de l'expérience de l'harmonisation du droit des affaires des pays de l'Union européenne / par Marie-Joseph Coffy de Boisdeffre - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 849, p. 425-436.

L'OHADA est un exemple unique d'une très large unification du droit des affaires par le système d'un traité international signé en 1993, le traité de Port-Louis (île Maurice), qui a édicté des normes d'application directe et de droit matériel à tous ses membres. Certains pays africains anglophones qui sont géographiquement proches de l'espace OHADA comme le Ghana et le Nigéria souhaitent bénéficier de l'attirance qu'exerce cet espace juridique. Or, le droit de ces pays est fondé sur la Common Law par opposition aux normes de droit latin, et ils ont conservé largement l'acquis britannique. Cet article étudie, à la lumière de l'exemple des méthodes utilisées en Europe pour permettre une convergence en droit des affaires des deux types de droit en question, les possibilités de rapprochement OHADA-pays de Common Law, par exemple au moyen de lois cadres d'harmonisation. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

97 Dawes, Rasmus C.

Investigating the interface between health system reform and HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: an approach for improving the fight against the epidemic / Rasmus C. Dawes - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 23-31.

During the period in which the HIV/AIDS epidemic has taken hold in sub-Saharan Africa, health system reforms have and continue to be introduced throughout the region. In spite of the multidisciplinary research undertaken, it can be questioned whether the relationships between processes of reform and some of the critical issues of HIV/AIDS response have been fully appreciated. This is particularly worrying since many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have already embarked on reform whilst concurrently and independently attempting to develop and manage effective responses to the overwhelming challenges posed by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This paper explores the relationship between health system reform and HIV/AIDS, and argues that an interface approach is crucial for understanding the complexity of combating the epidemic whilst reforming health systems. The interface refers to the interacting processes between

reform and the effects of the disease and attempts to respond to it. It includes the ways in which reforms, and such features as decentralization and user fees, affect the capacity to fight HIV/AIDS, and conversely how the implications of the disease affect the performance of reformed health systems. Two sets of constraints in the interface are defined: internal and delivery constraints. The former are illustrated by deteriorating levels of human resources, poor integration of HIV/AIDS activities and problems faced by tiered health systems. The latter are illustrated by issues of access to relevant health services and rural-urban disparities. Issues in the interface need to be addressed by researchers and implementers in order to move forward in containing the epidemic. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

98 Dealing

Dealing with conflict in Africa : the United Nations and regional organizations / ed. by Jane Boulden. - New York, N.Y., [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. - XIII, 325 p. : krt. ; 22 cm - Met lit. opg. en index.
ISBN 1-403-96080-1

This collective volume examines how regional actors in Africa, in conjunction with the UN (or in its absence), have sought to deal with conflict, and what that tells us about regional responses to security issues generally as well as the relationship between regional actors and the UN. The chapters are the product of a workshop held jointly by the Centre for International Studies (University of Oxford) with the Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York in May 2001. Contents: Part I (Overall themes and issues): United Nations Security Council policy on Africa, by Jane Boulden; The peacekeeping potential of African regional organizations, by Eric G. Berman and Katie E. Sams; Do regional organizations matter? Comparing the conflict management mechanisms in West Africa and the Great Lakes Region, by Clement E. Adibe. Part II (Case studies): Liberia, by 'Funmi Olonisakin; Sierra Leone, by W. Ofuatey-Kodjoe; The Ethiopia-Eritrea war, by Leenco Lata; The Sudan, by Monica Kathina Juma; Burundi, by Gilbert M. Khadiagala; The Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1996-2002, by Tatiana Carayannis and Herbert F. Weiss. Conclusions, by Jane Boulden. [ASC Leiden abstract]

99 Diallo, Boubakar

La Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) et le contentieux des actes uniformes / par Boubakar Diallo - In: *Penant:* (2005), année 115, no. 850, p. 22-45 : tab.

Dans sa fonction essentiellement contentieuse, la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) a compétence pour assurer le respect et l'unité du droit OHADA, à travers l'interprétation et l'application du traité lui-même et des Actes uniformes au détriment des juridictions nationales de cassation. Le présent article procède à une analyse de l'effectivité du droit uniforme en prenant appui sur les arrêts les plus importants rendus par la CCJA, qui parvient à donner un certain relief aux Actes uniformes à travers sa fonction d'interprétation. L'auteur s'interroge tout d'abord sur l'application des Actes uniformes, Un exemple d'errements, tel que celui de l'arrêt "Époux Karnib" montre que l'article 32 de l'Acte uniforme peut conduire à des excès qui aboutissent à l'inverse de l'effet recherché par le législateur OHADA. Sur les questions de compétence de la CCJA, le juge OHADA est tributaire des affaires qui sont portées devant lui par les plaideurs, et les avocats sont les interprètes des préoccupations de leurs clients. Il revient à l'avocat africain un rôle prépondérant pour apporter une contribution originale et essentielle à la construction du droit OHADA. Quant aux cas d'imcompétence, on peut élargir la question aux cas généraux d'ouverture à cassation. Il faudrait réfléchir sur les moyens de faire entrer les Cours suprêmes des États parties dans le mécanisme OHADA et de s'assurer ainsi de leur pleine collaboration.La troisième partie traite du contentieux des voies d'exécution. Le contentieux relatif à l'application des Actes uniformes portant voies d'exécution représente 55 pour cent du contentieux traité par la CCJA, donc l'essentiel du contentieux des Actes uniformes. En conclusion, la CCJA remplit sa mission principale et essentielle, celle de veiller à une appréciation uniforme du droit dans l'espace OH ADA. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

100 Globalization

Globalization and urbanization in Africa / ed. Toyin Falola and Steven J. Salm. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2004. - XII, 294 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Papers originally presented at the African urban spaces history and culture conference held at the University of Texas at Austin, March 28-April 30, 2003. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-592-21192-5

This collective volume, which includes revised versions of papers originally presented at the 'African urban spaces: history and culture' conference held at the University of Texas at Austin from March 28 to April 30, 2003, analyses African cities in a global setting, at the national, regional and international level. Toyin Falola presents an overview and AbdouMaliq Simone an introductory chapter, as well as a chapter on the remaking of African cities. Tracing African urban history back to the period of the slave trade, Som Simon Elate shows how slums in Douala, Cameroon, influence town planning today.

Five chapters are devoted to urbanization in South Africa: Reinford Khumalo (urbanization in general), Jaysveree M. Louw (rural-urban migration), Derik Gelderblom (migration patterns), David Mbati Mello (settlement patterns and their impact on service delivery) and Mzo Sirayi (urban regeneration and cultural policy). Next, six chapters are presented on East and West Africa: Thomas Gensheimer writes about the global dimension of the medieval Swahili city; Gerald Steyn compares British and Omani town-making patterns in southern and eastern Africa with an indigenous settlement form; Peter O. Abue develops the problems of rural poverty in Nigeria, in relation to cities and globalization; Moussa Dembele examines the role of French colonization in creating the modern cities of Djenne and Bamako (Mali); Julius N. Fobil and Raymond A. Atuguba discuss migration to the cities in Ghana; Larry Yarak reconstructs the history of Elmina (Gold Coast, now Ghana) during the 19th century, locating it in its global context. [ASC Leiden abstract]

101 Histoire

Histoire des femmes en situation coloniale : Afrique et Asie, XXe siècle / sous la dir. de Anne Hugon ; préf. de Françoise Thébaud et Michelle Zancarini-Fournel. - Paris : Éditions Karthala, 2004. - 240 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6553-8

Les contributions à cet ouvrage collectif sont issues d'une table ronde et d'ateliers sur des sujets traités lors du troisième colloque de la recherche féministe francophone, qui s'est tenu à Toulouse en septembre 2002. Le propos est moins ici de poser les femmes comme objets de recherche que d'analyser des dynamiques comme celles des rapports sociaux de sexe, des représentations, de la construction des identités de genre, et de voir comment ces dynamiques évoluent dans des contextes de domination coloniale comme en postcolonie. Titres concernant l'Afrique: Le fait colonial au miroir des colonisées : femmes, genre et colonisation: un bilan des recherches francophones en histoire de l'Afrique subsaharienne (1950-2003) (Sophie Dulucq et Odile Goerg) - L'Union des femmes coloniales (1923-1940) : une association au service de la colonisation (Catherine Jacques et Valérie Piette) - Sages-femmes africaines diplômées en AOF des années 1920 aux années 1960 : une redéfinition des rapports sociaux de sexe en contexte colonial (Pascale Barthélémy) - La redéfinition de la maternité en Gold Coast, des années 1920 aux années 1950 : projet colonial et réalités locales (Anne Hugon) - "Science de l'homme" coloniale ou science de "l'homme colonial"? : rapports de genres et ethnographie coloniale en Afrique française au début du XXe siècle

(Emmanuelle Sibeud) - Féminin, masculin? Manuels de lecture d'enseignantes malgaches (1970-2000) (Faranirina V. Rajaonah). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

102 Idamoyibo, Atinuke A.

Dynamics of African dance / Atinuke A. Idamoyibo - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 67-73.

Dance in black Africa is an experience, rather than an event, which reflects national characteristics and also exhibits features common to all African societies. Dancing in Africa serves a vital function in society, achieving social cohesion, causing people to feel a sense of communion with each other and even with their ancestors or deities. African dance can be seen in terms of different kinds of behaviour: physical, cultural, social, psychological, economic, political, artistic, communicative and therapeutic. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

103 Issa-Sayegh, Joseph

Réflexions et suggestions sur la mise en conformité du droit interne des États parties avec les acte uniformes de l'OHADA et réciproquement / par Joseph Issa-Sayegh - In: *Penant:* (2005), année 115, no. 850, p. 6-21.

La nécessité des travaux de mise en conformité trouve sa justification dans quatre points essentiels du régime juridique des Actes uniformes OHADA en Afrique: leur supranationalité et leur portée abrogatoire sur le droit interne; l'obligation technique de respecter la terminologie juridique ou administrative spécifique à chaque État partie; l'obligation de ne pas édicter de sanctions pénales; l'obligation de recourir à certaines dispositions du droit interne pour l'application de certaines de leurs propres dispositions (1e partie). La méthode utilisée varie selon la nature du travail de mise en conformité à réaliser, à savoir: la détermination des dispositions abrogées ou maintenues du droit interne; la réécriture des Actes uniformes par substitution des termes spécifiques nationaux aux termes génériques; la recherche des dispositions du droit national non pénal auxquelles renvoient les Actes uniformes; la recherche des dispositions du droit national pénal auxquelles renvoient les Actes uniformes (2e partie). Des enseignements peuvent être tirés des travaux de mise en conformité déjà réalisés en Côte d'Ivoire, au Sénégal, au Bénin, et en Guinée. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

104 Mar, Daouda

Le roman des conflits en Afrique contemporaine / Daouda Mar - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 27-49.

L'Afrique des indépendances a connu et connaît encore des conflits qui, s'inscrivant dans un contexte socio-historique, sont aussi reflétés dans la littérature. Dans la démarche littéraire africaine, les modalités des affrontements offrent un très vaste champ des possibles à l'imaginaire. Les luttes peuvent fonder l'architecture même du texte romanesque. Le présent article s'interroge sur les moyens littéraires employés par des romanciers africains francophone tels que Boubacar Diop, Alioum Fantouré, Ahmadou Kourouma, Henri Lopes, Valentin Mudimbé, Labou Tansi Sony, Jean-Baptiste Tati Loutard, lorsqu'ils prennent pour sujet les conflits: subversion des techniques narratives en se libérant des règles établies, liberté de composition. La dimension tragique et satirique des actions, ajoutée au rejet des règles, aboutit à une rhétorique tourmentée qui met en scène l'homme dans sa nudité primaire. Pour montrer que les êtres humains eux-mêmes peuvent être de grands fauteurs de troubles, dans un univers frappé par des perturbations de toutes sortes, un système organisé de thèmes et de symboles, conscients ou inconscients, se lie à des procédés qui ont une grande puissance d'évocation et d'illusion. L'image qui est donnée du monde des conflits est celle d'un déchirement spectaculaire. Les êtres et les choses s'opposent sur tous les plans, entraînant des contradictions sémantiques et des antinomies irréductibles. Mais au bout des désarrois point, même en filigrane, une possible lumière. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

105 Moyen, Léandre Serge

Les nouvelles conventions franco-africaines relatives à la circulation des personnes : évolution ou statu quo? / par Léandre Serge Moyen - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 849, p. 501-534.

La décennie 1990 a été marquée par la signature d'une série de conventions bilatérales relatives à la circulation des personnes entre la France et les pays francophones d'Afrique subsaharienne. En se référant principalement aux conventions signées avec le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, le Cameroun, la République centrafricaine, le Congo, la Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, le Mali, la République islamique de Mauritanie, le présent article s'interroge sur la valeur ou le crédit que l'on peut accorder à des conventions conclues en ce domaine entre une grande puissance et des États pauvres, donc entre des partenaires inégaux. Peut-il y avoir un consensus entre les États qui réglementent strictement le séjour des étrangers sur leur sol et ceux dont les ressortissants émigrent pour des raisons économiques? Il s'agit d'un rapport de force. Le résultat est que les conventions, ainsi que le témoigne leur contenu, n'auront servi qu'à réaffirmer le droit positif français dont elles ne constituent qu'un simple rappel (première partie). Ce choix délibéré en faveur d'un modèle juridique, alors même que l'éventail était large, aura

immanquablement pour conséquence de réduire à néant l'effet utile desdites conventions (seconde partie). En tout état de cause, ces conventions ne correspondent pas à la nécessité exprimée par les autorités françaises d'établir avec les États africains des solidarités horizontales en lieu et place des solidarités verticales. Ann, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

106 Mulinge, Munyae M.

Corruption in sub-Saharan Africa : towards a more holistic approach / Munyae M. Mulinge and Gwen N. Lesetedi - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2002), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 51-77.

This essay discusses the genesis and entrenchment of corruption in sub-Saharan Africa taking a holistic approach. By integrating the historical and international contexts of the problem, it links the origins and spread of corruption to the colonization of Africa, the lasting legacy of that colonization, and the actions and practices of international actors. The paper concludes that corruption is a multifaceted, complex problem that requires a comprehensive approach that cuts across disciplines. Through such an approach the economic, social, legal, administrative and moral aspects of the problem can be targeted. The approach should also recognize the close linkages among these aspects of the problem and draw in the international dimension of the causes of the problem. While acknowledging that efforts have been expended at the national and international levels to combat corruption, the paper argues that there is still a lot of room for improvement. Of particular importance is the need for political goodwill and commitment from governments, bureaucracies and international agencies. This is a necessary condition if the fight against corruption is to be both effective and sustainable. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

107 Ndiaye, Babacar

Interculturalité et paix : la carte civilisationnelle huntingtonienne face au modèle senghorien de la Francophonie / Babacar Ndiaye - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 137-145.

L'auteur oppose dans ce texte l'analyse de Samuel Huntington sur les facteurs de conflits entre civilisations et l'idée de la Francophonie, due à Léopold Sédar Senghor. Selon Huntington, la plupart de ces facteurs se révèlent appartenir à la sphère culturelle. Senghor, quant à lui, a entrevu une redéfinition des espaces culturels par une réécriture de la carte du monde en contradiction avec la description statique huntingtonienne. Cet espace englobe une communauté à la fois linguistique, culturelle et politique. La

Francophonie est le modèle dynamique par excellence de l'ouverture prônée par Senghor. Il fait éclater par là le cadre de la négritude, facilement qualifiable de racial, voire de raciste. Chez Senghor, la francophonie est le lieu d'une certaine forme d'altérité positive, non pas verticale, mais horizontale, parce qu'espace du brassage et du métissage culturel. Elle apporte une plus-value, à cause de son cosmopolitisme réel lié à la représentativité plurielle qui le caractérise. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Ndiaye, Iba Diadji

Plastique africaine et situations conflictuelles contemporaines : interaction et distanciation / Iba Diadji Ndiaye - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 201-223 : ill.

Cet article s'interroge sur la création, les valeurs, l'engagement et l'identité chez les artistes en Afrique. Face aux situations de conflits, soit leurs œuvres sont une réponse aux conditions du contexte général, soit la guerre semble les laisser indifférents. Dans le premier cas, l'auteur donne pour exemple, au Congo-Brazzaville, le peintre Hilarion Dinga, le sculpteur Mouanga Kodia Bernard, le chanteur Zao, au Sénégal Ndary Lô, en Côte d'Ivoire Yacouba Touré et Justin Oussou Ngoran. Dans le second cas, il nomme les artistes congolais Ouassa (peintre), Gabriel Massamba-Nbongo (peintre, sculpteur et céramiste), Alphone Nzuzi (sculpteur sur cuivre), Bill Kouelany (peintre), et, pour ce qui est du Sénégal, Moussa Diop Samba Laye, Anta Germaine Gaye, Andrien Abdou Khadre Sène, en Côte d'Ivoire Issa Diabaté, et en République démocratique du Congo Ricky Balboa. Des conflits de valeurs peuvent aussi naître du fait des heurts entre l'Afrique et l'Occident. Selon l'auteur, en implantant son école, l'Occident a engagé un processus de démantèlement systématique de l'esprit culturel des Africains, c'est à dire de la possibilité de produire leurs propres réponses face aux interrogations de la vie. Aujourd'hui, les gouvernements africains, en refusant qu'un cinéma alternatif s'exprime (comme au Sénégal, avec l'interdiction de la diffusion des films Karmen de Joe Gaye Ramaka et Almodou de Amadou Thior), se complaisent dans un laxisme culturel : 80 pour cent des productions montrées sur les télévisions nationales viennent de l'extérieur. Dans sa conclusion, l'auteur met en garde contre la perte d'identité d'une société dans des situations conflictuelles sans artiste parlant le langage de sa condition. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 New

New dimensions in the study of Pentecostalism. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2005. - 126 p. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of religion in Africa, ISSN 0022-4200 ; vol. 35, no. 1 (2005)) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., samenvattingen, noten.

This special issue on 'New dimensions in the study of Pentecostalism' contains the following articles: The 'durawall' of faith: Pentecostal spirituality in neoliberal Zimbabwe, by David Maxwell; The Universal Church of the Kingdom of God: a Brazilian Church finds success in southern Africa' (Angola, Mozambique and South Africa), by Paul Freston; New African Initiated Pentecostalism and Charismatics in South Africa, by Allan Anderson; "Christ is the answer": what is the question? : a Ghana Airways prayer vigil and its implications for religion, evil and public space, by J. Kwabena Asamoah-Gyadu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

110 Nsie, Étienne

La sanction de l'inexécution des obligations des parties dans le contrat de vente / par Étienne Nsie - In: *Penant:* (2005), année 115, no. 850, p. 96-137.

L'Acte uniforme de l'OHADA reatif au droit commercial général comprend des dispositions sur la vente commerciale qui constituent une nouveauté dans les pays membres de lÓHADA. La recherche d'un équilibre entre le droit anciennement applicable et le droit international en matière de vente de marchandises entre commerçants aboutit à l'énoncé par l'Acte uniforme (qui s'inspire du droit français et de la Convention de Vienne du 11 avril 1980) de quelques règles originales, inconnues du droit commun des contrats. L'Acte uniforme sur le droit commercial général organise un mouvement de maintien du contrat en recommandant l'application de sanctions qui en favorisent l'exécution (première partie de l'article) et en encadrant strictement sa résolution pour inexécution (deuxième partie). En fait, il n'admet que très exceptionnellement la résolution du contrat pour inexécution. Il importe que l'appréciation du juge soit conforme à l'esprit de l'Acte uniforme qui donne la primauté à l'exécution du contrat tant qu'il conserve son utilité économique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

111 Owolabi, Kolawole A.

Philosophy in Africa : pure or applied? / Kolawole A. Owolabi - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 11-20.

In view of the socioeconomic crisis Africa is facing, the question arises as to whether African philosophy should respond to the challenge by employing its tool for resolving the problem or whether it should remain engaged with purely abstract issues. In an essay published in 1990 the Nigerian philosopher Peter Bodunrin posited that philosophy is a purely theoretical enterprise and should remain so. The present author takes issue with Bodunrin's position, arguing that it is based on a wrong interpretation of the history and idea of philosophy. Philosophy, in its correct historical genesis, was

developed as a response to social crisis and it can only remain meaningful and worthwhile if it does not neglect this. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

112 Political

Political liberalization and democratization in Africa : lessons from country experiences / edited by Julius Omozuanvbo Ihonvbere and John Mukum Mbaku. - Westport, CT ; London : Praeger, 2003. - XXI, 373 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [345]-350. - Met index.
ISBN 0-275-97506-1

Relying on fieldwork, hard data, and critical reviews of the existant literature, this publication analyses democratization and political transformation in sub-Saharan countries since the late 1980s. Contributions: Julius O. Ihonvbere and John Mukum Mbaku : Introduction: establishing generalities and specificities in Africa's struggle for democracy and development. John Mukum Mbaku: Transition to democratic governance in Africa: learning from past failures. Julius O. Ihonvbere: Dismantling a discredited one-party regime: populism and political liberalization in Zambia. Nantang Jua: Problematizing a transition: the power elite, the State and transition politics in Cameroon. Victor Adefemi Isumonah: Planned and unplanned outcomes: uneven and unsteady pathways to democratization in Nigeria. Kunle Amuwo: The State and the politics of democratic consolidation in Benin, 1990-1999. Abdoulaye S. Saine: The military and "democratization" in the Gambia, 1994-2002. George Klay Kieh Jr.: Unsteady steps and uncertain politics: political democratization in post-civil war Liberia. Osita G. Afoaku: Between dictatorship and democracy: a critical evaluation of Kabila's "revolution" in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Julius O. Ihonvbere: Overcoming a one-man dictatorship: political liberalization and democratization in Malawi. Roger Southall: The contested state of democracy in South Africa. Kidane Mengisteab: Eritrea's aborted democratization. Sam Moyo: Land reform and Zimbabwe's troubled transition to democratic governance. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 Wright, Handel Kashope

Editorial: notes on the (im)possibility of articulating continental African identity / Handel Kashope Wright - In: *Critical Arts:* (2002), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 1-18.

This introductory article to a special issue of 'Critical Arts' on continental Africans and the question of identity examines the articulation (in both senses of the term) of African identity, or the (im)possibility of articulating African identity. It discusses the difficulty of both speaking of African identity and of putting African identity together from various elements. It identifies four strategies that Africans have used to articulate African identity,

describing them as 'somewhat frustrated' in the face of outer-continental articulations which have rendered African identity overdetermined and homogenized. It then puts forward a number of strategies which have the prospect of moving beyond notions of African identity which are fixed and clearly defined to new, less assured, multiple and even contradictory notions. Taking up identity as performance and as a category always in formation, it discusses a snippet from a play by Wole Soyinka, ' Death and the King's Horseman' (1975). Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

114 Bello-Kano, Ibrahim

Fictionality and the literature of travel : the narrative imagination of Heinrich Barth's 'Travels and Discoveries' / Ibrahim Bello-Kano - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-14.

In 1857 Heinrich Barth published his 'Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa'. It contains not only his own account of his journeys in Sudanic West Africa, but also detailed descriptions of the flora and fauna, languages, political history and important events of those societies between 1850 and 1855. Barth's text has become a canonical reference material for historians of 19th-century Sudanese societies. However, historical authorities have either ignored or failed to conceptualize adequately Barth's debt to the post-Enlightenment imaginary and its rhetorical apprehension of reality within representational and symbolic narrative. As the title of the text implies, there is a story of travel and observation organized around a central subject, and the text as a whole is this subject's story of the story of (his travels in) the Sudan. It is the union of event and action that gives 'Travels and Discoveries' a plot-structure. Narrativity (meaning-making) and textuality (writing) are interactively related. From the literary perspective, the study of Barth as a storyteller, a narrativist and an embellisher need not be any less instructive, profound or liberating than the study of Barth as a historian. Literary criticism should begin to engage with the whole range of cultural practices and textual organizations, not just narrowly fictional works such as novels and poems, in order to unmask all forms of colonial and dominatory discourse masquerading as scientific or disinterested knowledge. Only then can the literary critic demonstrate, and make sense of the historical, political, and literary effectiveness that textuality has had, and will continue to

have, on the broad cultural, epistemological, and pedagogic fields. Bibliogr., ref., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

115 Couloubaly, Adama

Le récit de guerre / Adama Couloubaly - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 91-107.

L'Afrique est traversée par de nombreux conflits, guerres entre États, guerres interethniques et autres. Il est donc légitime de s'intéresser aux rapports des écrivains africains avec les phénomènes de guerre. Comment perçoivent-ils ces conflits, comment les représentent-ils dans leurs œuvres? Et pourquoi? C'est la question de la motivation de ces représentations, celle du projet romanesque. Cette étude se fonde sur deux romans: L'Aîné des orphelins (2000) de Tierno Monénembo et Allah n'est pas obligé de Ahmadou Kourouma (2000). Le premier livre retrace l'histoire de Faustin Nsenghimana, enfant de la rue, dont les parents (le père hutu et la mère tutsi) ont été massacrés lors des événements d'avril 1994 au Rwanda. Le deuxième met en scène un enfant, Birahima (dix ou douze ans), dans le feu de la guerre tribalo-civile au Libéria puis en Sierra Leone. Le présent article, montrant le rapport dialectique de l'œuvre d'art avec la société, situe le récit de guerre entre le réalisme tragique et le réalisme grotesque. Des enfants - et enfants soldats - héritent du statut de narrateur. Leur caractère candide fait que les enjeux et l'acuité de la situation leur échappent, et crée un style parodique qui cultive le grotesque, mais dans une perspective littéraire. Contre le tragique de la guerre, deux démarches complémentaires permettent de rendre compte de la création dynamique: une narrativisation du ludique et une sorte de dédramatisation ou une bouffonisation du tragique, qui produisent diverses nuances de rire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

116 Dahou, Tarik

La gouvernance environnementale au miroir des politiques publiques : le cas des aires marines protégées ouest-africaines / Tarik Dahou et Jean-Yves Weigel - In: *Afrique contemporaine:* (2005), no. 213, p. 217-231.

Le concept de gouvernance prôné dans les forums internationaux sur le développement durable tend à s'imposer comme le paradigme contemporain de la gestion des ressources naturelles. Les aires protégées peuvent être considérées comme un moyen d'atteindre les objectifs spécifiés dans les différentes conventions. À partir de l'exemple des politiques publiques appliquées à trois aires marines protégées (AMP) en Afrique de l'Ouest, le présent article analyse les problèmes auxquels se heurte la mise en œuvre d'une gouvernance environnementale. Dans un premier temps, les auteurs présentent

les incohérences des politiques publiques appliquées aux AMP du Sénégal (Réserve de biosphère du delta du Saloum), de Mauritanie (Parc national du Banc d'Arguin) et de Guinée Bissau (Réserve de biosphère de l'archipel Bolama Bijagos) à partir du programme européen CONSDEV. Ils tirent ensuite les leçons de l'analyse des politiques publiques pour la gouvernance environnementale en Afrique de l'Ouest. L'indispensable reconfiguration de la politique publique doit se faire sous deux formes: la nécessaire articulation des échelles de pouvoirs et de décision, et la requalification du rôle de l'État comme médiateur et arbitre. La gouvernance environnementale doit s'appuyer sur des modes de coordination à la fois horizontaux et verticaux, et orientés vers des mécanismes délibératifs. Bibliogr., note, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 11). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

117 Islamism

Islamism in West Africa : introduction / William F.S. Miles. Senegal / Leonardo A. Villalón. Gambia / Momodou Darboe. Nigeria / Sakah Saidu Mahmud. Niger / Robert B. Charlick. Conclusions / William F.S. Miles - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 55-59, 61-71, 73-82, 83-95, 97-107, 109-117.

This ASR Focus presents four papers from the October 2003 annual meeting of the African Studies Association held in Boston. The papers show that, contrary to predictions of its imminent demise, the State still counts in West Africa. No matter how important and resurgent a political factor, Islamism is still inflected and mediated by the ethnic composition, colonial legacy, political actors, governmental policies, and unforeseen contingencies unique to each West African nation in which Muslims constitute a significant portion of the population. Especially when neighbouring States with borderlands sharing similar religious and ethnic profiles are examined, the State dimension to otherwise global phenomena is even more clearly evident. Do Islamist politics play themselves out similarly in Senegal and Gambia? Is Islamism in Niger but a mirror image of that characterizing northern Nigeria? These are the issues addressed in the papers. An Introduction and a Conclusion are also included. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Mafe, Diana Adesola

From Ògún to Othello : (re)acquainting Yoruba myth and Shakespeare's Moor / Diana Adesola Mafe - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 46-61 : krt.

The link between Shakespeare and Africa is consistently addressed through the play Othello, in its depiction of a black protagonist and its reflection of early modern travel

literature. Building upon existing scholarship, this paper moves beyond generic readings of 'Africa' to explore the specific parallels between Othello and Yoruba culture/myth and to establish the intertextuality of those respective traditions. Using Leo Africanus's 'A Geographical Historie of Africa' as a key text, the paper examines the equivocal term "Moor" and its potential specificity to the inhabitants of West Africa and of Yorubaland (Nigeria) in particular. The paper also revisits early modern travel literature and eyewitness accounts in order to clarify the perception of Africa(ns) in England, while also developing an historical sketch of Yorubaland through oral and archaeological evidence. This exploration leads to a close reading of Othello in which intertextual tropes of Africa and specifically Yoruba myth are brought to light. These 'points of axis' include the presence of magical objects/juju, the personification of the devil in a character/god, and the presence of a powerful militaristic figure that represents both hero and destroyer. Ultimately, these overlapping points disturb notions of authenticity and allow for the possibility that a specific African culture like the Yoruba is a (re)source for such elitist Western traditions as Shakespeare. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

119 Massing, Andreas W.

Baghayogho : a Soninke Muslim diaspora in the Mande world / Andreas W. Massing - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 176, p. 887-922 : geneal.

This article traces the role of a single family of Wangara descent in Mali - the Baghayogho family - in the expansion of Islam in West Africa in the 16th and 17th centuries. It demonstrates that the strategy of King Mohamed Askia to convert the animists in the south was based on the century-old commercial connections of the Wangara with the gold and kola-bearing regions in the south. The myth of a common pilgrimage of scholars of several clans ('dyamou') which all happen to be of Soninke origin seems to indicate that individual "mission areas" were assigned to particular clans, and that those for the Baghayogho were along the river axes of the Bani (which joins the Niger near Djenne) and the Volta (which originates on the Dogon plateau). The article deals with the Soninke diasporas and the spread of Islam in Guinea-Bissau, Mossi, Mamprusi, Dagomba, Sansanne-Mango and Gonja. It argues that the concrete genealogical links of the founders of the branches in the diaspora with the main branch in Timbuktu remain to be established. Ann., bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

120 Ndjambou, Léandre Edgar

Échanges maritimes et enclavement en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas des ports d'Abidjan et de Cotonou / par Léandre Edgar Ndjambou - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 233-258 : krt., tab.

Avec les indépendances et l'éclatement des grandes fédérations coloniales, l'AOF et l'AEF, l'ancienne Afrique française a vu naître un certain nombre d'États souverains sans contact avec la mer et du même coup dépendant pour leurs relations avec l'extérieur, d'autres États riverains du golfe de Guinée. D'où les efforts développés par ceux-ci en vue de capter les trafics et le souci inversement des pays enclavés de desserrer à tout prix la position de monopole qu'ils s'étaient arrogée de facto. L'échec des compagnies de navigation nationales apparues après 1960 et les développements de la conteneurisation, en permettant à des groupes étrangers - notamment les groupes Bolloré-Delmas et Möller-Maersk - de s'imposer, ont cependant depuis peu contribué à compliquer le jeu en établissant de nouvelles contraintes, mais elles sont dans ce cas plus techniques que politiques. Cet article fait le point sur l'état de la question à partir des relations des ports d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Cotonou (Bénin) avec les États enclavés de leur arrière-pays, le Mali, le Burkina Faso, le Niger et plus marginalement le Tchad, et de montrer les efforts développés par quelques gros opérateurs du commerce maritime pour tisser les réseaux modernes de leur logistique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

121 Pandey, Anita

Language and representation: linguistic aesthetics of female West African writers / Anita Pandey - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 112-132.

Language and gender in works by female West African writers are examined in this paper. The prevalence of linguistic and ideological gendering in the corpus is illustrated, and questions raised about the rationale and functionality of the gendered representations. In addition, answers are sought to questions such as "What drives co-wives to wickedness or insanity?" and "What accounts for female rivalries, and female-female invectives, including ageism?" Finally, whether the creative writers in question empower the subordinated or propose enabling measures is another aspect explored, before recommendations are offered for the unwritten songs and tales of West Africa's Lawinos. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

122 Rolingher, Louise

A metaphor for freedom: Olaudah Equiano and slavery in Africa / Louise Rolingher - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 88-122.

In 1789 Olaudah Equiano, son of a village headman in southeastern Nigeria, sold into the Atlantic slave trade, and later political activist in England, published his autobiography. The first two chapters of this story, depicting his early life in West Africa, comprise the one known account of 18th-century slavery in southern Nigeria written by a former slave. Nevertheless, only a handful of historians who write about slavery have used this part of the narrative. This article argues that the narrative has to be examined as a whole in order to reveal the more personal story Olaudah has to tell about what it meant to be a slave and to be free in Igbo societies of the 18th century. He shows that Olaudah, drawing on his Igbo identity and his skills as an English writer, created the metaphor of eating with the family to demonstrate his passage from Igbo to Englishman, from Africa through the Americas to Britain. It is a metaphor that brings into play the multiple selves he created - a metaphor that makes the different worlds in which he travelled comprehensible to one another. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BENIN

123 Akouehou, Gaston S.

Environnement institutionnel et gestion traditionnelle des espaces forestiers: cas de la région des monts Kouffé au centre du Bénin / par Gaston S. Akouehou - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 175-190 : krt.

La gestion des ressources forestières au Bénin mobilise une multitude d'acteurs. Chaque type d'acteur élabore un système de représentation sociale de ces ressources qui varie selon ses intérêts. Pour évaluer les différentes normes traditionnelles de gestion des espaces forestiers afin de voir les possibilités de l'action concertée autour du massif forestier des monts Kouffé, la démarche utilisée est essentiellement fondée sur des entretiens semi-directifs avec une centaine d'acteurs appartenant à différentes catégories socio-professionnelles. Il s'avère que les communautés locales s'identifient aux forêts et ont implicitement une représentation sociale très forte. Alors que pour les allochtones, qui sont des colons agricoles, c'est une réserve de terre, pour les pasteurs sédentaires ou transhumants, les végétations vertes des galeries des différents interfluves constituent des ressources pastorales dont le seul et principal propriétaire est Dieu. Or, pour les exploitants, c'est seulement une ressource ligneuse tarissable dont

chacun doit prendre sa part avant d'aller dans une autre forêt, et, pour l'État, les forêts classées sont constituées par les terres vacantes qu'il faut protéger. Ces différentes perceptions des acteurs montrent les difficultés d'élaboration de normes de gestion en foresterie communautaire dans les régions subsahariennes en général et au centre du Bénin en particulier. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

124 Daavo, Cossi Zéphrin

Approche thématique de l'art béninois, de la période royale à nos jours / Cossi Zéphrin Daavo - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 225-243.

La première partie de cet article est centrée autour des valeurs du pouvoir royal au Dahomey pré-colonial et des thèmes de l'art royal d'Abomey. Les artistes étaient entièrement voués à la cause royale. En dépit de la diversité des thèmes, la représentation de faits guerriers apparaît comme le sujet le plus fréquent dans l'art de cour d'Abomey. De nos jours, à Abomey, la plupart des artistes et artisans continuent de travailler dans le même style qu'à l'époque royale. Cependant, le contexte de l'art contemporain du Bénin découle de l'absence de la guerre de la réalité du pays. Ainsi est-elle rarement exprimée dans les œuvres des artistes contemporains dans le reste du pays. Les artistes béninois ont en revanche retenu du passé les aspects sacrés et religieux (le vodoun, le Fa ou croyance divinatoire, les êtres invisibles) à côté de l'évocation des faits de société et de l'actualité politique. Mais ils ne tirent pas leur inspiration des conflits armés qui peuvent faire partie de l'actualité d'autres parties du continent africain. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

125 Ewe

The Ewe of Togo and Benin : a handbook of Eweland / ed. by Benjamin N. Lawrance. - Accra : Woeli Publishing Services, 2005. - XIX, 359 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [353]-359. - Met gloss., noten.
ISBN 9988-62654-1

This collective volume surveys the cultures, traditions, histories and lives of Ewe men and women in Togo and Benin. The 20 chapters are arranged in five parts. Part 1 concerns the land and people of Togo-Benin Eweland and focuses on the archaeology, settlement and history of the region from the precolonial and colonial period, including the neglected autochthonous communities surrounded by Ewe groups. Part 2 explores the regional variations within Togo-Benin Ewe communities, including information on Watchi, Notsie and Guin-Mina groups, as well as integrating the relatively recent

foundation of Lomé into wider Ewe sociology and history. Part 3 is a collection of ethnographies, focusing on childhood, chieftaincy, music and religion. Part 4 considers language and literature among the Togo-Benin Ewe, including a history of the written Ewe language and the literature of francophone Ewe people. Part 5 deals with contemporary trends in the visual arts, notably textiles, urban history and museums, recent rural economic developments, and the place of the Ewe diaspora in the shaping and reshaping of Ewe cultures. Contributors: Kossi Antoine Afeli, Clover Jebsen Afokpa, Kodjo J.B. Afokpa, Paul K. Agbedor, Angèle Aguigah, Assiba Johnson, Messa Kossi Assiom, Foli Fionyo Eccoc-Aduadje, Mawule Magloire Kuakuvi, Augustin A. Amenoume, Komivi D. Avegnon, Daniel Avogbedor, Nicoue Lodjou Gayibor, Tohonou Gbeasor, Ed Yao Hiheta, Denis J. Hynes, Malika Kraamer, Dennis Laumann, Benjamin N. Lawrance, Late Lawson-Hellu, Nadia Lovell, Yves Marguerat, Vernay Mitchell-McKnight, E. Adriaan B. van Rouveroy van Nieuwaal, Paul Nugent, Judy Rosenthal. [ASC Leiden abstract]

126 Noret, Joël

Morgues et prise en charge de la mort au Sud-Bénin / Joël Noret - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 176, p. 745-767.

Cet article s'efforce de saisir les transformations de la prise en charge de la mort liées à l'apparition et au développement de morgues dans les zones urbanisées de plusieurs parties de l'Afrique subsaharienne. Redistribution du travail funéraire, allongement potentiel de l'intervalle entre le décès et l'enterrement, modifications éventuelles des rituels familiaux: la morgue s'impose comme une institution centrale lorsque l'on cherche à comprendre certains changements des pratiques funéraires au Sud-Bénin et, plus largement, dans les régions d'Afrique subsaharienne qui connaissent des évolutions comparables à ce niveau. D'autres aspects du phénomène, comme ceux qui montrent l'intégration partielle de la morgue à l'ordre rituel des funérailles, ou qui font de celle-ci un lieu central d'expression de l'idéologie funéraire, sont également abordés. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

127 Principaud, Jean-Philippe

Le tourisme international au Bénin: une activité en pleine expansion / par Jean-Philippe Principaud - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 191-216 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Cet article étudie le tourisme international au Bénin. Comme beaucoup de pays d'Afrique subsaharienne, celui-ci mise sur le tourisme pour participer au développement du pays, considéré comme l'un des plus pauvres du monde. Depuis le processus de

démocratisation du régime en 1990, les flux touristiques internationaux ont doublé mais malgré des atouts indéniables (histoire et culture originales, paysages, artisanat), le tourisme d'agrément reste mineur faute de véritable promotion et surtout de professionnalisme. Le tout récent plan de développement touristique et les nouvelles options retenues pour un tourisme durable au Bénin laissent entrevoir l'espoir d'un tourisme de qualité dans certaines régions du pays et une bien meilleure maîtrise de ce secteur d'activité par les autochtones. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

128 Strandsbjerg, Camilla

Continuité et rupture dans les représentations du pouvoir politique au Bénin entre 1972 et 2001 : le président Mathieu Kérékou du militaire-marxiste au démocrate-pasteur / Camilla Strandsbjerg - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2005), vol. 45, cah. 177, p. 71-94.

Cet article s'intéresse aux transformations du langage politique au Bénin et plus particulièrement aux parallèles qui existent entre l'influence pentecôtiste à partir de l'ère démocratique et l'impact marxiste durant le régime autoritaire de 1972-1990. À travers une analyse du discours du président Mathieu Kérékou, insistant notamment sur la transformation politique qu'il a pu mettre en scène grâce à un discours chrétien pentecôtiste à partir de 1996, il montre comment les empreintes religieuses jouent un rôle particulièrement important dans ces transformations. Il illustre notamment comment le discours pentecôtiste et celui de la démocratie et de la bonne gouvernance, tout en faisant partie de tendances "globales", s'inscrivent localement dans un contexte spécifique où ils prennent sens en participant, avec l'ensemble des traditions religieuses et politiques, à la construction de l'imaginaire du nouveau système démocratique. Bibliogr., réf., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

BURKINA FASO

129 Bianchini, Pascal

Les crises des systèmes d'enseignement en Afrique noire : un essai d'analyse à travers le cas du Burkina Faso / Pascal Bianchini - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 20-57 : graf.

À travers l'exemple du Burkina Faso, cet article examine les déterminants des crises scolaires en Afrique noire ainsi que l'économie des réponses apportées par les autorités nationales et transnationales à ces crises qui affectent de manière chronique les

systèmes d'enseignement en Afrique noire. La première hypothèse explicative introduite repose sur le rôle historique joué par le 'capital scolaire' délivré par l'école occidentale implantée en Afrique. Cette hypothèse est complétée par une analyse de certains traits caractéristiques des systèmes d'enseignement africains comme la sous-scolarisation relative du continent, la segmentation particulière du système scolaire, et le clientélisme dans lequel est immergé le système d'enseignement. Dans le cas du Burkina Faso, on est en présence d'une succession d'événements spécifiques: alors que l'agitation scolaire et universitaire a pris de l'ampleur au cours des années 1970, on a assisté au cours de la décennie suivante à une pacification apparente, tandis que les conflits ont occupé de plus en plus le devant de la scène avec la mise en œuvre des programmes d'ajustment structurel dans les années 1990. Durant près de deux décennies, les réformes des systèmes d'enseignement vont être impulsées principalement par l'UNESCO. Ces réformes sont demeurées cependant souvent au stade d'un discours, dont la matérialisation s'est limitée à des expérimentations. Ann., bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

130 Hazard, Benoît

Entre le pays et l'outre-pays : "Little Italy" dans le Bisaku (Burkina Faso) / Benoît Hazard - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 249-274 : krt.

Les villes, en tant qu'objet d'étude des africanistes, ont été considérées comme le substrat matériel de la réflexion sur le politique africain. Saisie à travers l'opposition entre "communautés rurales" et "sociétés urbaines", la ville africaine fut cependant délimitée hors du champ des localités secondaires reléguées au monde de la ruralité. La localité de Béguédo (province du Boulgou, Burkina Faso) fournit le point d'ancrage d'une réflexion historique et anthropologique sur le statut politique d'une ville définie par la construction d'une forme de souveraineté. À partir de la notion de ville réticulaire (ville mais aussi "pays" construit sur la mobilité des activités productives et sur les réseaux économiques commerçants et migrants), le présent article montre le caractère déterminant de la relation entre le pays, l'arrière-pays et l'outre-pays dans la définition du statut politique de la ville. Parmi les niveaux qui s'entrecroisent, l'auteur montre que le niveau symbolique touche aussi au rôle des réseaux migratoires, en particulier vers l'Italie. Entendue comme une forme d'entre-soi où s'enracinent les réseaux, et répondant aux modes de régulations sociaux et politiques d'une organisation lignagère, la localité de Béguédo alimente l'idée d'une ville segmentaire. Béguédo présente en fait une contradiction: l'invention d'une ville socialement homogène se traduit par une différenciation objective des statuts sociaux cependant que l'exercice des pouvoirs et de

l'autorité y est toujours plus diffus. Bibliogr., notes, réfg., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

131 Sawadogo, Harouna

L'application des actes uniformes OHADA par les juridictions nationales du Burkina Faso / par Harouna Sawadogo - In: *Penant:* (2005), année 115, no. 850, p. 71-80.

Le présent article considère l'application par les juridictions nationales au Burkina Faso d'un certain nombre d'Actes uniformes OHADA (Organisation pour l' Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires) parmi les plus connus: Acte uniforme portant organisation des procédures simplifiées de recouvrement et des voies d'exécution, Acte uniforme portant organisation des procédures collectives d' apurement du passif. Il a pu arriver, comme en l'an 2000 et 2001, que la Cour se trompe sur le droit applicable et fasse une mauvaise application des dispositions de certains articles de l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit des sociétés commerciales. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GHANA

132 Appiagyei-Atua, Kwadwo

A rights-centred critique of African philosophy in the context of African development / Kwadwo Appiagyei-Atua - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 53-77.

African philosophy and African scholarship on human rights seem to have gone their separate ways. This is in spite of the fact that both discourses are a reaction to the biased, ethnocentric philosophical and anthropological writings of European scholars that led to a distortion of the African reality. The author links up both discourses and defines a common agenda for them: how a practical application of both can contribute towards the attainment of development for Africa. The importance of establishing the African philosophy-African rights nexus is founded on the author's central contention that rights exercise holds the key to the attainment of sustainable holistic development for Africa. The holistic tradition represents a more realistic exposition of African philosophy and offers a better stance for using philosophy to address Africa's multidimensional problems. The author also contends that Akan philosophy is more related to the holistic school. The final question is what role Akan philosophy can play in the promotion and protection of rights in Africa. This question is discussed in conclusion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

133 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena O.

Aspects of elite women's activism in the Gold Coast, 1874-1890 / by Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 463-482.

This paper is a contribution to the literature on the agency of elite women in the Gold Coast (modern Ghana), their active participation in a colonial society in flux, and their efforts to better the conditions of women in the last decade of the 19th century. The paper focuses on piecing together the available primary sources to provide a cohesive account of elite women's political, social and educational struggles. The paper examines the contribution of the Native Ladies of Cape Coast (NLCC) to the success of the British-led armies in the course of the Anglo-Asante War of 1873-1874. These contributions point to pro-colonialism, but also enabled the elite women to gain important political concessions from the incipient colonial State. The paper also offers an assessment of the NLCC role in generating petitions against the abolition of slavery in the Gold Coast in 1874-1875. Economic self-preservation may have been involved, but their efforts show that women were part of the overall African elites' vigorous negotiations with the colonial State. Attention is also paid to a special column in 'The Western Echo', an indigenous African newspaper. Legitimating women's concerns, the column served as an agency of women's empowerment. Finally, the paper looks at elite women's involvement in voluntary associations and communal festivities, which enriched women's lives and facilitated networking and dissemination of ideas. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

134 Asamoah-Gyadu, J. Kwabena

Of 'sour grapes' and 'children's teeth' : inherited guilt, human rights and processes of restoration in Ghanaian Pentecostalism / J. Kwabena Asamoah-Gyadu - In: *Exchange:* (2004), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 334-353.

The rise of the Pentecostal/Charismatic movement in African countries like Ghana has inspired new ways of dealing with the challenges of life. A critical area of operation for the movement is the 'healing and deliverance' ministry. One of the aims is to help people deal with inherited guilt through rituals for healing the past. The world view of mystical causality that underlies a system of shrine slavery among the Ewe of Ghana called 'Trokosi' offers an example from traditional religion of how traditional institutions may stigmatize victims and generations after them. The girls and women involved, many of whom have lived in the shrines for most of their lives, are quarantined there in retribution for various sins committed by relations. Vestiges of such stigmatization still remain even in places where shrine slavery has been abolished by law. In keeping with the prophetic

declaration by Ezekiel that the sins of the fathers shall no more be visited on their children, the Pentecostal/Charismatic ministry of 'healing and deliverance' provides a Christian ritual context in which the enslaving effects of generational curse resulting from the sins of one's ancestry may be broken. Ultimately, the phenomenon of 'healing and deliverance' is for Ghanaian Pentecostals a ministry in the restoration of human rights, dignities and renewed relationship with God. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

135 Collins, John

Ghanaian women enter into popular entertainment / John Collins - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-10.

This article discusses the problems faced by West African and particularly Ghanaian female popular performers and the various factors that have, since the 1960s, led to increasing numbers of women entering the professional theatre and the commercial entertainment industry. Until recently, women were not allowed to join concert parties and highlife groups in Ghana. Four major influences in particular have contributed to the upsurge of female popular artists since the 1960s: the impact of black and white foreign stars, the effect of postindependence government policies, aspects of the traditional ethos that have helped rather than hindered women, and the importance of the churches as an avenue for musical women. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

136 Dovlo, Elom

Civil religion in Ghana / Elom Dovlo - In: *Orita:* (2003), vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 36-56.

Civil religion is the recourse to religious images and symbols in public and political life. In the politics of Africa, the use of religion goes beyond this normal experience of civil religion. Two subvarieties of religion in politics can be discerned in West Africa, viz. religious nationalism and the political manipulation of religion. Related to the latter is a pervasive use of religion during elections. But the place of religion in the African political arena must not be seen solely in terms of politicians using religion to influence citizens in a political way. Religious bodies and their leaders have also independently tried to influence political decisionmaking in Africa. These four dimensions of the use of religion in politics in Africa are the focus of this paper, which draws illustrations mainly from Ghana. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

137 Fair, Jo Ellen

"Me do wu", my Val: the creation of Valentine's Day in Accra, Ghana / Jo Ellen Fair - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 23-49 : tab.

Media privatization, commercial growth, and new concern in the popular culture about changing patterns of marriage, love and sexuality led to a sudden embrace during the 1990s by upwardly mobile urban Ghanaians of a previously minor element of globally circulating mass culture, Valentine's Day. This article, which is based on fieldwork conducted in Accra, Ghana, in February 2000, October 2001, January and February 2002, and June 2002, argues that far from a story of cultural imperialism, the rise of Valentine's Day in present-day Accra demonstrates that local adoption of global consumerist preferences is best understood as a local process imbued with local meanings and values, deliberately and rationally pursued. Valentine's Day is part of a complex set of imported and indigenous lifestyle markers that are used increasingly in urban Africa by individuals and social groups to construct identities as older and more traditional cultural norms and forms loosen their hold. The phrase in the title, 'Me do wu', means 'I love you' in Twi. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

138 Gershoni, Yekutiel

The Fante Confederation and the Grebo Reunited Confederation : a political history of West African confederations in the nineteenth century / Yekutiel Gershoni - In: *Liberian Studies Journal:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 16-32.

In January 1868, leaders from several Fante States established the Fante Confederation, which was based on a Western-type constitution and headed by three representatives bearing the title of kings. This attempt to establish an independent modern political entity on the Gold Coast, now Ghana, has drawn the attention of 19th and 20th-century African and European scholars. Less well documented is another attempt at self-rule made by the Grebo (or Glebo) ethnic group. In 1873 they established the Grebo Reunited Kingdom or Confederation, situated c. 500 miles west of the Gold Coast in Cape Palmas, now Liberia. Similar factors, especially foreign Christian culture and religion and the activities of Western-educated Africans, were behind the creation of both confederations. In fact, the Fante confederacy inspired the formation of its Grebo contemporary. Yet, the two confederations had different long-term outcomes. The Fante Confederation became renowned as the forerunner of modern Ghanaian nationalism, while the Grebo Reunited Confederation left no significant mark on the history of Liberia. Relying on existing research and data, this paper examines the political history of the two confederations, concentrating on the role of Western-educated Africans in their formation and development, and explains why they left different historical legacies. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

139 Parker, John

Witchcraft, anti-witchcraft and trans-regional ritual innovation in early colonial Ghana: Sakrabundi and Aberewa, 1889-1910 / John Parker - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 393-420 : foto's, krt.

This article examines the origins and dynamics of Aberewa, an anti-witchcraft movement that rose to prominence in the Akan forest region of Asante and the Gold Coast (Ghana) in 1906-1910. It suggests that while the political, social and economic changes of the early colonial period acted as a catalyst for its widespread expansion, Aberewa emerged from an earlier cult called Sakrabundi that was already moving from the savanna into the northern reaches of the Asante empire by the 1880s. The ritual trajectory and popular appeal of Sakrabundi and Aberewa are explored within the context of the ambivalent relationship between the Akan peoples and their northern savanna neighbours. An argument is made for the need to consider witchcraft and anti-witchcraft in Africa as historical processes rather than as a set of structural beliefs and practices. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

140 Pescheux, Gérard

Centre, limite, frontière dans le royaume Asante précolonial / Gérard Pescheux - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 180-201 : krt.

Cet article propose quelques réflexions sur les concepts de limites et de frontières dans le royaume Asante précolonial. À chaque niveau d'organisation (ferme, village, la capitale Kumase, le Grand Asante), les notions de centre, de cercle et de limite (kurotia) structurent les représentations asante du territoire. Mais ce dispositif ne peut être appréhendé sans être resitué dans d'autres catégories culturelles où il est également à l'œuvre: la parenté (les "cercles concentriques de loyautés"); l'une des séquences du rituel royal de l'Odwira, véritable déclinaison du concept de kurotia; le calendrier aduadanan qui structure la représentation du Grand Asante. Cette constatation suggère que ces représentations ressortiraient à une sorte d'opération cognitive issue des conditions matérielles, écologiques et humaines de l'émergence de la culture asante, et qui permet de donner du sens au monde, de l'ordonner et de le contrôler. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

141 Sakyi, E. Kojo

Reflection on the activities and contributions of the Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO) to the success of Ghana's 2000 elections : lessons for other

African countries / by E. Kojo Sakyi and Franklin Oduro - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 55-68.

Ghana's 2000 elections saw the peaceful alternation of political power from one democratically elected government to another led by an opposition party. Many explanations have been given for this electoral achievement, but most of them have downplayed the crucial role of domestic election observers. The present paper emphasizes their contribution and argues that the December 2000 elections would certainly not have been easily accepted by the people as free and fair without the contribution of the Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO). The experience of the CODEO is used as a case study to corroborate the importance of domestic election observation in the democratization process. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

142 African-American

African-American exploration in West Africa : four nineteenth-century diaries / ed. by James Fairhead... [et al.]. - Bloomington : Indiana University Press, cop. 2003. - XII, 488 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Bevat dagboeken van James L. Sims, 1858; George L. Seymour, 1858, en Benjamin J.K. Anderson, 1868-69 en 1874. - Bibliogr.: p. [403]-450. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-253-34194-9 : $59.95

In the 1860s, as America waged civil war, several thousand African Americans sought greater freedom by emigrating to the fledgling nation of Liberia. While some argued that the new black republic represented disposal rather than emancipation, a few men set out to explore their African home. This book collects the travel diaries of James L. Sims, George L. Seymour, and Benjamin J. K. Anderson, who explored the territory that is now Liberia and Guinea between 1858 and 1874. These diaries reveal the wealth and beauty of Africa in striking descriptions of its geography, people, flora, and fauna. They also provide unique perspectives on 19th-century Liberian life and life in the interior of the continent before it was radically changed by European colonialism. The book includes chapters on the background to the Liberian colonization, the background of each journey, and the texts in relation to existing knowledge of the region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

143 Berliner, David

La féminisation de la coutume : femmes possédées et transmission religieuse en pays bulongic (Guinée-Conakry) / David Berliner - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2005), vol. 45, cah. 177, p. 15-38.

Cette étude est fondée sur quatre enquêtes sur le terrain effectuées entre janvier 1998 et mai 2001 en pays bulongic (Guiné-Conakry). Les Bulongic ont jadis été d'"irréductibles fétichistes". L'année 1955, avec le passage d'un expert musulman, connu sous le nom d'Asékou Bokaré, mettra un terme définitif à ces pratiques rituelles, que les interlocuteurs de l'auteur désignent par le terme "coutume". Pourtant, en l'absence d'initiation, de masques et de forêts sacrées, se jouent, aujourd'hui encore, de subtils processus de transmission qui donnent à penser que la société bulongic, bien que transformée par cinquante années d'islamisation, participe encore de cet univers pré-islamique. Dans cet article, est mis en lumière le rôle crucial joué par les femmes bulongic dans cette dynamique de transmission religieuse, un processus que l'auteur appelle la "féminisation de la coutume". À partir de la description ethnographique de leur association rituelle, il invite à repenser le rôle des femmes dans la pratique et la transmission religieuses ainsi qu'à reconsidérer leur capacité à défier le pouvoir des hommes dans cette société. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

144 Fields, Edda L.

Before 'Baga': settlement chronologies of the coastal Rio Nunez region, earliest times to c. 1000 CE / by Edda L. Fields - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 229-253 : fig., krt., tab.

No archaeological and paleoenvironmental studies exist for the pre-15th-century history of coastal Guinea. Therefore, the author uses historical linguistics to reconstruct settlement chronologies for the earliest inhabitants of the Rio Nunez region. The key actors are the speech communities whose languages were linguistic ancestors to daughter languages spoken today, namely the Nalu, Mbulungish, Mboteni and Sitem languages. After explaining the historical linguistic methodology she used, the author presents settlement chronologies of the Rio Nunez region, and concludes that, millennia before the arrival of the Portuguese, coastal societies developed and interacted with one another as well as with their neighbours in the interior. For the earliest periods of the region's history, the settlement chronologies reveal that languages spoken today in the region are descendants of both autochthonous coastal languages and languages from the interior. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Osborn, Emily Lynn

'Rubber fever', commerce and French colonial rule in Upper Guinée, 1890-1913 / by Emily Lynn Osborn - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 445-465 : krt.

This article examines the trade in wild rubber that emerged in Upper Guinée, in the colony of Guinée Française, at the end of the nineteenth century. Guinée's rubber boom went through two phases. The first, from the 1880s to 1901, was dominated by local collectors and Muslim traders who directed the trade to the British port of Freetown, Sierra Leone. In the second phase, 1901-1913, expatriate merchant houses entered the long-distance trade and, with the help of the colonial State, reoriented the commerce to Conakry, port city and capital of Guinée. The Guinée case offers an alternative perspective to that provided by the better studied rubber markets of Central Africa and South America, and contributes to scholarly debates about export economies, colonial rule and social change. In Guinée, local production and commercial networks maintained significant influence in the market throughout the rubber boom, thwarting colonial efforts to control the trade. The colonial State proved particularly challenged by the practice of rubber adulteration, whereby local collectors and traders corrupted rubber with foreign objects to increase its weight. While the trade exposes the limits of colonial power, rubber also played a largely overlooked role in the social and economic transformations of the period. Evidence suggests that profits from the rubber trade enabled peasants, escaped slaves and former masters to alter their circumstances, accumulate wealth and rebuild homes and communities destroyed during the preceding era of warfare and upheaval. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

IVORY COAST

146 Becker, Laurence

Le riz dans l'ancienne "Boucle du cacao" de Côte d'Ivoire / Laurence Becker, Yoboué N'guessan - In: *Autrepart:* (2004), no. 31, p. 133-150 : fig., krt.

Depuis l'indépendance en 1960, les différents gouvernements qui se sont succédé en Côte d'Ivoire semblaient faire de l'autosuffisance en riz un pivot de la politique de la sécurité alimentaire du pays. Il n'en était rien. La société d'État dont les performances techniques autorisaient les meilleurs espoirs pour atteindre cet objectif a été dissoute l'année qui a suivi celle de son meilleur résultat, preuve que d'autres intérêts s'opposaient à cette autosuffisance. À partir de 1990, la Banque mondiale et le Fonds Monétaire International ayant exigé la libéralisation de tous les secteurs de l'agriculture

ivoirienne, les riziculteurs ont été, du même coup, privés de tout soutien, pendant que les pays fournisseurs de Côte d'Ivoire menaient des actions dynamiques pour créer un environnement favorable à l'expansion de leurs exportations. Malgré cet avantage donné au riz importé, les riziculteurs de la région de Bongouanou-Tiassalé ont entrepris de faire de la riziculture un moyen de dégager un revenu substantiel, dans une région (l'ancienne Boucle du cacao) où la pauvreté gagne du terrain. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 177) et en anglais (p. 180). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

147 Colin, Jean-Philippe

Le développement d'un marché foncier? : une perspective ivoirienne / Jean-Philippe Colin - In: *Afrique contemporaine:* (2005), no. 213, p. 179-196.

Cette étude propose une contribution à la discussion des conditions d'émergence et de développement des transactions foncières en Afrique à partir de la Côte d'Ivoire. La question des marchés fonciers est devenue centrale dans la réflexion économique sur le développement. Dans le contexte africain, la question des marchés fonciers est généralement abordée par une analyse de la mutation des systèmes fonciers coutumiers dans le sens d'une appropriation privative. L'approche évolutionniste standard interprète l'émergence en Afrique de droits fonciers individualisés et transférables selon les enseignements de la théorie économique des droits de propriété. Or, il apparaît que les transactions foncières en zone forestière de Côte d'Ivoire ne s'opère pas selon la dynamique suggérée par le modèle évolutionniste. L'auteur fait état du rôle structurant du rapport migrant-autochtone dans la marchandisation de l'accès à la terre, qui relève d'une relation de néo-tutorat. La relation foncière entre autochtones et migrants, bien que de nature économique, relève d'une vente "incomplète", qui s'accompagne d'un devoir de reconnaissance pérennisé du migrant à l'égard du cédant. Les transactions foncières ne se font pas entre autochtones. Tout ceci infirme l'idée de la monétarisation du rapport à la terre. Cette situation durant en fait depuis l'époque coloniale, le cas ivoirien souligne le risque qu'il y aurait à interpréter en termes marchands purs des pratiques économiques fortement enchâssées socialement et politiquement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 10). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

148 Dje Bi, Irie

Cas de la Côte d'Ivoire / par Irie Dje Bi - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique:* (2004), no. 63, p. 57-60.

En Afrique et particulièrement en Côte d'Ivoire, le développement des petites et moyennes entreprises passe le plus souvent par les activités dites informelles d'entreprenariat. Les difficultés d'accès aux crédits nécessaires au financement des investissements obligent les petites et moyennes entreprises à s'orienter vers les micro-crédits organisés à travers les coopératives de financement, les fonds sociaux et les caisses de solidarité. Selon cette contribution, en matière de réduction de la pauvreté en Côte d'Ivoire, l'État, la société civile et le secteur privé collaborent étroitement. Elle passe en revue les différents instruments mis en place par ces trois secteurs pour réduire la pauvreté. La mobilisation de l'épargne en Côte d'Ivoire depuis la création des micro-crédits a dépassé les dix milliards de francs CFA. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

149 Kaudjhis-Offoumou, Françoise
Les élections ivoiriennes de l'an 2000 / par Françoise Kaudjhis-Offoumou - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 71-96.

Le 1er août 2000, la Constitution de la 2ème République et le Code Electoral adoptés par voie référendaire ont été promulgués. C'est sur la base de ces textes que se sont déroulées les élections de l'an 2000 en Côte d'Ivoire. Le présent article est axé sur trois points: analyse de la période pré électorale; analyse de la période électorale (élections présidentielles, élections législatives, l'installation des structures de l'Assemblée Nationale); analyse de la période post électorale. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

150 Lanoue, Éric
La société ivoirienne au fil de ses réformes scolaires : une politique d'éducation "intermédiaire" est-elle possible? / Éric Lanoue - In: *Autrepart:* (2004), no. 31, p. 93-108 : tab.

Cet article examine deux aspects de la réforme éducative menée en Côte d'Ivoire entre 1993 et 1999 - la régulation des flux scolaires et la moralisation des pratiques de scolarisation - pour étudier les raisons de leur mise en échec. Cet échec tient à la force de configurations sociales et politiques, au principe d'un ensemble de pratiques illicites et d'un marché des biens scolaires (recrutement parallèle, achat de diplôme ou d'épreuve d'examen). Les configurations sociales et politiques esquissées illustrent un rapport symbolique à l'école secondaire, malgré les chances limitées d'accès au diplôme. Par-delà les normes économicistes des bailleurs de fonds, les politiques d'éducation pourraient intégrer ce rapport symbolique à l'institution scolaire et lui fournir un cadre d'interprétation; faute de quoi les réformes éducatives risquent de continuer d'être perçues comme des formes de violence politiques exercées à l'encontre des

populations. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 176) et en anglais (p. 179). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

151 Le Guen, Tanguy

Le développement agricole et pastoral du nord de la Côte d'Ivoire: problèmes de coexistence / par Tanguy Le Guen - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 259-288 : foto's, krt.

Dans les années 1970, une politique de développement et de rééquilibrage économique du Nord de la Côte d'Ivoire a été entreprise. Dans la zone d'étude, située dans les départements de Korhogo et Ferkessédougou, on distingue trois zones principales appelées 'zone dense', 'zone igname', et 'zone coton/maïs/élevage'. Ces zones sont avant tout liées à des densités de population et aux diverses cultures qui y sont pratiquées. Après la révolution agricole 'cotonnière', a succédé dans le Nord une deuxième révolution que l'on peut qualifier d'agro-pastorale. Les grands barrages hydro-agricoles ont permis la culture du riz irrigué. Les petits barrages créés pour assurer aux éleveurs la pérennisation de l'eau ont permis la sédentarisation des éleveurs peuls arrivés des régions soudano-sahéliennes et une augmentation considérable de la production bovine ivoirienne. Non prévue à l'origine, la mise en culture des rives des retenues d'eau des petits barrages a permis un développement spectaculaire du maraîchage dans une zone où il n'était pas possible qu'en saison des pluies. Tous ces développements concomitants ont entraîné des problèmes de coexistence difficiles à vivre. En attendant l'intégration de l'élevage dans le secteur agricole, il reste possible d'intégrer les éleveurs peuls dans le monde agricole ivoirien. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

152 Professionnels

Les professionnels de santé en Afrique de l'Ouest : entre savoirs et pratique : paludisme, tuberculose et prévention au Sénégal et en Côte d'Ivoire / sous la dir. de Laurent Vidal, Abdou Salam Fall, Dakouri Gadou ; préf. de Jean-Pierre Dozon. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2005. - 328 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Logiques sociales, ISSN 0295-7736) - Bibliogr.: p. [315]-325. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-7475-7877-1

Les professionnels de santé en Afrique se trouvent pris entre les exigences de leur métier et celles des politiques de santé, mais aussi entre les demandes des malades et les images qu'ils ont de leur travail. Dans le présent ouvrage, les vies professionnelles de médecins, d'infirmiers, d'aides-soignants ou de pharmaciens sont abordées dans leur

confrontation avec deux maladies, la tuberculose et le paludisme, et avec une action de santé publique, la prévention. La formation des soignants, les normes de prise en charge, les innovations médicales, les risques de contamination et l'appréhension qui en résulte, les relations avec la hiérarchie, les collègues et les malades, sont explorés à partir d'études menées dans des structures de santé urbaines au Sénégal et en Côte d'Ivoire, selon une approche interdisciplinaire et comparative entre maladies et entre pays, réunissant anthropologues, sociologues et historiens. Auteurs: Assani Adjagbe, Karine Delaunay, Abdou Salam Fall, Dakouri Gadou, Fatoumata Hane, Modestine Kadjo, Bla Claire Konan, Marie Adama Ndior, Tidiane Ndoye, Véronique Poutrain, Laurent Vidal, Jean-François Werner. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

153 Utas, Mats

Assiduous exile: strategies of work and integration among Liberian refugees in Danane, Ivory Coast / Mats Utas - In: *Liberian Studies Journal:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 33-58.

This paper examines the situation of Liberian refugees in Danane, Ivory Coast. The Liberians do not live in a refugee camp, but are dispersed all over town. They have to pay their rent and most of their food by their own means. Work has become a necessary aspect of refugee life. The paper looks at the multitude of strategies that Liberian refugees have used to achieve requisite assets, including creativity; acquiring money from US relatives; small-scale commerce; agricultural and criminal activities; work in the service sector and the NGO business; and religious activities. Also, attention is paid to the place of origin of the refugees; their housing and ways of obtaining food; health care facilities; education and the language barrier; the importance of religion; violence and criminality; the organization of refugee life; gender differences; and salaries. Based upon this survey of working strategies the final part of the paper deals with the question of Liberian integration in the Ivorian host society. It appears that work in an all Liberian sphere holds a higher status among the refugees than work in the integrational sphere. This is partly for emotional reasons, but it is also due to the fact that the international donor community offers better payment for work in the Liberian sphere than can be earned working in the integrational sphere. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LIBERIA

154 Gershoni, Yekutiel

The Fante Confederation and the Grebo Reunited Confederation : a political history of West African confederations in the nineteenth century / Yekutiel Gershoni - In: *Liberian Studies Journal:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 16-32.

In January 1868, leaders from several Fante States established the Fante Confederation, which was based on a Western-type constitution and headed by three representatives bearing the title of kings. This attempt to establish an independent modern political entity on the Gold Coast, now Ghana, has drawn the attention of 19th and 20th-century African and European scholars. Less well documented is another attempt at self-rule made by the Grebo (or Glebo) ethnic group. In 1873 they established the Grebo Reunited Kingdom or Confederation, situated c. 500 miles west of the Gold Coast in Cape Palmas, now Liberia. Similar factors, especially foreign Christian culture and religion and the activities of Western-educated Africans, were behind the creation of both confederations. In fact, the Fante confederacy inspired the formation of its Grebo contemporary. Yet, the two confederations had different long-term outcomes. The Fante Confederation became renowned as the forerunner of modern Ghanaian nationalism, while the Grebo Reunited Confederation left no significant mark on the history of Liberia. Relying on existing research and data, this paper examines the political history of the two confederations, concentrating on the role of Western-educated Africans in their formation and development, and explains why they left different historical legacies. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

155 African-American

African-American exploration in West Africa : four nineteenth-century diaries / ed. by James Fairhead... [et al.]. - Bloomington : Indiana University Press, cop. 2003. - XII, 488 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Bevat dagboeken van James L. Sims, 1858; George L. Seymour, 1858, en Benjamin J.K. Anderson, 1868-69 en 1874. - Bibliogr.: p. [403]-450. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-253-34194-9 : $59.95

In the 1860s, as America waged civil war, several thousand African Americans sought greater freedom by emigrating to the fledgling nation of Liberia. While some argued that the new black republic represented disposal rather than emancipation, a few men set out to explore their African home. This book collects the travel diaries of James L. Sims, George L. Seymour, and Benjamin J. K. Anderson, who explored the territory that is now Liberia and Guinea between 1858 and 1874. These diaries reveal the wealth and beauty of Africa in striking descriptions of its geography, people, flora, and fauna. They also provide unique perspectives on 19th-century Liberian life and life in the interior of the continent before it was radically changed by European colonialism. The book includes chapters on the background to the Liberian colonization, the background of each

journey, and the texts in relation to existing knowledge of the region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

156 Allen, William E.

Rethinking the history of settler agriculture in nineteenth-century Liberia / by William E. Allen - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 435-462 : ill.

According to the existing literature, for the most part of the 19th century Americo-Liberians failed to produce staple crops for export because they disdained agricultural labour. This contempt was manifested in the social attitudes of the immigrants. For instance, it is alleged that the Americo-Liberians preferred imported American foods to indigenous African cuisine, and the importation of foodstuffs hindered agriculture. Some scholars have also alleged that the large number of former slaves among the immigrant population shunned agriculture because it evoked unpleasant memories of slavery. Others charged that the former slaves misconstrued their new-found freedom in Liberia to mean that they did not have to work. This paper demonstrates that allegations that the Americo-Liberians disdained African food are flawed. Specific cases of industry and enterprise are presented to show that the Americo-Liberians actually embraced agriculture despite significant difficulties. Furthermore, the paper explores the origin of the notion of the lazy Americo-Liberian, which has unduly influenced the history of agriculture in the 19th century. Finally, the paper provides an alternative research approach to determine the historical causes for the failure of agriculture in the 19th century. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

157 Guseh, James S.

Government size, political freedom, and economic growth in Liberia : a comparison of three presidential regimes / James S. Guseh - In: *Liberian Studies Journal:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 59-71 : graf., tab.

This paper reviews the political economy of Liberia by assessing the impact of government size (government expenditure as a percentage of GDP) and the degree of political freedom on economic growth across three presidential regimes (William Tubman, 1960-1970; William Tolbert, 1971-1979; and Samuel K. Doe, 1980-1986). The study finds that growth in government size depresses economic growth. The impact of government size varies among the political regimes, with the impact being negative during the Tubman and Tolbert regimes and positive but marginal during the Doe regime. The rate of economic growth also varies among the regimes, with the estimated

growth rate being 0.3 percent lower during the Doe regime than during the Tubman and Tolbert regimes. The negative impact of government on growth may be due to government being inefficient in the allocation of resources and to distortions arising from government's taxing and spending mechanisms and unproductive rent-seeking activities. Over the sample period, Liberia has never been a politically free country, and a moderate degree of political freedom has not contributed to economic growth. The political regimes seem to exacerbate the negative impact of the moderate political freedom on growth. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Leopold, Robert

Loma bibliography / comp. by Robert Leopold - In: *Liberian Studies Journal:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 81-112.

This bibliography on the Loma of Liberia presents English and French-language publications (books as well as journal and newspaper articles and reviews) published between 1859 and the 1990s. It covers topics ranging from linguistics to botany, archaeology and agriculture. Titles are arranged alphabetically by author. There are separate sections for films and sound recordings. [ASC Leiden abstract]

159 Oritsejafor, Emmanuel O.

Folk and modern medicine in Africa : a case study of mental health care in Liberia / Emmanuel O. Oritsejafor and Emma L. Jones - In: *Liberian Studies Journal:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 2, p. 1-15 : fig., tab.

Following an examination of the health care environment in Liberia and a literature review, this paper proposes that traditional medicine can be merged with modern medicine if practitioners can harness some of the similarities in both areas of medicine in order to meet the WHO goal of health care for all. Employing the collectivist's culture framework (B.J. Berry, E.C. Conkling and M.D. Ray, 1993) and social learning theory (A. Bandura, 1977), the paper suggests that folk and modern medicine can coexist if practitioners encourage social support groups such as the extended family, the village and the community at large in some cases to enforce adherence to health care. The focus is on mental health care in Liberia. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

160 Temin, Jonathan

Building & sustaining stability in Lofa County, Liberia / Jonathan Temin - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 711-715.

In the series of wars fought since Charles Taylor began his insurgency in 1989, Lofa - wedged between Guinea and Sierra Leone and a day's drive from Liberia's capital Monrovia - has frequently been a primary battleground. This briefing is based on one month spent in eastern Lofa County in 2004. It describes the current situation and identifies challenges to stability and reconstruction likely to arise in the near future, some of which may threaten the national-level peace and reconciliation process. Lofa residents often speak of two conflicts that devastated the county over the past 14 years: besides the national conflict there is a more localized 'tribal' conflict primarily pitting people of Mandingo ethnicity, the majority of whom are Muslim, against people from the Lorma and Kpelle ethnic groups, both generally Christian. Major threats to stability include 'tribalism' and intermarriage; land disputes; ex-combatant dissatisfaction; leadership concerns; retribution and retaliation; and instability in Guinea. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

161 Apter, Andrew

Griaule's legacy : rethinking "la parole claire" in Dogon studies / Andrew Apter - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2005), vol. 45, cah. 177, p. 95-129 : fig.

How do we read Marcel Griaule's œuvre, and assess its ethnographic legacy? What can we gain from his ethnophilosophical project? To answer these questions, the author proposes a critical re-reading of his ethnography of the Dogon (Mali) and a new model of the esoteric knowledge that he purported to reveal. The re-reading is based on two methodological moves that recast Griaule's exegetical project in more socially dynamic terms. The first move, based on the author's Yoruba research in Nigeria, is that esoteric levels of African philosophical systems are actually indeterminate and unstable, and that this capacity to contradict or subvert official or exoteric knowledge renders secret knowledge transformative and thus powerful. The second methodological move shifts the Griaule school's elaborate analysis of Dogon language and symbolism to the level of pragmatic analysis, locating dominant symbols, schemas and ritual speech-genres in their performative contexts. Focusing on speech-acts, locatives, and pronominal shifting, as well as on Dogon ideas about linguistic performance, we can return to the rich Dogon material and derive a dynamic model of critical agency as an enduring legacy of "la parole claire". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

162 Bazin, Jean

L'État, avec ou sans cité / Jean Bazin - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 49-55.

Ce texte est la transcription d'une communication enregistrée le 22 juin 2001, au cours d'un colloque tenu à Paris à la Maison de l'archéologie et de l'ethnologie. L'auteur, s'interrogeant sur la formation des États dans la Boucle intérieure du Niger, identifie deux dynamiques contrastées: l'État de Ségou, fondé sur l'accumulation des hommes et l'exercice d'une domination sur un territoire donné; les cités marchandes marka, pour lesquelles l'accumulation des biens et une organisation en réseaux assurent une pérennité plus affirmée en raison même de leur implication épisodique dans les affaires politiques. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

163 Droit

Le droit en Afrique : expériences locales et droit étatique au Mali / Gerti Hesseling, Moussa Djiré, Barbara M. Oomen. - Leyde [etc.] : Afrika-Studiecentrum [etc.], cop. 2005. - 294 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [281]-292. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6660-7

Au Mali une loi-cadre sur la décentralisation a été votée en février 1993. En 2001, lorsque les auteurs commnencent leur travail de recherche, les premières confrontations issues de la décentralisation ont déjà eu lieu. Ce livre rassemble les récits de juristes expérimentés qui abordent une approche de recherche qui est, du fait de leur formation, nouvelle pour eux, la démarche sociojuridique. Le droit vivant dans un certain contexte peut en effet diverger du droit étatique, ce qui justifie l'approche de l'anthropologie juridique, d'où découle une redécouverte du droit. Contributions: La redécouverte du droit: le trajet parcouru (Gerti Hesseling et Barbara Oomen) - Un peuple, un but, une foi... mais plusieurs droits? Itinéraire d'une recherche sur les dynamiques locales et la sécurisation foncière dans un contexte de décentralisation à Sanankoroba (Moussa Djiré) - Au détour des pratiques foncières à Bancoumana (Amadou Keita) - Réponses complémentaires à une même question : la décentralisation au Mali à travers léxpérience du lotissement de Douentza (Maaike de Langen) - Réforme législative et pratiques administratives : la tutelle sur les communes rurales de Yélékébougou et Sanankoroba (Djibonding Dembélé) - L'accès aux pâturages dans le delta intérieur du Niger : le cas des bourgoutières du Leydi Yaalarbé (Boureima Maiga) - Décentralisation et gestion des ressources naturelles au Mali : la mare Boro (Arouna Dembélé) - Les sociétés d'initiation au secours des structures administratives : la protection des

ressources naturelles à N'Gorogodji (Alfousseyni Diawara) - La fixation des populations tamacheq nomades sur les terres agro-pastorales : cas du site d'Erin-Tedjeft (Oumar Ag Mohamedoun). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

164 Holder, Gilles

La cité comme statut politique : places publiques, pratiques d'assemblée et citoyenneté au Mali / Gilles Holder - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 56-95 : krt.

Au Mali, les villes, phénomène massif antérieur à l'islam et au moins aussi ancien que celui de l'État, témoignent d'une géographie faite de cités d'autant plus ignorées qu'elles ne présupposent pas de forme urbaine. La cité (l'article traite en particulier de Djenné et Kani-Gogouna) n'est pas l'une des modalités possibles de la ville: lieu habité et dénommé, c'est un processus politique et historique délibéré qui met en pratique un statut. Suscitant un espace et un temps définis par une enceinte préalable et inclusive, la cité est l'antithèse de la citadelle. Elle s'érige en tant qu'espace public dans des places dédiées à des pratiques d'assemblée. Pour que celles-ci permettent la citoyenneté, encore faut-il qu'une égalité politique puisse être établie. Lorsque la cité s'envisage dans l'État, c'est lui qui en garantit la mise en œuvre. Mais si elle en est privée, l'égalité civique nécessite alors une structure politique d'un genre différent. Dans ces localités qui relèvent désormais d'un État-nation, une organisation d'âges remplit ce rôle. Renonçant au pouvoir et à l'action au profit d'une parole publique, elle permet de réinstituer l'ordre politique de la cité. Ann, bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

165 Olivier, Emmanuelle

La petite musique de la ville : musique et construction de la citadinité à Djenné (Mali) / Emmanuelle Olivier - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 97-123.

À Djenné (Mali), dans une région où l'urbanisation est un phénomène ancien, continu et synonyme de civilisation, l'étude de la musique contribue à une problématique sur la fabrication et la définition politique de la ville. L'analyse de la production musicale permet de comprendre les diverses composantes à l'œuvre dans cette localité urbaine: catégories linguistiques, sociohistoriques, politiques, divisions en quartiers et liens avec les villages de l'arrière-pays. La manière de faire de la musique traduit en quelque sorte la manière de vivre quotidiennement la ville. Mais Djenné est ausssi une cité musulmane inscrite dans un idéal particulier, fait social dont la musique témoigne de façon plus inattendue. L'étude des chants de louanges au Prophète et aux savants musulmans montre comment ce type de répertoire, présent dans l'ensemble du monde musulman

mais réinterprété localement, participe d'une représentation de Djenné comme cité musulmane où se combinent différemment savoir, pouvoir et islam. Bibliogr, notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

166 Peterson, Brian J.
Slave emancipation, trans-local social processes and the spread of Islam in French colonial Buguni (southern Mali), 1893-1914 / by Brian J. Peterson - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 421-444 : krt.

This article explores the relationship between slave emancipation and the spread of Islam in the early colonial French district of Buguni (southern Mali). It examines the reconstitution of village communities in the wake of violence and enslavement during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and documents the ways in which widespread mobility and translocal social processes fostered the emergence of new forms of religious identification and practice. It demonstrates that many of the region's first Muslims were returning slaves whose conversion was a cultural consequence of slavery. Oral accounts of village histories of Islam are used in reconstructing a history that has left few traces in the archival record. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MAURITANIA

167 N'Gaïde, Adbderrahmane
La modernité mauritanienne: enjeux difficiles d'une quête de citoyenneté / Adbderrahmane N'Gaïde - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 56-74.

La construction d'une nation homogène et moderne, d'une communauté de citoyens au sein d'un État souverain est une problématique générale en Afrique. Elle a conduit partout à des conflits internes porteurs de désolation. Les acteurs politiques et sociaux n'arrivent pas à dépasser leurs particularismes et construire un projet national dans lequel tous les citoyens se reconnaissent. La création de la Mauritanie relève de la stupidité des projets politiques coloniaux. Ce territoire devait jouer le rôle d'un État tampon. Il fallait structurer ce territoire qui rassemble des populations dont les organisations internes et les modes de vie diffèrent. Dès lors la tentative de construction d'une nation moderne se heurte à la complexité des enjeux, des luttes autour du contrôle du politique, de l'économique voire de la vie des hommes. Des contestations de plus en plus acerbes innervent la société. Elles déterminent les usages quotidiens et alimentent les fantasmes identitaires. Les luttes inter-communautaires dominent la scène politique et sociale, les tiraillements et les besoins de visibilité des groupes

sociaux conduisent à des confrontations régulières, permanentes et violentes. C'est cette réalité-là qui constitue la modernité mauritanienne. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGER

168 Amadou, Boureima

Aire protégée et construction de territoire en patrimoine: l'exemple de l'île de Karey Kopto (Niger) / par Boureima Amadou - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 155-174 : fig., krt.

Le village de Karey Kopto est situé à environ 180 km au sud de Niamey (Niger) à la périphérie du Parc du 'W'. Celui-ci fut créé en 1954 dans un souci de conservation de la biodiversité. L'île de Karey Kopto a été intégrée comme zone tampon au parc. Cette île, avant son classement, et même plusieurs années après, servait de lieux de cultes, de pratiques thérapeutiques et d'exploitation agropastorale aux populations riveraines. L'appropriation rigoreuse de la législation en matière de conservation et de gestion à partir de 1995 a abouti à une expropriation de l'île. Dans cet article l'auteur fait ressortir la revendication patrimoniale des populations de cette île à travers le discours et les pratiques. Il montre aussi les conséquences de cette expropriation sur les pasteurs peuls. Ces derniers, occupant le plateau, ont à leur tour été chassés par les populations autochtones. Cette expulsion en chaîne rend compte des nouvelles mobilités des éleveurs dans cette région. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

169 Brachet, Julien

Le négoce caravanier au Sahara central: histoire, évolution des pratiques et enjeux chez les Touaregs Kel Aïr (Niger) / par Julien Brachet - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 117-136 : krt.

Les aristocrates guerriers (imajeghen) Kel Aïr du nord-ouest du Niger étaient impliqués de diverses manières dans les échanges caravaniers sahariens et transsahariens, ce qui leur permettaint d'exercer une domination politique, économique et sociale sur un certain nombre d'espaces et sur les populations qui y vivaient. Ce contrôle socio-spatial concourait à définir un ensemble de territoires politiques et marchands, et participait à l'organisation des groupes. À partir de la seconde moitié du 19e siècle, un ensemble de facteurs a perturbé la tenue de ce négoce caravanier, amorçant son déclin. Parmi ces facteurs sont l'insécurité à cause de la multiplication des rezzous, la percée coloniale, la

diminution de la demande mondiale de certains produits africains, les ouvertures de nouvelles routes d'échange entre les zones sahélo-soudaniennes et l'Afrique du Nord. Les rapports sociaux de production et d'échange, les rapports de domination, ainsi que les rapports des populations à l'espace ont pour une bonne part été bouleversés. Ce sont donc les structures qui permettaient la reproduction sociale et matérielle des groupes Kel Aïr qui ont été modifiées, entraînant ces populations dans une situation de crise. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

170 Mounkaila, Harouna

Migration, chefferie et accès aux ressources foncières dans le canton de Torodi (Ouest du Niger) / par Harouna Mounkaila - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 137-154 : krt.

Les mouvements de colonisation agricole constituent l'une des dynamiques démographiques les plus significatives de ces trente dernières années dans le canton de Torodi (Sud-Ouest du Niger). Ces mouvements affectent les modes d'accès, d'utilisation et de gestion des ressources agro-écologiques, en particulier la terre, et aggravent les confrontations pour s'approprier l'espace et ses ressources. Il s'ensuit le développement de tensions foncières entre les principaux utilisateurs de cet espace qui débouchent parfois sur des conflits d'usage de la terre dans la gestion desquels la chefferie traditionnelle joue un rôle important. À travers l'exemple de quatre villages du canton de Torodi - Diébane, Kobadié, Pingona et Addaré Rimaïbé - qui ont connu ou connaissent encore l'installation d'immigrants, cet article vise à cerner l'évolution et les enjeux majeurs des mouvements de colonisation agricole. Il met notamment en évidence les dynamiques foncières résultant de l'immigration et l'insécurité de la tenure foncière. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

171 Youngstedt, Scott M.

Creating modernities through conversation groups: the everyday worlds of Hausa migrants in Niamey, Niger / Scott M. Youngstedt - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 91-118.

This article, which is based on field research carried out in Niamey, Niger, since 1991-1992, focuses on how Hausa men in Niamey use street-side 'hira' (conversation) groups to navigate their lives as migrants and to experience, negotiate, and create their own understandings of modernity. 'Hira' groups typically consist of about ten participants, with a core group of about six men around the same age and usually from the same

hometown. The author closely followed the trajectories of eight 'hira' groups and participated in dozens. He shows that in Niamey, 'hira' groups are the most important institution in public culture. More than any other aspect of Hausa social organization, 'hira' groups bring together, in a concentrated fashion, circulating people and circulating ideas and thus offer a prime localized entry into the global reality of modernity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

172 Ujomu, Phillip O.
Value-judgement and social transformation in an African nation : rethinking national security and political philosophy / Phillip O. Ujomu - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 47-60.

This essay examines the problem of the proper conception of political philosophy that can ensure the security, survival and well-being of both the individual and the society. It clarifies the role of values in sociopolitical discourse and uses the problem of national security in Nigeria as a basis for the analysis of the right disposition of intellectuals to the matters affecting human life. It insists that Africa needs not only morally committed individuals, but also a political philosophy that can serve the mission of development and emancipation, a man-centred political philosophy that will also be an ethical imperative. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

173 Mafe, Diana Adesola
From Ògún to Othello : (re)acquainting Yoruba myth and Shakespeare's Moor / Diana Adesola Mafe - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 46-61 : krt.

The link between Shakespeare and Africa is consistently addressed through the play Othello, in its depiction of a black protagonist and its reflection of early modern travel literature. Building upon existing scholarship, this paper moves beyond generic readings of 'Africa' to explore the specific parallels between Othello and Yoruba culture/myth and to establish the intertextuality of those respective traditions. Using Leo Africanus's 'A Geographical Historie of Africa' as a key text, the paper examines the equivocal term "Moor" and its potential specificity to the inhabitants of West Africa and of Yorubaland (Nigeria) in particular. The paper also revisits early modern travel literature and eyewitness accounts in order to clarify the perception of Africa(ns) in England, while also developing an historical sketch of Yorubaland through oral and archaeological evidence. This exploration leads to a close reading of Othello in which intertextual tropes of Africa

and specifically Yoruba myth are brought to light. These 'points of axis' include the presence of magical objects/juju, the personification of the devil in a character/god, and the presence of a powerful militaristic figure that represents both hero and destroyer. Ultimately, these overlapping points disturb notions of authenticity and allow for the possibility that a specific African culture like the Yoruba is a (re)source for such elitist Western traditions as Shakespeare. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

174 Adebanwi, Wale

Hegemony and spatial politics: the press and the struggle for Lagos in colonial Nigeria / Wale Adebanwi - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 75-91.

Hegemonic and counter-hegemonic politics are inherent in most human groupings, particularly where such politics are geared toward the appropriation of space. Against this backdrop, the present article attempts to explain how an elite and counter-elite dichotomy in a social formation arose in the struggle for power. Contentious micro-politics in Lagos, the capital city in colonial Nigeria, with the attendant pull and push of elite bargaining for power and prominence, is examined, particularly as the dual claims to consent and dissent were reflected in the nationalist newspapers of the era. Two rival newspapers, the 'West African Pilot' owned by Azikiwe, the leader of the NCNC (National Council for Nigeria and Cameroons), mainly Ibo, and the 'Daily Service', representing the position of the Action Group, mainly Yoruba, led by Obafemi Awolowo, are analysed in this article. They represent rival claims to 'ownership' and 'primacy' in spatial politics, and are used to explicate a theoretical position that captures these struggles within the framework of the creation and institutionnalization of a 'pattern of group activity' in which idealised forms that cohere with the interests of the (ethnic) group are leveraged into 'commonsensical' ideas in the pursuit of the group's political, economic and social interests. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, adapted]

175 Adogbo, M.P.

The signification of rituals of destiny among the Urhobo / M.P. Adogbo - In: *Orita:* (2003), vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 82-92.

The Urhobo of the plains of the Niger Delta in present Delta State, Nigeria, believe that destiny can be influenced by external forces such as witches and sorcerers or by one's own irresponsibility, but that it is also possible to alter destiny using appropriate rituals. Based amongst others on interviews, this paper examines Urhobo cosmology and uses

two examples to illustrate the ritual processes and elements used to alter destiny. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Akinyemi, Akintunde

Positive expression of negative attributes : an aspect of Yorùbá court poetry / Akintunde Akinyemi - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 93-111.

There are official royal bards at the courts of prominent African paramount rulers who sing in praise of these monarchs. Although it is the exaltation of the kings that dominates the bards' production, there are also traces of criticism of the monarchs' unpopular policies and high-handedness. Such critical comments, however, are not easily identifiable because they are often presented in figuratively dense language. Using the court bards in the palace of the Aláàfin of Oyó, a prominent Yorùbá ruler (Nigeria), as a case study, the author explains how the bards employ poetic skills and diplomacy in discharging this difficult responsibility. The author claims that the production of Yorùbá royal bards must be correctly interpreted before it can be meaningfully related to events in the society. While it is true that the material of the poetry might have been taken from common daily occurrences, it has to undergo some form of aesthetic adornment to become poetry. The purpose of this paper is to unmask the bards' tactics of criticizing their patrons. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

177 Anugwom, Edlyne E.

Child labour in the context of globalisation in Nigeria / Edlyne E. Anugwom - In: *African Anthropologist:* (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 105-124 : tab.

This paper argues that the incidence of child labour in Nigeria has been heightened by globalization, particularly the economic rationalism underlying it. Globalization, manifested initially in the guise of the adjustment programme in Nigeria in the mid-1980s, has since grown to include the so-called post-adjustment policies of privatisation, deregulation, minimal state role or liberalization. The paper argues that child labour has thus taken a new dimension in Nigeria, in that the children engaged in it are the product of the coincidence between economic hardship or poverty and the survival of the family. Policies aimed at eradicating or reducing child labour must also aim at improving the economic status of urban households. Therefore, the pursuit of an extreme economical and rational globalization can hinder efforts at curbing child labour. The panacea may be for the government to adopt a globalization regime that allows larger roles for the State in social provisioning. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

178 Austen-Peters, Omale

The mytho-historical base of the drama of Jean Giraudoux and Femi Osofisan : 'Electre' and 'Morountodun' / Omale Austen-Peters - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 29-36.

Jean Giraudoux (France) and Femi Osofisan (Nigeria) share a common resolve to exploit mytho-historical materials in order to advance their ideologies. Both can be seen to underwrite the position that the modern playwright finds in myths stories and situations which deal with the greatest and most human themes. A comparative study of Giraudoux's 'Electre' and Osofisan's 'Morountodun' indicates that while the two playwrights both borrow mytho-historical materials, their methods and motifs are not the same. While Giraudoux strives to remain faithful to the myths he borrows, Osofisan deliberately distorts his borrowed myths. And while Giraudoux, influenced by humanist ideology, uses the myths to preach unity, love and peace among mankind, Osofisan, a Marxist by conviction, uses myths to advance his revolutionary goals. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

179 Awoke, Michael U.

The determination and analysis of constraints in resource use efficiency in multiple cropping systems by small-holder farmers in Ebonyi State, Nigeria / Michael U. Awoke and Chukwuemeka Okorji - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 58-69 : tab.

The constraints militating against smallholder farmers in multiple-cropping systems in Ebonyi State, Nigeria, were analysed. A multi-stage sampling technique was adopted to sample and administer questionnaires to 240 smallholder multiple-croppers. Data were collected and analysed using descriptive statistics. High lease charges (45 percent), problems of land fragmentation (35 percent), the low fertility of the land (78 percent), the distance of cultivable land (52 percent) and sex discrimination (100 percent) were constraints militating against the efficiency of land use. The constraints against efficient labour use were the high cost of labour, emigration, sex discrimination, and other competing labour uses, which constituted 23 percent, 22 percent, 19 percent and 14 percent respectively. Responses regarding constraints affecting capital use referred to the non-availability of improved varieties of yam and cocoyam (29 percent), the high cost of modern inputs (36 percent), the lack of adequate finance (33 percent), and the lack of collaterals (22 percent). The study confirmed that the multiple-cropping system would be more efficient if these constraints were reduced or eradicated. Effective extension services as well as efficient policy formulation and implementation by government are therefore recommended. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

180 Bako, Ahmed

Opportunism or business strategy : perspectives on Igbo commercial dynamism in Kano in the post civil war years / Ahmed Bako - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 58-66.

Soon after the Nigerian civil war ended late in 1969 the Igbo, mostly Mid-Westerners, started returning to their former areas of abode in different cities of Northern Nigeria, especially Kano. In spite of initial difficulties, by the mid-1980s the economic activities of the Igbo had been revived and the stage was set for the emergence of what came to be termed the Igbo commercial empire in Kano. The present article highlights the unparallelled rapidity of Igbo progress in post civil war Kano and some of the factors involved. These include the opportunities Kano offers as a free society where social mobility and personal progress are possible; Kano's transformation after the civil war from a groundnut exporting centre to a semi-industrial city second only to Lagos in the number of manufacturing enterprises in Nigeria; the promulgation in 1977 of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree which reserved certain low technology industries and commercial services such as furniture making and textile trade exclusively for Nigerians; and the Igbo Community Association, formed in 1974, which helped many Igbo acquire credit, capital or information and provided opportunities for linkages among Igbo traders and the creation of a strong commercial network with Igbo associates in many Nigerian cities. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

181 Bonchuk, M.O.

Bridges across Africa's international boundaries : socio-cultural, political and religious institutions along and astride the Nigeria-Cameroon boundary / M.O. Bonchuk - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 81-87.

The empirical data for this paper is drawn from the "ethnic minorities" divided along and astride the Cross River borderlands with southern Cameroon. Scholars who have studied the Nigeria-Cameroon boundary tend to lay more emphasis on the State-centric perspective that continues to operate largely within the framework of nineteenth-century European notions of the sovereignty of States and the sanctity of national boundaries. By comparison, the transnational stance is unconventional and less known to existing scholarly literature and policymaking tradition. Nevertheless, the transnational model has been more responsive to the realities of border regions. Examination of the precolonial sociocultural, political and religious institutions indicates that the cultural bonds which have linked peoples in the Nigeria-Cameroon transborder areas over the centuries are too strong to be destroyed by the reality of a relatively recent colonial boundary. The

sovereignty percolating realities along and astride the borderlands have eventuated into various micro-integration at the grassroots level waiting to be formalized at the State-centric level. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

182 Brown, Spencer H.

A tool of empire: the British medical establishment in Lagos, 1861-1905 / by Spencer H. Brown - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 309-343 : tab.

The author examines the practice of colonial medicine in Lagos, Nigeria, from 1861 to 1905. Throughout, he places this practice within the broader context of European medicine in the British metropole, specifically England and Wales. Finally, he considers the degree to which the colonial medicine practised in Lagos through 1905 was a tool of empire. The author argues that colonial medicine in Lagos did a respectable job of promoting the health of not just European captains and seamen, but of many Africans living in or visiting Lagos. The government allocated large sums of money to the medical establishment, especially from the 1880s on. The new colonial hospital of the 1890s had four pavilion wards reserved for Africans and only one for Europeans. The number of beds per thousand of population, for both old and new hospitals, compares well with that for voluntary hospitals in England and Wales. The main hospital and the contagious diseases hospital were always open to all - regardless of race - without charge, and colonial surgeons were able to hold the death rate within a range similar to that of British doctors in the metropole. Colonial medicine certainly helped make it possible for European colonial officials, merchant officers, and seamen to survive in Lagos, thus promoting imperialism in the commercial sense. Colonial medicine was flawed and made mistakes that hurt local people, but these were usually accidental and unintentional. Its use as a tool in preserving European lives was professionally, not ideologically, motivated - as was its use in the preservation of African lives. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

183 Fábùnmi, Felix Abídèmí

The status of Yorùbá dialects in communicative competence and language proficiency / Felix Abídèmí Fábùnmi - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 103-113 : tab.

This article attempts to explore the status of Yorùbá dialects in communicative competence and language proficiency. Dialectal identities are quite strong among the Yorùbá people of Nigeria; they form an integral part of sociolinguistic behaviour in any of the Yorùbá communities. So, during speech acts or communication, the centralized

version of the language will invariably depict the native speaker's version as deviating from the so-called standardized rules of speaking. But such dialectal identities and expressions actually mirror the people's mind, most covertly when deciding the topics that are appropriate to a particular speech event. This is the essence of communicative competence. However, the article shows that such proficiency could not be enhanced among the Yorùbá people unless skilled dialectal knowledge is allowed to thrive. The Yorùbá people appear to have rather strong views on the appropriateness of their dialects in different situations. The study is conceptualized within the framework of Chomsky's 'states' of mind where the adult native speaker's knowledge is fully developed static competence. The corpora are largely taken from various dialectal renditions and written texts. Oral and structured interviews were also conducted among Yorùbá language students and among Yoruba native speakers. This was decided in order to reduce introspection in diverse forms. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

184 Faniran, Adetoye

The challenge of the participatory approach to rural poverty alleviation: the example of Olugbena group of villages, Ewekoro, Ogun State, Nigeria / Adetoye Faniran and Thompson Adeboyejo - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 70-83 : tab.

This article draws from the experiences of an NGO, Man and Nature Study/Action Centre (Manasc), concerning the Olugbena rural development project being undertaken in a group of six villages - Olugbena, Baasi, Aroge, Asipa, Daba and Akiode - in Ewekoro Local Government area of Ogun State, Nigeria, to highlight the challenges of participatory rural development in Africa. The difficulties encountered during the realization of a fish pond show that the participatory approach does not solve all problems, and in fact raises new ones, especially in peri-urban areas where the community spirit has suffered serious regressions. The project, funded by the Australian High Commission in Nigeria under its Direct Aid Scheme, comprises a component of a much broader development plan for the area as contained in a pre-feasibility report undertaken in 1995 by Manasc for the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), a Parastatal of the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health. Among the lessons learned during the project are the limitations of blueprints and models; the crucial role of accurate knowledge of local situations as against general statements and beliefs; and the significance of patience and forebearance in the execution of community development schemes. One of the challenges for rural development facilitators, policymakers and practitioners, revolves around appropriate strategies for managing unpredictability, especially those that reduce the unknown elements to acceptable levels

and impose the minimum of appropriate structures. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

185 Gaiya, Musa A.B.
Christianity in Northern Nigeria, 1975-2000 / Musa A.B. Gaiya - In: *Exchange:* (2004), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 354-371.

Patrick Johnstone's (Operation World, 2001) religious statistics for Northern Nigeria show that 50 percent of the population are Muslim, 29 percent are Christian and 21 percent are Traditional. These figures make Northern Nigeria the most ethnically and religiously pluralistic part of Nigeria. This paper documents the growth of the Church in Northern Nigeria, beginning with a brief discussion of the introduction of Christianity in Northern Nigeria from 1857 onward. Then the focus shifts to the period between c. 1975 and 2000. The paper discusses the growth of the various churches, theological institutions, activities of independent mission agencies, religious education, and African Independent Churches during this period. Finally, the paper touches upon the reintroduction of shariah law in twelve States from 1999 onward, suggesting that Northern Nigeria's religious pluralism apparently is not recognized. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

186 Hamman, Mahmoud
The political economy of the Middle Benue Basin before the jihad, c. 1500-1812 / Mahmoud Hamman - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 67-73.

This paper examines the evolution and nature of the political economy of the Middle Benue Basin (Nigeria) before the jihad which broke out in around 1812. Two types of socioeconomic formation can be identified: decentralized communal societies in which the control of the principal means of production (land and water) was vested in the community as a whole, and the centralized Jukun-speaking States of Kororofa, Kona and subsequently Wukari, in which the tributary mode of production was superimposed on the communal mode. The processes of production in the Middle Benue Basin had developed to a level that made it possible to generate surpluses. The level of surplus appropriation in the tributary mode of production was such that it gave the centralized States a much stronger resource base. This enabled them not only to expand production but also to organize wider distributive networks both within and outside the Middle Benue Basin, thereby further consolidating their economic, military and political domination of the region before the jihad. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

187 Idubor, R.
Legal implication of non-registration of a trade union : the Nigerian experience / R. Idubor & Ehi P. Oshio - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 141-160.

Section 13 of the Trade Union Ordinance of Nigeria specifies compulsory registration of trade unions as the only requirement for attaining proper legal status for their activities. Although the Trade Union Ordinance has since been repealed, the extant statute Cap. 437 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990, has continued to identify with compulsory registration of trade unions. The authors examine the ambit of trade unions in Nigeria and the problem of unregistered trade unions as exemplified in the universities. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

188 Ifidon, Ehimika A.
Transitions from democracy in Nigeria : toward a pre-emptive analysis / Ehimika A. Ifidon - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2002), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 109-128 : tab.

Two 'full-fledged' democratic administrations in Nigeria have been terminated by military coups d'etat since independence in 1960. Having, in addition, ruled for about 30 out of over 40 years of sovereign existence, the military has been described as the obstacle to the consolidation of democracy. But what a critical reading of Nigeria's political history reveals is that the elected governments were in the throes of death almost from their inauguration, while the State had virtually collapsed by general election time. The military coup thus became a kind of euthanasia. In both cases of breakdown, there was a repeated pattern of transition from democracy marked by depluralization, State appropriation, delegitimation of regimes, interhegemonic conflict and, finally, military coup. These are argued as consequences of the peculiar political and intergroup environment of Nigeria and the character of the State. Therefore, every future democratic administration is susceptible to the same trajectory. Yet, the progressively degrading tenor of life under military rule has highlighted the intrinsic value of democracy. This article, therefore, attempts to create, from a genetic analysis of the collapse of democracy in Nigeria, the groundwork for a pre-emptive analysis. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

189 Ijaiya, Gafar T.
The informal and formal sector inter-linkages and the incidence of poverty in Nigeria: a case study of Ilorin metropolis / Gafar T. Ijaiya and Chika A. Umar - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 84-102 : tab.

Using a multiple log-linear regression analysis, this article examines the influence of the interrelationship between the informal sector and the formal sector of Ilorin, Nigeria, on the incidence of poverty in Ilorin metropolis. The study, carried out using a structured questionnaire administered to 480 informal sector operators, reported that 200 and 280 of the operators are not poor, and poor, respectively. Regarding the poor, their relationship (in terms of the supply of labour, supply of goods and raw materials, supply of equipment, provision of financial and technical assistance) with the formal sector is used in determining the influence of these linkages between the informal and the formal sector on the incidence of poverty in Ilorin metropolis. The incidence of poverty thus proxied with their consumption-expenditure. The results obtained (with the exception of the financial linkage) show that the relationship between the informal sector and the formal sector is inversely related to the incidence of poverty, thus confirming the a priori expectations of the authors. The article further suggests measures that would continue to make the informal sector a catalyst for poverty reduction in particular and relevant to the economic development of Ilorin in general. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

190 Izugbara, C. Otutubikey

The cultural context of geophagy among pregnant and lactating Ngwa women of southeastern Nigeria / C. Otutubikey Izugbara - In: *African Anthropologist:* (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 180-199 : tab.

Currently, according to the author, geophagy qualifies as one of the least understood human nutritional practices. This is certainly due to the tendency among scholars to view or treat geophagy as an aberration or a perversion of appetite, disregarding the cultural context within which it occurs. This paper examines the cultural context of geophagy among lactating and pregnant women, focusing primarily on the Ngwa, an Igbo-speaking people who live in Abia State, in southeastern Nigeria. Evidence which has emerged from the study is that Ngwa women eat soil to deal with, and draw attention to the precarious nature of pregnancy following the period of and after giving birth. The study concludes that focusing on the cultural context of geophagy may well offer scope for a more critical understanding of the practice and its dynamics across human societies and populations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

191 Konings, Piet

The Anglophone Cameroon-Nigeria boundary: opportunities and conflicts / Piet Konings - In: *African Affairs:* (2005), vol. 104, no. 415, p. 275-301.

Recent studies of African boundaries have tended to focus either on the growing number of border disputes between States or on frontier regions that are said to offer local inhabitants a wide range of economic opportunities. This article combines both approaches and demonstrates the ambiguous nature of the Anglophone Cameroon-Nigeria border. On the one hand, the border has been subject to regular skirmishes between Cameroon and Nigeria, culminating in a protracted war over the sovereignty of the Bakassi peninsula - an area rich in oil reserves. On the other hand, it has for historical and economic reasons never constituted a real barrier to cross-border movements of labour and goods. The large Nigerian migrant community in Anglophone Cameroon, in particular, has been able to benefit from formal and informal cross-border trade for a long time. Unsurprisingly, its dominant position in the host community's commercial sector has been a continuous source of conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

192 Lovejoy, Paul E.

'This horrid hole': royal authority, commerce and credit at Bonny, 1690-1840 / by Paul E. Lovejoy and David Richardson - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 363-392 : tab.

This article suggests that differences in local political structures and credit protection regimes largely account for Bonny's displacement of Old Calabar as the principal slave port of the Bight of Biafra (Nigeria) in the eighteenth century, despite Bonny's reputation for being particularly unhealthy for Europeans. The authors argue that this displacement occurred in the 1730s, several decades earlier than previously thought. They suggest that this was made possible by the early growth and consolidation of royal authority at Bonny. The use of State authority to enforce credit arrangements in Bonny proved more effective than the mechanisms adopted at its closest rival, Old Calabar, where, in the absence of a centralized political authority similar to the monarchy at Bonny, credit protection before 1807 was based on pawnship. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

193 Müller, Bernard

L'année prochaine à Ile-Ife! : la ville idéale dans la construction de l'identité yoruba / Bernard Müller - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 159-179.

Au Nigeria, les pièces de théâtre yoruba néo-traditionnel à caractère mythologique se déroulent à Ile-Ife, capitale spirituelle de la religion yoruba, figurée sur la scène par une enceinte peinte sur le fond du décor ou reconstituée en papier mâché. Le public du Yoruba traditional théâtre à Lagos, Ibadan et dans les villes secondaires de la zone

d'expression yoruba paraît éprouver un moment esthétique à travers le filtre de cette ville idyllique et de la société parfaite qu'elle incarne. Physiquement inclus dans l'enceinte, le public fait partie, au moins le temps de la représentation, d'une communauté dont il convient de saisir l'identité, la position dans la société yoruba, les traditions narratives et religieuses dans lesquelles elle s'inscrit. La diffusion de la Bible, notamment de l'Ancien Testament, joue un rôle crucial en réintroduisant simultanément une historicité (évangélisation) et un modèle ahistorique (la Jérusalem céleste). Cette cité utopique relève d'un projet politique lié à l'idéal national yoruba qui s'ancre dans la ville, ô combien réelle, qu'est Lagos. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

194 Mamman, M.

Urban youth violence as a threat to urban security and governance in Nigeria / M. Mamman - In: *Savanna:* (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 87-101 : fig., tab.

This paper addresses some of the causal factors of urban youth violence and ethnoreligious conflicts in four urban centres - Aba, Kaduna, Kano and Lagos - in Nigeria. The main thrust of the paper is how violence threatens Nigeria's nascent democracy, as well as the corporate existence of the country. The paper is based on a survey using 1200 questionnaires carried out between 1 December 2000 and 31 January 2001. It concludes that poverty, political and social exclusion and marginalization, as well as economic deprivation are all working against the solidarity that would enable city inhabitants to live together despite their differences. The paper presents policy options for improving the situation. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Martineau, Jean-Luc

L'espace yoruba (fin XIXe siècle-1960) : oba, cités et processus de construction ethnique / Jean-Luc Martineau - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 125-157 : krt.

Au début du XXe siècle, l'espace yoruba au Nigeria était caractérisé par une situation géopolitique confuse, héritée des guerres civiles yoruba du XIXe siècle et des premières décisions administratives des Britanniques, qui suivirent la Pax Britannica (mars 1893-1914). La cité et son oba (suzerain) n'ont plus le même lustre: la question des "frontières" intérieures fraîchement remaniées conduit en effet les populations de cet espace à repenser leur lien à la collectivité et leur identité. Déstabilisées, désorientées, ces populations historiquement attachées à la cité de leurs ancêtres et à leur oba ont besoin de nouveaux référents identitaires. Pendant la première moitié du XXe siècle, le

colonisateur leur offrit plusieurs cadres successifs à des recompositions identitaires qui toutes laissèrent des traces, parfois contradictoires, mais durables. L'article s'attache à reconstituer les phases majeures de cette politique et ses principaux effets. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

196 McCall, John C.

Juju and justice at the movies: vigilantes in Nigerian popular videos / John C. McCall - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 51-67.

This article examines the rise of vigilantism in southeastern Nigeria. Two opposing discourses on Nigerian vigilantism are discussed. The first is characterized by the valorization of vigilantes - or Bakassi Boys - as heroes in popular Nigerian video movies. The second is represented by a Human Rights Watch (HRW) report of May 2002 which denounced the vigilantes as criminals. The article uses ethnographic research carried out in southern Nigeria to contextualize the video movies as a means toward understanding the ideological gap between these discourses. A close analysis of the 'Issakaba' video series reveals a subtle treatment of the vigilante phenomenon designed to appeal to an indigenous perspective that is cognizant of the inherent risks of vigilante justice but also aware of the limitations of reform strategies such as those proposed by the HRW report. This report suggests that the only solution to Nigeria's crime problem would be a systematic reform of the police and courts by the federal government. Critics insist, however, that reform must begin at the grassroots level. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

197 Newbury, Colin

Accounting for power in Northern Nigeria / by Colin Newbury - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 257-277 : graf., tab.

In imperial historiography, post-modernist influences have added their selection of topics. Among the 'discourses' held to illustrate the nature of power in imperial relations, the history of accountancy must now figure among the more important techniques for control. This is especially true for the example of Northern Nigeria, where Lugard's successors initiated consolidated tax assessment based on wealth and administration of emirate finances through treasuries. The economic and political results of this decentralization were the expansion of personnel and emoluments, confusion over funding for central and provincial departments and financial underpinning for regional autonomy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

198 Oba, A.A.
The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and ouster clauses under the military regimes in Nigeria : before and after September 11 / A.A. Oba - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal:* (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 275-302.

The ouster of jurisdiction of courts in matters concerning human rights is a regular feature of dictatorial regimes. Heads of military regimes in Nigeria made it quite clear that they were military regimes and not democratic governments. 11 September 2001 witnessed unprecedented terrorist attacks on America. The Bush administration declared a worldwide war against terrorism. The ripples generated by the actions of the American government have had a great impact all over the world. This paper examines the extent to which courts in Nigeria have been able to use the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights as a response to draconian legislation, particularly in the case of ouster clauses. Despite being incorporated into Nigerian domestic law in 1983, much uncertainty still surrounds the status of the African Charter. The paper criticizes the decision in Abacha v Fawehinmi, in which the Nigerian Supreme Court held that the African Charter cannot be superior to the Constitution and upheld the validity of ouster clauses. Finally, the paper examines the impact of September 11 on draconian legislation and the ouster of jurisdiction of courts. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

199 Ogunleye, Foluke
Spreading the word and the culture : the stage and screen as rostra for Nigeria's democracy / Foluke Ogunleye - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 20-25.

Democracy, in more ways than one, is a novel experience in Nigeria. To make it work, it is necessary to utilize all the tools at our disposal to inculcate democratic values into the minds of citizens. There is a necessity for re-socializing, re-engineering and repositioning to neutralize some attitudinal poisons swimming through our political and ideological bloodstream. This study examines how this re-socialization can be accomplished through drama, both on stage and the screen. It also make recommendations as to what the form and content of such plays should be. It concludes that effective citizenship education through the mass media and theatre, which teaches the act of participation and effecting positive change within communities, is inevitable for the development of a lasting commitment to civic participation. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

200 Okotie, S.U.
A conceptual framework for mobilizing grassroots participation in development project planning and implementation / S.U. Okotie - In: *Savanna:* (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 103-111 : fig.

This paper acknowledges the need to design a new mechanism for locating and institutionalizing public participation in development planning at the grassroots level. First, it uses two large-scale water resources development projects in the savanna region of Nigeria - the Bakolori Irrigation Project and the Shiroro Hydropower Project - to illustrate the inappropriateness of the traditional project planning process. Next, it examines five models of public participation currently being practised. This is followed by the presentation of a conceptual framework for mobilizing participation in development planning. Central in this proposal is what is here termed 'indigenous representative system' (IRS), a committee formally organized at the district level and consisting of elected representatives of the diverse interest groups. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

201 Okpu, Oghale O.
Traditional and modern art in Nigeria : a comparative analysis / Oghale O. Okpu - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 33-40.

Traditional art is the art handed down from generation to generation, which is not tampered with by the outside world. Traditional art is rooted in belief and commitment. It is part of the cultural pattern, which was understood as an integral part of an inherited pattern of life. Modern art, on the other hand, is referred to as "a marriage of the old tradition with the new artistic expression in terms of materials, techniques and tools by the college-trained artists". The author examines the current state of the arts in Nigeria, contrasting traditional and modern art in terms of purpose, style, materials or media used, and audience and patronage. Suggestions are made for the reconstruction and revitalization of the art profession, making it a respectable and viable one in Nigerian society. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

202 Oladele, O.O.
Towards an efficacious legal framework for debt recovery in developing countries / O.O. Oladele - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 1-38.

Debt default is a potential source of systemic risk for the entire global financial system. Factors contributing to loan default and loan accumulation include borrowing to service short-term loans, overvaluation of security, undue influence of bank owners and insider

abuse, wilful default, the granting of credit without collateral security, information asymmetry about borrowers, high interest rates, an inefficient judicial system, slack law enforcement and corrupt practices, government ownership of banks and inefficient supervision of the financial system. In Nigeria, bad loans, insider lending, dissipation of depositors' funds and loan frauds largely accounted for the insolvency of many banks between 1988 and the end of 1999. The legal responses to debt recovery include banking regulation, creation and foreclosure of collateral securities, recovery through judicial proceedings as well as alternative special judicial tribunals, the application of insolvency law, contract enforcement and the corporate limited liability device. Ongoing and future reforms should seek first to facilitate debt repayment, and residually to penalize default. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

203 Olatunji, Michael O.

The use of Pidgin English in contemporary Nigerian music : a new approach towards national identity / Michael O. Olatunji - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 41-46.

Pidgin English is the label for the jargon, consisting chiefly of English words, often corrupted in pronunciation, which is used for inter-communication between different ethnic groups in Nigeria. Pidgin has been with us since the colonial era. Pidgin has always been regarded as the unofficial language of the 'uneducated'. The pluralistic nature of Nigeria, consisting as it does of hundreds of ethnic groups with different languages, has aided the development of Pidgin English as a popular language in Nigeria. Many popular musicians have used it in their compositions and performances to be able to reach a wide audience. Examples of such musicians whose works are examined in this study include Onyeka Onwenu, Sunny Ade and Nico Mbaga. The author posits that in the search for a common identity, musical compositions in Pidgin English might be the answer to giving Nigerians a sense of shared heritage. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

204 Olley, B.O.

Investigating attitudes towards caring for people with HIV/AIDS among hospital care workers in Ibadan, Nigeria: the role of self-efficacy / B.O. Olley - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 57-61 : tab.

Fear of HIV infection and its consequences may affect the willingness and capacity of health care workers to provide good quality care for people with HIV/AIDS (PWHAs). The present study was founded on the proposition that self-efficacy may mediate the

attitudinal disposition of health care workers related to provision of care to PWHAs. Two hundred and ten physicians and nurses sampled from the University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria, responded (48 percent response rate) to a questionnaire which addressed self-efficacy relating to HIV/AIDS, knowledge about HIV/AIDS and treatment of and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS patients. Attitude questions included items on fear of HIV infection, futility in providing care for HIV patients, distress in caring for the patient who is likely to die and willingness to care for PWHAs. The major finding was a significant association between reported high self-efficacy and less fear of acquiring HIV, less futility in providing care for PWHAs and increased willingness to provide such care. More years of education was associated with higher willingness to care, less fear associated with care as well as lower perceived futility related to the care of PWHAs. Female gender was significantly related to the perception of futility related to the care of PWHAs. There was no significant relationship between self-efficacy and knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The findings have significant implications for hospital care for PWHAs and suggest that self-efficacy, rather than knowledge about HIV/AIDS, may be important in mediating attitudes towards PWHAs and also in developing intervention programmes aimed at helping health care providers to reframe their attitudes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

205 Olukoyun, Ayo

Media accountability and democracy in Nigeria, 1999-2003 / Ayo Olukoyun - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 69-90 : tab.

This article discusses the role of the media in Nigeria's Fourth Republic between 1999 and 2003. Employing a case study approach, it analyses the media's role in insisting on accountability and decency in Nigeria's notoriously corrupt public life. In particular, it examines two cases of media advocacy of accountable government, namely those affecting former Speaker of the House Salisu Buhari and former Senate President Chuba Okadigbo. The media's crusade ran against the country's geopolitical divisions and revived the debate on the national question as well as the media's own morality. The article draws on both primary and secondary data to examine the media's role in an emergent democracy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

206 Otegbeye, G.O.

Drought and desertification: challenges for afforestation in Nigerian arid and semi-arid region / G.O. Otegbeye - In: *Savanna:* (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 1-11 : krt.

Forests play an important role in environmental protection and sustainable agricultural production. However, a number of challenges are faced in the afforestation of Nigeria's savanna region. These challenges include climate, species growth rate, edaphic factors and public apathy towards tree planting. Most challenges have been addressed by the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria using strategies such as species introduction trials and species productivity improvement through silvicultural and genetic improvement methods. A review of the strategies used so far reveals some good results as forest productivity in the Nigerian savanna region has been enhanced. However, the quest for massive tree planting in the region has not been met, due to the fact that the indigenous multipurpose tree species, which are favoured by farmers because these meet their socieoeconomic needs, are slow growers and have remained largely unimproved in this respect. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

207 Robolin, Stéphane

Gendered hauntings: 'The Joys of Motherhood', interpretive acts, and postcolonial theory / Stéphane Robolin - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 76-92.

This essay examines varying representations of 'in-between' spaces within the colonial context in order to consider the complex politics of interpretation. By counterposing Buchi Emecheta's 'The Joys of Motherhood' and Homi Bhabha's concept of hybridity, it interrogates their divergent constructions of colonial liminality as well as the sources of such differences. While Bhabha's spatialized analytical approach facilitates a productive reading of this Nigerian novel, Emecheta's construction of colonial life stands at odds with the more celebratory conclusions arrived at in Bhabha's work. One pivotal point of difference revolves around gender. The spirits and instances of haunting found in Emecheta's text not only help us map out where interpretation, gender, and considerations of justice converge, within and beyond the text; they also flag the problems with interpretive acts when gender dynamics remain unaccounted for or hidden. Such issues, the essay suggests, force us to consider more complex constructions of identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

208 Smith, Andrew

Reading against the postcolonial grain : migrancy and exile in the short stories of Kanchana Ugbabe / Andrew Smith - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 62-75.

Postcolonial literary criticism has been particularly concerned with the perspective of the migrant writer. It has focused repeatedly on the degree to which the experience of

migration is culturally destabilizing, giving rise to a sense of truth as provisional. This critical perspective, although radical in certain respects, threatens to universalize the point of view of a middle-class, cosmopolitan literary elite. This essay considers the short stories of the Indian-born, Nigerian author Kanchana Ugbabe. It is shown that while her writing is concerned with the puzzles and ambiguities of cultural difference, it can also be seen to challenge some of the postcolonial presuppositions with regard to these issues. In particular, Ugbabe presents culture as a world of meaning with determining force for the individual. For this reason her cross-cultural perspective gives rise to a recognition of homologies of experience that unite and link individuals in their specific and concrete situations, rather than the relativism typical of postcolonialism literary theory. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

209 Soyinka, Wole

Death and the king's horseman : authoritative text : backgrounds and contexts, criticism / Wole Soyinka ; ed. by Simon Gikandi. - New York [etc.] : Norton, cop. 2003. - XXV, 228 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Norton critical editions) - Bibliogr.: p. 227-228. - Met chronologie, noten.
ISBN 0-393-97761-7 pbk

This book is a critical edition of Wole Soyinka's "Death and the Kingś horseman". The text of the play is accompanied by an introduction and explanatory annotations for the many allusions to traditional Nigerian myth. Besides the text there are two additional sections. "Backgrounds and contexts" describes the playś traditional African contexts and the role of theatre in African culture. Included are a map of Yorubaland, discussions of Yoruban religious beliefs and cultural traditions, Soyinka on the various forms that theatre has taken in African culture in order to survive, and Anthony Appiah on Soyinka's struggle with the problem of African identity in the creation of "Death and the King's horseman". Commentary on the play is provided by Gerald Moore, Tanure Ojaide and Martin Rohmer. "Criticism" collects nine major essays on the play and the difficulties it presents to readers. Contributors include D.S. Izevbaye, Eldred Durosimi Jones, Heny Louis Gates J., Biodun Jeyifo, Wole Soyinka, Joan Hepbun, Adebayo Williams, David Richards and Olakunle George. A chronology and selected bibliography (p. 227-228) are also included. [ASC Leiden abstract]

210 Status

The status of cassava production and strategies for expansion in the semi-arid zone of Nigeria / E.B. Amans... [et al.] - In: *Savanna:* (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 21-31 : krt., tab.

The production of cassava ('Manihot esculenta') in the semiarid zone of Nigeria is a relatively minor enterprise. This paper, which is based on data collected in 1997 using rapid rural appraisal techniques, examines the status and constraints pertaining to cassava production and utilization with a view to recommending strategies for expanding its production in Nigeria's semiarid zone. It concludes that a great potential exists for expanding cassava production in this area. The current low level of cassava production here is not entirely due to inadequate rains. Non-use of improved varieties, chemical inputs, and appropriate cultural practices are an important factor limiting yields. In addition, the output level of the crop is related to the existing methods of utilization and marketing of the products, which are limited in scope and commercial prospects. There is a need to introduce and popularize modern and appropriate methods of processing cassava into storable commercial products and, thus, stimulate production. Research and extension efforts should also focus on varieties that are early bulking, high yielding, appropriate for 'gari' and flour processing, as well as for fresh consumption. In view of the increasing pressure on farmland, cassava production should focus on intensification through the use of improved inputs and proper intercropping with other major food crops. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

211 Uji, Charles

The determining status of aesthetics in contemporary Nigerian theatre practice / Charles Uji - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 74-79.

Aesthetics is the foundation upon which theatre practice in general, and contemporary Nigerian theatre practice in particular, is constructed. From the point of view of its function as a veritable reservoir or custodian of histrionic history, theory and criticism, aesthetics plays a determining role in contemporary theatre practice in Nigeria. There exists a mutual interconnectedness of aesthetics, criticism, appreciation, art and artistic objects. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

212 Uko, Iniobong I.

The unacclaimed heroines and contemporary Annang women : trends, options and prospects / Iniobong I. Uko - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 61-66.

This study recognizes and acknowledges the Annang women of the 1920s, the unacclaimed heroines who, unfortunately, though martyred, are not immortalized in any part of Annang land. These women, mainly from Abak, Utu Etim Ekpo, Ika and Ikot Ekpene areas of Akwa Ibom State, actively participated in nationalist struggles in the

southeastern part of Nigeria in the early twentieth century. It is difficult to overlook their contributions to the evolution of a strong, virile and courageous female image in Annang land. Structured on a juxtaposition of the Annang woman as active member of the nationalist movement in the late 1920s, and the contemporary Annang woman, the study explores the trends, prospects and options available to the Annang woman in contemporary society. It notes an apparent disconnection between the past and the present. The contemporary Annang woman usually feels inadequate and shies away from active participation in the sociopolitical development of her society. The manner in which she views herself is at variance with her image as a historical being. The study concludes that the National Council of Women's Societies has a duty to train contemporary Annang women and sensitize them on the need to develop constructive behaviour. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

213 Wariboko, Waibinte E.

I really cannot make Africa my home : West Indian missionaries as 'outsiders' in the Church Missionary Society civilizing mission to southern Nigeria, 1898-1925 / by Waibinte E. Wariboko - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 221-236.

Informed by the notion of racial affinity, the European managers of the Church Missionary Society Niger Mission had required all black West Indians in their employ to make Africa their home. However, because the African posting involved a substantial devaluation in the material benefits to be derived from missionary service, West Indians vigorously objected to the idea of making Africa their home. They demanded instead to be perceived and treated as foreigners on the same footing as Europeans. Although they were subsequently defined as part of the expatriate workforce of the Mission, they were still denied parity with Europeans in the allocation of scarce benefits on the basis of racial considerations. Unresolved tensions over the redistribution of scarce resources led to the premature collapse of the West Indian scheme. This essay, which covers the period 1898-1925, is an analysis of how the pursuit of socioeconomic self-interest affected the construction and representation of race and identity among the West Indians in the Niger Mission. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

214 Ndiaye, Babacar

Interculturalité et paix : la carte civilisationnelle huntingtonienne face au modèle senghorien de la Francophonie / Babacar Ndiaye - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 137-145.

L'auteur oppose dans ce texte l'analyse de Samuel Huntington sur les facteurs de conflits entre civilisations et l'idée de la Francophonie, due à Léopold Sédar Senghor. Selon Huntington, la plupart de ces facteurs se révèlent appartenir à la sphère culturelle. Senghor, quant à lui, a entrevu une redéfinition des espaces culturels par une réécriture de la carte du monde en contradiction avec la description statique huntingtonienne. Cet espace englobe une communauté à la fois linguistique, culturelle et politique. La Francophonie est le modèle dynamique par excellence de l'ouverture prônée par Senghor. Il fait éclater par là le cadre de la négritude, facilement qualifiable de racial, voire de raciste. Chez Senghor, la francophonie est le lieu d'une certaine forme d'altérité positive, non pas verticale, mais horizontale, parce qu'espace du brassage et du métissage culturel. Elle apporte une plus-value, à cause de son cosmopolitisme réel lié à la représentativité plurielle qui le caractérise. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

215 Professionnels

Les professionnels de santé en Afrique de l'Ouest : entre savoirs et pratique : paludisme, tuberculose et prévention au Sénégal et en Côte d'Ivoire / sous la dir. de Laurent Vidal, Abdou Salam Fall, Dakouri Gadou ; préf. de Jean-Pierre Dozon. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2005. - 328 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Logiques sociales, ISSN 0295-7736) - Bibliogr.: p. [315]-325. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-7475-7877-1

Les professionnels de santé en Afrique se trouvent pris entre les exigences de leur métier et celles des politiques de santé, mais aussi entre les demandes des malades et les images qu'ils ont de leur travail. Dans le présent ouvrage, les vies professionnelles de médecins, d'infirmiers, d'aides-soignants ou de pharmaciens sont abordées dans leur confrontation avec deux maladies, la tuberculose et le paludisme, et avec une action de santé publique, la prévention. La formation des soignants, les normes de prise en charge, les innovations médicales, les risques de contamination et l'appréhension qui en résulte, les relations avec la hiérarchie, les collègues et les malades, sont explorés à partir d'études menées dans des structures de santé urbaines au Sénégal et en Côte d'Ivoire, selon une approche interdisciplinaire et comparative entre maladies et entre

pays, réunissant anthropologues, sociologues et historiens. Auteurs: Assani Adjagbe, Karine Delaunay, Abdou Salam Fall, Dakouri Gadou, Fatoumata Hane, Modestine Kadjo, Bla Claire Konan, Marie Adama Ndior, Tidiane Ndoye, Véronique Poutrain, Laurent Vidal, Jean-François Werner. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

216 Baum, Robert M.

Crimes of the dream world : French trials of Diola witches in colonial Senegal / by Robert M. Baum - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 201-228.

The author examines the complex interplay of European and African - particularly Diola - ideas about witchcraft and cannibalism, and the particular difficulties of implementing a system of justice in the Casamance region of Senegal. He focuses on a series of trials, beginning in 1926, in which local French administrators believed they were prosecuting members of a secret cannibal society, while many Diola thought that the French were prosecuting witches. French officials believed such cannibalism occurred in a tangible world of sensory experience; Diola testimony, however, concerned crimes that occurred in the world of the spirit. The author demonstrates the difficulty of defining a crime, the consumption of human flesh, when there is no agreement between the participants as to what constitutes reality. Through the examination of Diola ideas about cannibalism and witchcraft, the oral traditions surrounding the trials, and the court transcripts themselves, it becomes clear that in most of these cases, what the administrators heard as charges of cannibalism - the eating of human flesh - were in fact accusations of witchcraft - a witch's soul eating the soul of a sleeping victim. Most of the testimony concerned a world that French administrators believed did not exist. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

217 Grandhomme, Hélène

La politique musulmane de la France au Sénégal (1936-64) / Hélène Grandhomme - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 237-278.

L'enjeu de cet article est d'apporter un éclairage sur les moyens et la mise en oeuvre de la politique musulmane de la France au Sénégal entre 1936 et 1958. L'hexagone inaugure en Afrique de l'Ouest, et notamment au Sénégal, une politique musulmane spécifique à ce que ses concepteurs appellent 'l'Islam noir', construction coloniale qui en fait une religion hybride, une pâle copie d'un 'Islam arabe' revêtu de la pureté des origines. Cette politique a consisté en une surveillance scrupuleuse de la sphère religieuse, ainsi qu'en une marginalisation politique et religieuse de l'ouest africain. Malgré l'acheminement du Sénégal vers l'indépendance, l'administration française

semble avoir persisté à isoler le territoire, tant d'un point de vue religieux que d'un point de vue politique.À travers la volonté de circonscrire 'l'Islam noir', c'est la mise en accusation des mouvements et associations islamiques, inspirés du bouillonnement international, qui stigmatise le crépuscule de la politique musulmane au Sénégal après la seconde guerre mondiale. La peur de l'islamisation de l'Afrique de l'Ouest est une des principales préoccupations de la France post-coloniale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

218 Jones, Hilary

From 'mariage à la mode' to weddings at town hall : marriage, colonialism, and mixed-race society in nineteenth-century Senegal / by Hilary Jones - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2005), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 27-48 : krt.

In the late 17th and 18th centuries, African and Afro-European women called 'signares' entered into temporary marital unions with European merchants and officials stationed on the island of Saint Louis (Senegal). This marriage practice was known in French as 'mariage à la mode du pays'. By the establishment of Third Republic France in 1870, Senegal's 'mulatto' or 'métis' population no longer followed the marital practices of their foremothers but rather insisted on marital unions sanctioned by the Catholic Church and considered legal according to French civil law. How and why did men and women of mixed racial ancestry coming of age in late 19th-century Senegal develop new marriage strategies? Analysis of private family genealogies, the civil registry for marriages and births, and marriage and baptism records from the Saint Louis Parish provide a window into the interior lives of men and women of mixed racial ancestry in colonial Senegal. The examination of these family histories shows that Senegal's mixed-race population used the institution of marriage to consolidate their wealth, acquire symbolic capital, and shore up their position as citizens of the Republic as opposed to subjects of colonial Senegal. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

219 Ngalamulume, Kalala

Keeping the city totally clean : yellow fever and the politics of prevention in colonial Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal, 1850-1914 / by Kalala Ngalamulume - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 183-202.

This article explores the ways in which French colonial authorities met the life and death challenge represented by the re-emergence of yellow fever epidemics in the second half of the 19th century in Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal at a time when physicians knew very little about the aetiology, diagnosis, transmission and treatment of most infectious and

parasitic diseases. The discussion focuses on changing strategies and policies designed to address yellow fever threats, the attitudes and priorities of the authorities, the limits of 'colonial medicine 'and the responses of people affected by sanitary measures. The article argues that because of the ignorance of the aetiology and epidemiology of yellow fever, policies were misdirected and did not achieve their primary goals. Even after the introduction of germ theory, the gap between medical thinking and practice persisted for another decade. The African urban working class and underclass were the first victims of this state of affairs. The article also examines the conflict between the interests of public health, commerce and privacy rights. The materials for the article were collected in 1994-1995 during fieldwork research in Senegal and France. Note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

220 Sylla, Abdou

La guerre dans Guernica et dans Little Big Horn / Abdou Sylla - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 181-200 : ill.

Cet article recherche les similitudes et les différences entre deux œuvres qui évoquent la guerre: Guernica du peintre d'origine espagnole Pablo Picasso et Little Big Horn (Site: Mémorial Gorée-Almadies) du sculpteur d'origine sénégalaise Ousmane Sow. Toutes deux, à leur manière, sont de l'art engagé. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

221 Tine, Antoine

Élites partisanes et démocratisation au Sénégal : pour une lecture néo-machiavélienne / Antoine Tine - In: *Polis:* (2003), vol. 11, no. spéc., p. 7-24.

Le Sénégal a connu une mutation politique avec l'alternance pacifique du 19 mars 2000. Mais le processus de démocratisation dans ce pays est largement dominé par les élites qui forment en même temps la configuration dirigeante. Il s'ensuit un véritable problème d'adéquation entre mobilisation populaire en vue de l'approfondissement de la démocratie et représentation politique réelle. La lecture de la démocratisation au Sénégal peut donc se faire à la lumière de la théorie "néo-machiavélienne" des élites (élaborée en Italie au XIXe siècle par Pareto et Mosca en Allemagne par Michels) qui dénonce les limites et les impossibilités de la démocratie représentative comme gouvernement de la majorité et souligne la vraie nature de celle-ci comme régimes oligarchiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 5). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

222 Ware, Rudolph T.

'Njàngaan': the daily regime of qur'ânic students in twentieth-century Senegal / by Rudolph T. Ware III - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 515-538.

This paper explores the changing perceptions and realities of the time and labour regimes of live-in koranic 'taalibes' (students; called 'njàngaan' in Wolof) in 20th-century Senegal. Using writings of live-in students from the early 20th century and interviews with former students who attended schools in the 1960s and 1970s, the paper seeks to dispel some of the myths about farming, begging and studying by exploring the historical realities. Western critiques of the labour regime of 'taalibes' are rooted in stereotyped conventions rather than real information. The Western aversion to child labour is a well-understood phenomenon. However, in agricultural societies with low technological inputs, families do not suffer their children to skip around singing songs while everyone else works. Partially for this reason, Senegalese Muslim reformers have not usually attacked the farm labour practices of the 'daaras' (koranic schools). The focus of the 'arabisant' critique is on begging. The Western aversion to the practice of begging among koranic students is partially derived from general concerns about child labour, but it is also based on an unfavourable opinion of begging itself. Senegalese aversions to the practice root in the same ground. For many Senegalese Muslims, however, both seeking and giving charity has profound spiritual and moral benefits for precisely these reasons. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

223 Abdullah, Ibrahim

Youth culture and rebellion: understanding Sierra Leone's wasted decade / Ibrahim Abdullah - In: *Critical Arts:* (2002), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 19-37.

This paper deals with the centrality of rebellious youth culture in understanding Sierra Leone's wasted decade, 1991-2000. It argues that the socially constructed borders marking the different categories of youth began to shift in the late 1960s and 1970s under the strains of political repression and the emergence of an ' imagined community' constructed around the 'odelay' (carnival) societies and the neighbourhood. The result was a kind of fusion between the mainstream and 'rarray' (unacceptable) youth cultures, which inaugurated a political conversation anchored on the use of violence. The central argument of the paper revolves around the role of subaltern culture in the making of an alternative political route to power in postcolonial Africa. The first part of the paper

discusses the origins of 'rarray' boy culture; the second analyses aspects of 'rarray' boy cultural practices - their contribution to the Krio language, the development of a musical form popularly referred to as 'milo', the 'odelay - as strategies of negotiation from without; the third outlines the path leading to the 'revo[loot]shon' of the 1990s. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

224 Christensen, Matthew J.
Cannibals in the postcolony: Sierra Leone's intersecting hegemonies in Charlie Haffner's slave revolt drama 'Amistad Kata-Kata' / Matthew J. Christensen - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2005), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 1-19.

Through an examination of publications by Sierra Leone's president, Joseph Saidu Momoh, in 1986, the United States Information Service (1987), and Sierra Leonean playwright Charlie Haffner, this article explores how the narrative of the 1839 'Amistad' slave revolt emerged in the late 1980s as a key modality through which meanings of Sierra Leonean nationalism and claims to State power were contested. The article argues that in its dialogic engagement with the two governmental texts, Haffner's play 'Amistad Kata-Kata' (unpublished, 1988) transforms the fear of cannibalism that sparked the slave rebellion into a politically charged trope whereby it couples cannibalism as a name for the excesses carried out by local authorities with cannibalism as a description of the dehumanizing consumption of enslaved African labour within the Atlantic slave system. The trope thus forms a key for translating the slave revolt into a discrediting, disrupting critique of the complex interrelationships between global capitalism and excessive elite accumulation in the postcolony. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TOGO

225 Ewe
The Ewe of Togo and Benin : a handbook of Eweland / ed. by Benjamin N. Lawrance. - Accra : Woeli Publishing Services, 2005. - XIX, 359 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [353]-359. - Met gloss., noten.
ISBN 9988-62654-1

This collective volume surveys the cultures, traditions, histories and lives of Ewe men and women in Togo and Benin. The 20 chapters are arranged in five parts. Part 1 concerns the land and people of Togo-Benin Eweland and focuses on the archaeology, settlement and history of the region from the precolonial and colonial period, including

the neglected autochthonous communities surrounded by Ewe groups. Part 2 explores the regional variations within Togo-Benin Ewe communities, including information on Watchi, Notsie and Guin-Mina groups, as well as integrating the relatively recent foundation of Lomé into wider Ewe sociology and history. Part 3 is a collection of ethnographies, focusing on childhood, chieftaincy, music and religion. Part 4 considers language and literature among the Togo-Benin Ewe, including a history of the written Ewe language and the literature of francophone Ewe people. Part 5 deals with contemporary trends in the visual arts, notably textiles, urban history and museums, recent rural economic developments, and the place of the Ewe diaspora in the shaping and reshaping of Ewe cultures. Contributors: Kossi Antoine Afeli, Clover Jebsen Afokpa, Kodjo J.B. Afokpa, Paul K. Agbedor, Angèle Aguigah, Assiba Johnson, Messa Kossi Assiom, Foli Fionyo Eccoc-Aduadje, Mawule Magloire Kuakuvi, Augustin A. Amenoume, Komivi D. Avegnon, Daniel Avogbedor, Nicoue Lodjou Gayibor, Tohonou Gbeasor, Ed Yao Hiheta, Denis J. Hynes, Malika Kraamer, Dennis Laumann, Benjamin N. Lawrance, Late Lawson-Hellu, Nadia Lovell, Yves Marguerat, Vernay Mitchell-McKnight, E. Adriaan B. van Rouveroy van Nieuwaal, Paul Nugent, Judy Rosenthal. [ASC Leiden abstract]

226 Dugast, Stéfan

Une agglomération très rurale : lien clanique et lien territorial dans la ville de Bassar (Nord-Togo) / Stéfan Dugast - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 203-248 : krt.

Érigée en chef-lieu administratif depuis le début de la période coloniale, l'agglomération de Bassar ne s'est jamais parée d'un caractère véritablement urbain. L'importance de sa population n'est pourtant pas en cause puisqu'elle compte parmi les localités les plus peuplées du Togo au moment de la colonisation. Une étude de l'organisation sociale spécifique de cette localité révèle certaines des clés qui permettent de l'appréhender comme un modèle de cité tout à fait particulier. Une caractéristique de cette localité est l'absence de centre: il ságit d'une agglomération multicentrée. La première partie de l'étude est consacrée aux structures résidentielles, et la suivante, aux institutions fondées sur la parenté. Unités résidentielles de niveaux variés, à l'intérieur desquels s'exercent le culte des ancêtres et la divination, et groupes de parenté de profondeurs généalogiques diverses, par les séries qu'ils forment, constituent en effet la trame de la structure sociale. Dans cet édifice, la chefferie, traitée dans la troisième partie, apparaît comme l'institution unifiant l'ensemble mais dont les bases reposent sur les mêmes principes que ceux à l'œuvre aux autres niveaux de la structure sociale. C'est dans l'équilibre entre la tendance à l'autonomie des unités constitutives de l' agglomération et

la vocation centralisatrice de la chefferie que se dessinent les traits les plus saillants de la structure multicentrée dans la version singulière dont Bassar représente le modèle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

227 Macé, Alain

Politique et démocratie au Togo : 1993-1998: de l'espoir à la désillusion / Alain Macé - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 176, p. 841-885.

De 1993 à 1998, le général-président E. G. Eyadéma expérimente de nouvelles techniques de pouvoir ayant pour objectif manifeste son maintien au sommet de l'État togolais. Bien que l'exerçant l'une et l'autre des pressions constantes, ni la population ni la communauté internationale ne parviennent à infléchir de manière définitive une situation née en 1967. Pareil immobilisme suggère, d'une part, d'examiner la méthode de la présidence et, d'autre part, de rechercher une expression de la politique au niveau du peuple. À travers cet exemple en tout point singulier, il s'agit de s'interroger sur ce que désigne la démocratie au sens le plus large du terme. Ici, l'enquête doit tenir compte d'un paramètre essentiel: le jeu auquel se livrent l'autorité et une écrasante majorité de la population avec les schémas ancestraux. L'ambiguïté de la position et du rôle de la chefferie est soulignée. En fait, au Togo, le politique est ambivalent sur la forme mais aussi ambigu sur le fond. Malgré l'intervention de divers membres de la communauté internationale afin d'influer sur le politique, il semblerait que le bras de fer risque de durer quelque temps encore si l'on en juge par la réélection du général-président le 1er juin 2003. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

228 Noret, Joël

Le pentecôtisme au Togo : éléments d'histoire et développement / Joël Noret - In: *Autrepart:* (2004), no. 31, p. 75-92.

Cet article expose les grandes lignes de l'histoire puis les évolutions récentes les plus significatives du pentecôtisme au Togo, avec les débuts de ce mouvement en 1978. Il passe en revue les premières initiatives missionnaires dans le Nord puis dans l'Ouest du pays, les grandes étapes du développement des mouvements pentecôtistes dans le pays en évoquant aussi par contraste le Bénin. Il examine aussi leurs relations avec les médias d'une part, et avec le monde politique d'autre part. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 176) et en anglais (p. 179). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

ANGOLA

229 Brinkman, Inge

Language, names, and war: the case of Angola / Inge Brinkman - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 143-163.

This article examines the links between naming practices and war. The focus is on MPLA names used during the struggle for independence in Angola (1961-1975). These names are framed in the wider context of the relations between language and war. In many African contexts, names are not singular and fixed, but may change with every personal transformation. Entering the life of a soldier constitutes such a drastic change. For guerrillas, the necessity of secrecy and anonymity forms a further reason to use a pseudonym. The article shows that through war names, a kaleidoscope of issues may be addressed, including the relations between language, rank and power, personal history and popular culture, spirit possession and resurrection, self-description and labelling, writing and legitimacy, and secrecy and identity. The article is based on research carried out among Angolan migrants in Kehemu and Kaisosi, two locations near Rundu in the Kavango Region of Namibia, in 1996, 1997 and 1999. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

230 Moorman, Marissa J.

Dueling bands and good girls : gender, music, and nation in Luanda's 'musseques', 1961-1974 / by Marissa J. Moorman - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 255-288.

The author explores the relationship between gender and the musical production of the nation in Luanda's 'musseques' (urban shantytowns). Urban Africans took advantage of reforms in colonial policy instituted in Angola between 1961 and 1974 to improve their daily lives, carve out new cultural spaces, and create new artistic practices. In so doing, they shaped the cultural basis of the nation and thus implicated themselves in the political project of nationalism after 1974. The author argues that the gendered dynamic of musical production and of the music scene helps account for a shift in the involvement of women as cultural producers and the ascendancy of a masculinist ethic at the moment when music became the salient cultural practice. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CAMEROON

231 Bonchuk, M.O.

Bridges across Africa's international boundaries : socio-cultural, political and religious institutions along and astride the Nigeria-Cameroon boundary / M.O. Bonchuk - In: *Humanities Review Journal:* (2001), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 81-87.

The empirical data for this paper is drawn from the "ethnic minorities" divided along and astride the Cross River borderlands with southern Cameroon. Scholars who have studied the Nigeria-Cameroon boundary tend to lay more emphasis on the State-centric perspective that continues to operate largely within the framework of nineteenth-century European notions of the sovereignty of States and the sanctity of national boundaries. By comparison, the transnational stance is unconventional and less known to existing scholarly literature and policymaking tradition. Nevertheless, the transnational model has been more responsive to the realities of border regions. Examination of the precolonial sociocultural, political and religious institutions indicates that the cultural bonds which have linked peoples in the Nigeria-Cameroon transborder areas over the centuries are too strong to be destroyed by the reality of a relatively recent colonial boundary. The sovereignty percolating realities along and astride the borderlands have eventuated into various micro-integration at the grassroots level waiting to be formalized at the State-centric level. Bibliogr., on-line sum. [Journal abstract]

232 Konings, Piet

The Anglophone Cameroon-Nigeria boundary: opportunities and conflicts / Piet Konings - In: *African Affairs:* (2005), vol. 104, no. 415, p. 275-301.

Recent studies of African boundaries have tended to focus either on the growing number of border disputes between States or on frontier regions that are said to offer local inhabitants a wide range of economic opportunities. This article combines both approaches and demonstrates the ambiguous nature of the Anglophone Cameroon-Nigeria border. On the one hand, the border has been subject to regular skirmishes between Cameroon and Nigeria, culminating in a protracted war over the sovereignty of the Bakassi peninsula - an area rich in oil reserves. On the other hand, it has for historical and economic reasons never constituted a real barrier to cross-border movements of labour and goods. The large Nigerian migrant community in Anglophone Cameroon, in particular, has been able to benefit from formal and informal cross-border trade for a long time. Unsurprisingly, its dominant position in the host community's

commercial sector has been a continuous source of conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

233 Atsatito, Mathias

Procréation féminine en milieu rural bamiléké : entre contrainte et rationalité (cas de la femme Fontsa-Touala) / Mathias Atsatito - In: *African Anthropologist:* (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 125-152 : tab.

La question à laquelle cet article s'efforce de trouver une réponse est celle de savoir quelles sont pour les femmes les logiques sociales sous-jacentes à la décision de procréer en milieu rural bamiléké (Cameroun), alors que les conditions créées par la crise économique en Afrique rendent défavorable la poursuite du rythme actuel de la croissance démographique. La procréation n'est-elle que l'expression mécanique de la contrainte sociale qui s'exerce sur la femme ou est-elle au-delà, la manifestation de la rationalité de cette dernière? Les données ont été collectées dans le village de Fontsa-Touala. L'article conclut à une "rationalité limitée". L'enfant est considéré par la femme comme un atout utilisé dans le cadre de ses rapports en société pour obtenir des privilèges ou des biens sociaux. Dans cette société, l'accès à la terre représente un droit qui est quasiment refusé à la femme, qui ne dispose que d'un droit d'usufruit; le père fournit à la femme, lorsqu'elle a des enfants, des parcelles de terre à cultiver et par là l'accès à l'unique moyen de production pertinent dans une zone rurale: la terre. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

234 Cinema

Cinema and social discourse in Cameroon / ed. and with an introd. by Alexie Tcheuyap. - Bayreuth : Breitinger, cop. 2005. - IX, 342 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Bayreuth African studies series ; 69) - Bibliogr. en filmograf.: p. 326-338. - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 3-927510-82-3

This collective volume addresses the aesthetic, ideological and social problems related to Cameroonian film productions over the past forty years. Films are designated as Cameroonian if they are directed by Cameroonians, consider Cameroon as a category of analysis, or are shot in this country. All the filmmakers considered are from French-speaking Cameroon. Contributions: Introduction (Poverty, cinema and politics: the trouble with images in Cameroon) by Alexie Tcheuyap. Part 1 (The State, images and cultural discourses): The illegitimate State and cinematographic discourse in Cameroon, by Gilbert Doho; Cinema, CRTV (Cameroon Radio and Television) and the cable television syndrome in Cameroon, by Bole Butake; Intermedial location of meaning in

'Muna Moto': a metalanguage of cultural discourse, by Boulou E. de B'béri; Social cries and political silences in the first films of Daniel Kamwa and Dikonguè-Pipa, by Edmond Mfaboum. Part 2 (Postcolonial (de)constructions): African filmmaking and the postcolonial predicament: 'Quartier Mozart' and 'Aristotle's Plot', by Jonathan Haynes; Deconstructing authority in cinema: Jean-Marie Teno, by Alain Patrice Nganang; Postcolonial geographies: landscape and alienation in 'Clando', by Sheila Petty; Discourses of constraint and of the occult: representations of the (post)colony in Cameroonian cinema, by Alexie Tcheuyap; 'Reel' fiction in Cameroonian cinema: the postcolonial re-shaping of cultural reality, by P. Julie Papaioannou. Part 3 (Writing back and theoretical challenges): Untraditional tradition: orality and gender in 'Quartier Mozart', by Sarah B. Buchanan; The advent of the panopticon: from Ahidjo to Sango Malo, by Kenneth W. Harrow; Bassek Ba Kobhio's 'Le grand blanc de Lambaréné: a film for rethinking the "grand blanc" in the social sciences, by Armelle Cressent; Love child: mimesis and paternity in Claire Denis' 'Chocolat', by Scott Homler. Appendix: Cinema in Cameroon: filmography and bibliography, by Étienne-Marie Lassi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

235 Diduk, Susan

The civility of incivility: grassroots political activism, female farmers, and the Cameroon State / Susan Diduk - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 27-54.

This essay examines the cultural symbolism underpinning 'Takembeng', a contemporary, rural-based social movement of female farmers in the Northwest Province of Cameroon. It argues that the power and success of women's activism, in the context of national opposition party politics and the 'new struggles' for democracy, are embedded in an institutional history and culturally legitimate etiquette of moral censure. It also suggests that the highly disruptive but mystically charged nature of these mobilizations makes them effective because they open spaces for popular dissent on the national stage. Understanding the 'civility' associated with the apparent incivility of activists is indispensable to understanding the dynamism of grassroots political activism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

236 Effervescence

L'effervescence religieuse en Afrique : la diversité locale des implantations religieuses chrétiennes au Cameroun et au Kenya / Gilles Séraphin (dir.) ; Yvan Droz... [et al.]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 274 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Les Afriques) - Bibliogr.: p. [253]-269. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6574-0

Le "paysage" religieux au Kenya et au Cameroun est de prime abord peu comparable: non seulement la répartition entre mouvements n'est pas identique, mais encore les même mouvements, ou des affiliations similaires, se présentent et investissent la scène religieuse, politique et sociale de manière fort différente. Comprendre cette diversité est l'ambition du présent ouvrage. Sommaire: Introduction (Gilles Séraphin); Présentation. Le panorama religieux à Douala et à Nairobi (Gilles Séraphin); 1. Retour au mont des Oliviers. Les formes du pentecôtisme kenyan - Histoire des religions - Une grand-messe pentecôtiste à Nairobi - Millénarisme - Les raisons du succès du pentecôtisme (Yvan Droz) - 2. L'Église catholique et la démocratisation kenyane (1992-2003) - La baisse d'influence de l'Église anglicane - L'Église catholique et l'affirmation d'une société civile - L'Église catholique dans l'État: les écoles sponsorisées - L'Église catholique comme groupe de pression - L'Église catholique et le régime NARC: le spectre d'un État catholique - Conclusion (Hervé Maupeu) - 3. Étude panoramique des nouveaux mouvements religieux et philosophiques à Douala (Cameroun) - Le mouvement pentecôtiste - Les nouvelles Églises indépendantes africaines - Les mouvements millénaristes - Le courant gnostique - Conclusion (Éric de Rosny) - 4. Territoires, identités et politique: le cas des Églises protestantes au Cameroun - Le processus de formation spatio-territoriale des Églises - Identités religieuses, identités ethnorégionales et identités politiques (Jean-François Médard) - 5. Une parole, de multiples sociétés. La diversité locale des implantations religieuses chrétiennes dans deux villes d'Afrique subsaharienne (Douala, Nairobi) - Un tableau similaire: les points commun entre Douala et Nairobi - Avec toutes fois de fortes disparités: les différences entre Douala et Nairobi - Les facteurs qui renforcent le local sur le mondial - Conclusion (Gilles Séraphin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

237 Elong, Joseph Gabriel

Éton et Manguissa, de la Lékié au Mbam-et-Kim: jeux et enjeux fonciers (Centre-Cameroun) / par Joseph Gabriel Elong - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 289-312 : krt., tab.

Les nouveaux villages du département du Mbam-et-Kim dans la Province du Centre au Cameroun sont issus des migrations des populations rurales éton et manguissa du département de la Lékié. En effet, depuis une vingtaine d'années, l'acquisition de nouvelles terres pour les activités agricoles sur la rive gauche de la rivière Sanaga est devenue un problème crucial pour les générations actuelles par suite des densités de plus en plus élevées de la population rurale. Face aux nombreux litiges fonciers, la traversée de la Sanaga s'offre comme une opportunité pour ces agriculteurs qui trouvent

sur la rive droite du fleuve, région peu peuplée, de vastes espaces pour leurs activités agricoles. Ils s'installent soit temporairement, soit définitivement en Mbam-et-Kim. Ces villages de migrants, dont les caractéristiques socioéconomiques diffèrent de celles des villages des autochtones, ont nettement modifié le paysage de l'habitat rural de ce département. Ils présentent en effet quelques spécificités en ce qui concerne l'autorité traditionnelle, les modes de communication, l'acquisition des terres, la vie communautaire, les modes de production agricole. Pour leur structuration, ces villages ont bénéficié d'interventions étatique, para-étatique, non-gouvernementale et privée. Cet exemple montre que les migrations rurales ne sont pas seulement tournées, de nos jours, vers les centres urbains, mais aussi vers les zones rurales. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

238 Fombad, Charles Manga

Cameroon's emergency powers: a recipe for constitutional dictatorship? / Charles Manga Fombad - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 274-294.

It is both common and desirable for modern States, even democratic ones, to adopt legislation that empowers the government to take swift and effective action in times of crisis. This unavoidably results in some form of dictatorial power. The constitutional entrenchment of emergency powers with adequate controls to guard against abuse is what makes such a dictatorship constitutional. Where there are inadequate controls to prevent any abuse of these emergency powers, this basically gives rise to unrestrained and arguably unconstitutional dictatorship. This paper analyses the post-1990 emergency regime in Cameroon in the light of contemporary developments. It contends that Cameroon's emergency legislation, taken as a whole, confers enough extraordinary powers to enable the President of the Republic to rule without reference to any constitutional or legal processes of control and oversight. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

239 Mutia, Babila

Performer, audience, and performance context of Bakweri pregnancy rituals and incantations / Babila Mutia - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2005), vol. 45, cah. 177, p. 217-237.

This article presents a comprehensive description of the four kinds of rituals that are performed on pregnant women among the Bakweri of southwestern Cameroon. These pregnancy rituals are performed to avert abortion, premature delivery, still birth, and to

ensure safe delivery. They are also intended to keep the pregnant woman healthy during her gestation period. The four rituals are performed by four separate 'nganga' (traditional doctors). The implication here is that the pregnant woman moves from one herbalist to the other as her pregnancy progresses and the need for each ritual arises. Of equal significance in this article is the consideration of the incantations that are chanted by each 'nganga' and which complement each of the rituals as verbal art. The incantations that accompany the rituals demonstrate the interrelationship between ritual, performance, and orature. This relationship between performance and the spoken word demonstrates that African oral performance, at least in this instance of pregnancy rituals, does not exist in isolation, but is subordinated to and is an organic consequence of ritual performance. The indications are that Bakweri traditional healers perform pregnancy rituals and incantations as part of Bakweri traditional religious and social obligations to supplicate the ancestors to guide and protect the expectant mother and to protect the baby when it is born. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

240 Nguemegne, Jacques Philibert

Du multipartisme vers le "one party democracy" : propos sur le fondement tribal et la perversion du multipartisme au Cameroun / par Jacques Philibert Nguemegne - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 849, p. 437-487.

Le Cameroun a connu une première ère de multipartisme de 1948 à 1966. Cette ère devait prendre fin avec l'instauration du parti unique, l'Union Nationale Camerounaise (UNC), par le président Ahmadou Ahidjo. L'auteur peut parler à ce sujet de l'installation dans l'entourage du pouvoir d'une "chefferie d'État". Depuis la loi du 19 décembre 1990, cependant, le Cameroun vit de nouveau sous le système multipartiste, avec plus d'une centaine de partis politiques. Le présent article étudie la question de savoir si le multipartisme actuel reproduit les traits de l'ancien multipartisme. Recèle-t-il les tares qui ont miné ce système ou comporte-t-il quelque élément d'originalité? Il apparaît que le multipartisme instauré depuis 1990 l'a été sur des fondements complètement différents de celui né en 1948, qui était plus idéologique, emprunt de l'idée de défense de la patrie contre les étrangers-colonisateurs. Bien qu'il reproduise quelques caractères de l'ancien multipartisme, le nouveau multipartisme présente des traits qui lui sont propres. Toutefois, le tableau qui se dessine ressemble aussi à l'ancien, dans le sens que les partis ont une base ethno-régionale. Le système lui-même est marqué par la présence d'un parti dominant, qui risque de conduire à terme, si l'on n'y prend garde, au "no party system" ou au "one party democracy". Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

241 Ngwe, Marie-Andrée
L' application des Actes uniformes de l'OHADA au Cameroun / par Marie-Andrée Ngwe - In: *Penant:* (2005), année 115, no. 850, p. 81-95.

L'auteur de cet article, en se référant à sa pratique d'avocat au barreau du Cameroun, éclaire quelques aspects de l'application, dans les provinces camerounaises de tradition juridique francophone, des Actes uniformes dans le cadre du droit des affaires en Afrique (OHADA). En s'appuyant sur des cas de jurisprudence, elle montre certains problèmes auxquels a pu conduire, dans la pratique, l'introduction d'innovations juridiques, par exemple lorsqu'une procédure qui existe dans la loi nationale n'existe pas dans l'AUVE (Acte uniforme relatif aux voies d'exécution). Les domaines concernés sont le registre du commerce et du crédit mobilier, les procédures collectives d'apurement du passif, la vente du fonds de commerce, l'exécution des décisions de justice, la détermination du juge du contentieux de l'exécution, la saisie attribution, l'injonction de payer. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

242 Nyamnjoh, Francis B.
Entertaining repression: music and politics in postcolonial Cameroon / Francis B. Nyamnjoh and Jude Fokwang - In: *African Affairs:* (2005), vol. 104, no. 415, p. 251-274.

This article examines the relationship between musicians and political power in Cameroon in order to make a case for understanding the dynamics of agency and identity politics among musicians. It argues that politicians in Cameroon have tended to appropriate musicians and their creative efforts as part of their drive for power. Some musicians have refused to be at the beck and call of politicians and have tended to criticize and ridicule those in power. Others have seen in such invitations an opportunity for greater recognition and respectability. Some have sought to straddle both worlds, serving politicians while also pursuing their art in the interest of other constituencies. Their different responses notwithstanding, there is evidence that the fortunes and statuses of musicians have been transformed with changing political regimes and notions of politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

243 Sietchoua Djuitchoko, Célestin
Morose anniversaire : le nouveau statut général de la fonction publique au Cameroun dix ans après (1994-2004) / par Célestin Sietchoua Djuitchoko!258110112! - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 4, p. 575-628 : tab.

Cet article fait une analyse des résultats d'une décennie d'application du décret no. 94/199 du 7 octobre 1994 portant statut général de la fonction publique de l'État du

Cameroun. Les objectifs déterminés par l'exigence de bonne gouvernance au niveau de la gestion publique comprennent le renforcement du nouveau statut général de la fonction publique, la nécessité de continuer à contenir l'effectif des personnels dans l'Administration de manière à maîtriser la masse salariale, l'extension de la concertation et de la déconcentration dans la fonction publique et la lutte contre la corruption. L'auteur passe tout d'abord en revue les efforts accomplis concernant le renforcement progressif du nouveau statut général de la fonction publique. Il indique au passage que le droit OHADA a des effets dans le droit interne au Cameroun. La seconde partie témoigne des résultats contrastés obtenus en une décennie d'application du nouveau statut général de la fonction publique, dans la recherche d'un nouvel équilibre. La limitation de l'effectif des fonctionnaires a conduit à un déficit de personnels, et par là à un recours abusif au personnel temporaire, transformant leur régime juridique dans un sens non prévu à l'origine. Des dysfonctionnements persistent. La lutte contre la corruption a donné des résultats encourageants mais est marquée par l'essouflement à la fin de la décennie. Les mesures de "déconcentration de la solde" n'ont pas abouti, faute d'avoir pu mener à bien le projet de maillage électronique entre les différents ministères. L'Administration camerounaise a perdu la maîtrise du développement dans divers domaines, mais les nouveaux acteurs de développement continuent de chercher auprès d'elle les appuis dont ils ont besoin dans les secteurs de développement tels que la construction et la modernisation des infrastructures publiques, l'éducation et la santé. La bonne gouvernance reste un défi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

244 Tchantchou, Henri

L' exécution provisoire à l'ère de l'OHADA / par Henri Tchantchou et Alexis Ndzuenkeu - In: *Penant:* (2005), année 115, no. 850, p. 46-70.

Cet article, en se référant en particulier à l'arrêt dit "époux Karnib" (octobre 2001), pointe du doigt certaines difficultés d'application au Cameroun des décisions d'exécution provisoire dans le cadre du droit OHADA. Certains points restent en effet opaques, ceux par exemple qui concernent l'arbitrage. La difficulté est de coordonner des sources communautaires à des normes de droit interne. Le nouveau régime de l'exécution provisoire en droit commercial reste donc complexe, et à maints égards insaisissable. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CHAD

245 Massey, Simon

Dallas to Doba: oil and Chad, external controls and internal politics / Simon Massey and Roy May - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies:* (2005), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 253-276.

In 1993 large oil reserves were discovered around Doba (Chad). A consortium of three multinational oil companies was to undertake the project of extracting and transporting the oil. In June 2000, the World Bank announced that it would support the project based on a calculation that the benefits in terms of revenue-driven poverty alleviation would outweigh potential costs. Furthermore, the construction and operation phases would be subject to an unprecedented regulatory arrangement designed to ensure transparency and accountability through sound revenue management and sensitivity to human and environmental concerns. In July 2003 the Doba field came on stream. The Doba project, which was approved by the World Bank despite Chad's unstable political environment, poor human rights record and propensity towards corruption, has been hailed as a pioneering model for responsible private investment in Africa. However, this paper shows that, contrary to the intentions, the Doba project has engendered negative environmental and social impacts for an oil dividend that is on current evidence unlikely to deliver the anticipated development goods and will frustrate the expectations of ordinary Chadians. Instead of being a model for the responsible management of extraction projects in Africa, the Doba model is a template for the oil industry and host governments that marks out the minimal requirements necessary to secure the World Bank's approval for future projects. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

246 Boumba, Placide

Démocratie et bonne gouvernance au Congo-Brazzaville : contribution au renouveau de la pensée politique et démocratique / par Placide Boumba - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 4, p. 483-511.

L'auteur pose la question de savoir de quelle démocratique le Congo-Brazzaville aurait besoin pour une bonne gouvernance après le retour au pouvoir du président Denis Sassou Nguesso en 1997, après une guerre sanglante et dévastatrice. Faut-il penser un système politique favorisant l'individualisme par rapport au communautarisme (comme dans un système occidental), ou plutôt la communauté par rapport à l'individu. La

dernière option favorise en effet, comme au Congo, tantôt le primat du groupe sur l'individu, tantôt celui d'un groupe (tribu, ethnie ou région) par la lutte sur les autres. L'auteur fait dans une première partie une analyse des traditionnelles expériences démocratiques qui ont échoué au Congo-Brazzaville (I), et dans une seconde partie propose un modèle sui generis ou construction idéelle (II). (I) Les causes de cet échec semblent être triples: a) le mimétisme des politiciens congolais et l'instrumentalisation du "fait ethnique et tribal" avec l'échec du multipartisme congolais; b) l'absence de prise en compte adéquate des spécificités locales ou structures mentales, socioculturelles et éducatives, voire politiques et administratives propres à la société congolaise, différentes de celles de l'Occident; c) la défaillance des intellectuels congolais. (II) La voie démocratique sui generis est fondée sur la "démocratie bantoue", l'égalité entre les membres du groupe ou de la famille étant traditionnelle chez les Bantous. L'article préconise comme cadre institutionnel un régime présidentiel, des institutions démocratiques (organes délibérants paritaires et équilibrés), et une organisation juridictionnelle assortie d'un Conseil constitutionnel. Cette démocratie sui generis peut être un engagement risqué dans une structure fédérale, mais une aubaine dans un État de type unitaire décentralisé. Les éléments devraient en être le mécanisme de la démocratie semi-directe, avec une assemblée représentative de tous les citoyens, des droits et des obligations pour tous les citoyens en terme de moyens d'action démocratique, et l'éducation et la formation d'apprentissage démocratique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

247 Kala-Ngoma, Benjamin

L'élevage du porc et ses conséquences dans la société beembe (XVIIIe-XIXe siècle) / Benjamin Kala-Ngoma - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 483-496 : krt.

Le porc fait aujourd'hui partie du cheptel des Beembe (Congo-Brazzaville). Il en est fort estimé pour les bénéfices substantiels qu'il leur rapporte et pour la qualité de sa viande, bien qu'il leur cause nombre de désagréments, en particulier par les dégradations de cultures. Or cet animal, introduit par les Portugais dans le royaume de Koongo au début du XVIIIe siècle, en même temps que certaines plantes d'origine américaine (manioc, maïs, patates, etc.), a singulièrement marqué l'histoire beembe aux XVIIIe et XIXe siècles, et a profondément modifié le genre de vie sur les plateaux beembe. Le présent article suit au cours de ces deux siècles la diffusion et les avatars de l'élevage du porc dans la société beembe, qui eut des effets considérables en bien des domaines (accumulation de richesses, développement de l'esclavage domestique, compensation

matrimoniale, règlements de conflits), avant qu'il ne perde de son importance au XXe siècle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

248 Akele Adau, Pierre

Armée et Constitution de la Transition en RDC: quel épilogue? / Pierre Akele Adau - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2005), année 45, no. 391, p. 4-11 : tab.

Le 3 janvier 2005, le président de la République démocratique du Congo a opéré un réaménagement du gouvernement qui a notamment entraîné un changement à la tête du ministère de la Défense nationale. À six mois des échéances électorales, et donc de la fin de la transition, que peut faire le nouveau ministre (Adolphe Onusumba) en particulier pour réaliser les assignations que la Constitution de la Transition met à sa charge? Deux défis majeurs sont à relever: celui de faire avancer significativement le processus de formation d'une armée nationale, restructurée et intégrée, et celui de sécuriser l'organisation et le déroulement des opérations électorales. La question de la formation d'une armée nationale, restructurée et intégrée demeure préoccupante et les derniers événements au Kivu montrent que l'on ne peut réussir cette formation si l'on ne prend pas en compte dans une approche intégrée les dimensions technique, politique, diplomatique et sécuritaire de cette entreprise. L'action du ministère de la Défense devrait pouvoir investir ces trois dimensions de la formation d'une armée en associant cet objectif de la Transition avec d'autres objectifs pertinents de la même Transition, à savoir la réunification, la pacification, la restauration de l'intégrité territoriale, le rétablissement de l'autorité de l'État sur l'ensemble du territoire national, la réconciliation nationale, et l'organisation d'élections libres et transparentes. Si le contexte du moment exige d'aborder ces défis dans une perspective de court terme, le ministre de la Défense ne peut faire l'impasse sur ses responsabilités à moyen et à long terme dans la gestion prospective de la défense nationale. La Constitution de la transition fait du ministère de la Défense un domaine de collaboration où interviennent à des niveaux spécifiques de compétences divers acteurs institutionnels. Le ministre de la Défense est la véritable plaque tournante de ce système; de lui dépend le bon fonctionnement de celui-ci dans le respect des équilibres constitutionnels. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

249 Byakula

Byakula : approche socio-anthropologique de l'alimentation à Lubumbashi / sous la dir. de Pierre Petit. - Bruxelles : Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer, 2004. - 366, [4] p.pl. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Mémoires Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer Classe

des Sciences Morales et Politiques. [Collection] in-8° ; t. 53, fasc. 3) - Bibliogr.: p. [361]-366. - Met noten, samenvatting.
ISBN 90-75652-34-8

Ce second volume collectif de l'Observatoire du changement urbain apporte un nouvel éclairage sur les dynamiques sociales de Lubumbashi en République démocratique du Congo, avec comme point de départ le thème de l'alimentation. L'enquête a été menée auprès de 70 ménages. Même si plusieurs chapitres de l'ouvrage sont consacrés à la question de la précarité alimentaire et de la malnutrition, la présente recherche a permis de constater que la dégradation de l'assiette alimentaire est moins prononcée que ne le donnait à craindre l'effondrement économique du Congo. En effet, en dépit de la pénurie - qui engendre un stress permanent - les citadins sont parvenus à développer une série de pratiques dans les réseaux d'approvisionnement pour pourvoir à leurs besoins de base. Le champ alimentaire est aussi le lieu de prédilection des échanges, dans le cercle familial et au-delà. C'est un domaine fortement lié au loisir, qui donne lieu à la convivialité et à l'entretien de réseaux de solidarité. C'est un espace où se restructure en permanence la trame des liens sociaux et symboliques. La manière dont évoluent les rapports de genre autour du repas, les positionnements variés des informateurs par rapport aux interdits alimentaires ("traditionnels" ou chrétiens), l'accession de certains plats au rang d'emblème ethnique, de nombreux éléments plaident pour une approche dynamique de l'alimentation, qui ne peut être pleinement comprise ni à travers ses seuls aspects biologiques, ni comme un simple reflet de la société. L'alimentation joue un rôle dans la constitution de domaines symboliques, dont la conception du corps, la représentation de la dichotomie sexuelle et la définition des identités collectives. Auteurs : Françoise Duvosquel, Gaëlle Fonteyne, Evelyne Frauman, Kamwanya Kalemuna, E. Kalonji, Jerry Kalonji wa Poyo, Aimé Kakudji Kyungu, Albert Diambila Luboya, Aude Mottiaux, Déodat Vwakyanakazi Mukohya, Richard Lubembo Mulamwa, Gabriel Kalaba Mutabusha, Georges Mulumbwa Mutambwa, Jean-Marie Kalau Mutej, Jean-Pierre Mwez Mutomb, Pierre Petit, Mutete Sapato, Astrid Stevens, Olivier Kahola Tabu, Pascal Tshibamb Tshikwej, [Résumé ASC Leiden]

250 Ilaka Kampusu, Jean-Pierre
Facteurs d'évolution de la philosophie du droit congolais / Jean-Pierre Ilaka Kampusu - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 390, p. 590-607.

La situation politique, économique, sociale et culturelle que traverse la République démocratique du Congo est une opportunité d'analyse du système de règles qui président aux rapports sociaux dans le pays. Le système juridique congolais revêt la

triple marque d'un droit d'inspiration romano-germanique avec quelques incursions coutumières et, selon les domaines, les standards internationaux ou même des infiltrations des normes de droit anglo-saxon. Outre les traditions, certains facteurs ont influencé l'élaboration du droit congolais et déterminent son avenir; il s'agit de la langue et de l'enseignement, des échanges commerciaux et culturels, et des relations politiques et diplomatiques. L'anglicisation, de même que la mondialisation, n'épargnent pas le droit congolais. Dans la formation des juristes, de nombreux facteurs favorisent le recul de l'influence romano-germanique et en particulier franco-belge dans l'enseignement du droit en RDC. À l'évidence, le droit congolais se trouve, à l'heure actuelle, traversé par des courants divers, tiraillé entre ses origines romano-germaniques et les incursions anglo-saxonnes de plus en plus nombreuses dans le domaine des affaires, sans oublier ses racines coutumières ancestrales. Pour maîtriser ces évolutions, il faudra des actions de coopération qui visent à consolider et en moderniser l'héritage législatif. Peut-être faudra-t-il envisager un observatoire de droit comparé. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

251 Jacques, Catherine

La femme européenne au Congo belge: un rouage méconnu de l'entreprise coloniale : discours et pratiques (1908-1940) / par Catherine Jacques & Valérie Piette - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer = Mededelingen der Zittingen / Koninklijke Academie voor Overzeese Wetenschappen:* (2003), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 261-293 : tab.

Le rôle des femmes au Congo belge (l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo) a toujours été occulté. Pourtant, très rapidement (dès le début du 20e siècle), des femmes belges partent pour le continent africain. Religieuses, infirmières, institutrices ou épouses accompagnatrices, issues des différentes classes sociales de la société belge, façonnent le paysage colonial et l'aménagent en fonction de leurs besoins. De sa confrontation au monde indigène, ce microcosme colonial développe des rapports spécifiques de sexe. Le privé et le public se chevauchent constamment. Le schéma classique du rapport dominant/dominé se brouille car, dans cette confrontation, le dominant est de couleur blanche, indépendamment de son sexe. Très rapidement, les femmes blanches sont prises en charge et encadrées par des associations créées tout spécialement à leur intention. Dans le présent article, les auteurs proposent l'état actuel d'une recherche qui a été amorcée il y a peu, en posant les problèmes méthodologiques, l'accès aux sources et, de manière prospective, la question des difficultés d'adaptation rencontrées par ces femmes, leurs lieux de sociabilité, leurs réseaux et la confrontation quotidienne avec la population africaine. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

252 Kavwahirehi, Kasereka

La littérature orale comme production coloniale : notes sur quelques enjeux postcoloniaux / Kasereka Kavwahirehi - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 176, p. 793-813.

Cet article part du contexte colonial d'invention ou production de la littérature orale (en particulier au Congo-Zaïre) grâce à des transcriptions en langues africaines "normalisées" par les agents de l'entreprise de conversion culturelle, ou des traductions en langues européennes, pour savoir comment approcher ces corpus de textes transcrits ou traduits en contexte postcolonial. L'on envisage la nécessité d'une approche dé-constructrice: il s'agit précisément d'une ré-écriture ou re-traduction de ces textes pour y inscrire l'hétérogénéité combattue par l'essentialisme du discours colonial. Ainsi d'une herméneutique monotopique enracinée dans la seule tradition occidentale du discours sur les mythes ou les épopées, on passerait à une herméneutique pluritopique adaptée à un objet qui est lui-même hétérologique, lieu de négociation ou de conflit entre plusieurs traditions. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

253 Kumbu ki-Ngimbi

Cadres juridique et extra-juridique de la protection des investissements privés en RDC / Kumbu ki Ngimbi - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2005), année 45, no. 391, p. 12-32.

La tendance des détenteurs des capitaux de placer leur argent en République démocratique du Congo est plutôt à la baisse. L'auteur énumère les obstacles à l'investissement redoutés par les investisseurs étrangers et examine notamment la responsabilité de l'État dans le cas de risques politiques dans le droit international. Ensuite il examine les instruments juridiques de garantie de l'investissement. Tout d'abord il analyse les instruments juridiques à caractère unilatéral, à savoir la Constitution de la Transition (2003) et le Code des investissements du 21 janvier 2002. Il évoque notamment les dispositions relatives aux conditions d'admission, à la procédure d'admission, à la présentation et instruction du dossier, aux investissements d'utilité et aux PME et PMI, aux garanties et aux sanctions ainsi qu'au règlement de litiges. Puis il examine les traités bilatéraux sur l'encouragement et la protection des investissements ainsi que les traités multilatéraux contenant des clauses sur la protection des investissements. Cependant, l'auteur estime que la sécurité juridique ne contribue qu'à raison de 20 pour cent dans la dose de confiance qui anime les potentiels investisseurs à décider de placer leur argent dans un pays; le climat d'investissement représente les 80 pour cent restants. L'État congolais est appelé à jouer un rôle important dans

l'assainissement du cadre macro-économique. L'État doit envisager une politique économique cohérente et structurée, entreprendre la restructuration et la privatisation des entreprises publiques, et encadrer le secteur informel. De plus, l'État devra s'employer à mettre à la disposition des investisseurs des infrastructures de base et instaurer un vrai État de droit. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

254 Lukeso, Patience

Et le chômage engendra le "sous-informel" / Patience Lukeso - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2005), année 45, no. 392, p. 82-103.

En République démocratique du Congo, plus de 70 pour cent de la population vit sans emploi. Dans la capitale congolaise, la lutte pour survivre est aussi une réalité quotidienne. Cette lutte pour survivre est 'la fille du chômage' et l'auteur la désigne sous l'appellation de 'sous-informel'. À Kinshasa, ce 'sous-informel' a son originalité, son langage, ses tactiques, même son côté immoral et des règles de jeu auxquelles doit obéir celui qui y vit. L'auteur présente dix-huit petits métiers gagne-pain, dont les casseurs de pierres, les changeurs de monnaie, les vendeurs ambulants, les glaneuses, les détaillants en pétrole, les cireurs, les dactylographes publics. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

255 Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka

De l'origine égyptienne des civilisations négro-africaines : I. une étude afrocentrique des deux mythes / Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2005), année 45, no. 393, p. 167-178.

Cet article est le premier d'une série de quatre études portant sur l'origine égyptienne des civilisations négro-africaines. Ce premier article présente l'approche afrocentrique du philosophe afro-américain Molefi Kete Asante, caractérisée par les trois paradigmes étymologique, catégoriel et fonctionnel, appliquée à des mythes. On rencontre chez les Ba-kongo (République démocratique du Congo) un mythe qui parle d'un personnage divin nommé Nzala Mpanda. Ce mythe rappelle beaucoup celui d'Osiris dans l'Égypte ancienne. L'auteur fait une étude comparative de ces deux mythes. Le mythe de Nzala Mpanda donné ici a été recueilli auprès de vieux Ba-kongo par le Père Joseph van Wing, un jésuite belge qui a travaillé dans la région de Kisantu au Bas-Congo entre 1920 et 1960. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

256 Mangu, André Mbata B.

Armed conflict, law and challenges to the new transitional order in the Democratic Republic of Congo / André Mbata B. Mangu - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 100-138.

The conflict that unfolded in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the late 1990s was the most serious crisis in Africa since the end of the Cold War and even since independence in the early 1960s. The Congolese conflict was both an internal rebellion against an authoritarian regime that did not care for the rights of the people and foreign aggression against the DRC by its neighbours, Rwanda and Uganda, with the complicity of the most powerful actors on the international scene. This paper first investigates the causes and nature of the conflict in the DRC. It then reviews the efforts made at settling the conflict. Diplomatic efforts within the SADC, OAU/AU and the UN culminated in the signing of the 1999 Lusaka Agreement and the inter-Congolese political negotiations that led to the adoption of the Global and Inclusive Agreement and an Interim Constitution with a Bill of Rights for the DRC, which was a step forward in the right direction in the promotion of human and peoples' rights on the African continent. Finally, the paper explores the prospects and challenges for sustainable peace in the DRC and the region. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

257 Masiala Muanda Vi Y.

Les Tribunaux du Travail en RDC: contexte d'émergence, organisation, compétences et procédure / Masiala Muanda Vi Y. - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 390, p. 608-628.

Par la loi no. 016/2002 du 16 octobre 2002 le législateur congolais a créé des Tribunaux du Travail en République démocratique du Congo. Malgré l'échec des tentatives antérieures d'organisation des Tribunaux du Travail, le législateur a décidé la réhabilitation de ces tribunaux. À la base de l'insistance pour l'organisation de ces juridictions spécialisées, il y a eu notamment les doléances répétées des organisations professionnelles des employeurs et des travailleurs non satisfaits de la manière dont les litiges du travail étaient examinés et de la qualité des jugements rendus en cette matière par les juridictions de droit commun. Il a également été signalé de nombreuses interférences des services de l'État dans les conflits opposant les employeurs à leurs travailleurs et des tracasseries administratives de divers ordres. Ces problèmes ne favorisent pas un climat propice à l'épanouissement des entreprises, à la sécurité des travailleurs, et à la paix sociale. Ils présentent une image du pays peu attrayante aux investisseurs nationaux et étrangers, créateurs d'entreprises et d'emplois, et deviennent

source d'instabilité politique et de misère économique. Le présent article examine l'organisation des Tribunaux du Travail en présentant le ressort de ces juridictions, leur composition, les modalités de désignation des juges et des juges assesseurs, la durée du mandat du juge assesseur, comment ces Tribunaux siègent, et enfin les droits des juges qui œuvrent au sein de ces Tribunaux. Ensuite, l'auteur décrit les compétences juridictionnelles du Tribunal du travail, pour examiner finalement la procédure contentieuse. En guise de conclusion, l'auteur déplore qu'à ce jour, l'installation effective des Tribunaux n'a pas encore connu le moindre début d'exécution. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

258 Minani Bihuzo, Rigobert

Faut-il financer les partis politiques en République démocratique du Congo? : quelques éléments de réponse / Rigobert Minani Bihuzo - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2005), année 45, no. 392, p. 73-81.

Il n'existe pas de littérature sur la question du financement de la campagne électorale en République démocratique du Congo. Seul le chapitre IV de la loi no. 41 du 15 mars 2004 portant organisation et fonctionnement des partis politiques donne quelques éléments sur le sujet. Les articles 22 et 25 de cette loi citent les subventions éventuelles de l'État parmi les ressources des partis politiques. Le recours à l'expérience d'autres pays suggère quelques perspectives pour la RDC. Pour ce qui concerne l'Afrique en général, le financement des partis politiques y souffre de lacunes de réglementation. Quant il y a des lois qui traitent de la matière, elles sont violées impunément. La difficulté pour les partis politiques de l'opposition d'avoir accès au financement de l'État semble plus difficile ici qu'ailleurs. L'une des raisons majeures a été dans le passé le règne des partis uniques. Aujourd'hui, une source importante des finances des partis politiques en Afrique vient des fortunes privées et la majorité des partis dépend d'un groupe réduit des dirigeants souvent les plus financièrement solides. L'auteur prône que le financement des élections ne peut être compris que dans le cadre global de la croissance de la démocratie et du fonctionnement des partis dans un pays. En RDC, l'on doit craindre que les sources de financement - issues des pillages des richesses de la RDC - ayant été présentes à l'origine des guerres, n'essayent de se perpétuer à travers le financement des candidats de la mafia politico-financière. C'est pourquoi la question du financement de la campagne électorale en RDC a besoin d'une législation sans faille et d'une attention spéciale de l'opinion publique congolaise. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

259 Mukoko Ntete Nkatu, Gérard

La "poésie de cour" et ses quatre fondements pendant la Deuxième République / Gérard Mukoko Ntete Nkatu - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2005), année 45, no. 391, p. 33-53.

La poésie de cour est une composante de ce que l'on a coutume d'appeler "poésie de circonstance (ou engagée)". La poésie de circonstance désigne d'abord celle qui célèbre les événements marquants de l'actualité. Le sens s'étend ensuite à la poésie qui prend parti - politiquement et/ou socialement - par rapport à des problèmes de la cité et du monde, et que l'on appelle aussi la poésie engagée. Enfin, cette poésie peut concerner également l'intimité du poète. La poésie de cour dont il est question ici concerne la poésie qui a fleuri autour de la personne du chef de l'État du Zaïre (l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo) et qui a exploité les quatre concepts-fétiches, fondements de la Deuxième République: Mobutu, le Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution (MPR), la Révolution, et l'Authenticité. De ces quatre concepts, Mobutu, qui a présidé aux destinées du Congo depuis le 24 novembre 1965 jusqu'au 16 mai 1997, a connu plus que les autres la faveur des poètes. L'auteur examine successivement chacun de ces concepts et la façon dont ils ont été traités par les poètes de cette époque. En tant que poésie nationale, cette poésie de cour restitue une dimension non négligeable de la culture traditionnelle africaine: l'oralité. En tant qu'"archives importantes", la poésie de cour des poètes zaïrois n'échappe pas aux critiques traditionnelles adressées à la poésie de circonstance. L'intérêt esthétique fait défaut à la presque totalité des poèmes examinés. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

260 Rubbers, Benjamin

The University of Lubumbashi between the local and the global: dynamics, management, and future of university education in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Benjamin Rubbers - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 318-343.

In sub-Saharan Africa, universities are going through a time of change brought about by decreased State funding and the widening of student access. These developments have caused university staff to depend more on student registration fees, as well as on funds received from international donor organizations. Studies of the university in transition from a bureaucratic institution to an entrepreneurial organization have generally focused on the effects of increasing State disengagement. The present article examines the effects of the increase in student numbers or, more broadly, on the demand for university education, on the basis of the case of the University of Lubumbashi (UNILU) in the Democratic Republic of Congo. After a brief description of the context of the 1990s, it

examines three aspects of the demand for university education: its dynamics, the way it is managed by the university in the face of financial difficulties, and its relation to the labour market. It shows that although the academic authorities have succeeded in ensuring 'entrepreneurial' management of the institution, they have hardly managed to create the conditions to adapt more effectively to the real economy. The article is based on a five-month study carried out in 2001. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Salmon, Pierre

Lettres et carnets de route de pionniers belges : étude des mentalités coloniales / par Pierre Salmon - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer = Mededelingen der Zittingen / Koninklijke Academie voor Overzeese Wetenschappen:* (2004), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 167-182.

Les lettres et carnets de campagne de pionniers belges déjà publiés permettent à l'historien de mieux cerner la mentalité 'coloniale' des agents européens de l'État indépendant du Congo et du Congo belge (l'actuel République démocratique du Congo). En dehors du souci d'éviter l'anachronisme, l'historien ne doit mettre l'accent ni sur les vertus ni sur les péchés du colonisateur blanc. Il est nécessaire de décrire l'œuvre et le rôle des Européens au Congo dans la morale du temps et le respect intransigeant de la vérité. On obtient ainsi un tableau saisissant du milieu colonial disparate où évoluent colonisateurs et colonisés. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

262 Ung'Eyowun, Étienne

Un prélat à la magistrature suprême? : à César ce qui est à César et à Dieu ce qui est à Dieu (Cf. Mc 12, 17) / Étienne Ung'Eyowun - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 390, p. 579-584.

La parole: à César ce qui est à César et à Dieu ce qui est à Dieu, situe le rôle qui revient aux ecclésiastiques pendant la période de transition que traverse la République démocratique du Congo, malgré le souhait de quelques fidèles de voir un prélat à la magistrature suprême. Cependant, ce passage en fait confirme la distinction et la prévalence du Royaume de Dieu sur les institutions humaines. L'auteur évoque tout d'abord l'enseignement officiel de l'Église sur l'implication des ecclésiastiques dans le domaine sociopolitique, en pécisant le corps de doctrine sociale très solide capable de soutenir l'engagement de l'Église dans le domaine temporel. S'il arrive à un ecclésiastique d'accepter une charge publique, c'est de manière tout à fait

exceptionnelle. Ce fut le cas à la CNS (Conférence nationale souveraine) et ce l'est maintenant à la Transition où quelques ecclésiastiques, cooptés par la société civile, sont au Parlement et à la tête de la Commission électorale indépendante. La tâche primordiale des ecclésiastiques consiste à former les fidèles. L'Église est autorisée, au nom de la liberté religieuse, à se prononcer sur toutes réalités qui concernent la vie du peuple. Pour ce qui concerne l'option pastorale de l'épiscopat congolais pendant la Transition, l'Église congolaise veut désormais combattre la cause primordiale de la crise en RDC: le manque d'un État de droit. En vue de participer plus efficacement à l'avènement d'une véritable démocratie, l'Église catholique mise sur la formation civique de la base. Une série d'actions concrètes a été proposée lors de la dernière Assemblée plénière des évêques. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

263 Wathum Jacan Wadambe, Denis

Le "Code de conduite de l'Agent public de l'État" dans le cadre de la réforme de l'administration publique et de la "Charte de la Fonction publique en Afrique" / Denis Wathum Jacan Wadambe - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 4, no. 389, p. 540-552.

Le Code de conduite de l'Agent public de l'État a été instauré en République démocratique du Congo par le décret-loi no. 017-2002 du 3 octobre 2002. Son importance a été définie dans le cadre du Programme économique du gouvernement (PEG) mené depuis 2001 avec l'appui du FMI et de la Banque mondiale. Il constitue pratiquement un des volets de la Réforme de l'administration publique et a pour but de moraliser la gestion de la chose publique. L'auteur examine le contenu du Code de conduite, puis les relations entre le Code de conduite et la Réforme de l'administration publique en RDC qui vise notamment à amener l'administration publique à contribuer à l'instauration de la bonne gouvernance dans le pays. L'élaboration du Code de conduite congolais a donné l'occasion pour la réappropriation de la Charte de la Fonction publique en Afrique, qui a été signée par les ministres africains de la Fonction publique le 6 février 2001 à Windhoek (Namibie), par la législation interne de la RDC. Les règles régissant les rapports de l'administration publique avec les usagers, d'une part, et avec les agents publics, d'autre part, n'ont pas encore été mises en place. Finalement, l'auteur considère les moyens d'auto-promotion des agents et fonctionnaires de l'État, dont les salaires sont si modestes que, pour survivre, ils sont forcés de rechercher des aumônes ou d'exercer des activités informelles souvent contraires au Code de conduite. Comme tous les citoyens, ils ont le droit de bénéficier, de la part de l'État, de la protection contre les menaces extérieures dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, et contre la pauvreté absolue. La bonne application du Code de conduite en dépend. Il reste au

gouvernement et ses partenaires extérieurs à mettre fin à la lenteur constatée jusqu'ici dans la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la Réforme. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

264 Yoka, Lye Mudaba

Paix en RDC: le "travail de deuil" n'a pas eu lieu! / Lye Mudaba Yoka - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 389, p. 553-561.

La mort de l'ancien Premier ministre Patrice-Emery Lumumba, avec ses rites bâclés, en termes de culte des morts et de réparation, est symptomatique du 'travail de deuil' inachevé qui persiste au cours des quarante-trois années suivantes, pendant toutes les crises que la République démocratique du Congo a traversées. L'auteur rappelle les phases essentielles du rite du deuil dans la plupart des communautés de la RDC - phase élégiaque, la mise en terre, la palabre de l'après-deuil - et constate une banalisation de la mort et des déviations rituelles dans la culture urbaine d'aujourd'hui. L'auteur évoque à titre d'exemple les détours du rite des morts qui ont eu lieu à Kikwit, lors de l'épidémie de la fièvre ebola. L'élite politique du pays, aux différents rendez-vous dans le cadre du dialogue inter-congolais pour la paix, a fait preuve d'une désinvolture arrogante face aux millions de morts qu'à coûté la guerre civile en RDC. Cependant, ce sont les intellectuels, les femmes et les jeunes qui ont émis des messages forts lors de différentes manifestations publiques et qui se sont engagés dans le devoir de mémoire. En effet, achever le travail de deuil c'est "désacraliser la mémoire et écrire l'histoire" (Elykia Mbokolo). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

265 Zegbe Zegs, Fidèle

La répartition "équitable et équilibrée" des responsabilités au regard de la Constitution de la Transition et des instruments juridiques internationaux en matière des droits de l'homme en RDC / Fidèle Zegbe Zegs - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2005), année 45, no. 393, p. 135-150.

L'interprétation de la règle du 'partage des responsabilités' entre les composantes et entités du dialogue inter-congolais, telle que consacrée par la Constitution de la République démocratique du Congo du 4 avril 2003, continue à diviser l'opinion publique nationale. Une partie de l'opinion - notamment les anciens mouvements rebelles et quelques partis de l'opposition - soutient que 'la répartition équitable et équilibrée du pouvoir' entraîne aussi comme conséquences le partage 'des responsabilités' en ce sens que 'toutes les composantes et entités' ayant participé au dialogue inter-congolais de Sun City (Afrique du Sud) ont le droit d'accéder aux postes de commande dans

l'armée, les entreprises publiques et les missions diplomatiques du pays. Elle s'appuie pour ce faire sur les principes de consensualité, d'inclusivité et de non-conflictualité contenus dans la Constitution et l'Accord global en inclusif du 17 décembre 2002 y afférent. Cependant, une autre partie de l'opinion nationale - notamment le camps présidentiel - souligne que la désignation des mandataires dans les fonctions publiques relève des compétences propres du seul chef de l'État. Sans doute pense -t-elle aussi que 'seules les composantes du dialogue inter-congolais' sont habilitées à fournir les dirigeants aux différents postes de responsabilité. Or, décider de ne confier qu'aux seuls membres des composantes du dialogue inter-congolais ces postes de responsabilité, c'est exclure les autres nationaux qui n'avaient pas voulu ou pu se faire représenter à ce dialogue. C'est violer la règle de l'égalité des Congolais en matière d'accès aux fonctions publiques telle que portée par la Constitution. Après l'analyse des règles d'égalité des citoyens prévus dans la Constitution, l'auteur examine les instruments juridiques internationaux en matière des droits de l'homme ratifiés par le Congo et qui garantissent ce même principe d'égalité des citoyens devant les fonctions publiques de leur État. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

266 Rieucau, Jean
Bioko (Guinée équatoriale): un espace insulaire stratégique au centre du golfe de Guinée / par Jean Rieucau - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 217-232 : foto's, krt.

La Guinée équatoriale se caractérise par l'émiettement de sa construction territoriale, scindée en un bloc continental (Río Muni) et une composante insulaire, elle-même dispersée. Bioko, l'île la plus vaste du golfe de Guinée, par son adossement à de vastes réserves d'hydrocarbures offshore, parce qu'elle porte la ville de Malabo, capitale politique du troisième pays producteur de pétrole de l'Afrique subsaharienne, est devenue un espace insulaire stratégique. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

GABON

267 Augé, Axel
Jeunes, jeunesse et intégration des élites politiques au Gabon : la place des trajectoires sociales individuelles / Axel Augé - In: *Afrique contemporaine:* (2005), no. 213, p. 197-215 : tab.

Depuis l'indépendance du Gabon en 1960, deux éléments dominent les parcours individuels des élites politiques et administratives. Le premier renvoie au capital scolaire comme ressource indispensable. Le deuxième fait ressortir l'importance des groupes d'affiliation dont une personne se sent ou se dit membre. Le présent article traite de l'importance du système des relations sociales dans la construction des trajectoires individuelles des membres de l'élite politique et administrative gabonaise, c'est à dire les personnes occupant une position individuelle reconnue publiquement par la richesse, le prestige et/ou le pouvoir de décision politique ou administratif. Il signale le rôle des lieux de formation, en particulier d'études supérieures, mais aussi des associations de jeunesse, qui émergent comme autant de cadres sociaux au sein desquels se nouent et se dénouent des histoires relationnelles. Le cadre empirique de cette étude est fourni par plusieurs recherches comportant des entretiens effectuées entre 1999 et 2003 au Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 10). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

268 Rich, Jeremy

Troubles at the office: clerks, State authority, and social conflict in Gabon, 1920-45 / Jeremy Rich - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 58-87.

African office workers, particularly those working for private companies, played a crucial role in the history of late colonial Gabon because they straddled colonial divisions between European institutions and local society. Their lives and actions provide insight into everyday interactions between educated Africans and Europeans, as well as into the formation of the Gabonese political elite. This article first explores the context in which clerks lived and worked in Libreville from the end of World War I to World War II. It then reviews the array of clerks' political negotiations outside the capital. While some white-collar employees acted to guard the interests of rural people, others tried to exert control over others on behalf of their bosses. The third section examines the risks encountered by African clerks in manipulating their location as middlemen, especially the charges of fraud often mounted against them by Europeans. Finally, the case of the Gabonese clerk Benoit Anghiley is considered to demonstrate how clerks used their connections to protect their interests. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

269 Bachand, Rémi

Privatisation des soins de santé en Afrique: une solution miracle au bénéfice (et au détriment) de qui? / Rémi Bachand - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 1-19.

L'idéologie néo-libérale prônant le retrait de l'État des responsabilités de régulation sociale a eu des répercussions nombreuses vis-à-vis de la livraison des soins de santé en Afrique. Afin de combler le trou béant causé par le retrait des institutions publiques, les institutions financières internationales ont plaidé pour une croissance du rôle des acteurs privés dans la livraison des soins de santé. Cet article part de la problématique de la privatisation des mécanismes de livraison des soins de santé en Afrique et la 'marchandisation' de la santé par le biais de l'utilisation de mécanismes propres au marché afin de mobiliser les ressources. L'analyse développée utilise beaucoup d'éléments cueillis lors de recherches conduites en Afrique de l'Est, et plus spécialement en Tanzanie et en Ouganda. La première partie identifie les acteurs principaux vers qui on se tourne afin de livrer ces soins, à savoir le secteur privé à but non lucratif (principalement des ONG) et le secteur privé à but lucratif. La deuxième partie évalue les effets des nouveaux mécanismes de mobilisation des ressources, à savoir les frais d'usager et les régimes d'assurance. L'article conclut que cette marchandisation de la santé doit être considérée comme une menace à l'atteinte du droit à la santé. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

270 Chrétien, Jean-Pierre

Les capitales royales de l'Afrique des Grands Lacs peuvent-elles être considérées comme des villes? / Jean-Pierre Chrétien - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 277-298 : fig.

La région des Grands Lacs illustre la difficulté de définir le phénomène urbain, étant donné la diversité des situations géo-culturelles et la nécessité de ne pas plaquer l'étiquette "ville" sur tout espace à forte densité humaine. La définition "urbaine" proposée en 1993 par C. Coquery-Vidrovitch pour les enclos royaux qui constituaient les capitales de l'ancien Burundi donne lieu à une discussion sur la nature de ces résidences à la fois rustiques et politiques, leur architecture végétale, le caractère agropastoral de leur économie, leur fluctuation démographique et finalement l'existence

d'une organisation politique centralisée sans villes dignes de ce nom. Les royaumes des grands Lacs n'offrent donc pas le tableau d'un "réseau urbain" qui serait là comme une réalité innée à toute société humaine. Ce que le cas du Buganda au XIXe siècle (Rwanda d'aujourd'hui) révèle est une forme d' urbanisation fondée sur l'essor d'échanges à longue distance, sur le développement d'une population stable et de métiers spécialisés et sur la mise en œuvre d'une architecture ordonnée mettant matériellement en valeur le centre du pouvoir. Il permet de réfléchir sur la manifestation physique et les facteurs politiques et économiques de la cristallisation d'une ville au sein d'une société restée largement agricole, au cœur du continent. Par la suite, le phénomène urbain accompagnera, de manière plus classique, les progrès de l'emprise européenne. Certaines villes comme Gitega au Burundi, Kigali au Rwanda, Bukoba en Tanzanie ont ainsi été créées de toutes pièces. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

271 Kakuli, Geoffrey M.

Judicial co-operation in East Africa : its history and its future / Geoffrey M. Kakuli - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 34-52.

The unique association extending for a period of 75 years (1902-1977) of sharing a Court of Appeal in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar) played a major role in the legal development in these territories. With the recent revival of the East African Community, it becomes important to revisit the concept of a Court of Appeal for East Africa. A Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community was signed on November 30, 1999, on behalf of the governments of the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Kenya, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The EAC was formally launched on January 15, 2001. The new treaty creates, amongst others, an East African Court of Justice to ensure the adherence to law in the interpretation and application of, and compliance with, the treaty, but not to hear appeals from existing national courts of appeal. The first part of this paper deals with the history of economic cooperation between the East African countries, which provided the broader framework within which the East Africa Court of Appeal functioned. The second part examines the genesis and evolution of the East Africa Court of Appeal. The third part focuses on the contribution made by the East Africa Court of Appeal to the jurisprudence of the three territories. The fourth part deals with the revival of the East African Community and the establishment of the East African Court of Justice. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Mubiala, Mutoy

Le problème de la mobilité transfrontalière dans la région des Grands Lacs / Mutoy Mubiala - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 389, p. 562-568.

La crise dans la région des Grands Lacs (République démocratique du Congo, Rwanda et Burundi) a mis en lumière l'importance de sa dimension transfrontalière. Cette dimension est le fait essentiel de la mobilité humaine. Dans cet article, qui consiste en la contribution de l'auteur à la première réunion consultative d'INICA (Initiative pour l'Afrique centrale) organisée par l'OCDE les 29 et 30 septembre 2004 à Paris, l'auteur cerne les différents régimes de mobilité transfrontalière qu'a connus la région depuis la colonisation. Or, pour ce qui concerne la mobilité transfrontalière à l'époque postcoloniale, celle-ci est due principalement aux conflits qui surgissent au Burundi et au Rwanda. La mobilité conflictuelle qui en résulte est due aux flux de réfugiés. Le problème des réfugiés aggrave à son tour les tensions dans les pays d'accueil et/ou entre ceux-ci et les pays d'origine, menant au démantèlement de la structure de coopération sous-régionale existante, le développement des activités militaires transfrontalières, le trafic illicite des armes et des matières premières de la RDC. En fait, la mobilité transfrontalière de la région est caractérisée par l'existence d'un pôle d'attraction, la RDC. Cela s'explique par les ressources naturelles de ce pays, que l'on peut qualifier de 'pays bassin' plutôt que de 'pays frontière'. Dans ce contexte, la communauté internationale appuie les États et les populations des trois pays concernés dans un processus de négociations visant à résoudre certains problèmes dont l'une des causes profondes est le développement sans précédent de la mobilité conflictuelle. L'objectif de l'INICA est de faciliter le développement des échanges transfrontaliers informels dans la région. Le défi majeur consiste à passer de la mobilité conflictuelle à une mobilité coopérative et transparente. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

273 Wakhungu, Judi W.

Shared aquatic ecosystems of East Africa : status and trends / Judi W. Wakhungu and George M. Sikoyo. - Nairobi [etc.] : African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) [etc.], 2003. - XV, 79 p. : krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Transboundary series ; 1) - Bibliogr.: p. [76]-79. - Met bijl., samenvatting.
ISBN 9966-41119-4

The East African Community (EAC) has initiated a process to prepare common guidelines for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of shared aquatic ecosystems of East Africa. The analysis of shared aquatic ecosystems assumed an extended concept of cross-border sharing. This concept of transboundary resources

could promote joint and coordinated research involving sharing of manpower and facilities. The four aquatic ecosystems selected for study were Lake Victoria, shared by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; Lake Jipe, shared by Kenya and Tanzania; the Minziro-Sango Bay swamp forests located in southwestern Uganda and northwestern Tanzania beside Lake Victoria; and the marine coastal strip of the western Indian Ocean in Kenya and Tanzania. Information is presented on the status of each of the aquatic ecosystems with respect to major resources, causes and impacts of resource degradation, key management issues, priority areas for management and major regional efforts to manage the resources. Recommendations are presented in the concluding chapter. Contributors: George M. Sikoyo, Timothy K. Twong'o, and Judi W. Wakhungu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

274 Wakhungu, Judi W.

Shared ecosystems of East Africa : institutional analysis / Judi W. Wakhungu and George M. Sikoyo. - Nairobi [etc.] : African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) [etc.], 2003. - IX, 62 p. : krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Transboundary series ; 4) - Bibliogr.: p. [33]-35. - Met bijl., samenvatting.
ISBN 9966-41122-4

This report presents a description of ecosystems shared by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; an overview of stakeholders either directly or indirectly engaged in the management of shared ecosystems in East Africa; information on opportunities and constraints related to managing shared ecosystems of East Africa; emerging institutional issues in the management of shared ecosystems; and forward-looking strategies for enhancing the participation of stakeholders in the management of shared ecosystems. Contributors: Nelson Maina Manyeki; Sanjo Mgeta; Nelson Omagor; George M. Sikoyo; and Judi W. Wakhungu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

275 Wakhungu, Judi W.

Shared terrestrial ecosystems of East Africa : towards conviviality / Judi W. Wakhungu and George M. Sikoyo. - Nairobi [etc.] : African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) [etc.], 2003. - 46 p. : krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Transboundary series ; 2) - Bibliogr.: p. [44]-46. - Met bijl., samenvatting.
ISBN 9966-41120-8

The East African Community (EAC) has initiated a process to prepare common guidelines for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of shared terrestrial ecosystems of East Africa. The shared terrestrial ecosystems of East Africa include

wetlands, forest ecosystems and protected wildlife ecosystems. Shared terrestrial ecosystems present an extended concept of cross-border or transboundary sharing across the international border of two or more countries. This concept assumes practical dimensions when management implications of a given system are considered. A number of shared terrestrial ecosystems were selected for this study: the wetlands ecosystem, which is represented by the Minziro-Sango Bay swamp forests located in southwestern Uganda and northwestern Tanzania beside Lake Victoria; the forest ecosystems of the Eastern Arc Mountains, Mount Elgon, and Loima-Moroto Hills (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda); and protected wildlife ecosystems such as Serengeti-Mara, Kilimanjaro-Amboseli-Longido, and Tsavo West-Mkomazi/Umba. Information is presented on the status of each of the ecosystems with respect to major resources, causes and impacts of resource degradation, key management issues, priority areas for management and major regional efforts to manage the ecosystems. Contributors: Jim K. Kairu and George M. Sikoyo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

276 Cazenave-Piarrot, Alain

Burundi: une agriculture à l'épreuve de la guerre civile / par Alain Cazenave-Piarrot - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer:* (2004), année 57, no. 226/227, p. 313-338 : krt.

Le Burundi traverse depuis dix ans une guerre civile qui a ruiné l'économie du pays. L'agriculture vivrière, qui fait vivre 93 pour cent des Burundais, a permis d'échapper aux famines qui menacent le pays. Il s'agit d'une efficace agriculture sous pluie qui conditionne de fortes densités de population et génère des modes de vie paysans. Par ailleurs, l'aide alimentaire internationale pallie, aussi, les ravages de la guerre civile. Les cultures d'exportation, au premier rang desquelles se place le café arabica, sont en très forte baisse. Elles continuent de fournir l'essentiel des rentrées de devises du pays, mais alimentent aussi des circuits parallèles dont certains financent la rébellion. La structure très traditionnelle de la société rurale burundaise, qui permet d'amortir les effets de la guerre civile, explique celle-ci pour une bonne part. La sortie de la crise ne peut s'opérer que par l'ouverture, économique pour commencer, de cette société paysanne. La réflexion pose aussi, et en filigraine, la question de la recherche géographique dans un espace en guerre. Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

277 Muryango, Donatien

Partenariat État/société civile/secteur privé dans la réduction de la pauvreté au Burundi / par Donatien Muryango - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique:* (2004), no. 63, p. 51-56.

Le conflit qui a éclaté au Burundi en 1993 l'a fait aboutir en 4ème position parmi les pays les plus pauvres de la planète. En effet, le PIB (produit intérieur brut) réel par habitant est passé de 210 en 1993 à 110 en 2002; le taux d'investissement est tombé de 18 pour cent à 9 pour cent pour la même période. La résolution définitive des problèmes des sinistrés est subordonnée à la bonne gouvernance démocratique. Sortir de la crise implique la réduction de la pauvreté pour tendre vers le développement économique et social. Les facteurs qui s'imposent comme préalable sont en grande partie consignés dans l'Accord d'Arusha pour la Paix et la Réconciliation au Burundi. Il s'agit notamment d'une démocratie pluraliste, et d'une fonction publique impartiale, stable et efficace. Mais, affaibli par dix ans de guerre, l'État seul ne peut faire face sans la société civile comme partenaire. Avec la collaboration du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), le gouvernement du Burundi a mis sur pied un programme d'appui à la société civile burundaise. Quelques activités économiques privées renaissent, mais se heurtent souvent à des problèmes de financement. Le partenariat État/société civile/secteur privé est-il bien exploité dans les faits? La présente étude montre les buts que se sont fixés ces instances dans les secteurs de l'éducation, de l'alimentation et de la lutte contre la faim, et enfin de la santé dans le cadre de ce partenariat. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

KENYA

278 Effervescence

L'effervescence religieuse en Afrique : la diversité locale des implantations religieuses chrétiennes au Cameroun et au Kenya / Gilles Séraphin (dir.) ; Yvan Droz... [et al.]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2004. - 274 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Les Afriques) - Bibliogr.: p. [253]-269. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6574-0

Le "paysage" religieux au Kenya et au Cameroun est de prime abord peu comparable: non seulement la répartition entre mouvements n'est pas identique, mais encore les même mouvements, ou des affiliations similaires, se présentent et investissent la scène religieuse, politique et sociale de manière fort différente. Comprendre cette diversité est l'ambition du présent ouvrage. Sommaire: Introduction (Gilles Séraphin); Présentation.

Le panorama religieux à Douala et à Nairobi (Gilles Séraphin); 1. Retour au mont des Oliviers. Les formes du pentecôtisme kenyan - Histoire des religions - Une grand-messe pentecôtiste à Nairobi - Millénarisme - Les raisons du succès du pentecôtisme (Yvan Droz) - 2. L'Église catholique et la démocratisation kenyane (1992-2003) - La baisse d'influence de l'Église anglicane - L'Église catholique et l'affirmation d'une société civile - L'Église catholique dans l'État: les écoles sponsorisées - L'Église catholique comme groupe de pression - L'Église catholique et le régime NARC: le spectre d'un État catholique - Conclusion (Hervé Maupeu) - 3. Étude panoramique des nouveaux mouvements religieux et philosophiques à Douala (Cameroun) - Le mouvement pentecôtiste - Les nouvelles Églises indépendantes africaines - Les mouvements millénaristes - Le courant gnostique - Conclusion (Éric de Rosny) - 4. Territoires, identités et politique: le cas des Églises protestantes au Cameroun - Le processus de formation spatio-territoriale des Églises - Identités religieuses, identités ethnorégionales et identités politiques (Jean-François Médard) - 5. Une parole, de multiples sociétés. La diversité locale des implantations religieuses chrétiennes dans deux villes d'Afrique subsaharienne (Douala, Nairobi) - Un tableau similaire: les points commun entre Douala et Nairobi - Avec toutes fois de fortes disparités: les différences entre Douala et Nairobi - Les facteurs qui renforcent le local sur le mondial - Conclusion (Gilles Séraphin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

279 Abdullahi, Ahmednasir M.

State creation of internally displaced persons in Kenya, 1991-98 : the process and political dimensions / Ahmednasir M. Abdullahi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 1-33.

With the reintroduction of multipartyism in 1991, Kenya has witnessed tribal clashes and internal displacement that reoccur with every general election. In 1991-1992 serious clashes occurred in the Rift Valley, Nyanza and Western Provinces. This was repeated in 1993-1995, especially in the Maasai-inhabited district of Narok. In 1997 and 1998, tribal clashes with significant bearing on the election process occurred in the Coast Province and the Rift Valley Province. This paper argues that this political violence was a government plan to forcibly remove non-Kalenjins - Kenya's present government is dominated by President Moi's tribe, the Kalenjin ethnic community - from the Rift Valley Province and win every election by displacing potential voters in vital areas of the country. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Auerbach, Joshua N.

Police accountability in Kenya / Joshua N. Auerbach - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 206-245.

After more than a decade of activism for democratic reform in Kenya, there has been no better opportunity since independence for its people to revise the principles underlying Kenyan democracy and to reshape government institutions in accordance with those principles. The Kenya Police Force (KPF) must be among those institutions that are reshaped. In the past years, the police have not been properly accountable to the Kenyan people. This paper provides a starting point for a discussion about reform of the constitutional and legislative provisions that govern police accountability. It discusses the concept of police accountability and suggests that it encompasses at least three core values: popular accountability, legal accountability and transparency. Next, it assesses the institutional arrangements for police accountability that exist in Kenya, which are few in number and generally weak in functioning. This is followed by brief sketches of the law in five other Commonwealth jurisdictions - Nigeria, Northern Ireland, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda -, focusing mainly on three sets of institutional arrangements that bear heavily on accountability: arrangements for the appointment, dismissal, transfer and tenure of the head of the police and other top officers; for the supervision and control of the police force; and for the investigation of police misconduct. Finally, four aspects of the trend toward enhanced police accountability in police reform legislation are identified. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

281 Branch, Daniel

Briefing: using opinion polls to evaluate Kenyan politics, March 2004 - January 2005 / Daniel Branch and Nic Cheeseman - In: *African Affairs:* (2005), vol. 104, no. 415, p. 325-336 : graf., tab.

This briefing demonstrates the potential worth of poll data on the basis of the case of Kenya. In January 2005, Kenya's first post-Moi government had apparently reached a nadir, with outbreaks of violence bearing a resemblance to similar events that took place under KANU control in the 1990s. Based on conventional sources of political analysis, the positions of the ruling National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) and President Kibaki appear weak. Yet the use of quarterly opinion poll data for the period March 2004 - January 2005 suggests a very different political map of the country. A decline in public optimism does seem to have led to a fall in satisfaction with government performance in key areas, but there is little indication that this has had any impact on voter intentions. Both NARC and Kibaki have retained consistently strong public support over the period.

Consequently, reports concerning Kibaki and NARC's demise have been exaggerated; indeed, Kibaki's personal popularity increased in the quarter to January 2005. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

282 Hughes, Lotte

Malice in Maasailand: the historical roots of current political struggles / Lotte Hughes - In: *African Affairs:* (2005), vol. 104, no. 415, p. 207-224.

Current struggles for power, land and resources in Kenya's Maasailand can only be understood in a one hundred-year context, by returning to the forced moves and land losses of the 1900s and closely examining subsequent complaints about their alleged illegality and long-term impacts. Drawing upon archival research and oral testimony, this article explains why the Maasai community's sense of loss and betrayal is so enduring. Maasai grievances stem from a feeling that they have been betrayed by the British, from the political ambitions of particular Maasai leaders, and from historical divisions between different groups of Maasai. Entangled with all these reasons for grievance is the use of history and myth in constructing nationalist and bounded identities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Jacquemot, Pierre

Le traitement de la corruption : le cas du Kenya / Pierre Jacquemot - In: *Afrique contemporaine:* (2005), no. 213, p. 165-178.

Le Kenya est classé parmi les 12 pays au monde où la corruption sévit le plus. Comment lutter contre elle, comme entend le faire le gouvernement de Mwai Kibaki depuis 2003? Il s'agit d'une réalité banalisée, intimement incrustée dans le système sociopolitique kenyan. Les mesures débattues au plan national, largement orientées vers la dénonciation et la sanction des coupables, comme celles préconisées par les institutions internationales, et qui portent principalement sur la moralisation et la refonte du secteur public, sont insuffisantes pour engager un véritable changement. Le système clientéliste dont le Kenya offre l'un des meilleurs exemples en Afrique est le dérivé moderne d'une tradition ancrée dans la culture africaine - certains vivent du politique et d'autres travaillent pour eux -, où l'ethnicité vient de plus asseoir le modèle d'allégeance. Ce système doit évoluer dans toutes ses composantes afin de promouvoir un "État capable". Il faudra certainement attendre que la nouvelle génération politique, celle qui a fait son apprentissage dans les associations de la société civile, parvienne à mettre à bas un édifice aussi solidement construit. Ann., bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 10). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

284 Khamis, Said A.M.

Signs of new features in the Swahili novel / Said A.M. Khamis - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2005), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 91-108.

The burgeoning in East Africa of seven Swahili novels from the 1990s to date is an indication that a drastic socioeconomic and cultural change in a society may influence artists and impel them to innovate so as to subvert a mode that may have become inadequate in capturing the contemporary situation. This essay is about this change in the Swahili novel, which culminated in a kind of fiction that challenges the customary ontological boundaries of a hitherto broadly realist mainstream tradition. Furthermore, by means of textual evidence, the essay delves into societal factors to establish the fact that such a change can be seen in terms of a correlation between the intratextual and extratextual, with transformation in the inner textual structure being triggered by a 'totalizing' societal vicissitude as a result of a profound shift across a number of different spheres all having an impact on each other. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

285 Kwena, Zachary Arochi

Politics, etiquette, and the fight against HIV/AIDS in Kenya: negotiating for a common front / Zachary Arochi Kwena - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 113-131.

HIV/AIDS is the single most serious socioeconomic and health problem affecting Kenya presently. The rapid spread of the epidemic resulted from the failure of government to recognize it as a problem early enough and institute necessary measures to counter it. Until 1999, when the government declared HIV/AIDS a national disaster, there had been no clear policy guidelines on how to tackle the epidemic. Today, there are efforts from various stakeholders to slow down the spread of the epidemic, such as education and creating awareness, advocacy of the use of condoms, HIV/AIDS medical research, criminalizing the deliberate spread of HIV/AIDS, and the introduction of family life education in schools. Some of these efforts have caused much debate and controversy, sometimes taking a political angle. This diversity of views and standpoints may be healthy especially when it comes to finding concrete solutions to the problem. However, this is only so if unity in diversity is achieved within a certain time-frame before the problem gets out of hand. This article tries to assess the efforts and methods suggested in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Kenya and the resultant controversies, debates and chances for unity in diversity. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, adapted]

286 Nyairo, Joyce

Popular music, popular politics: 'Unbwogable' and the idioms of freedom in Kenyan popular music / Joyce Nyairo and James Ogude - In: *African Affairs:* (2005), vol. 104, no. 415, p. 225-249.

This article details how Gidi Gidi Maji Maji's popular song 'Unbwogable' moved to occupy centre stage in the political arena of Kenya's December 2002 general election. The first part of the article deals with the politics of the song's production, its entry into the public domain and the politics of interpretation that influenced the patterns of its consumption. The second part is a nuanced reading of the text - the lyrics - dramatizing the shared experiences, memories and socioeconomic immobility that distilled into the Kenyan people's common voice of defiance and determination to institute change. The third part emphasizes the contingency of events that culminated in the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) appropriating 'Unbwogable', thus completing its movement from popular song to national popular culture event and, ultimately, to political discourse. After the elections this discourse of resistance and invincibility was rewritten to include victory and it is precisely in this close association with the State that the slogan has run the danger of being colonized by a privileged few at the expense of the majority. The article concludes by underlining the elasticity of idiom. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

287 Odhiambo-Mbai, C.

Public service accountability and governance in Kenya since independence / C. Odhiambo-Mbai - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 113-145.

Bad governance is a major contributor to poor service delivery in Africa. In Kenya, the level of accountability in the management of public affairs has consistently declined since independence. This is in spite of various legal instruments and watchdog institutions established to regulate and monitor the ethical conduct of public officials. This paper argues that the pattern of consolidation of power embarked upon by Kenya's postcolonial rulers was a major underlying factor in the deterioration of ethical standards in the public service. The construction of patron-clientelist relations was quite pronounced in this regard. The same goes for the deliberate manipulation of ethnicity. The paper concludes by advocating the adoption of a number of measures in order to enhance accountability in the public service of Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

288 Okuku, Juma Anthony

Civil society and the democratisation processes in Kenya and Uganda: a comparative analysis of the contribution of the Church and NGOs / Juma Anthony Okuku - In: *Politikon:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 51-63.

Civil society is comprised of various interest groups through which individuals collectively carry out their social enterprises. The concept has become central to the contemporary discourse on democracy and democratization in Africa. An autonomous civil society is seen as a necessary bulwark against undemocratic State power, whether potential or actual. This article examines the theoretical and empirical bases of this claim in the cases of Kenya and Uganda, arguing that the notion that a generic civil society is uniformly progressive in challenging the African authoritarian State and advancing democratization may not be accurate. It looks at the role of the Christian church in the Kenyan and Ugandan democratization processes and shows that, since the 1980s, Christian churches in Kenya, but not in Uganda, have been 'at the centre' of pressures for democratization. Furthermore, it looks at the role of NGOs at two levels: first, as they seek to pluralize the civil society environment, they may enable civil society to operate independently from the State; and second, they may develop a potential to empower local communities. This reveals that the contribution of NGOs to the democratization process has been more pronounced in Kenya than in Uganda. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

289 Oyugi, Walter O.

The role of NGOs in fostering development and good governance at the local level in Africa with a focus on Kenya / Walter O. Oyugi - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 19-55 : tab.

NGO's have since the colonial period played a major role in socioeconomic development in Africa. This role has increased in the postindependence period, especially from the 1980s, following the demonstrated failure of the State all over the continent, as a credible provider of basic needs services to the poor both in the rural and urban slums. As a result, instead of channelling development assistance through the State, some donor agencies have during the last two decades or so, opted to do so through non-State actors - especially NGOs. The Kenyan experience demonstrates that the NGO sector has since the 1980s emerged as a major player in the design and implementation of projects as well as the actual provision of basic needs services to the disadvantaged groups both in rural and urban areas. Although NGOs are individually engaged in diverse activities, the Kenyan data suggests that the concentration of their activities is in

the social sector (education, health, general welfare). The operational strategies employed to reach the intended beneficiaries vary between direct and indirect interventions depending on the service to be delivered and the institutional configuration on the ground. Where NGOs have opted for direct linkage with service recipients, their activities have tended to elicit negative response from the State as the latter usually prefers to act as intermediary between non-State actors and the service recipients. The impact of NGOs has varied both in terms of quality and quantity of service provided. The Kenyan case study demonstrates that the sector has emerged as a major player in the provision of basic needs services. Ann., bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

290 Peatrik, Anne-Marie

Une Sparte africaine : initiation, citoyenneté, souveraineté chez les Meru Tigania-Igembe (Kenya) / Anne-Marie Peatrik - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 315-340.

Analysés à travers le cas exemplaire des Meru du Kenya, les systèmes générationnels d'Afrique orientale, fondés sur le renouvellement périodique des classes de pères, informent un type inédit de structure politique, dénuée de pouvoir central, mais qui n'en manifeste pas moins des traits propres aux sociétés à État. Une souveraineté territoriale, le contrôle de la violence légitime, l'exercice d'une fonction judiciaire et législative sont autant d'attributs des pères réunis en assemblée sur la place publique. Ce modèle inédit de démocratie et de citoyenneté puise sa légitimité et trouve son origine dans le processus de l'initiation. La conquête coloniale bouleversa ce mode de gouvernement, mais certaines composantes n'en continuent pas moins de peser sur les enjeux contemporains. L'analyse de ce système fait apparaître des principes élémentaires qui se manifestent dès lors que des individus s'agrègent en simples groupes d'âge, ce qui apporte un éclairage comparatif sur les institutions politiques propres à certaines cités. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

291 Rolfe, Robert J.

Footloose and tax free : incentive preferences in Kenyan export processing zones / Robert J. Rolfe, Douglas P. Woodward and Bernard Kagira - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 784-807 : tab.

An export processing zone (EPZ) offers export-oriented firms a site allowing full import duty exemption, often adding income tax breaks and other incentives as well. Such a strategy could encourage export-oriented development in sub-Saharan Africa. Yet critics

often charge that the investments are short-term, or 'footloose'. This paper examines the role of incentive preferences in Kenyan EPZs, which started in 1990. Following a literature review on EPZs in developing countries worldwide and an overview of the common African EPZ incentives, the paper presents the design and results of an experiment conducted in Kenya to test investor preferences for incentives, contrasting those that provide short-term benefits, such as upfront tax holidays with high rates imposed at the end of the period, with long-term incentives such as relatively low rates without tax holidays. The influence of tax holidays was tested along with other commonly offered incentives: infrastructure improvements, local market access, and freedom to locate outside designated zones. The results show that investors prefer an upfront tax holiday and excellent infrastructure. The experiment thus revealed a short-term outlook on the part of investors, which may aggravate rather than alleviate Kenya's unstable labour market and other economic problems. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Vernet, Thomas

Le territoire hors les murs des cités-États swahili de l'archipel de Lamu, 1600-1800 / Thomas Vernet - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 381-411 : krt.

À travers l'exemple des cités de l'archipel de Lamu (au Kenya actuel) aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles, cet article s'efforce d'éclairer la question du statut politique et social du territoire des cités-États swahili. L'identité swahili et la hiérarchie sociale se cristallisent autour de l'agglomération en pierre, cœur du territoire conçu comme un espace exclusif, par opposition à l'espace extérieur à l'enceinte urbaine, perçu comme dénué de civilisation. La cité exerce également sa souveraineté sur un arrière-pays aux contours plus flous. Ce domaine rural, et ses confins, se présente comme un espace inclusif, où des groupes continentaux non swahili sont progressivement acculturés et assimilés. L'intégration se joue néanmoins sur l'ensemble du territoire, y compris la ville intra-muros, qui assimile en permanence des nouveaux venus. Le territoire des cités-États, à la périphérie comme au centre, demeure perméable et fluide, à l'image des frontières identitaires et sociales de la civilisation swahili. Cette étude se fonde sur des récits et chroniques swahili, ainsi que sur des sources historiques portugaises. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

293 Vyas, Yash

Competition law of Kenya : imperfections and weaknesses / Yash Vyas - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 177-198.

Kenya's Restrictive Trade Practices, Monopolies and Price Control Act, 1988, is flawed. It suffers from a form-based approach, ambiguity, complexity, deficiencies and inconsistencies. This makes the law unpredictable and uncertain. Such imperfections give rise to unnecessary litigation and provide incentives to drag on the proceedings. They also provide opportunity for corruption at the enforcement level. The Act is administered through an unusual blend of political, administrative and judicial structures. These enforcement institutions need to be reorganized and they must be independent of the political set-up. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

294 Wekesa, Peter Wafula

The politics of marginal forms: popular music, cultural identity and political opposition in Kenya / Peter Wafula Wekesa - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 92-112.

Little attention has been paid by scholars to popular music as a means of making history, interpreting reality and also as a medium that is directed at transforming the present reality in order to realize a better future for the people. In examining the link between popular music and politics in Kenya during the multiparty era, the author assesses the role played by popular music in the political process as a means of political mobilization and resistance as well as a means of articulating and maintaining identities, thereby providing alternative readings of history. The article especially looks at the extent to which popular music has been used to conscientise people on the various facets of the political process, including educating voters, warning them against election malpractices, and supporting the manifesto of particular parties or individuals. In this way, popular music is portrayed as a powerful tool used to report on current affairs, to exert political pressure, to spread political propaganda and reflect and mould public opinion. In particular among opposition groupings and parties, political commentary has come to find an easy medium through political songs. Three main categories are identified: traditional African songs, adapted or 'indigenized' songs, and religious songs. The author concludes that as a major cultural device, popular music has been central in the construction of ethnic and national identities involved in Kenyan politics. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

295 Couloubaly, Adama

Le récit de guerre / Adama Couloubaly - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 91-107.

L'Afrique est traversée par de nombreux conflits, guerres entre États, guerres interethniques et autres. Il est donc légitime de s'intéresser aux rapports des écrivains africains avec les phénomènes de guerre. Comment perçoivent-ils ces conflits, comment les représentent-ils dans leurs œuvres? Et pourquoi? C'est la question de la motivation de ces représentations, celle du projet romanesque. Cette étude se fonde sur deux romans: L'Aîné des orphelins (2000) de Tierno Monénembo et Allah n'est pas obligé de Ahmadou Kourouma (2000). Le premier livre retrace l'histoire de Faustin Nsenghimana, enfant de la rue, dont les parents (le père hutu et la mère tutsi) ont été massacrés lors des événements d'avril 1994 au Rwanda. Le deuxième met en scène un enfant, Birahima (dix ou douze ans), dans le feu de la guerre tribalo-civile au Libéria puis en Sierra Leone. Le présent article, montrant le rapport dialectique de l'œuvre d'art avec la société, situe le récit de guerre entre le réalisme tragique et le réalisme grotesque. Des enfants - et enfants soldats - héritent du statut de narrateur. Leur caractère candide fait que les enjeux et l'acuité de la situation leur échappent, et crée un style parodique qui cultive le grotesque, mais dans une perspective littéraire. Contre le tragique de la guerre, deux démarches complémentaires permettent de rendre compte de la création dynamique: une narrativisation du ludique et une sorte de dédramatisation ou une bouffonisation du tragique, qui produisent diverses nuances de rire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

296 Brezault, Éloïse

Raconter l'irracontable : le génocide rwandais, un engagement personnel entre fiction et écriture journalistique / Éloïse Brezault - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 1-25.

À la demande de Nocky Djedanoum, organisateur du Fest'Africa de Lille, une dizaine d'écrivains africains est partie au Rwanda en 1998 pour écrire sur le génocide tutsi et raconter au reste du monde ce qui s'était passé quatre années auparavant. Boubacar Diop, Monique Ilboudo, Koulsy Lamko, Vénuste Kayimahe (Rwanda), Tierno Monenembo, Yolande Mukagasana, Meja Mwengi, Nocky Djedanoum, Jean-Marie Rurangwa (Rwanda), Véronique Tadjo, Abdourahman Waberi. Comment des textes littéraires entrent-ils dans la constitution de ce qui peut être appelé une mémoire de l'événement génocidaire? Peut-on avoir recours à la fiction? Un "style journalistique" apporte-t-il une garantie plus grande de "coller" à la réalité? De surcroît, la représentation du génocide n'est pas sans poser des problèmes éthiques, car l'événement devrait rester de l'ordre de l'inacceptable. Cet article examine les stratégies d'écriture mises en œuvre pour raconter l'irracontable. Il s'interroge aussi sur la part faite aux témoignages et sur la subjectivité pour faire "devoir de mémoire". Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

297 De Lame, Danielle

Mighty secrets, public commensality, and the crisis of transparency: Rwanda through the looking glass / Danielle De Lame - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 279-317.

This article contextualizes the Rwandan genocide taking into account the local interpretations of international action and slogans. It first outlines the economic and political situation that prevailed in Rwanda during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Far from being isolated from the world, this poor, remote country was, in fact, linked to many donors and subject to international pressures. Then - as far as it is possible to do so - the article presents Rwandans' viewpoints through ethnography and an anthropological analysis. International slogans took root in local views, which gave them conceptions of power, both real and religious. The author's argument is that not only - for the majority of country people - did some aspects of the old world view still colour the interpretation of events, but also, more fundamentally, politicians could resort to deeper aspects of collective modes of thought as they still appeared, albeit transformed, in collective rituals created under the Second Republic. By combining the encouragement of pluralism, freedom of expression, and transparency with frustrations and fears for which habits of restraint had denied an outlet, politicians were able to channel violence along ethnic lines. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

TANZANIA

298 Khamis, Said A.M.

Signs of new features in the Swahili novel / Said A.M. Khamis - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2005), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 91-108.

The burgeoning in East Africa of seven Swahili novels from the 1990s to date is an indication that a drastic socioeconomic and cultural change in a society may influence artists and impel them to innovate so as to subvert a mode that may have become inadequate in capturing the contemporary situation. This essay is about this change in the Swahili novel, which culminated in a kind of fiction that challenges the customary ontological boundaries of a hitherto broadly realist mainstream tradition. Furthermore, by means of textual evidence, the essay delves into societal factors to establish the fact that such a change can be seen in terms of a correlation between the intratextual and extratextual, with transformation in the inner textual structure being triggered by a 'totalizing' societal vicissitude as a result of a profound shift across a number of different spheres all having an impact on each other. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

299 Alles

Alles unter Kontrolle : Disziplinierungsprozesse im kolonialen Tansania (1850-1960) / hrsg. von Albert Wirz, Andreas Eckert, Katrin Bromber. - Köln : Köppe, cop. 2003. - 261 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [243]-257. - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 3-89645-402-1

Dieser Sammelband zeichnet beispielhaft einige spezifische Momente in der kolonialen Periode Tansanias nach, an denen sich die zentrale Stellung der sozialen Disziplinierungsanstrengungen kolonialer Verwaltung und die Reaktionen und Ausweichstrategien der kolonialen Untertanen ablesen und verfolgen lässt. Eine zentrale Rolle spielten bei den Disziplinierungsprozessen die Körper-, Zeit- und Raumvorstellungen der Beteiligten, auf die in Schulunterricht und im militärischen Bereich besonderes Augenmerk gelegt wurde. Hier fand auch Heranbildung der Schicht von loyalen einheimischen Hilfskräften statt, ohne die die Durchsetzung und Anwendung von kolonialer Macht nicht möglich gewesen wäre. Allerdings ist zu fragen, inwieweit diese ihr erworbenes Wissen und die neuen Verhaltensnormen wirklich rezipierten und in ihren Funktionen als "Cultural Brokers" weitergaben, oder ob sich nicht andere Elemente des alltäglichen Lebens, etwa einheimische Tradition oder gerade europäische Willkür und Disziplinlosigkeit, stärker auswirkten. Mit Beiträgen von Albert Wirz, Katrin Bromber, Jürgen Becher, Michael Pesek, Martin Ganyisha, Andreas Eckert. [ASC Leiden abstract]

300 Eckert, Andreas

Regulating the social: social security, social welfare and the State in late colonial Tanzania / by Andreas Eckert - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 467-489.

This essay discusses British discourses and efforts to regulate social policy in both urban and rural areas in late colonial Tanzania. It focuses mainly on questions of social security and especially on the vague concept of social welfare and development, which after the Second World War became a favoured means of expressing a new imperial commitment to colonial people. The British were very reluctant about implementing international standards of social security in Tanganyika, mainly due to the insight that the cost of providing European-scale benefits could not be borne by the colonial regime in such a poor territory. They were far more enthusiastic in pursuing a policy of social development, embodied in social welfare centres and various other schemes. The author argues that in Tanzania, this policy remained focused on peasantization rather than on proletarianization and was characterized by a disconnection between Colonial Office

mandarins in London, attempting to create bourgeois, respectable African middle classes, and colonial officials in Tanganyika, seeking to maintain the political legitimacy of the chiefs and headmen. Most Africans ignored rather than challenged many of these State efforts. However, the nationalist party, TANU, under Julius Nyerere, believed in these programmes and continued such dirigiste and poorly financed improvement schemes after independence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Heilman, Bruce

Corruption, politics, and societal values in Tanzania : an evaluation of the Mkapa administration's anti-corruption efforts / Bruce Heilman and Laurean Ndumbaro - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2002), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-19 : fig.

This article traces the evolution of corruption as a political issue in Tanzania and evaluates the efforts of the Mkapa administration to control it. Corruption is conceptualized as embedded in societal, economic and power relations. However, many of the anti-corruption efforts are part of liberal reforms that are based on the assumption that corruption is an individual act or personal misuse of public office for private gain. These liberal reforms are, at best, of limited value because they fail to take into account much of the dynamics that support corruption in Tanzania. While the Mkapa administration has taken partially successful steps to control corruption, these efforts have not fundamentally undermined the supporting environment for corruption in the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Ibhawoh, Bonny

Deconstructing Ujamaa: the legacy of Julius Nyerere in the quest for social and economic development in Africa / Bonny Ibhawoh and J.I. Dibua - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 59-83.

This article explores Nyerere's philosophy of Ujamaa as an attempt to integrate traditional African values with the demands of the postcolonial setting. As a philosophy, the central objective of Ujamaa was the attainment of a self-reliant socialist nation. The fact that its achievements were rather qualified was no doubt partly due to its inadequate appreciation of the reality in Tanzania, and the fact that it was more utopian than practical. But this is not to deny the legitimate intentions and aspirations that informed Ujamaa as a development strategy. Implementation was a major challenge. However, in assessing how well it fared as policy, Ujamaa has to be placed side by side with comparative schemes, or alternative development models, including the IMF/World Bank-sponsored structural adjustment programmes. Given the current developmental

challenges in Africa, there is a need to go beyond "Africa bashing" to constructively interrogate previous developmental experiments like Nyerere's Ujamaa and ask what lessons they hold for the quest for socioeconomic development in the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Maaba, Brown Bavusile

Alternative schooling for South Africans : notes on the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, 1978-1992 / by Brown Bavusile Maaba - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 289-308.

South African education was dramatically affected by the 1954 introduction of Bantu Education, a set of apartheid policies aimed at confining blacks to ethnically organized, predominantly nontechnical and nonscientific schooling. Under those circumstances, the ANC recognized the growing need to establish an alternative form of education where free and critical thinking would be emphasized. With the outbreak of the Soweto uprising in 1976, the then-exiled ANC received scores of young people who had fled South Africa and put in place an alternative school aimed at counteracting Bantu Education. Thus came about the 1978 birth of Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (Somafco) in Tanzania, which became the ANC school for exiled youth and for the children of exiled activists at Mazimbu, near Morogoro. At the time of its closing in 1992, 'Mazimbu' had grown to include a preprimary and primary school, a secondary school, a farm, a furniture factory, and other divisions that helped support the school. After an overview of the school's establishment, four aspects are examined: the Tanzanian context, the curriculum (including its problems), attempts to combat ethnic tensions, and student politics. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

304 Maji-Maji-Krieg

Der Maji-Maji-Krieg in Deutsch-Ostafrika : 1905-1907 / hrsg. von Felicitas Becker und Jigal Beez. - Berlin : Christoph Links Verlag, 2005. - 235 p. : ill., foto's, krt. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 224-226. - Met bijl., indices, noten.
ISBN 3-86153-358-8 pbk

1905 kam es in Deutsch-Ostafrika (heute Tansania) zu einem der grössten Kolonialkriege in der Geschichte des Kontinents. Die einheimische Bevölkerung erhob sich gegen die deutschen Besatzer. Bis 1907 tobte der erbitterte Kampf, bei dem mehr als 100 000 Menschen starben, da mit einer Strategie der verbrannten Erde die Nahrungsgrundlagen der Rebellen systematisch zerstört wurden. Lediglich 15 Europäer fanden in dem ungleichen Kampf den Tod. Ein aus Wasser bestehende Kriegsmedizin,

in Swahili 'Maji', sollte die Krieger unverwundbar gegenüber den Kugeln der Besatzungsarmee machen. Dieser Kult vereinte die unterschiedlichsten ethnischen Gruppen in ihrem Kampf - und bewirkte eine verheerende Niederlage. Mit diesem Buch wird dieses beinahe vergessene Kapitel deutscher Kolonialgeschichte umfassend rekonstruiert. Ursachen, Verlauf und Folgen des Krieges werden beleuchtet, wobei auch die afrikanische Perspektive mit einbezogen wird. Autor(Inn)en: Felicitas Becker, Jigal Beez, Inka Chall, Alfred F. Fuko, Reinhard Klein-Arendt, Patrick Krajewski, P. Werner Lange, Ingrid Laurien, Isack Majura, Sonja Mezger, Jean Mutombo, Hans-Joachim Niesel, José Arturo Saavedra Casco, Ludger Wimmelbücker. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

305 Schneider, Leander

Freedom and unfreedom in rural development: Julius Nyerere, 'ujamaa vijijini', and villagization / Leander Schneider - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 344-392.

In several recent reflections on the legacy of Tanzania's late President Julius Nyerere, his role in promoting rural development through what started out as the policy of 'ujamaa vijijini' (conventionally translated as "rural socialism"), but rapidly became a compulsory campaign to 'villagize' rural Tanzania, has received scant attention. In providing an overview of 'ujamaa'/villagization and Nyerere's role in it, this article brings out a critical paradox of Nyerere's politics. It reveals that the President was central in driving rural development into increasingly coercive directions, which, at other times, he so forcefully spoke out against. An early villagization campaign in Rufiji, 1968-1969, illustrates the argument. The article suggests that the Tanzanian story shows a rarely acknowledged tension at the heart of "participatory development": a tension between the claims of democratic (participatory) ideals and the claims of the developmental authority that is vested in State officials, "experts" and outside agents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

UGANDA

306 Okuku, Juma Anthony

Civil society and the democratisation processes in Kenya and Uganda: a comparative analysis of the contribution of the Church and NGOs / Juma Anthony Okuku - In: *Politikon:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 51-63.

Civil society is comprised of various interest groups through which individuals collectively carry out their social enterprises. The concept has become central to the contemporary discourse on democracy and democratization in Africa. An autonomous civil society is seen as a necessary bulwark against undemocratic State power, whether potential or actual. This article examines the theoretical and empirical bases of this claim in the cases of Kenya and Uganda, arguing that the notion that a generic civil society is uniformly progressive in challenging the African authoritarian State and advancing democratization may not be accurate. It looks at the role of the Christian church in the Kenyan and Ugandan democratization processes and shows that, since the 1980s, Christian churches in Kenya, but not in Uganda, have been 'at the centre' of pressures for democratization. Furthermore, it looks at the role of NGOs at two levels: first, as they seek to pluralize the civil society environment, they may enable civil society to operate independently from the State; and second, they may develop a potential to empower local communities. This reveals that the contribution of NGOs to the democratization process has been more pronounced in Kenya than in Uganda. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

307 Cheney, Kristen E.

"Village life is better than town life": identity, migration, and development in the lives of Ugandan child citizens / Kristen E. Cheney - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 1-22.

This article contextualizes Ugandan urban-rural relations through urban children's knowledge, imaginations, and experiences, which are affected by the present sociohistoric moment in Uganda. Influenced by urban-rural migration, changing notions of family and kinship, and the national government's "development-through-education" campaign, urban schoolchildren imagine "the village" both as an integral imaginary space of ethnic identity origination and a location for fulfilment of national citizenship through development. The article is based on anthropological fieldwork conducted at primary schools in Kampala during 2000-2001. The focus of the research was on the ways in which children act as discursive objects in relation to the nationbuilding project under way in Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

308 Low-Beer, Daniel

Behavior and communication change in reducing HIV: is Uganda unique? / Daniel Low-Beer and Rand L. Stoneburner - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 9-21 : graf.

The clearest example of declines in HIV prevalence and changes in sexual behaviour comes from Uganda. Are there lessons to learn for other countries or is Uganda unique? The authors assess the epidemiological and behavioural data on Uganda comparatively to other African countries and then analyse data from other populations where HIV has declined. In Uganda, HIV prevalence declined from 21 percent to 9.8 percent from 1991-1998. There was a reduction in non-regular sexual partners by 65 percent and greater levels of communication about AIDS and people with AIDS through social networks, unlike in the countries of comparison. There is evidence of a basic population level response initiated at community level, to avoid risk, reduce risk behaviours and care for people with AIDS. The basic elements of this change of behaviour were supported by distinctive Ugandan policies from the 1980s onward. The authors identify a similar early behaviour and communication response in other situations where HIV has declined, amongst others Zambia and Senegal. This response preceded and exceeded HIV prevention. However, where they were built on by distinctive HIV policies, HIV prevention has been scaled and led to national level declines in HIV. It is not easy to transfer the lessons of these successes. They require real social and political capital in addition to financial capital. Nevertheless, similar characteristics are present in community responses in Africa, Asia and the USA. Only in a few situations has this behaviour and communication process been recognized, mobilized and built on by HIV prevention policy. Where this has occurred, HIV prevention success has been greater than biomedical approaches or methods introduced from outside. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

309 Makubuya, Apollo N.

National human rights institutions under fire : the Uganda Human Rights Commission on the brink / Apollo N. Makubuya - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2004), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 78-99.

The Cabinet of Uganda proposes to abolish the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) as part of constitutional reforms in the country. The rationale offered for this controversial move is to cut costs. It is proposed that the functions of the UHRC be transferred to the Inspectorate of Government (IG). The author argues that the cabinet's proposals to abolish the UHRC and transfer its functions to the IG are unjustified and should not be adopted. This is because they present a risk for the country to regress in the respect for and promotion of human rights. Additionally, the author highlights a growing tendency for the executive arm of government to encroach on the space and powers of the legislature and the judiciary. There is no doubt that this tendency

jeopardizes prospects of good governance and the protection of human rights in the country. In this respect, the author advocates for governance based on mutual respect by the three arms of government and full accountability. The cabinet's proposals are oblivious to Uganda's human rights and constitutional history as well as inconsistent with the country's obligations under international human rights law and practice. While recognizing the achievements made by the UHRC in the last seven years, the author also points out some of its weaknesses. However, in spite of its limitations, the UHRC has an important task ahead and needs to be supported by all players including the State, civil society and the international community. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

310 Mulindwa, Innocent Najjumba

Mothers in the informal economy and changes in child feeding and caring roles in Kampala, Uganda / Innocent Najjumba Mulindwa & James P.M. Ntozi - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 114-130.

This article examines the child feeding and caring practices of mothers in an informal economy in Kampala City, Uganda, using qualitative data collected in 1996. It was found that the supplementary feeding of children in this context started as early as three weeks despite the widespread belief among mothers that full breastfeeding should go on up to at least three months. This action was justified in terms of insufficient milk, working away from home, maternal illness, increased appetite of the child, sex of the child, child illness and contraception. The article also shows that, due to financial constraints, working mothers rely heavily on relatives as childcare providers. The findings seem to contradict the popular belief that informal sector work is compatible with child rearing responsibilities. Regulations, the environment of the work place together with financial constraints operate against desirable practices regarding child survival and development. This does not mean that women should not participate in gainful employment outside the home, because their contribution is vital to the enhancement of the country's economic growth. Instead, avenues which can help them minimize the conflict, particularly in the direction of full breastfeeding together with the provision of proper childcare services near work places, need to be explored. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

311 Tripp, Aili Mari

A new look at colonial women: British teachers and activists in Uganda, 1898-1962 / Aili Mari Tripp - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 123-156.

Much of the literature on colonial women implicitly or explicitly adopts the lens of 'domesticity' to explore the ways in which European women's activities served the broader colonial project. The education that early missionary women provided is said to have been geared toward making African women into better wives of 'Westernized' African men. This article shows that throughout the history of colonialism in Uganda, missionary women, female colonial administrators, and educators fought for women's rights through the promotion of girls' education and women's clubs. They saw both indigenous cultures and the colonial administration as imposing constraints on women's advancement. While they were keen to improve domestic skills, these were seen as a stepping stone to women's advancement in the public sphere as well. They provided links to international women's movements, and their education helped expand women's occupations from education and nursing to the professions, business and politics, especially in the post-World War II years. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

312 Cadribo, Ron

Drought management and food security in the SADC region : an overview of strategies and challenges / Ron Cadribo - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 199-228 : tab.

Since 1991-1992 significant efforts have been made to improve drought management in the SADC region. Drawing largely on reports and papers presented at the regional and national drought workshops held between September 1993 and May 1994 and the high-level regional drought seminar held in Gaborone in November 1997, the author discusses the emerging strategies and thinking in drought management in southern Africa and the challenges faced by the region. Key elements of the proposed framework for drought management include improving regional cooperation, developing national drought management strategies, institutional capacity building and training, and research. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

313 Dundas, Carl W.

Electoral sustainability and the costs of development / by Carl W. Dundas - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 17-21.

The sustainability of electoral development in southern Africa needs to be built around two pillars: reform in the funding structure of election planning and conduct, and cost-effective management. Experience has shown that each major election process, viz. delimitation of electoral districts, registration of voters, preparation for polling and counting the votes, has considerable potential for cost reduction. The essential consideration is to ensure that a framework is in place at all times that can deliver a free and fair election when the political directorate wishes to call one. The funding mechanism should be such that approval and disbursement of funds would enable the election management body to meet its election commitments in good time. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

314 Goodison, Paul

Europe: partner or exploiter of Africa? : the G-90 & the ACP / Paul Goodison and Colin Stoneman - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 725-734 : tab.

Given that for most of Africa the EU is its major trading partner, there is a significant contradiction in the formal position of the EU in the WTO and EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) negotiations: the EU insists on a standstill in tariff reductions for ACP countries in a WTO context, while insisting on progressive tariff elimination by the ACP on substantially all imports from the EU as part of the EPA negotiation. This makes it difficult to see what benefits LDCs could gain from an EPA. For the SADC countries, the threats from an EPA would appear even more acute as a result of the existence of the SACU (Southern African Customs Union) and the current implementation of the EU-South Africa TDCA (Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement). Further threats for Africa include EU CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) reform and EU food safety standards. This paper argues that many of the alleged benefits of free-trade-area agreements with developing countries will prove to be illusory for ACP countries, including those in southern Africa, given the wider developments in EU policies. This is of little concern to the EC (European Commission) since its underlying motivations have nothing to do with the structural transformation of southern African economies. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

315 Jugend

Jugend und Befreiungsbewegungen im Südlichen Afrika / [Christoph Marx... et al.]. - Münster Westf : LIT Verlag, 2003. - VII, 229 p. ; 21 cm. - (Periplus, ISSN 0941-6218 ; 12) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 3-8258-6319-0 : EUR 17.90

Lange hat man den Kampf um die Befreiung Südafrikas als einen Kampf zwischen Afrikanern und Weißen betrachtet. Die Beiträge zum Thema dieses Heftes, das "Jugend und Befreiungsbewegungen im südlichen Afrika" gewidmet ist, heben den Anteil hervor, den Frauen und insbesondere Jugendliche daran hatten. Die Reihe der Beiträge beginnt mit einem Bericht Gerhard Liesegangs über die komplexe Entwicklung der Befreiungsbewegung in Mozambique. Es folgt ein Aufsatz von Sabine Fiedler-Conradi über Zimbabwe, der den jungen Guerillas gewidmet ist, die dort von 1972 bis 1979 einen zähen Kampf gegen die Regierung der weissen Siedler führten. Ebenfalls über den Kampf in Zimbabwe berichtet Barbara Müller, die sich mit der Rolle der Frauen beschäftigt, die oft von den Guerillas sexuell missbraucht wurden oder zum Schleppen von Minen und anderen schweren Arbeiten angehalten wurden, und ohne deren Hilfe der Freiheitskampf nicht hätte geführt werden können. Daran schließt sich der Beitrag von Heide Becker an, die anhand der Autobiographie von Ellen Nahmila aus Namibia über ein Einzelschicksal berichtet. Der organisatorischen und programmatischen Entwicklung der Befreiungsbewegungen in Südafrika gilt der Beitrag von Bernd Kastner. Er stellt einen anderen jugendlichen Protagonisten, den später ermordeten Steve Biko vor, der das Schlagwort der Black Consciousness prägte. Ein Kernstück der Darstellung des Widerstands als Jugendkultur is dann der Aufsatz von Manfred Öhm über die Apartheid-Bewegung in Südafrika. Eine gute Ergänzung zu diesem Beitrag bieteten die von Christoph Marx vorgestellten "Dokumente zum Thema" über den Schüleraufstand von Soweto 1976. [Zusammenfassung aus Buch]

316 Kadima, Denis

Roles and performances of regional election observation delegations in the SADC region / by Denis Kadima - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 79-86.

This paper examines the process of election observation in southern Africa. It assesses the roles and performances of regional election observation organizations, such as the SADC Parliamentary Forum and the Electoral Commissions' Forum of SADC countries, and explores the way forward for their professionalization. It argues that the development of regional election observation missions will depend on their ability to overcome a number of challenges, including inadequate training and amateurism, a focus on polling and counting activities, a lack of objective and consistent criteria for assessing elections, the late release of final reports, and a disregard for local government elections. Credible and competent international NGOs have proved to be effective in financial assistance and skills development and transfer to regional and

domestic observers, contributing to some degree to the professionalization of election observation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

317 Lodge, Tom
How political parties finance electoral campaigning in southern Africa / by Tom Lodge - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 53-60.

In southern Africa political parties fund their electioneering from five main sources. These are, in order of importance, their own governments, foreign donors, business, the political party's own business operations, and finally, and probably the least important proportionately, their membership and mass support. No SADC country compels political parties to conform to rigorous disclosure laws and any limits on campaigning expenditure are exceptional. Assessing how parties spend their money has to involve informed speculation rather than precise accounting. Whether disparities in levels of expenditure are reflected in electoral outcomes is a contested issue. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

318 Matlosa, Khabele
Ballots or bullets : elections and conflict management in southern Africa / by Khabele Matlosa - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-16 : tab.

Elections from an important ingredient for democratic rule in all societies. However, on their own, elections do not amount to democracy nor are they sufficient to sustain democratic governance. The significance of elections though, is that they encourage popular participation in the political process, which is crucial for both stability and legitimacy of rule. This is more so in conflict-ridden and war-torn societies. The experience of Southern Africa demonstrates that the relative political stability enjoyed by the majority of States since the ending of the Cold War and the demise of apartheid has been nurtured and consolidated through elections, which have essentially replaced bullets with ballots as key instruments for the contestation for State power. The extent to which elections add value to the constructive management of conflicts depends critically on both the nature of the electoral system and the unequivocal commitment of the belligerent parties to peace, reconciliation and stability. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

319 Matlosa, Khabele
Election monitoring and observation in Zimbabwe : hegemony versus sovereignty / Khabele Matlosa - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2002), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 129-154 : tab.

In no country of the SADC region is the clash between the global hegemony of the Western liberal world and the sovereignty of a developing country so manifest as in the recent developments around the monitoring and observation of elections in Zimbabwe. Therefore, this paper contends that the interest of Western governments in the 2000 parliamentary and 2002 presidential elections in this country is driven more by a desire for the entrenchment of their hegemony over Zimbabwe and the achievement of their strategic interests, than by any quest for the rule of law and democratic principles. The paper explores ways in which researchers, policy practitioners and nongovernmental organizations can better fathom and explicate the current clash between between imperialist hegemony and national sovereignty as expressed in the context of the SADC region as a whole and Zimbabwe in particular. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

320 Quansah, E.K.

Same-sex relationships in Botswana : current perspectives and future prospects / E.K. Quansah - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal:* (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 201-217.

This paper examines constitutional challenges to statutes criminalizing same-sex behaviour in three Southern African countries. On the one hand, in Botswana and Zimbabwe, the highest courts found in two cases discussed in this paper that such statutes are not unconstitutional. On the other hand, the South African Constitutional Court invalidated statutes criminalizing consensual sexual conduct between men in private. The main explanation for the difference is the fact that the South African Constitution outlaws unfair discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, while the constitutions of the other two countries do not. However, the paper argues that the courts in Botswana and Zimbabwe could have reached a different conclusion, had they creatively applied a broad and generous interpretative approach. Changes to the status quo depend more on the actions of those affected by these laws than on judicial interpretation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

321 Carr, Stephen

A brief review of the history of Malawian smallholder agriculture over the past fifty years / Stephen Carr - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2004), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 12-20 : foto.

One reason for reviewing the history of a particular sector of an economy is to assess whether the assumptions being made by current policymakers are actually in line with historical fact. With this in mind, the author first examines four assumptions concerning agriculture in Malawi: the reason why Malawian smallholder agriculture is dominated by maize is because the Banda regime forced people to leave their traditional crops and plant maize; now that Banda has gone every effort should be made to encourage farmers to revert to their indigenous crops which are more suited to Malawi and are more nutritious than maize; the Banda regime made no effort to diversify smallholder agriculture and this should now be a priority; Malawian farmers are conservative both with regard to their farming practices and their eating habits. The author shows that these assumptions are all undermined by historical facts. Next he shows how positive developments in Malawian agriculture from the late 1960s onward were hit by factors outside Malawi's control in the 1990s. Finally he discusses the present situation with respect to export crops, food production, and the decline of soil fertility, and concludes with suggestions for increasing the availability of food at the household level in Malawi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

322 MacCarthy, James

Connecting the Lakes: two Scottish pioneers / James McCarthy - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2004), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 1-11 : foto's.

Following David Livingstone's call to open up Africa to legitimate commerce to displace the slave trade, the whole question of developing communications in the interior for this purpose was being promoted. The focus was on finding a feasible trade route to the Central Lakes. The author examines the unpublished diaries of two Scottish pioneers in Nyasaland (now Malawi), viz. that of a civil engineer, William O. McEwan who, in 1884, was sent out to Nyasaland to supervise the building of a road between Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika, to be named the Stevenson Road, and that of one of his assistants, Donald Munro. Both diaries present detailed background information on the building of the road and the often difficult circumstances surrounding its construction. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Stuart-Mogg, David

The Rev. David Clement Scott and the issue of land title in British Central Africa / David Stuart-Mogg - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2004), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 21-34 : foto.

After 1878, serious scandals threatened the continued existence of the Blantyre Mission in Malawi, founded in 1876. The basis of the problem stemmed from the fact that the

Blantyre Mission had little or no legal status within the territory in which it had settled, yet it assumed responsibility for civil jurisdiction over those indigenous peoples who sought enlightenment, refuge or employment from its representatives. At this period it was a popularly held belief that unlettered nomadic tribesmen held little or no title to lands over which they roamed and occasionally settled. On 23 March 1880 the then head of the mission, the Rev. Duff MacDonald, was ordered to abandon all notion of civil jurisdiction, which should in future be left to the discretion of local village headmen. It was the Rev. David Clement Scott who was persuaded to take MacDonald's place and revive the fortunes of the failing mission. This paper presents a transcript, with commentary, of a letter on 'the solution of the land questions in the interests of the natives', written by Scott in December 1891. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

324 Silva, Vicky da

A summary of the parliamentary and presidential elections in Mozambique, 1999 / by Vicky da Silva - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 97-108 : tab.

Summary overview of the 1999 parliamentary and presidential elections in Mozambique, in the following sections: political background - the electoral system - election preparations (voter registration; registration of political parties and candidates; presidential candidate nominations; voter education; public funding of political parties; cost of the elections) - the electoral campaign - the media - election observers (national observers; international observers) - the poll - the results - post-electoral disputes. Conclusion: Mozambique's second general elections were considered by local and international observers to be a success. At one level, they demonstrate general compliance with due process and the use of formal channels for complaints. Renamo was fully within its rights to submit its appeal for a recount of the votes to the Supreme Court. However, interim statements by Renamo officials that Frelimo had "stolen" the elections, that the party would make Mozambique "ungovernable" and that the Supreme Court lacked independence, serve notice that Mozambique's path to democracy continues to require careful navigation. A major obstacle to continued reconciliation is the constitutional issue raised by Frelimo's intransigence about its claim to appoint all provincial governors as the majority party at national level. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

325 Frontiers

Frontiers of legal knowledge : business and economic law in context / ed. by Kenneth K. Mwenda and David A. Ailola. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, cop. 2003. - XIX, 438 p. ; 24 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-89089-508-2

This book examines contemporary issues in African business and economic law in the context of globalization and good governance. The focus of the book is ons Zambian jurisprudence. The topics examined include privatization in the industrial sector; the US African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) 1999, as it applies to Zambia and other African countries; the legal framework for the African Trade Insurance Agency; international aspects of protecting intellectual property rights; land law and property rights; aspects of trusts law; the institutional framework for tax administration and principles of tax law as applied in Zambia; developments in labour law of international organizations and the applicability of such matters to Zambia; securities regulation both in Zambia and other countries; the legal framework for regulating foreign direct investment in Zambia; developments in company law and corporate finance law; developments relating to the financial sector. Contributors: Kenneth K. Mwenda, David A. Ailola, Gerry N. Muuka, Sandson S. Silomba, Anthony C. Mulimbwa, Evelynne O. Change. [ASC Leiden abstract]

326 Kabemba, Claude Kambuya

Looking at the management of the 2001 Zambian tripartite elections / by Claude Kambuya Kabemba - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 11-26.

Two issues dominated the countdown to the 2001 presidential, parliamentary and local government elections in Zambia: the campaign for a third term waged by President Frederick Chiluba and the opposition parties' talks of forming a coalition. But while the opposition parties agreed on an electoral pact, a minimum common programme and on a multiparty government, they failed to agree on a presidential candidate. This left them with no option but to continue campaigning under their own banner. The manifestos of the opposition parties indicate that in fact the parties were similar in substance. Nor did they differ much from the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD). The electoral campaign was fought on moral grounds rather than on policies. The Electoral Commission (ECZ) started planning for the tripartite elections in 1999. Its main preparatory activities involved reviewing constituency boundaries, voter registration and

conducting nominations. It also set up the National Voter Education Committee, the Conflict Management Committee and the International Observer Committee. Although no major incidents of violence or intimidation were reported, the electoral process was marred by the parties' unequal access to the media and general lack of respect for the electoral code of conduct. On election day, the atmosphere at polling stations was generally peaceful. However, it seems the ECZ underestimated the task at hand. A number of management problems marred the election proceedings, including delays in the delivery of voting materials, understaffing at polling booths, insufficient number of polling booths, and a late start to the counting and tabulation process which, moreover, was not well organized. The overall results were announced a week after the elections, and were rejected by all ten opposition parties. The President elect, Levy Mwanawasa, has initiated attempts at reconciliation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

327 Matlosa, Khabele

Election monitoring and observation in Zimbabwe : hegemony versus sovereignty / Khabele Matlosa - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2002), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 129-154 : tab.

In no country of the SADC region is the clash between the global hegemony of the Western liberal world and the sovereignty of a developing country so manifest as in the recent developments around the monitoring and observation of elections in Zimbabwe. Therefore, this paper contends that the interest of Western governments in the 2000 parliamentary and 2002 presidential elections in this country is driven more by a desire for the entrenchment of their hegemony over Zimbabwe and the achievement of their strategic interests, than by any quest for the rule of law and democratic principles. The paper explores ways in which researchers, policy practitioners and nongovernmental organizations can better fathom and explicate the current clash between between imperialist hegemony and national sovereignty as expressed in the context of the SADC region as a whole and Zimbabwe in particular. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

328 Booysen, Susan

Multi-stage monitoring and declaring elections 'free and fair' : the June 2000 Zimbabwe election / by Susan Booysen - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 27-54 : tab.

This paper explores practices in and approaches to observing elections and calling elections 'free and fair' in the context of the Zimbabwe parliamentary election of June 2000. The analysis incorporates considerations of the 'politics of election observation' and the 'politics of calling elections' and examines these factors in the context of the hosting country. In contrast with the literature, which generally proposes a three-phase approach, this analysis explores the usefulness of a six-phase approach to assess the depth of electoral observation in Zimbabwe in 2000. It also assesses the nature of the 'election calls' that the observer missions issued, highlighting the extent to which the lack of systematic and extensive observation practices affects the 'reputation' of election observation. A postscript draws tentative links between the observation trends of the June 2000 parliamentary and the March 2002 presidential elections in Zimbabwe. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

329 Cameron, Sheila

Cultural production in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe 1984-1991 / Sheila Cameron - In: *Critical Arts:* (2002), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 76-93 : fig.

Using a naturalistic paradigm, this article explores influences on cultural policies and production in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, in the decade after independence. The work is based on published documents, unpublished archives and the lived experience. While teaching science in Bulawayo in 1984-1996, the author was involved as an amateur in the organization and management of a wide variety of cultural productions. The article discusses cultural politics and policies around the Bulawayo Music Revival Show 1987 and the Zimbabwe Union of Musicians, introducing a mimetic treatment. It constructs a theoretical framework in terms of tacit policies, proto-policies and documented policies to analyse adaptive processes among cultural workers implementing plans and policies, before presenting evidence and examples. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

330 Freeman, Linda

South Africa's Zimbabwe policy : unravelling the contradictions / Linda Freeman - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies:* (2005), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 147-172.

Few issues have provoked as much controversy for South Africa's President Mbeki as the support which his government has given to the embattled regime of President Mugabe in Zimbabwe, particularly his land reform policy. The contradictions appear to be powerful: the South African government has backed a regime in Zimbabwe which has compromised the goals of its own macroeconomic strategy and its vision for continental renewal. This paper argues that a significant factor in shaping the South African

government's approach to Zimbabwe has been its desire to be more in tune with continental opinion. At the same time, however, the policy on Zimbabwe has posed difficulties for the South African government's relationship with the West. Another factor explaining the direction of the South African government's policy on Zimbabwe emerges out of a set of legacies within South Africa itself: from the liberation struggle, from contending forces which emerged out of the transition, and from enduring class and racial inequalities in income and ownership, especially of land. The future ability of the South African State to develop an effective foreign policy for the region and continent will depend not only on how South African leaders and State institutions confront the crisis of the day but also on how they manage the contradictions posed by both regional and global imbalance. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 Hartnack, Andrew

'My life got lost' : farm workers and displacement in Zimbabwe / Andrew Hartnack - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies:* (2005), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 173-192.

Based on three months of fieldwork in 2004 in Zimbabwe, this paper examines the impact of displacement on farm workers following the countrywide land invasions from early 2000 to late 2004. The government's controversial 'Fast Track Land Reform' programme has seen an estimated 330,000 black Zimbabweans move onto 11 million hectares of former white-owned commercial farmland since February 2000, leading to the displacement of approximately 1 million people, mainly farm workers and their families. Both empirical and qualitative in nature, the study takes one community of farm workers as a case study. It presents four examples, all from Muhacha, an overcrowded semiformal settlement on the outskirts of Harare, and draws out the complexities of workers' displacement experiences, which depend on a wide range of factors, such as age, gender, education and skills, religious affiliation, migratory and political history, foreign or local origins, position in the farm hierarchy, urban linkages and stage of the domestic cycle. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

332 Jeater, Diana

Imagining Africans: scholarship, fantasy, and science in colonial administration, 1920s Southern Rhodesia / by Diana Jeater - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2005), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 1-26.

Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) had no system of indirect rule and its 'native policy' was not directed from London, but by local officials, who, from 1923 onward, were answerable to local white settlers. The thinking that underpinned their 'native policy' was

determined by their perceptions of African culture, aspirations and potential, and their own aspirations for the indigenous populations. Their models of African society drew on ideas from their European cultural backgrounds. They perceived Africans through many different lenses - the Bible, the classics, popular fiction, popular history, and social/ethnographic theory. Most of these lenses distorted rather than clarified their view of the African people. By the early 1920s publications emerged that were designed to make the internal knowledge of the Native Affairs Department (NAD) more widely available to new recruits, ethnographers and the white settlers who, after 1923, had control over the government budget that funded the department. These publications expose the ways in which whites imagined Africans, and the stories that they told each other about them. They also expose how poorly these images equipped the NAD to understand growing African engagement with the modern world. This paper focuses on the 'Native Affairs Department Annual' (NADA), which began publication in 1923, and on the ethnographic texts produced by members of the department during that period. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

333 Msindo, Enocent

Language and ethnicity in Matabeleland : Ndebele-Kalanga relations in Southern Zimbabwe, 1930-1960 / by Enocent Msindo - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2005), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 79-103 : krt.

The Ndebele and Kalanga people inhabit the largely neglected, dry, but politically assertive region of Matabeleland (southern Zimbabwe). Today it would seem that both Ndebele and Kalanga have developed a joint political community, but this development is often mistaken for a joint ethnicity. Focusing on the period from the 1930s to 1960, this paper examines the relations between the Kalanga and Ndebele peoples based on the way these two groups have developed and expressed their ethnic identities through language, since language difference provides an anchor for ethnic identity. To the Kalanga, debates about Tjikalanga were born out of their quest for ethnic revival and the desire to contain an expanding Ndebele identity. The Ndebele themselves were divided between those who advocated the use of Zulu, believing that language to be the root of their society, and those who preferred Sindebele for the same reasons. Such debates illustrate different social and moral standpoints about the meaning of being Ndebele, or of being Kalanga. The paper contributes to a revision of the constructivist perspective on ethnicity. By concentrating their attention on elite interactions in the construction of ethnicity, scholars of constructivism ignore the role of African commoners in the social construction of ethnicity in the colonial era. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

334 Pottie, David

Parliamentary elections in Zimbabwe, 2000 / by David Pottie - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 61-70 : tab.

The 2000 general election in Zimbabwe promised change, not only in the form of the rising strength of the first substantial opposition to ZANU-PF in Zimbabwe's 20 years of independence, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), but also by raising the possibility of succession from within ZANU-PF. In the event, the election was marked by neither an MDC victory, nor an immediate shake-up within the ruling party hierarchy. The present article reviews the political background to the elections, the electoral system, the contested electoral administration, pre-election violence, election preparations, party campaigns, election observers, election day and results. Zimbabwe now has its first-ever strong opposition. However, for the future many administrative and legal issues remain to be settled. The delineation of roles between the Electoral Supervisory Commission (ESC) and the registrar-general is unclear and the lack of resources for the ESC makes it a very weak electoral institution. The difficulties surrounding the accreditation of observers reinforced the very real power of elements in the bureaucracy loyal to ZANU-PF. The absence of public consultation and accountability in all aspects of the electoral process suggests little willingness on the part of the Zimbabwean government to reform its electoral practices. The fact that voter turnout continues to decline is worrying, and continued land invasions and intimidation in by-elections following the 2000 election do not augur well for the future. [ASC Leiden abstract]

335 Sachikonye, Lloyd M.

Solidarity & Africa in the new century / Lloyd M. Sachikonye - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 649-656.

This paper provides a synopsis of the changing content and forms of international solidarity since the 1970s. Solidarity responses have shaped, and themselves been affected by, developments both in the developing countries (struggles against colonialism and apartheid; stagnation of economic growth and democratization; conflicts and civil war) and in the industrialized and developed heartlands (the end of the Cold War, the imposition of neoliberal reforms). In this context, the formation of a global forum of social movements - the World Social Forum - in 2000 was a major development. In Africa, there has been a proliferation of social movements and NGOs, but most remain organizationally weak. While the international and regional contexts of solidarity have undergone change, most of the issues around which it has been mobilized remain the same: poverty and redistribution; democracy and human rights; citizenship, migration

and labour rights; as well as the role of academia (national and international) in forging solidarity. In conclusion, the paper examines how these issues are reflected at the national level in Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Thompson, Guy

Cultivating conflict: agricultural 'betterment', the Native Land Husbandry Act (NLHA) and ungovernability in colonial Zimbabwe, 1951-1962 / Guy Thompson - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 3, p.1-39.

In the 1950s, the white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe) launched an ambitious development scheme for peasant agriculture in the reserves, known as the Native Land Husbandry Act (NLHA). It was abandoned in 1962 in the face of massive rural opposition. This paper explores the key provisions of this surprising scheme and its origins in the political economy of the colony and the contradictory interests of the settler community. It then looks at why Africans rejected the measure, arguing that the NLHA undermined key peasant strategies for production, environmental management, and survival in the colonial order. Peasants initially tried to evade the impositions of the scheme, but then became defiant as the State tried to coerce them into following the law. Protests spread throughout the country, creating a state of ungovernability that threatened white rule. These developments played a key role in rural mobilization and the emergence of land-based nationalism in Zimbabwe, factors that continue to shape the political and social landscape today. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

337 Uzodike, Ufo Okeke

Between Scylla and Charybdis : challenges facing South African policy on Zimbabwe / Ufo Okeke Uzodike and Varusha Naidoo - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 33-54.

South African officials have been forced since 2000 to wrestle with difficult and emotive events in Zimbabwe, where President Robert Mugabe's land reform policies have attracted domestic and international condemnation and opposition. The popular perception within South Africa is that President Thabo Mbeki's government has been exceptionally soft on Mugabe's ZANU-PF government. As this paper shows, although the shift to a postapartheid society has created the context of a South African foreign policy that is shaped by a new culture of human rights, it remains an interest-based and pragmatic activity rather than an exercise in the projection of ethical values or ideological principles. Although President Mbeki now appears to have modified his 'quietly quietly'

approach in favour of a harder stance - or, at least a more critical posture -, hopes for a dramatic shift in South Africa's policy towards Zimbabwe need to be tempered by an awareness that South African foreign policy is constrained by a wide range of internal and external factors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

338 Van Niekerk, G.J.

Law, anthropology and land reform in southern African: the case of Zimbabwe / G.J. Van Niekerk - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 99-105.

Legal pluralism and the tension caused by conflicting values underlying the Zimbabwean legal order impacted in particular on issues relating to land. Historically, the fundamental incomprehension of indigenous law and custom and a firm belief in the superiority of the Western concept of individual land ownership led to the displacement of African farmers from productive land. The dissatisfaction of the landless black majority culminated in the liberation struggle. Although the Zimbabwean Constitution made provision for land reform, more than twenty years after independence in 1980 the vast majority of the black population still had no access to land. Farm invasions, backed by the executive, commenced in February 2000. State initiatives to resolve the land crisis have shown an increasing denial of the rule of law. Attempts by the courts to resolve the conflict have failed. The prevailing crisis is not merely the result of the conflict of Western and African values regarding land. The protection of human dignity forms an integral part of both the Western and the African concepts of legality. A land reform programme will gain legitimacy if steered by underlying postulates which reflect the values of the heterogeneous Zimbabwean society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

339 Chirwa, Danwood Mzikenge

Privatisation of water in southern Africa : a human rights perspective / Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal:* (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 218-241.

Privatization in southern Africa has, since the 1990s, extended to the provision of basic services. Policies on water provision are directly linked to the enjoyment of such rights as the right to water, housing, life and health. This paper investigates and critiques arguments in favour of the assertion that the involvement of the private sector in the

provision of basic services can enhance the enjoyment of human rights. It argues that evidence supporting an affirmative contribution of privatization in this regard is scanty and at best speculative. While privatization as a policy per se may not be objectionable, human rights law prescribes standards to which privatization measures must conform. Southern African countries have certain socioeconomic rights obligations emanating from CESCR (Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and their domestic constitutions. Privatization does not mean a delegation of State obligations in relation to human rights, although the question of privatization has reinforced the call for the recognition of human rights obligations of private actors as well. Some of the obligations that States have in the context of the privatization of water are explored. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

340 Dreyer, J.

Sebetoane's long march - a history of the Makololo (1823-1851) / J. Dreyer, Stella E. Kilby - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 1/2, p. 1-15 : foto's, krt.

At the onset of the 'difaqane' on the southern Highveld (South Africa) in 1822, the Bafokeng tribe of Sebetoane was uprooted from their ancestral lands at Kurutlele, or Biddulphsberg, near present-day Seneka, Free State. Subsequently, Sebetoane led them on a journey that was to last for approximately sixteen years and take them over nearly 5,000 kilometres across veld, desert and swamp, searching for a "place of tranquillity" in which to settle. Eventually known as Makololo, the tribe reached the heart of Barotseland (Zambia). On the way they had to fight many battles, winning most, but occasionally losing all their cattle. Despite these hardships and suffering, Sebetoane managed to hold his people together and to enrich the tribe. Feared even by the Ndebele of the notorious Mzilikazi, Sebetoane became one of the most powerful chiefs of his time in southern Africa. This essay details the journey of the Makololo, their stay along the Zambezi and the eventual decline of the tribe. Bibliogr., gloss., sum. [Journal abstract]

341 Matlosa, Khabele

Political culture and democratic governance in southern Africa / Khabele Matlosa - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 85-112 : tab.

The interface of political culture and democratic governance has not been thoroughly explored and problematized in the democracy debate in the Southern African region today. The current debate has tended to focus more on elections and electoral systems, by default leaving out culture in the discourse. This article is an attempt to bring political

culture back in. This is extremely crucial for democratic practice. The main thrust of the paper is that a culture of political violence and instability in the region is explicable in terms of the structural make-up of the region's political economy and not so much in terms of the level of institutionalization of governance itself as some modernization theorists would like us to believe. Although elections and electoral systems do, to some degree, have a bearing on stability or lack of it, political culture does play a role in regime legitimacy or lack thereof. Political violence and the multivariate conflicts that have marked the region's political landscape and that have been prompted by resource distribution, ideological contestation, social differentiation along class, gender, ethnic and racial cleavage, clearly have an enormous impact on the prospects for nurturing and consolidating democratic governance in Southern Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

342 Basarwa

Basarwa (Khoe and San) studies in Botswana / ed. by Onalenna Doo Selolwane & Sidsel Saugestad. - Gaborone : University of Botswana, 2002. - P. 71-184. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Pula, ISSN 0256-2316 ; vol. 16, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue, edited and introduced by Onalenna Doo Selolwane and Sidsel Saugestad, presents examples of current research into San/Basarwa issues undertaken by staff at or associated with the University of Botswana. The papers and research notes illustrate issues of topical interest such as land rights, power relations, culture and identity, the meaning of development, democracy and human rights as well as the underlying social conflicts and contradictions in government policies. Papers: Power and powerlessness: when support becomes overbearing : the case of outsider activism in the resettlement issue of the Basarwa of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, by Sethunya Tshepho Mphinyane; Bugakhwe San community of Khwai: mapping its own territory, by Maitseo M.M. Bolaane; 'Mapping the land' in Gudigwa: a history of Bugakhwe territoriality, by Michael Taylor; Past and present perspectives on the sustainable use of wildlife resources among Basarwa communities in Ngamiland district, Botswana: the case of Khwai and Mababe, by Joseph E. Mbaiwa; The Remote Area Development Programme and the integration of Basarwa into the mainstream of Botswana society, by Chadzimula Molebatsi; Markets and social exclusion: postcolony and San deprivation in Botswana, by Teedzani Davis Thapelo; Shifting identities in eastern Khoe: ethnic and language endangerment, by A.M. Chebanne. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Makgala, Christian John

The relationship between Kenneth Koma and the Botswana Democratic Party, 1965-2003 / Christian John Makgala - In: *African Affairs:* (2005), vol. 104, no. 415, p. 303-323.

This article assesses the weaknesses of opposition in Botswana through the case of Kenneth Koma, the influential President of the Botswana National Front (BNF) from 1977 to 2001. This is done by examining the perception that from 1997 Koma's relationship with the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) destabilized and weakened the opposition in the country. The article challenges a view, held by some of his detractors in the opposition, that his leadership style was out of tune with global trends. It also argues that what some people have viewed as 'tribalism' - the domination of the BDP leadership by members of the Bangwato tribe (of which Koma is also a member) - seems to be primarily a matter of expediency. This alleged tribalism is used by Koma's critics as a smear. The article analyses the relationship between Koma and the BDP at both political and personal levels. At the political level, Koma's failure to keep the BNF united has been capitalized on by the BDP to tighten its grip on power. At the personal level, Koma has used his connections in the BDP to advantage in his business dealings. Koma's cult status and his personal and political choices have therefore significantly contributed to de facto one-party rule in Botswana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Makgala, Christian John

Taxation in the tribal areas of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1899-1957 / Christian John Makgala - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 279-303 : krt., tab.

This essay examines, through taxation, the relationship between British colonial administrators, Tswana Dikgosi (chiefs) and their subjects in the Bechuanaland Protectorate (now Botswana) from 1899 to 1957. Taxation in Bechuanaland was characterized by consultation among colonial government officials, Tswana Dikgosi and their subjects, and this helped to avert serious confrontation of a kind experienced elsewhere in British Africa. In the main, the negotiated manner in which Bechuanaland became a British territory played a major part in shaping the subsequent relations between the British and the locals. This enabled locals at least to tolerate taxation. Taxation also had crucial political significance to the Dikgosi. This was enhanced by the Tswana succession system - primogeniture -, which worked to their advantage whenever the British sought to replace them. Taxation was one arena where this was demonstrated. However, methods to extract tax from taxpayers were sometimes harsh

and led to political unrest and socioeconomic hardship for some sections of the society. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

345 Mokomane, Zitha

Formation of cohabiting unions in Botswana : a qualitative study / Zitha Mokomane - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies:* (2005), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 193-214.

The traditional Tswana social organization system had no place for unions in which couples cohabited without the approval of their respective families or descent groups. Recent studies, however, reveal an upward trend in the prevalence of cohabitation or people who live together outside of marriage. This paper uses qualitative data from interviews with 36 male and female cohabitants to examine the factors that may lie behind the decision to form cohabiting unions in contemporary Botswana. The data were collected in the urban town of Lobatse and a rural village in the Ngwaketse district in 2002. They indicate that there are various types of cohabitants, who can be distinguished by how rapidly they established their current cohabiting unions. Cultural and structural changes that create constraints to marriage, rather than a deliberate rejection of marriage as an institution, underlie the increased prevalence of this lifestyle in Botswana. Given that most cohabitants are likely to be young, unemployed, to hold low status/low paying occupations, to be at entry-level incomes and to have no investments, the total costs of getting married are prohibitive and can be responsible for both the delay in marriage and the increase in cohabitation. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

346 Negro

El Negro and the Hottentot Venus: issues of repatriation. - Gaborone : University of Botswana, 2002. - P. 1-69. : foto. ; 24 cm. - (Pula, ISSN 0256-2316 ; vol. 16, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Two famous dead bodies of southern Africans were on public display in European museums for the best part of two centuries. The stuffed and dessicated body of Le Betjouana (born c. 1803, died 1830/1831) stood first in a Paris taxidermy emporium and later travelled to Spain, where it was displayed under the cognomen of El Negro for most of the 20th century. The skeleton, assorted body parts, and bloated plaster cast of the body of Sara Baartman (c. 1789-1816), known as 'La Venus hottentote', remained in Paris from her death in 1816 up to 2002. They were prime exhibits in the great national museums of Paris. This special issue contains papers read at a Workshop on the Repatriation of El Negro, convened by the Department of History at the University of

Botswana, in May 2001. Three areas of academic interest were identified, viz. the growth and persistence of 'pseudo-scientific' racism; 19th and 20th-century Western developments in viewing the human body as a 'spectacle' and the increasing commodification of the display of human bodies; and different ideas in different times and cultures about the sanctity or profanity of the display of dead human beings. Contributions: Dead bodies on display: El Negro in cross-cultural perspective, by Bruce Bennett; Missing persons, stolen bodies and issues of patrimony: the El Negro story, by Alinah Kelo Segobye; One body playing many parts: le Betjouana, el Negro, and il Bosquimano, by Neil Parsons; More notes on the Verreaux brothers, by Miquel Molina; El Negro, el Niño, witchcraft and the absence of rain, by Jan-Bart Gewald; The only good Bushman, by Kenneth Good; Repatriation, indigenous peoples, and development lessons from Africa, North America, and Australia, by Robert K. Hitchcock. [ASC Leiden abstract]

347 Solo, Kholisani

The role of the Public and Judicial Service Commissions in Botswana / Kholisani Solo - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 69-99.

This article examines the Public Service Commission and the Judicial Service Commission in Botswana, in particular their role and their impact on security of employment. It concludes that the present Public Service Commission in Botswana has been stripped of most of its powers. It can no longer appoint or recruit personnel into the public service. It has no power to discipline or remove a public servant from office. All matters that are crucial to the career of a public servant have been relocated in the Director of Public Service Management, who cannot realistically be seen as impartial and independent. The Judicial Service Commission in Botswana appears to be a powerful institution. However, while judges enjoy considerable security of tenure, their more junior officers (magistrates) have limited protection. A comparison of the Botswanan institutions with their counterparts in South Africa suggests lessons for improvement. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

348 Volz, Stephen

European missionaries and the development of Tswana identity / Stephen Volz - In: *Le Fait missionnaire:* (2004), no. 15, p. 96-128 : krt.

Through their long years of residence among Tswana people and their development of written forms of Tswana languages, missionaries became acknowledged by other Europeans as experts on Tswana culture. Their notions of Tswana ethnicity became

incorporated into European understandings of Africans and, eventually, into Tswana understandings of themselves. The development of Tswana identity began long before colonialism, and not just in the minds of Europeans but as a product of the interaction and changing relationships among different groups of people, both European and African. Although during the nineteenth century Tswana people identified themselves primarily as belonging to different 'merafe' (chiefdoms or tribes) and not as 'Tswana', overlapping ancestries and periodic reconfigurations of 'merafe' had nevertheless produced a common culture and numerous political and other ties between their members. In the nineteenth century, Tswana increasingly identified themselves in contrast to Europeans and other Africans, culminating in the development of Tswana nationalism during the colonial era. Certainly, Tswana identity has been invented, but it is an ongoing process that has involved mutliple actors and circumstances. This article takes a closer look at the role of European missionaries - the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Paris Missionary Society, the Hermannsburger Lutherans and the Berlin Missionary Society - in that process prior to the colonial era. 'Tswana' in this article refers to those people and cultures in the nineteenth century that eventually also became classified as 'Western Sotho', located mostly in what is today northwestern South Africa and eastern Botswana. Bibiogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

349 Elklit, Jørgen

Lesotho 2002 : Africa's first MMP elections / by Jorgen Elklit - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 1-10 : tab.

On 25 May 2002 Lesotho became the first African country to test the mixed member proportional (MMP) electoral model in a parliamentary election. The MMP electoral system links the allocation of parliamentary seats in a two-tier system through a compensatory linkage mechanism, whereby some sort of overall proportionaltiy is aimed at, while at the same time a considerable share of the parliamentary seats are (still) returned from (plurality/majority) elections in single-member constituencies. MMP performed well, as the level of disproportionality between vote and seat shares declined dramatically compared to previous elections. The level of disproportionality would have been even lower, however, had it not been for some of the decisions taken with respect to the number of seats in two categories: the surplus seats and the electoral threshold. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

350 Letsika, Qhalehang

The inherent jurisdiction of the superior courts and urgent applications / Qhalehang Letsika - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 161-175.

In the recent case of The Commander LDF & Anor v Matela, the Lesotho Court of Appeal ruled that it does not suffice for counsel, in urgent applications, to merely certify that the matter is urgent. The court held that the reasons for the alleged urgency must be shortly stated. The present author argues that the court's approach is not supported by the legislation defining the powers of the High Court, on the one hand, and that of the Court of Appeal, on the other. While a superior court has an inherent jurisdiction to exercise its jurisdiction to protect its character as a court of law administering justice impartially, the legislature has considerably and in express terms curtailed this jurisdiction in the context of the Court of Appeal. The various statutes give the Chief Justice exclusive powers to make rules for legal practice and procedures to be followed in the High Court and the lower courts. In light of the provisions of these pieces of legislation, it is questionable whether the Court of Appeal can prescribe the practice directions for matters that are litigated in the High Court. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

351 Makoa, Francis K.

The notion of inclusive democracy : what is new, and has Lesotho, with its reformed electoral system, edged any closer to this ideal? / Francis K. Makoa - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 229-240.

Contemporary discourse on democracy and democratization stress the extent to which citizens as a whole participate in governance and the way they do this. Competitiveness thus ultimately has to give way to or ensure accommodation for minorities - naturally or socially constructed - in political decisionmaking processes. This type of political participation has acquired the rather controversial appellation of "inclusive democracy". However, the concept of inclusive democracy is contested, being difficult to operationalize or to assign empirical referents. The author explores the concept, asking what is new that it conveys and whether Lesotho's reformed electoral system has advanced the country any closer to the ideal of inclusive democracy. The proportional representation system introduced and used in the 2002 elections encountered stiff resistance. Yet it is an important means of assuaging the opposition. But defined simply in terms of expanded membership of the legislature, inclusive democracy offers nothing beyond participation in this institution. Moreover, because it ultimately uses the majority

rule principle, it is not necessarily better than the first-past-the-post model. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Mosito, Kananelo E.

A comparative assessment of the likely effect of "the Bercusson's statute" on the British and Lesotho law on picketing / Kananelo E. Mosito - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 101-122.

The principles embodied in the Lesotho Labour Code are essentially those deriving from United Kingdom labour legislation. Thus any meaningful assessment of the likely effect of "the Bercusson's statute" on the Lesotho labour law on picketing must also consider the position on picketing in English law. Bercusson submitted that a "statute which in principle prohibited the employer from carrying on his operation in the circumstances of a trade dispute would resolve the problems of picketing to a large extent" (1977). Having examined the meaning, nature and purpose of picketing and the broader context of UK labour law, the author finds that the Bercusson's statute does not resolve the many problems raised by picketing as a form of industrial action. He compares Lesotho's approach to picketing. In Lesotho there is a very limited right to strike. The law barely tolerates the liberty to organize, strike and picket. If the intention is to protect pickets, and to favour an employee-friendly industrial relations system, the Bercusson's statute should not be adopted. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

353 Nyanguru, A.C.

Income support and the promotion of the rights of the elderly in Lesotho / A.C. Nyanguru - In: *African Anthropologist:* (2003), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 154-179 : tab.

Due to social change in Lesotho, the family institution is no longer able to care for all its members, especially the elderly, the sick and the disabled. The poverty of old people translates into poor health and nutrition, high levels of risk, problems of generating income, acute difficulties in sustaining burdens brought by HIV and AIDS, migration, conflict, and the loss of land-based assets, violence and psychological pressures. This paper reports on a study based on a questionnaire conducted among a sample of 150 persons aged 60 years and above, drawn from an urban area (Maseru) and among the rural residents of Berea and Roma (30-40 km from Maseru). The study showed that slightly less than three-quarters of the rural elderly and slightly more than half of the urban elderly had incomes less than the minimum wage. Urban incomes were higher. Two-fifths of the respondents were unemployed, with an equal number mostly employed in manual and low paying jobs. A number depended largely on remittances or charity.

There were no significant differences in satisfaction with incomes between the rural and urban elderly in spite of the significant differences in the same category. The policy implications of the findings are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

354 Sakoane, Sakoane

The Latimer House guidelines on preserving the independence of parliamentarians : constitutional and legal guarantees in Lesotho / Sakoane Sakoane - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 39-69.

The Latimer House guidelines, formulated at Latimer House in Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom, in 1998, include recommendations intended to secure the functional independence of members of parliament from their respective political parties. In Commonwealth Africa, a number of factors militate against parliamentarians' independence and may lead to a failure on the part of MPs to distinguish the interests of their parties from true constituency requirements and the broader national interest. These factors span a wide spectrum ranging from the distribution of legislative powers, control of freedom of speech and debates by the speakers of parliaments, to lack of legislative initiative and inhibitions of party loyalty. The author reviews the theory and practice in Lesotho with respect to parliamentarians' security of tenure, parliamentary vacancies and locus standi, freedom of speech and protection of speech in parliament. He concludes that, by and large, the necessary constitutional and legal framework to protect the independence of parliamentarians and cultivate parliamentary practices that will make the executive and general public administration accountable to parliament and the public is in place. However, there is a need for the effective operationalization of a system of re-call. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

355 Shava, P.V.

The situation of the arts in Lesotho : perceptions, roles, functions and institutional reforms / P.V. Shava - In: *Lesotho Law Journal:* (2000), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 241-273 : fig.

Cultural groups in Lesotho appear to be disparate, discrete, fragmented and, in some cases, dysfunctional. The government, through its Department of Culture, should be more involved in the cultural life of Lesotho. Moreover, there is a need to coordinate, collectivize and unify the various groups of art by gathering them under the aegis of a national council of arts and culture. However, mainly because of administrative and developmental weaknesses, neither the Lesotho Academy of Arts (LAA) nor the Art House Association of Lesotho (THAHA), at present the two dominant associations, qualify for such an all-embracing function. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NAMIBIA

356 Tvedten, Inge

'A town is just a town': poverty and social relations of migration in Namibia / Inge Tvedten - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2004), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 393-423 : tab.

Despite the urbanization of poverty and the dismal future awaiting the majority of town dwellers in southern Africa, urbanization rates have not slowed down. Based on field research in Namibia, this article argues that urban migration should be seen as part of a complex coping strategy involving both rural and urban social units. Urban-rural social links are central to the decision to move, as well as to coping strategies once settled in town. Focusing on the social relations of migration reveals how increasing urban poverty weakens these links as people cannot fill them with material content and live up to social and cultural expectations. The gradual weakening of the urban and rural links reaches a cut-off point beyond which they are difficult to repair - questioning the assumption that migration is a central element in the livelihoods of poor as well as rich households in developing countries. The first part of the article places the issue of urban migration into a theoretical perspective; the second part gives an overview of urban Namibia; and the third part focuses on the nature of urban migration and urban-rural links with particualr reference to the capital Windhoek and the town of Oshakati in northern Namibia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

357 Makgetlaneng, Sehlare

South African economic and trade policy in Africa : a critical analysis / Sehlare Makgetlaneng - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 87-107 : tab.

This paper analyses the dynamics of South African economic and trade policy in Africa in the post-settler colonial era. The dynamics of South African economic and trade policy in Africa are situated within the country's position in a hierarchy of economic, political, financial, technological, trade and military international power relations. South Africa's intermediate position in international power relations helps to explain why South Africa's trade and economic relations with the rest of Africa are increasingly in favour of South Africa. Its Africa economic and trade policy is the product of this position. Discussing the strategic importance of other African countries to South Africa's economic and trade

interests, the paper also discusses the reality that the sociopolitical and economic policies of other African countries - particularly those of Southern Africa - enabled South Africa to achieve its economic and trade objectives throughout the continent. It concludes by indicating the enormous privileges and advantages South Africa enjoys in its economic and trade relations with the rest of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Maaba, Brown Bavusile

Alternative schooling for South Africans : notes on the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, 1978-1992 / by Brown Bavusile Maaba - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 289-308.

South African education was dramatically affected by the 1954 introduction of Bantu Education, a set of apartheid policies aimed at confining blacks to ethnically organized, predominantly nontechnical and nonscientific schooling. Under those circumstances, the ANC recognized the growing need to establish an alternative form of education where free and critical thinking would be emphasized. With the outbreak of the Soweto uprising in 1976, the then-exiled ANC received scores of young people who had fled South Africa and put in place an alternative school aimed at counteracting Bantu Education. Thus came about the 1978 birth of Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (Somafco) in Tanzania, which became the ANC school for exiled youth and for the children of exiled activists at Mazimbu, near Morogoro. At the time of its closing in 1992, 'Mazimbu' had grown to include a preprimary and primary school, a secondary school, a farm, a furniture factory, and other divisions that helped support the school. After an overview of the school's establishment, four aspects are examined: the Tanzanian context, the curriculum (including its problems), attempts to combat ethnic tensions, and student politics. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

359 Freeman, Linda

South Africa's Zimbabwe policy : unravelling the contradictions / Linda Freeman - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies:* (2005), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 147-172.

Few issues have provoked as much controversy for South Africa's President Mbeki as the support which his government has given to the embattled regime of President Mugabe in Zimbabwe, particularly his land reform policy. The contradictions appear to be powerful: the South African government has backed a regime in Zimbabwe which has compromised the goals of its own macroeconomic strategy and its vision for continental renewal. This paper argues that a significant factor in shaping the South African government's approach to Zimbabwe has been its desire to be more in tune with

continental opinion. At the same time, however, the policy on Zimbabwe has posed difficulties for the South African government's relationship with the West. Another factor explaining the direction of the South African government's policy on Zimbabwe emerges out of a set of legacies within South Africa itself: from the liberation struggle, from contending forces which emerged out of the transition, and from enduring class and racial inequalities in income and ownership, especially of land. The future ability of the South African State to develop an effective foreign policy for the region and continent will depend not only on how South African leaders and State institutions confront the crisis of the day but also on how they manage the contradictions posed by both regional and global imbalance. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

360 Uzodike, Ufo Okeke

Between Scylla and Charybdis : challenges facing South African policy on Zimbabwe / Ufo Okeke Uzodike and Varusha Naidoo - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 33-54.

South African officials have been forced since 2000 to wrestle with difficult and emotive events in Zimbabwe, where President Robert Mugabe's land reform policies have attracted domestic and international condemnation and opposition. The popular perception within South Africa is that President Thabo Mbeki's government has been exceptionally soft on Mugabe's ZANU-PF government. As this paper shows, although the shift to a postapartheid society has created the context of a South African foreign policy that is shaped by a new culture of human rights, it remains an interest-based and pragmatic activity rather than an exercise in the projection of ethical values or ideological principles. Although President Mbeki now appears to have modified his 'quietly quietly' approach in favour of a harder stance - or, at least a more critical posture -, hopes for a dramatic shift in South Africa's policy towards Zimbabwe need to be tempered by an awareness that South African foreign policy is constrained by a wide range of internal and external factors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

361 Negro

El Negro and the Hottentot Venus: issues of repatriation. - Gaborone : University of Botswana, 2002. - P. 1-69. : foto. ; 24 cm. - (Pula, ISSN 0256-2316 ; vol. 16, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Two famous dead bodies of southern Africans were on public display in European museums for the best part of two centuries. The stuffed and dessicated body of Le Betjouana (born c. 1803, died 1830/1831) stood first in a Paris taxidermy emporium and

later travelled to Spain, where it was displayed under the cognomen of El Negro for most of the 20th century. The skeleton, assorted body parts, and bloated plaster cast of the body of Sara Baartman (c. 1789-1816), known as 'La Venus hottentote', remained in Paris from her death in 1816 up to 2002. They were prime exhibits in the great national museums of Paris. This special issue contains papers read at a Workshop on the Repatriation of El Negro, convened by the Department of History at the University of Botswana, in May 2001. Three areas of academic interest were identified, viz. the growth and persistence of 'pseudo-scientific' racism; 19th and 20th-century Western developments in viewing the human body as a 'spectacle' and the increasing commodification of the display of human bodies; and different ideas in different times and cultures about the sanctity or profanity of the display of dead human beings. Contributions: Dead bodies on display: El Negro in cross-cultural perspective, by Bruce Bennett; Missing persons, stolen bodies and issues of patrimony: the El Negro story, by Alinah Kelo Segobye; One body playing many parts: le Betjouana, el Negro, and il Bosquimano, by Neil Parsons; More notes on the Verreaux brothers, by Miquel Molina; El Negro, el Niño, witchcraft and the absence of rain, by Jan-Bart Gewald; The only good Bushman, by Kenneth Good; Repatriation, indigenous peoples, and development lessons from Africa, North America, and Australia, by Robert K. Hitchcock. [ASC Leiden abstract]

362 Volz, Stephen

European missionaries and the development of Tswana identity / Stephen Volz - In: *Le Fait missionnaire:* (2004), no. 15, p. 96-128 : krt.

Through their long years of residence among Tswana people and their development of written forms of Tswana languages, missionaries became acknowledged by other Europeans as experts on Tswana culture. Their notions of Tswana ethnicity became incorporated into European understandings of Africans and, eventually, into Tswana understandings of themselves. The development of Tswana identity began long before colonialism, and not just in the minds of Europeans but as a product of the interaction and changing relationships among different groups of people, both European and African. Although during the nineteenth century Tswana people identified themselves primarily as belonging to different 'merafe' (chiefdoms or tribes) and not as 'Tswana', overlapping ancestries and periodic reconfigurations of 'merafe' had nevertheless produced a common culture and numerous political and other ties between their members. In the nineteenth century, Tswana increasingly identified themselves in contrast to Europeans and other Africans, culminating in the development of Tswana nationalism during the colonial era. Certainly, Tswana identity has been invented, but it

is an ongoing process that has involved mutliple actors and circumstances. This article takes a closer look at the role of European missionaries - the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Paris Missionary Society, the Hermannsburger Lutherans and the Berlin Missionary Society - in that process prior to the colonial era. 'Tswana' in this article refers to those people and cultures in the nineteenth century that eventually also became classified as 'Western Sotho', located mostly in what is today northwestern South Africa and eastern Botswana. Bibiogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

363 Ambiguous

Ambiguous restructurings of post-apartheid Cape Town : the spatial form of socio-political change / ed. Christoph Haferburg, Jürgen Ossenbrügge. - Münster [etc.] : Lit, cop. 2003. - VIII, 188 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Afrikanische Studien ; 17) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 3-8258-6699-8 : £15.99

This collective volume includes revised papers presented at the workshop 'The spatial form of sociopolitical change: progress and prospects of post-apartheid Cape Town', that took place at the University of the Western Cape, in September 2001, as well as further contributions on urban change in Cape Town. The essays reflect a variety of aspects of urban development in South Africa as well as new restructuring efforts under way in Cape Town. Particular attention is paid to the wider meanings and implications of the various postapartheid planning instruments and urban renewal strategies such as the Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (MSDF), the Wetton-Lansdowne-Corridor and (Inner) City Improvement District and City Development Strategies (CDS). A focus on the question as to whether the 'apartheid city' is reproducing itself leads to an evaluation of whether current policies really counter societal imbalances. The essays illuminate possible pathways towards urban futures unfolding in a South African city in transition. Contributors: Patrick Bond, Christoph Haferburg, Marie Huchzermeyer, Antje Nahnsen, Jürgen Ossenbrügge, Edgar Pieterse, Steven Robins and Vanessa Watson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

364 Bank, Leslie

Comrades, cats and country boys: youth style, city streets and the politics of home in East London's townships, 1950-1998 / Leslie Bank - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 1/2, p. 29-41.

This article focuses on the changing identity politics and social position of youth in the townships of East London in the Eastern Cape of South Africa between the 1950s and the 1990s. It is centrally concerned with the fluid and changing relationships between different categories of youth in the city's locations over time. Three categories of youth receive particular attention: the 'oobrighty' or fashion conscious urban youth (also known as the Cats); the comrades or 'amaqabane', the political youth of the 1980s and 1990s; and the rural youth that flowed into the city from surrounding homelands. Arguing that the critical role of rural youth in urban transformation is often underplayed, the author shows that one of the reasons why the comrades in East London were able to consolidate power with such force in the 1980s was because they were able to break down older barriers. He also shows that the convergence of urban and rural youth identities and styles was reflected in the reconstruction of youth domesticity, especially with the large-scale adoption of 'ukuhlalisana' (living together outside marriage) as the preferred domestic style amongst both urban and rural youth in the 1980s. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

365 Bekker, J.C.

The official status of customary law : ten years later / J.C. Bekker - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 124-130.

The constitutional recognition of customary law in the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 200 of 1993 introduced a new phase in its application. The application is, however, subject to the Bill of Rights. To accomplish that the South African Law Reform Commission launched a project to harmonize customary law with common law. This article shows how the new status of customary law manifests itself in practice. It reviews the projects, legislation and bills emanating from the project, and summarizes the current position in regard to different fields of law, notably customary marriages, succession, common land tenure, traditional courts, and the administration of estates. In particular, it discusses the Communal Land Rights Bill (2003) introduced by the Department of Land Affairs to convert traditional land tenure into full ownership, the Code of Zulu Law which is on its way out, and the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 41 of 2003. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

366 Bhorat, Haroon

Employment, wages and skills development : firm-specific effects : evidence from a firm survey in South Africa/ Haroon Bhorat and Paul Lundall - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 5, p. 1022-1055 : tab.

The authors present information on the South African labour market which is embedded in the World Bank's Large Manufacturing Survey for the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area (GJMA). This survey went into the field in 1999. The authors extract data that highlights issues of firm-level skills development, skills acquisition and labour demand factors that are dictated by human capital attributes. The results show that firm size remains a critical and significant determinant of wages at the occupational level. Larger firms have been paying higher wages for workers in similar occupations. Firm size appears to be an important determinant in training and skills development issues as well, with small firms more likely not to undertake internal or external training than medium or large firms. Furthermore, for all occupations, barring labourers, a fairly high share of employers finds it hard to access appropriately trained and experienced workers. A crucial result relates to the relative unimportance which firms placed on universities as an important source of workers. Firms feel that private training colleges and technikons are the most valuable institutions of labour supply. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

367 Bhorat, Haroon

Labour market challenges in the post-apartheid South Africa / Haroon Bhorat - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 5, p. 940-977 : graf., tab.

The ability, or lack thereof, of the domestic economy to generate a sufficient quantum of jobs has constantly come under the scrutiny of South Africa's policymakers. This paper documents and identifies the key trends in the labour market for the period 1995-2002. The data show that the notion of 'jobless growth' for the South African economy is erroneous. The important caveat to this reasoning is that the labour force has simultaneously grown at a higher rate than employment. On the back of unspectacular economic growth, this result is not surprising. However, the cohort analysis of employment and labour absorption trends demonstrates that the labour market challenge cannot be overcome purely through the growth process. The paper also attests to the specific supply characteristics that identify the unemployed, with age and education level being important markers of joblessness. Finally, given the importance of household support to these zero earners in the labour market, the paper explores the relationship between the employed and unemployed at the household level. There is overwhelming evidence that the unemployed reside in poorer and more vulnerable households. The simultaneous existence of a skilled labour shortage and unskilled labour surplus points to the importance of adhering to a policy framework that emphasizes both the need to kick-start economic growth as well as ensuring that the

characteristics of the suppliers of labour match those in demand by growing sectors. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

368 Bischoff, Paul-Henri

External and domestic sources of foreign policy ambiguity: South African foreign policy and the projection of pluralist middle power / Paul-Henri Bischoff - In: *Politikon:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 183-201.

As a pluralist middle power, postapartheid South Africa seeks to generate successful foreign policy initiatives at bilateral, multilateral and regional levels in order to shape international outcomes. In this endeavour, it has three important political resources: a recognition of its geopolitical position and importance as a democratic yardstick and reformer; its acceptance of a transnational, neoliberal elite alliance; and, finally, recognition of its leadership role from forces wishing to challenge the policies of their respective political establishments in Africa. However, the international and domestic political environment which in the mid-1990s was favourable towards middle-power initiative and reform has narrowed. South Africa's currently ambiguous foreign-policy responses therefore stem from a combination of the growing tendency towards unilateralism at the international level, regional efforts to neutralize South Africa as a pluralist force - in and around NEPAD - and the absence of a national or domestic consensus on foreign policy. These constraints, coupled with scarce foreign policy resources, may, in the long term, necessitate a fundamental reorientation of South Africa's foreign policy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

369 Bond, Patrick

The ANC's 'Left Turn' & South African sub-imperialism / Patrick Bond - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 599-616.

The South African government is widely considered to play a progressive role in Africa and the world. Indeed, there was an expectation after the 2004 election that Pretoria would be part of a global backlash against neoliberalism. However, the radical rhetoric often emanating from Pretoria these days barely disguises its postapartheid record of promoting strategies which promote global integration. These include the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); 'normalized' bilateral military relations with the Pentagon and geopolitical alliances with Washington across Africa; trade liberalization; collaboration with Western financial power and facilitation of transnational capital in Africa; and opposition to demands for reparations for the West's apartheid-era profits. While some academic commentators have not yet grasped the essential nature

of this policy direction, activists in the African Social Forum networks have periodically demanded the adoption of alternative strategies. Their vision is grounded in values of social justice and international solidarity; Pretoria's appears to be merely sub-imperialist. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Bray, Rachel

Predicting the social consequences of orphanhood in South Africa / Rachel Bray - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 39-55 : tab.

This paper examines and questions the predictions found in the academic and policy literature of social breakdown in southern Africa in the wake of anticipated high rates of orphanhood caused by the AIDS epidemic. Analysis of the logic underlying these predictions reveals four causal relationships necessary to fulfil such dramatic and apocalyptic predictions: 1) high AIDS mortality rates will produce high numbers of orphans; 2) these orphans will become children who do not live in appropriate social environments to equip them for adult citizenship; 3) poor socialization will mean that children orphaned by AIDS will not live within society's moral codes (becoming, for example, street children or juvenile delinquents); 4) large numbers of such 'asocial' or 'antisocial' children will precipitate a breakdown in the social fabric. Evidence for each of these steps in the argument is scrutinized using available data from southern Africa and other regions that have moved further through the epidemic's cycle. The paper finds strong evidence for the first step, although variable definitions of 'orphan' make it difficult to draw accurate comparisons over time and space. Evidence for the second step is found to be mixed in terms of outcomes of AIDS orphanhood for child well-being. Moreover the argument takes little account of the social and economic environments onto which AIDS is mapped, including the economic fragility of households and pervading sociocultural patterns of child rearing. Data to substantiate the third step are anecdotal at best and no research is able to demonstrate a link between the long-term effects of AIDS orphanhood and rising rates of juvenile delinquency. Arguments made towards the fourth step are shown to be based heavily on notions of the 'correct' social and physical environments for children and on unsubstantiated fears of alternatives to these. There is no evidence from countries where numbers of AIDS orphans are already high to suggest that their presence is precipitating social breakdown. The paper argues that such apocalyptic predictions are unfounded and ill-considered. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Burawoy, Michael

From liberation to reconstruction : theory & practice in the life of Harold Wolpe / Michael Burawoy - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 102, p. 657-675.

Harold Wolpe (1925-1996) was an anti-apartheid activist and academic in South Africa, and in exile in the UK. Ten years after the inauguration of the Government of National Unity, the present author assesses the fate of Harold Wolpe's vision for a new South Africa, examining his texts not only to hold up Wolpe as an exemplary theorist, but also to demonstrate their contemporary relevance. Starting from Wolpe's 1985 statement of the relation between intellectuals and politics, the author interrogates Wolpe's three propositions: that social research should take as its point of departure the priority of the liberation movement; that the study of social consciousness should be left to political organs; and the equivalent position of politically committed intellectuals under liberation and reconstruction. He examines the first two propositions in relation to Wolpe's own 'theoretical practice', first in England and then in South Africa. This serves as the basis for assessing his third proposition - the political equivalence of liberation struggle and national reconstruction. The author argues that in the last years of his life Wolpe was groping toward an alternative vision of the intellectual as interpreter rather than as legislator. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

372 Cameron, Jenny

Integrated area development projects : working towards innovation and sustainability / Jenny Cameron, Nancy Odendaal and Alison Todes - In: *Urban Forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 311-339 : fig., tab.

This paper questions whether integrated area development (IAD) projects provide effective vehicles for achieving integrated and sustainable development, and whether they represent innovative forms of planning practice. It considers the conditions for success, focusing particularly on institutional issues, and the limits and constraints facing these projects. The paper, which is based on a literature review of international experience and local case studies, draws on a workshop held in Durban, South Africa, in 2001. Here, case studies of IAD projects in Brisbane, Australia (Logan City), Cape Town (Landsdowne Road) and Durban (Warwick Junction and Cato Manor) were discussed. It seems that planners and urban professionals are only beginning to develop innovative social and economic measures that address disadvantage and that are responsive to local conditions. Furthermore, the whole area of environmental sustainability is one that is yet to make a mark on the way IAD is practised. However, IAD is becoming

increasingly integrated across a number of dimensions. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

373 Casale, Daniela

'Two million net new jobs': a reconsideration of the rise in employment in South Africa, 1995-2003 / Daniela Casale, Colette Muller and Dorrit Posel - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 5, p. 978-1002 : graf., tab.

The authors evaluate the claim of the South African government that two million net new jobs were created between 1995 and 2003, drawing on the same data sources as those used to generate official estimates on employment. They first assess the validity of this finding, given the problems with measuring employment status consistently across the years using national household survey data. They show that, taken at face value, recorded employment did indeed increase by close to two million jobs over this eight-year period. Even if a sizeable part of this increase is real, however, they explain why it is likely that some portion is the result of changes in definitions and data capture. They argue further that in evaluating the government's claim of job creation there are other factors, beyond the verification of statistics, which need to be highlighted for a more complete picture of labour market trends in South Africa. Three factors are explored: the types of employment that have increased; the magnitude of the employment increase in relation to the growth in labour supply; and the changes in earnings that have accompanied the rise in employment. The authors conclude that claims of rising employment in South Africa cannot be assessed in isolation from a significantly larger rise in unemployment, the growth particularly of informal sector self-employment, and declining average real earnings chiefly among Africans. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

374 Challenge

The challenge of change : agriculture, land and the South African economy / ed. by Lieb Nieuwoudt and Jan Groenewald. - Pietermaritzburg : University of Natal Press, 2003. - XIV, 290 p. : fig, tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr,, index, noten.
ISBN 1-86914-032-x

This book, which was published to coincide with the 25th international conference of agricultural economists in Durban in August 2003, reviews policies and challenges in the agricultural economy in South Africa. It examines structure and production in agriculture, income and employment growth in rural areas, land distribution and agricultural marketing. The book also looks at water usage and food security, international trade and

agricultural finance, research and development policy and trade patterns in the Southern African Development Community. (SADC). Contributors: Gerhard Backeberg, Richard Bates, Gerhard Coetzee, Mark Darroch, Tommy Fényes, Gavin Fraser, Jan Groenewald, Sheryl Hendriks, André Jooste, Johann Kirsten, Frikkie Liebenberg, Mike Lyne, Charles Machethe, Moraka Makhura, Nico Meyer, Madime Mokoena, Nomakhaya Monde, Simphiwe Ngqangweni, Lieb Nieuwoudt, Gerald Ortmann, Howard K. Sigwele, Patrick Sokhela, Wim van Averbeke, Herman van Schalkwyk, Nick Vink. [ASC Leiden abstract]

375 Church, Joan

Children: some perspectives on their legal position and the development of indigenous law / Joan Church - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 119-123.

This article considers the position of children in South Africa under the new constitutional dispensation, as seen in comparative perspective and in the light of present and proposed legislation and of indigenous law. This is done with a view to possible legal reform in the private and public domain. The article discusses relevant case law and suggests that the development of indigenous law might be effected in accordance with the concept of 'ubuntu' and the values entrenched in the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 108 of 1996. 'Ubuntu' is seen as including, amongst others, the idea of group solidarity and the interdependence of members within the group. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Coertze, R.D.

Die optekening van inheemse reg in Suid-Afrika / R.D. Coertze - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 78-90.

Vanuit 'n oorsig oor die optekening van inheemse regstelsels in Suid-Afrika na 1960 word die navorsingsmetode wat gebruik is, beoordeel. Naas ses navorsingsverslae is 'n verdere 24 optekenings deur akademici onderneem. Die meeste van laasgenoemdes is sonder staatsteun uitgevoer. Die metode wat gebruik is, vergelyk gunstig met díe wat elders gebruik is. Die waarde van die studies is in hoofsaak op die akademiese terrein geleë. Oor die waarde vir die staatsadministrasie kan geredeneer word in die lig van onlangse wetgewing en voorgestelde wetsontwerpe waardeur die voortbestaan van inheemse regstelsels geïnhibeer word. Daar bestaan gevaar dat regshervorming van bo sonder openbare steun nie sal slaag nie. Bronnelys, samevatting in Afrikaans en Engels, verwysings. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

377 Connelly, Mark

Waging war: discourses of HIV/AIDS in South African media / Mark Connelly and Catriona Macleod - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 63-73 : graf., tab.

This paper explores a discourse of war against HIV/AIDS evident in the 'Daily Dispatch', a South African daily newspaper, from 1985 to 2000, and discusses the implications of this in terms of the way in which HIV/AIDS is constructed. The discursive framework of the war depends, fundamentally, on the personification of HIV/AIDS, in which agency is accorded to the virus, and which allows for its construction as the enemy. The war discourse positions different groups of subjects (the diseased body, the commanders, the experts, the ordinary citizens) in relations of power. The diseased body, which is the point of transmission, the polluter or infector, is cast as the 'Other', as a dark and threatening force. This takes on racialized overtones. The government takes on the role of commander, directing the war through policy and intervention strategies. Opposition to government is couched in a struggle discourse that dovetails with the overall framework of war. Medical and scientific understandings predominate in the investigative practices and expert commentary on the war, with alternative voices (such as those of people living with HIV/AIDS) being silenced. The ordinary citizen is incited to take on prevention and caring roles with a strong gendered overlay. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

378 De Beer, F.C.

Determining the merits of land claims: a challenge for the anthropologist / F.C. De Beer - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 131-142 : geneal., krt.

This article examines the determination of the merits of land claims in South Africa by anthropologists on the basis of the case of land claims in the Waterpoort Area of the Limpopo Province. These claims were lodged in accordance with the Restitution of Land Rights Act (Act 22 of 1994 as amended). The Act provides for the restitution of rights in land for persons or communities who had been deprived of land since 19 June 1913 when the Natives' Land Act took effect. The politically laden nature of a study of land rights, the possibility that the land claims could end in court and the fact that the interests of both the farm owners and the claimants are at stake, place a heavy responsibility on the shoulders of an anthropologist who investigates land claim issues. The investigation reported here revealed serious shortcomings in the processing and administration of land claims by the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner (RLCC), which must be addressed if the target date for the settlement of claims is to be reached by the end of 2005. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

379 Dewar, David

A conceptual framework for the formulation of an informal trader policy for South African towns and cities / David Dewar - In: *Urban Forum:* (2005), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-16.

The issue of informal trading can be a problematic one if not thought through. Conversely, a proactive informal trader policy can be an important urban management mechanism in transitionary economies. This paper develops a conceptual framework around which such a policy can be fleshed out in the context of urban areas in South Africa. First, the paper argues that, at the heart of equitable policy, lies the issue of balancing rights and obligations of informal traders. Next, it identifies a range of policy mechanisms that fall into two broad types: regulatory measures (general registration and regulatory measures; regulations relating to locationally-specific forms of trading, viz. residentially-based trading; economic centre-based trading; and tourist or recreationally-based trading) and stimulatory measures (the creation of markets; food centres; trading-related education; micro lending). Finally, the paper examines a number of institutional issues which require resolution in the implementation of any informal trader policy. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

380 Donaldson, Ronnie

Contesting the proposed rapid rail link in Gauteng / Ronnie Donaldson - In: *Urban Forum:* (2005), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 55-62 : krt.

Since the mid-1990s, the Johannesburg-Pretoria corridor has been the fastest growing development area in South Africa. In 2000 Premier Sam Shilowa announced the proposed development of a rapid rail system that would aim to restructure the conurbation's urban form and make it more sustainable. Since then, this project has attracted both criticism and support from the general public, business sector and local government authorities. The fiercest opposition against the train's alignment was in the country's capital city, Pretoria, where two stations are envisaged. The proposed Gautrain link was subject to an environmental impact assessment (EIA), spanning a year-long period (2002-2003). The record of decision was published in January 2004 and the project was approved giving consideration to some important issues emanating from the EIA. Among these are that the initial alignment would be modified, especially taking into consideration noise, aesthetic and heritage issues. The present paper provides a dual commentary on the Gautrain project in Pretoria. First, a brief look at the considerations used by the planners to identify the particular stations in the city illustrates some inconsistencies. Second, the paper provides an account of two 'communities' contesting the railway alignment proposals. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

381 Etherington, Norman
A tempest in a teapot? : nineteenth-century contests for land in South Africa's Caledon Valley and the invention of the 'mfecane' / by Norman Etherington - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 203-219 : krt.

The unresolved debate on the 'mfecane' in southern African history has been marked by general acceptance of the proposition that large-scale loss of life and disruption of settled society was experienced across the whole region. Attempts to quantify either the violence or mortality have been stymied by a lack of evidence. What apparently reliable evidence does exist describes small districts, most notably the Caledon Valley. In contrast to Julian Cobbing, who called the 'mfecane' an alibi for colonial-sponsored violence, this article argues that much documentation of conflict in the Caledon region consisted of various 'alibis' for African land seizures and claims in the 1840s and 1850s. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

382 Fick, Glenda
Constitutional constraints on South Africa's electoral system / by Glenda Fick - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 69-77.

This paper surveys the constitutional provisions pertinent to a future electoral system applicable to the election of South Africa's National Assembly and provincial legislatures. It also addresses court decisions relevant to these provisions. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996 requires that this electoral system "results, in general, in proportional representation". What exactly this provision means is unclear. It may be interpreted to allow a future electoral system to give effect to a degree of accountability while reducing the degree of proportionality. There is a range of electoral options available, resulting in higher and lower degrees of proportionality. The national legislation that will prescribe the electoral system for the 2004 elections should, taking all the constitutional requirements and the functional demands of the system into account, seek to achieve optimal proportionality. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

383 Freund, Bill
South Africa: a new nation-State in a globalising era / Bill Freund - In: *Transformation:* (2004), no. 56, p. 41-52.

Postapartheid South Africa came to life as a 'new' country in the midst of globalization. The author suggests that while the ANC government has been won over by the need for participation in globalizing economic institutions such as membership in the World Trade

Organization, with macroeconomic policies aiming at high interest rates, an autonomous Reserve Bank, low State indebtedness and the reduction of import tariff barriers, it has simultaneously, contradictorily, moved with increasing firmness towards a nationbuilding project along fairly classic lines. This movement has achieved greater coherence under the leadership of Thabo Mbeki than during the presidency of Nelson Mandela (1994-1999). In conclusion, the author argues that there are two impediments in the way of realizing Mbeki's nationbuilding project, and both are made more difficult by relations to international trends. The first lies in the dilemma facing South Africa through the marginalization of a large portion of the population; the second is the fact that whites are not very pleased with a situation which seems to emphasize black control and which perceives white traditions and institutions as immoral and inappropriate. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

384 Grundlingh, Albert

'Rocking the boat' in South Africa? : Voëlvry music and Afrikaans anti-apartheid social protest in the 1980s / by Albert Grundlingh - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies:* (2004), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 483-514.

Afrikaans anti-apartheid social protest music during the 1980s was reminiscent of the cultural and social challenges to the status quo in the West two decades earlier. In rock and roll style, with an overlay of punk, the Afrikaans anti-apartheid 'Voëlvry' musicians of the Gereformeerde [Reformed] Blues Band satirized the State, Afrikaans political leaders, the South African Defence Force, the apartheid system, and white middle-class values. This paper seeks to understand the conditions under which anti-apartheid Afrikaans protest music emerged in the 1980s and why it took about twenty years after oppositional youth movements in the West for comparable developments among Afrikaner youth to gain some traction. Central to the protest was an attempt to question, and even to reformulate through the medium of music, what it meant to be an Afrikaner during the latter phases of apartheid. The analysis disaggregates the dynamics and nuances of this process. Moreover, the actual impact of the phenomenon at the time is evaluated through an assessment of the claims made by band members and journalists. Finally, the way in which the memory of this movement continued to have an influence among young Afrikaner people well into the postapartheid era is explored. App., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

385 Gunner, Liz

Exile and the diasporic voice: Bloke Modisane's BBC radio plays 1969-1987 / Liz Gunner - In: *Current Writing:* (2003), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 49-62.

Bloke Modisane is widely known as a key figure of the 'Drum' era of the 1950s, but the trajectory of his life after his departure from South Africa, with London as his destination, until his death in 1986, is unclear. This article explores a hitherto undocumented aspect of his writing, namely three radio plays which were produced by the BBC and which span almost two decades, the first being in 1969 and the last being played shortly after his death, in 1987. Modisane is seen as an exilic figure, but also as a member of the black diaspora of artists from Africa and the Caribbean who were based in London during the 1960s in particular. He is also discussed as a key figure of black modernism, with the radio plays allowing him to explore his preoccupations with time, space and form, which he had begun to do in 'Blame me on history' (1963). The article also touches briefly on Modisane as a writer constantly aware of the discourse of nationalism and its limitations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

386 Guy, Jeff

Somewhere over the rainbow : the nation-State, democracy and race in a globalising South Africa / Jeff Guy - In: *Transformation:* (2004), no. 56, p. 68-89 : tab.

In the decade of hard politics which has passed since South Africa's liberation, the phrase 'rainbow nation' has lost its lustre. After liberation the democratic South African State acceded to global financial pressures and chose a neoliberal market-driven development path. While this has given a certain stability to the macroeconomic framework the policy has failed to materially improve the lives of the majority of South Africans. But how has this affected the integrity of the nation-State and the attitudes of the people of South Africa as expressed through its central democratic feature, the ballot box? It appears that the opening of the economy to global market forces has not fundamentally affected the popularity of the dominant, nationalist political party, the ANC, or shaken confidence in the institutions of the nation-State. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

387 Habib, Adam

The politics of economic policy-making : substantive uncertainty, political leverage, and human development / Adam Habib - In: *Transformation:* (2004), no. 56, p. 90-103.

The combination of progressive policy in some arenas and a conservative macroeconomic policy in others has led to the deracialization of the apex of South Africa's class structure. Black professionals and entrepreneurs have particularly benefited, but poor and marginalized people are really struggling. So why did government adopt such a conservative macroeconomic policy? The author suggests that

President Mbeki and other State elites were confronted with two diametrically opposed sets of interests with contrary political choices: foreign investors and the domestic business community advocated neoliberal economic policies. Their leverage: investment. The broader citizenry demanded poverty alleviation, service delivery, and transformation. Their leverage: the vote. The latter, however, was compromised given the racial structure of party formation and the lack of a viable opposition. In this context, foreign investment served as a more real leverage with the result that Mbeki was prompted to make concessions to the investor economy. The author argues that a sustainable shift in the State's economic programme will occur when substantive uncertainty - which is about the perceptions of ruling political elites in a democratic system as to whether they will be returned to office - is reintroduced into the political system. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

388 Hart, Gillian

Beyond the urban-rural divide : linking land, labour, and livelihoods / Gillian Hart and Ari Sitas - In: *Transformation:* (2004), no. 56, p. 31-38 : tab.

There is little critical, sustained research and reflection in South Africa on the changing power relations and processes of acquiescence and opposition that are emerging in the postapartheid era. The authors outline a new research initiative that seeks to illuminate key forces and processes that are taking shape: the ongoing importance, but changing character, of rural-urban connections; histories of racialized dispossession and their continuing salience; land and livelihood struggles and their relationship to organized labour; and the significance of new local government demarcations in reconfiguring acquiescence and opposition. Until now, most researchers have pursued each of these elements in isolation. With a few exceptions, such research has also been sharply divided across rural and urban lines. The authors argue that these themes constituted, constitute and will continue to constitute, in their social and spatial interconnections, a central challenge to research, policy, and social action for decades to come. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

389 Higgs, Catherine

Zenzele: African women's self-help organizations in South Africa, 1927-1998 / Catherine Higgs - In: *African Studies Review:* (2004), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 119-141.

The African Women's Self-Improvement Association and the Bantu Women's Home Improvement Association were founded in the eastern Cape Province of South Africa in the 1920s and 1930s by Christian, mission-educated black women who sought to

improve the lives of rural African women by enhancing their subsistence farming and cooking skills and educating them about household cleanliness, basic child care and health care. Both organizations downplayed class and ethnic differences among their largely, but not exclusively, Xhosa-speaking membership. Unlike associations for African women in British colonial Africa, Zenzele ('self-help' in Xhosa), as the associations came to be called, did not evolve into political organizations. In the white-run segregated and apartheid States that persisted through 1994, Zenzele women did not engage in direct political action; rather, they sought to unite African women and focused their efforts on community development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

390 Hill, Cherre Ann

Dwelling with impermanence: emic perspectives on the realities of structuring residential place in the temporary informal settlement of Sgodi Phola/Zevenfontein / Cherre Ann Hill, Eulalie Van Heerden - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 1/2, p. 16-28.

This case study offers an analysis of emic perspectives on the structuring of place in a temporary informal settlement located in the northern Region I of Greater Johannesburg, South Africa - a place with two names: Sgodi Phola and Zevenfontein. The former name encompasses expressions of finding space to erect a dwelling. It identifies a place where domestic space is framed by economic and kinship factors, conceptions of shack and house, and expressions of domesticity, dignity and personhood, as well as notions of home and being homeless. The latter name has historical and political connotations, and it refers to a geographical location, as well as the structuring of a contained community. The key matters that are dealt with are the names of the settlement, the construction of dwellings and the social and political structuring of the settlement, which together manifest the cognitive dimensions of what impermanent residence means to the dwellers themselves. Bibliogr., sum. in Afrikaans and English. [Journal abstract]

391 Jacobs, Sean

Making sense of the 'Coloured' vote in post-apartheid South Africa : comparing the 1994 and 1999 provincial results in the Western Cape / by Sean Jacobs - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2001/02), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 23-35 : tab.

Existing interpretations of Coloured voting in South Africa's national and provincial elections of 1994 and 1999 invent "traditional" voting patterns for Coloureds or even reify a homogeneous Coloured voting bloc. Historical evidence, however, points to more

complex political and voting behaviour. A case study of Coloured voting behaviour in the Western Cape Province in the 1994 and 1999 provincial elections indicates fundamental shifts in the voting preferences of Coloureds. Rural voters shifted to the ANC, while the urban Coloured working class either stayed away from the polls or small sectors shifted their vote to the ANC. However, that vote did not mean a positive identification with the ANC, but rather a reaction to the decline of the New National Party (NNP) and its lack of a clear strategy. The middle classes stayed solidly ANC, although there was some movement towards the Democratic Party (DP). What affected the 1999 result considerably were the legal criteria of registration and the factor of turnout at the polls. The 1999 election shows that the Coloured vote is not a solid ethnic bloc and that appeals by parties will yield Coloured votes. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

392 Jansen, Jonathan

Mergers in South African higher education: theorising change in transitional contexts / Jonathan Jansen - In: *Politikon:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 27-50.

Drawing on a study of five recent merger cases in South African higher education, this article examines why in each case, the mergers proceeded despite intense opposition from the entities affected and in a form and manner different from that envisaged by their State designers. It considers the inadequacies of existing merger theories to explain these two factors and draws on contingency theory to show how the merger outcomes were the product of a complex interplay between governmental macropolitics and institutional micropolitics in a context of political transition. It then discusses the outcome of the mergers in terms of equity effects, efficiency effects, curriculum effects, organizational effects, student effects, staffing effects, and physical effects. Finally, it exposes the assumption that policy implementation is a rational process in which institutional practice mirrors the formal intentions of government planners, arguing that the merger process in South Africa has to date been marked by behaviour and action that has been both irrational and incoherent, as well as not necessarily in the interests of the higher educational process. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

393 Jefferis, Keith

Capitalisation and weak-form efficiency in the JSE securities exchange / Keith Jefferis and Graham Smith - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 684-707 : graf., tab.

This paper applies two relatively new methodologies to analyse the efficiency of the JSE (Johannesburg Stock Exchange) Securities Exchange, by far the largest stock market in

Africa. In particular, it uses multiple variance ratio (MVR) tests of the random walk hypothesis and a test of evolving efficiency (TEE). The latter test is of particular interest in emerging markets, such as the JSE, as it enables an assessment of changes in market efficiency over time, and hence an assessment of whether an emerging market is 'developing'. The paper focuses on the JSE and the size of stocks. Rather than using broadly-based indices representative of the market as a whole, it uses seven sub indices and samples of the prices of large and small-capitalization stocks to address the question of whether large capitalization stocks are more likely to be weak-form efficient than small capitalization stocks. The seven stock price indices used are the Datastream Market Index, the JSE Industrial, Gold, All Share 40, Industrial 25, Mid Cap and Small Cap indices. The data are from the period between January 1993 and March 2001. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

394 Kalichman, Seth C.

Perceived social context of AIDS in a black township in Cape Town / Seth C. Kalichman and Leickness Simbayi - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 33-38 : fig., graf., tab.

AIDS is only one of several life threatening social problems facing people living in poverty. HIV/AIDS prevention messages and prevention programmes should be framed within the context of relevant social problems. The current study examines public perceptions of AIDS as a relative social problem and AIDS-related sociopolitical beliefs among South African men and women living in a black township of Cape Town. Participants (224 men and 276 women) completed surveys that assessed perceptions of HIV/AIDS relative to nine other social problems: lack of housing, transportation, poor sanitation, sufficient food, unemployment, discrimination, poor education, violence and crime. Participants also responded to six items assessing sociopolitical views of AIDS. Results showed that AIDS was perceived as a serious social problem in the township, but was perceived as less serious than crime and not different from violence and unemployment. Principal components factor analyses showed that AIDS was associated with multiple social problems and that AIDS was most closely associated with crime and violence, representing social problems that directly cause death. Although AIDS perceptions were similar to those expressed by the South African government, there was evidence for some mistrust about both what the government was doing and what it was saying about AIDS. HIV prevention messages in South Africa should be tailored to fit the perceived social context of AIDS. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

395 Kanyane, Chris

Informing approaches in establishing stand alone community literacy programmes in South Africa / Chris Kanyane - In: *Africa Development:* (2004), vol. 29, no. 3, p. 40-57.

Literacy is usually considered the ability to read at a basic level. Now it is beginning to be defined more broadly to include applying reading, writing, and mathematical skills to obtain and use information and solve problems at levels of proficiency necessary to function in society and develop one's knowledge and potential. 'Family Literacy' is an intergeneration approach to literacy activities. Comprehensive family literacy services provide a holistic, fully integrated, family-focused approach, providing parents and children most in need of improving their literacy skills with intensive, frequent and long-term educational and non-educational services. Through the Technikon Northern Gauteng Research Capacity Building project, the author initiated the Soshanguve Family Literacy programme in the surrounding community of Soshanguve, South Africa. In order to develop an effective family literacy programme for this community, a survey was conducted to get to know more about the literacy/educational level of the Soshanguve LVV community. Also, a workshop was conducted with the parents of the township to explain to them the concept and benefits of family literacy programmes. The findings of the survey and the workshop revealed that the majority of parents can read and write well enough to function effectively in society and to interact educationally with their children to impart lasting educational values. In the light of the findings, the Soshanguve Family Literacy Programme was conceptualized. The Programme provides the following activities: Adult Education, Childhood Education or Programme Your Child for Success, Parent Education, Interactive Parent/Child Activities (PACT TIME). Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

396 Kaplan, Lucy

Skills development for tourism in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg / Lucy Kaplan - In: *Urban Forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 380-398 : graf., krt., tab.

Skills development in tourism is critical for developing countries, such as South Africa. However, the 1996 White Paper concluded that, with its existing output, South Africa was not capable of satisfying more than 10 percent of its tourism training needs and would face a critical shortage of skills as the industry developed. Township tourism, involving a combination of visits to historical sites of the anti-apartheid struggle as well as experiencing the conditions of life in the former 'black townships' created under apartheid, is one of the growing new elements of South Africa's post-1994 tourism economy. The development of township tourism within Alexandra Township,

Johannesburg, offers a useful case study as it exemplifies many of the key challenges and opportunities involved in using tourism as a tool for development, more especially in terms of skills. In spite of the high levels of poverty and unemployment in Alexandra, the township has a rich history as one of Johannesburg's oldest areas and one of the only places where black Africans could own land. The present paper investigates key issues that arise when considering the role of skills in tourism development and transformation through a focus on research work that has been conducted as part of the Alexandra Tourism Development Project. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

397 Kauer, Ute

Nation and gender: female identity in contemporary South African writing / Ute Kauer - In: *Current Writing:* (2003), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 106-116.

Contemporary fiction from South Africa reflects the search for a new national identity as well as current problems the Rainbow Nation is facing. In this process of redefinition, South African fiction shows a remarkable preoccupation with the question of gender. This essay elucidates the forms of female identity implied in contemporary writing, concentrating on André Brink's novels 'Devil's valley' (1998), 'Imaginings of sand' (1998) and 'The rights of desire' (2001), Achmat Dangor's 'Kafka's curse' (2000), Zakes Mda's 'Ways of dying' (2000, 1995), and J.M. Coetzee's 'Disgrace' (1999). It examines what kind of femininity is suggested in these works and how the images of women are related to the question of national identity. It focuses on three main features of female identity which can be found in the texts: the utopian quality of femininity, the mysteriousness of women, and the relation of women and history. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

398 Kriel, Inge

Anthropologists in the drivers' seats: using person-centred interviewing in transport survey research / Inge Kriel - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 159-166 : tab.

This article reports on an interdisciplinary research project which assessed the applicability of a specific set of data collection techniques, known as stated preference techniques, in testing hypothetical transport options among less literate commuters. The research was conducted in 2001 in Mamelodi, one of the suburbs of the Tshwane Metropolitan Area near Pretoria, South Africa. The article focuses on the role of the anthropologist in the research project. The data collection process consisted of stated preference questionnaires completed by 356 commuters living in Mamelodi and travelling to work in Pretoria Central Business District, and person-centred interviews

with a subsample of 26 commuters. Interviewees were asked what was important to them in deciding on a transport mode for trips between their homes and workplaces, including cost, travel time, convenience and safety. The findings of the anthropological research suggest that stated preference techniques should be applied with caution since hypothetical cases are not necessarily absorbed. The data collected through person-centred interviews highlight the significance of person-centred interviewing in transport survey research. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

399 Kriel, J.D

Witches, healers, and helminths: Sotho beliefs regarding the utilisation of the latent power of phenomena / J.D Kriel - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 167-171.

The high prevalence of helminth infections in some black communities in South Africa may be attributed to inadequate water supply and sewerage facilities as well as to low standards of environmental hygiene. However, there are two other modes of contamination. One involves the ingestion of 'Taenia solium' (tapeworm) eggs or segments as a form of treatment for helminth infections, whilst the other involves the deliberate 'poisoning' of a person. This article is based on research carried out in 2002-2003 in some of the formal and informal Sotho settlements to the north of Pretoria. The aim of the research was to verify earlier findings regarding traditional healers and their medicines and to follow up the rumours that helminths are used for benevolent as well as malevolent purposes by healers ('dingaka'), witches ('baloi') and knowledgeable community members. The results indicate that the 'medicines' prepared by traditional healers as an 'antidote' for helminth infections usually contain only pulverized and charred tapeworm segments and the possibility of ingesting live tapeworm eggs is very unlikely. Although interviewees knew that T. solium eggs and segments may be used to prepare 'medicines' or ' poisons', they all condemned their use as evil and destructive. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

400 Management

Management of environmental problems and hazards in Nigeria / ed. by H. Chike Mba... [et al.]. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2004. - XIV, 298 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr.
ISBN 0-7546-1394-1 : £42.50

This collective volume is the product of a national workshop on the management of environmental problems in Nigeria, held at Enugu on 4 June 1997. The book deals

basically with four broad areas of concern, covered in 23 chapters. Issues relating to effective survival measures for environmental and ecological hazards, such as erosion, flooding, noise and air pollution, and deforestation in Nigeria, are presented in Part 1 (contributions by U.O. Agbaeze, S.C. Anih, Idu R. Egbenta, M.A. Ijioma, L.N. Muoghalu, Okey Nduka, K.C. Ogboi, A.U. Okonkwo, Chuks Okpala-Okaka, and F.C. Osefoh), as well as a chapter on the relationship between environment and architectural design (L.O.M.C. Ifeajuna). Poverty and environmental degradation are treated in Part 2 (L.N. Muoghalu on rural poverty, and Okechukwu C. Agukoronye on urban poverty). Part 3 discusses the role of government and citizens in environmental management (contributions by H. Chike Mba, Okey Nduka, Vincent E.N. Nwokoro, Don C. Okeke, Smart N. Uchegbu, and Louis C. Umeh) and also includes chapters on the education of girl children in this respect (Florence U. Nwakoby) and population growth and the environment (A.O. Chinwuko). Part 4 is devoted to problems and prospects of sustainable development of the Nigerian environment, including a case study on the urban development of Onitsha (Joy U. Ogbazi) and a chapter on residents' participation in improving degraded urban neighbourhoods (Louis C. Umeh). [ASC Leiden abstract]

401 Marais, Lochner

Housing standards and housing rights : the case of Welkom in the Free State Province / Lochner Marais and Johannes Wessels - In: *Urban Forum:* (2005), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 17-34 : tab.

This article originates from a complaint that the poor cannot access housing subsidies in Welkom, Free State, South Africa. The authors argue that the policy approach of forcing developers to construct housing of the required size of 40 m2 seems to be impacting negatively on the ability of the poor to access the housing subsidy in bigger urban areas (such as Welkom), but that at the same time, it is highly unlikely that a court of law will rule in favour of the poor. In assessing the complaint the authors consider four interrelated questions: how does housing delivery in Welkom benchmark against that in the Free State for the different housing delivery methods? Is there evidence that the poor are excluded from housing delivery in Welkom if the historical projects are considered? Is it possible to prove statistically that the poor are excluded from the subsidy? Is it practically possible to construct a 40 m2 house in a greenfield development in Welkom? The authors conclude that the challenge of housing as a right should be addressed at a policy level and not in a court of law. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

402 Maree, Gert

You strike for a woman, you strike a rock! : paradox in worker performances and women's rights / Gert Maree - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 150-158.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 entrenches women's rights to equality, but the battle against the oppression of women in the country is far from over. To bring about greater acceptance of the concept of women's rights and to achieve material equality, a call has been made for women to change their limiting definitions of womanhood and women's rights. Although the call is insensitive to the many issues that impact on women's lives, it does raise questions of how enervating definitions of womanhood and women's rights were reproduced, and why they persist despite the change to a democratic political dispensation and the promulgation of laws designed to address discrimination against women. This article provides some answers to these questions on the basis of research undertaken between September 1990 and June 1993 on the sociocultural meaning of songs, poems and plays in the transformation process in the greater Johannesburg area. It focuses specifically on the play 'Women stand up for your rights' that was performed from 1988 to 1993 in the context of union and political meetings in the area. The play was intended to sensitize and mobilize women around the issue of women's rights, and it revealed various discriminatory issues that are still relevant in contemporary South Africa. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

403 McDonald, Scott

Some welfare implications of a land tax on the Western Cape / Scott McDonald and Cecilia Punt - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 808-833 : fig., graf., tab.

The debate over land tax in South Africa has spanned several years. This paper makes a contribution to the debate by providing a quantitative analysis of the direct and indirect welfare effects of a land tax in the Western Cape. The analysis is carried out using a computable general equilibrium model calibrated to a social accounting matrix (SAM) for the Western Cape. A land tax rate on agriculture ranging from 0.2 to 2 percent was simulated. Estimated changes in the gross regional product of the Western Cape indicated a very small impact. In all scenarios the relatively rich white rural households lose out - inevitably since they are the primary recipients of income from land. The only other representative household to report notable income losses is the Coloured rural household, which is heavily dependent upon employment in agriculture and is regarded

as one of the poorest household groups in the province, but this depends on how the land tax revenue is used. If the government spends the money according to existing government expenditure patterns the benefits to other households from the introduction of a land tax are negligible. Therefore there appear to be few arguments in favour of the introduction of a land tax in the Western Cape taking into account the way in which government currently utilizes the revenue. However, when land tax is introduced as part of a tax replacement strategy it makes a small positive contribution to alleviating poverty amongst the poorest households. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

404 Merrington, Peter

C. Louis Leipoldt's 'Valley Trilogy' and contested South African nationalisms in the early twentieth century / Peter Merrington - In: *Current Writing:* (2003), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 32-48.

C. Louis Leipoldt has long been received as a major figure within the Afrikaans literary canon. The recent posthumous publication of his English-language 'Valley Trilogy' (written in the 1920s, when the white Union of South Africa experienced contestation between Anglophone and Dutch or Afrikaner political lobbies) now reveals him as a dedicated liberal, squarely set against the isolationist policies of his Afrikaner peers. Leipoldt is a complex figure who fits partially into both these camps. His background in Moravian mission culture was more continental than Cape Dutch; his experiences as a journalist and medical student gave him broad perspectives of Britain, Europe and the Far East. He worked with nationalists such as Gustav Preller, yet his sympathies lay in the liberal Cape. This essay reads these dynastic novels as novels of ideas in which from 1840 to 1920 the characters enact in microcosm the formation of South African civil society, and engage with the unfolding tragedy of racial rivalry. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

405 Meth, Charles

Ideology and social policy : 'handouts' and the spectre of 'dependency' / Charles Meth - In: *Transformation:* (2004), no. 56, p. 1-30 : tab.

Recent negative responses by the most senior politicians in South Africa to demands for a basic income grant (BIG) to address the problem of destitution, consequent largely upon mass unemployment, provide the starting point for this paper. The author focuses on frequently voiced concerns about the BIG's alleged 'dependency' creating nature. In the current context, however, the ANC's fear of 'social grants reducing people to victims, waiting for handouts', a persistent theme in policy documents, lacks any foundation. Because adequate empirical evidence on dependency is not available, the author

approaches it in theoretical terms. In passing, he demonstrates the limits of extended public work programmes (EPWP). These programmes are useful short-term strategies, but not only will they create dependency, they also cannot solve the poverty problem. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

406 Mpolokeng, P.G.
People's participation in rural development : the examples from Mafikeng / P.G. Mpolokeng - In: *African Journal of Political Science:* (2003), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 55-86.

Most studies of rural development strategies in Africa seem to indicate that they are always top-down and devoid of people's participation. Their failure to alleviate rural poverty is mostly predicated on this. This paper first examines definitions of people's participation, development and rural development; historical perspectives of participation; and theoretical perspectives on people's participation, also paying attention to obstacles to meaningful participation. The second part of the paper is devoted to four case studies of rural development projects and people's participation in Mafikeng, South Africa, including the Miga village wire knitting project, the Signal Hill/Lonely Park village sewing project, the Luporung village road project, and the Koikoi village water supply project. The central argument in the paper is that, although people's participation renders projects more effective and successful, the stages at which involvement can occur are varied. Recommendations for practising meaningful and realistic people's participation conclude the paper. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

407 Niehaus, Isak
Inaugurating an age of bliss? : the millenarianism of anti-witchcraft movements in the South African lowveld / Isak Niehaus - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 1/2, p. 53-62.

This article investigates the millenarian aspects of witch-hunting in the South African lowveld. It suggests that witch-hunting in this area since 1994 represents an attempt to inaugurate an age of bliss rather than to intimidate or disable political opponents. It argues that R.G. Willis's suggestion that witch-cleansing cults in Central Africa promise an instant millennium, and Jean and John Comaroff's analysis of witch-killings in South Africa as a kind of 'occult economy', illuminate the aims of witchcraft eradication movements in the Bushbuckridge area. However, whilst witch-hunting represents an attempt to procure material means by magical ends, more can be said about witch-hunting. An analysis of three social dramas in Bushbuckridge - the 1994 election and the witchcraft of whites, the Rooiboklaagte witch-hunt of November 1994, and the cleansing

of the Acornhoek Bakery in 1998 - shows that witch-hunters were as concerned about health as they were about wealth and that the witch-hunts aimed to avert catastrophe as much as they aimed to inaugurate an age of bliss. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

408 One

One flag, one queen, one tongue : New Zealand, the British Empire, and the South African War, 1899-1902 / ed. by John Crawford and Ian McGibbon. - Auckland : Auckland University Press, 2003. - XII, 225, [16] p. foto's. : tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 215-216. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-86940-293-6 pbk

The South African War was New Zealand's first overseas war - and one of its most popular. More than 40,000 people farewelled the First Contingent when it left Wellington for South Africa in October 1899. Further contingents were quickly raised from the many volunteers who had come forward from all parts of the country, and from all classes. In all, more than 6000 men would eventually serve in South Africa, most as mounted infantry. So too would a limited number of women - as nurses and schoolteachers. In this publication aspects of New Zealand's experience in the South African War and some consideration of the wider imperial context are explored in thirteen essays. Contributions: Ian McGibbon :The origins of New Zealand's South African War contribution. Stephen Clarke: Desperately seeking service: the Australasian commandants and the war. Megan Hutching: New Zealand women's opposition to the South African War. Malcolm McKinnon: Opposition to the war in New Zealand. Thomas Pakenham.: The contribution of the colonial forces. Colin McGeorge: The social and geographical composition of the New Zealand contingents. John Crawford: The best mounted troops in South Africa? Ashley Gould:' Different race, same queen': Maori and the war. Ellen Ellis: New Zealand women and the war. Craig Wilcox: An Australian perspective on the war. Carman Miller: The Montreal flag riot of 1900. Ian Van der Waag: War memories: historical consciousness and nationalism: South African history writing and the Second Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1999. John Crawford: The impact of the war on the New Zealand military forces and society. [ASC Leiden abstract]

409 Operational

An operational guide to the estimation of the economic opportunity cost of labour in South Africa / Hasan Ali Biçak... [et al.] - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 5, p. 1056-1067 : graf., tab.

In most countries the goal of job creation is of paramount political importance. From an economic perspective, however, the benefit of job creation by a project is measured by the amount that the wage bill exceeds the economic opportunity cost of the labour employed. Unlike the economic opportunity cost of capital and the economic cost of foreign exchange, no single national parameter can be estimated for the economic opportunity cost of labour (EOCL). The EOCL varies by occupation, by skill level, by working environment, by labour market condition, and by region. This paper develops a framework with examples that serve as a guide for the estimation of the EOCLs across a range of circumstances typical of South Africa. Section 1 gives an overview of the labour market in South Africa, followed by the methods of estimating the EOCL. In section 2, the estimation of the EOCL is illustrated for three cases and then the results are presented of the EOCLs for various types of workers under different employment, taxation and labour market conditions. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

410 Pauw, H.C.

Xenophobia and informal trading in Port Elizabeth / H.C. Pauw and T.S. Petrus - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 172-180 : tab.

Reports on xenophobia in South Africa directed towards citizens of other African countries appear sporadically in the media. With this in mind a study on the relationship between street traders was conducted during 1999 in a section of Govan Mbeki Avenue in the city centre of Port Elizabeth. The research population consisted of 32 black street traders, of whom 23 were South African and 9 non-South African. The study shows that black South African and non-South African street traders can live in harmony. Although representatives from both groups admitted to experiencing some problems, most of them were optimistic about the prospect of cooperation and coexistence. However, the goodwill and cooperation seem to hinge on the reality that the two groups were not in direct competition with each other for customers. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

411 Pillay, Suren

Problematising the making of good and evil: gangs and PAGAD / Suren Pillay - In: *Critical Arts:* (2002), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 38-75.

In late 1995 a movement emerged from the Cape Flats in Cape Town, South Africa, called the People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD). It emerged from neighbourhood watch groups and although it claimed a diverse support base, it had an overwhelmingly Muslim face. The dramatic killing of one of Cape Town's notorious gang

leaders by a group of PAGAD supporters immediately catapulted the organization, and the presence of gangs, into the public space. This paper problematizes representations of PAGAD and gangs in the media and academic studies carried out so far, arguing that they are based on assumptions that lead to generic categorizations of these phenomena. The identity of the gangster in Cape Town - as derivative of poverty, as anti-social, as a result of the Group Areas Act, and that of PAGAD - as representative of a homogeneous Islam and as the local incarnation of a global 'Islamic threat', obscures their particularity and specificity. The author argues that a richer grasp of their constitutive dynamics will be obtained if their identities are explored as non-static 'processes'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

412 Pillay, Udesh

Are globally competitive 'city regions' developing in South Africa? : formulaic aspirations or new imaginations? / Udesh Pillay - In: *Urban Forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 340-364 : krt.

This paper examines the 'global city region' concept, as it has gained currency in a large and growing contemporary literature on urban agglomeration and economic/locational cluster formation in the large cities of the developed and developing world. Following a review of this literature, the applicability of newly emerging concepts to describe the recent pattern of urban growth in African cities is tested. The discussion then turns to a review of South African cities as they experience various forms of contemporary transition, following which economic profiles of the country's 'big four' urban conurbations are offered. The international literature and the concept of 'global city region' formation is then revisited to assess the extent to which South African cities may be joining the new and recent global city region arrivals in the developing world. The paper concludes that the city that may be South Africa's best 'global' prospect, and that is most likely to approximate 'city region' status, is Johannesburg and, in particular, a spatially-quadrangular tract of land referred to as the 'urban' core of the province of Gauteng. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

413 Rehle, Thomas M.

Epidemiological and demographic HIV/AIDS projections: South Africa / Thomas M. Rehle and Olive Shisana - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 1-8 : graf., tab.

The Epidemic Projection Package (EPP) recently developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Models and Projections and the Spectrum model programme

developed by the Futures Group were used to model the South African HIV epidemic, project future trends in HIV/AIDS and estimate the demographic impact of AIDS. The national HIV prevalence surveys among pregnant women from 1990-2001 and the first national, population-based HIV survey in 2002 served as the data sets used to calibrate the input HIV prevalence values for the model. The scenario created by the model showed that a dramatic rise in HIV prevalence during the 1990s has peaked in 2002 with 4.69 million infected people and it is projected that the epidemic in South Africa has now begun to level off. Adult (15-49 years) incidence rates have decreased substantially in the past five years since 1997 (4.2 percent) and are expected to reach a level of 1.7 percent in 2003. The annual number of deaths due to AIDS is projected to peak with 487,320 AIDS deaths in the year 2008. By 2020, the total population of South Africa is expected to be 23 percent smaller than it would be without AIDS, however, a negative population growth rate is not expected during the projection period. Life expectancy at birth is expected to hit a low of 45.6 years in the time period 2005-2010, which is 22 years less than it would have been in the absence of AIDS. Ten years from now over 2.5 million AIDS orphans are projected for South Africa. Models play an important role in estimating HIV variables that are difficult to measure. Projections of the future HIV/AIDS burden in South Africa underscore the importance of acting now to reduce the number of new infections and plan for medical and social care needs. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

414 Religion

Religion, politics, and identity in a changing South Africa / David Chidester, Abdulkader I. Tayob, Wolfram Weisse (eds.). - München [etc.] : Waxmann, 2004. - 239 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Religion and society in transition, ISSN 1437-4641 ; 6) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 3-8309-1328-1

Analysis of religion and social change has tended to be framed in terms of oppositions - public and private, the one and the many, tradition and transformation - that inform research agendas and public policy. This collective volume on religion, politics and identity in South Africa tests these oppositions. Contributions: Religion, culture and identity in a democratic society (Abdulkader Tayob) - Privatizing the millennium: new Protestant ethics and spirits of capitalism in Africa and elsewhere (Jean Comaroff and John I. Comaroff) - Claims on Africanisation: healers' exercises in professionalism (Kirsten Rüther) - Credo Mutwa, Zulu shaman: the invention and appropriation of indigenous authenticity in African folk religion (David Chidester) - Undoing the yoke of 'race' (Zimitri Erasmus) - Religion and politics in South Africa (Ebrahim Rasool) - Islam, politics, and gender during the struggle in South Africa (Ursula Günther and Inga

Niehaus) - The South African Muslims making (air)waves during the period of transformation (Muhammed Haron) - Models of change in African Christianity: South African case studies (Sibusiso Masondo) - What is sociology that religionists should be mindful of it? : the relevance of the sociology of religion for studying change in South Africa (Dawid Venter) - The role of the Churches in the transformation of South Africa (Andreas Heuser et al.) - Religion and social change in South Africa: possible areas for further exploration (Bernard C. Lategan) - Research challenges on religion in South Africa (James R. Cochrane). [ASC Leiden abstract]

415 Richards, Constance S.

Nationalism and the development of identity in postcolonial fiction: Zoë Wicomb and Michelle Cliff / Constance S. Richards - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2005), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 20-33.

This essay explains the role of nationalism as a site of awakening and identity formation in postcolonial literary texts. It dislodges the "awakening" trope from a centre of Western feminist literary studies and relocates it in other experiences of empire where awakenings also take place. This approach sees national consciousness as a transitional step, a site that provides a certain kind of awakening, and not as the end of a process. Nationalism, or national consciousness, in the Fanonian sense, is a phase leading to transnationalism. The essay is particularly concerned with South African author Zoë Wicomb's 'You can't get lost in Cape Town' (1987) and West Indian writer Michelle Cliff's 'No telephone to heaven' (1987). These texts represent, directly or indirectly, the role Black nationalism can play in the awakening phase of female literary characters in postcolonial texts by women writers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

416 Riggle, Ellen

Political tolerance in South Africa: self-discrepancy and change / Ellen Riggle and Amanda Gouws - In: *Politikon:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 149-163 : tab.

Individuals have a representation of how they personally feel about issues ('actual' feelings), as well as a representation of the attitudes that they believe they should 'ideally' possess, reflecting personal values. Furthermore, existing in a social-political environment, individuals make estimations of how they believe others around them think that they 'ought' to feel. These different representations of self may conflict, especially where external constraints on political actions are present. A survey of self-discrepancies before and after the change in political system in South Africa tests whether the change

in regime and possible political behaviours impacted on actual, ideal, and ought attitudes about general democratic principles and their application to specific positively and negatively evaluated groups. The study uses data collected in 1991 and 1997 from white Afrikaner students enrolled in second-year political science courses at the University of Stellenbosch. The results of the study indicate that while respondents are prepared to support the general principles of tolerance they deviate from it at least in part due to ideology or partisanship. Furthermore, self-discrepancy lessened between 1991 and 1997, possibly due to the change in regime. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

417 Rogerson, Christian M.

SMME development in peripheral regions : manufacturing in Free State Province, South Africa / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum:* (2005), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 35-54 : graf., krt.

This article contributes to existing scholarship that analyses the manufacturing small, medium and micro enterprise (SMME) economy in South Africa. It focuses on the less well-documented case of the Free State, which is one of South Africa's poorer provinces. Issues are discussed both in terms of the role of established (white-owned) and of emerging (black-owned) manufacturing enterprises. The first section of the paper offers a profile of the changing role of SMMEs in the manufacturing economy of the Free State, largely based upon an analysis of the Industrial Registers of the Bureau of Market Research, University of South Africa. This profile is situated within a discussion of the key dimensions of change impacting upon manufacturing development in the Free State as a whole. The second section draws together the key findings of 140 interviews carried out in 2003-2004 across both established and emerging SMME manufacturers in the Free State. The major themes addressed relate to developing a profile of entrepreneurs and their enterprises; an examination of their recent and projected business performance; job creation in manufacturing SMMEs; and issues of government support. The concluding section highlights policy issues concerning manufacturing SMME development. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

418 Ronnenberg, Ryan

A study in silver and brown : the philosophical problem of landscape and the Wesleyan Mission in the Orange Free State / Ryan Ronnenberg - In: *Le Fait missionnaire:* (2004), no. 15, p. 129-151.

At first glance, the South African landscape repulsed the gaze of British settlers. Its topography was 'dull' and 'disappointing', and it appeared a 'sterile country'. The present

article examines the missionary experience of the South African landscape. The author centres his discussion on the Wesleyan Mission, from 1820 until the 1850s. During this period, the Wesleyan Mission advanced in successive waves from Grahamstown to Makuasi, eventually meeting with the Baralong, a southern Tswana contingent, northwest of the Caledon River and east of the tributaries to the Modder. In that region they would establish several important missions. The article chronicles the Wesleyan travels into the South African interior, focusing on bits of narrative selected from the memoirs and journals of the first Wesleyan missionaries of this region: Revs. Hodgson, Archbell, Edwards, Broadbent, Schreiner, and Shaw. The Wesleyans offer an excellent vehicle with which to explore the encounter of European notions of landscape with an alien African terrain. The missionaries relied upon the opposition of 'nature' and 'wilderness' to frame their journeys in biblical terms. While their journals are filled with accounts of the impact of war, it is unlikely they recognized the larger reality of the regional unrest. Embedded within the landscape was a history which remained unaccessible to them. But they believed that, eventually, England would lead Africa out of the darkness, transforming this spoiled land into a Godly place. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

419 Samuelson, Meg

Cracked vases and untidy seams: narrative structure and closure in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and South African fiction / Meg Samuelson - In: *Current Writing:* (2003), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 63-76.

South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) reveals a tension between a desire to open up the story of the past and to "close the chapter on our past". This article explores this tension by considering both the TRC's relation to closure and those of selected fictional narratives that explicitly respond to the TRC. It argues that the tidy closure of reconciliation both excludes the traumatic traces of "deep memory" and fails to account for the presence of the past in the present. Focusing on formal structure and endings, it examines how metaphors of narrative such as Derek Walcott's "cracked vase" and textile images of quilting, tapestry and weaving suggest ways of writing the past that defer closure and complacency in favour of process and creative reworking. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

420 Siebrits, F.K.

Should South Africa adopt numerical fiscal rules? / F.K. Siebrits and E. Calitz - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 759-783 : tab.

The growing popularity of numerical fiscal rules in monetary policy in other countries suggests that they will eventually come under consideration in South Africa as well. This paper stimulates debate on the potential of numerical fiscal rules at the national-government level in South Africa. First, it introduces the rules-versus-discretion debate and summarizes the practical shortcomings of discretionary regimes. Then it outlines options for reforms. Next, drawing on theory and case studies, it compares the effectiveness of numerical fiscal rules and the accountability-enhancing fiscal reforms that are being implemented in South Africa. The major conclusion is that the adoption of numerical rules is more likely to do harm than to improve fiscal policymaking in South Africa. Rules are unlikely to add credibility benefits over and above those already enjoyed by policymakers and the transparency-based regime, and, moreover, the adoption of numerical rules will rob policymakers of valuable flexibility. It would make more sense to seek to make the transparency-based regime more effective by continuing to implement appropriate transparency-enhancing reforms. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

421 Simpson, Barbara

Co-housing as a possible housing option for children affected by HIV/AIDS : evidence from informal settlements / Barbara Simpson and Tanusha Raniga - In: *Urban Forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 365-379 : tab.

In South Africa, HIV/AIDS is having a devastating effect on the lives of residents, especially children, in informal settlements. The present housing policy makes provision for limited housing and does not provide the flexibility needed for households to expand to accommodate additional family members affected and infected by HIV/AIDS. It also does not provide security for orphaned children. This paper suggests that co-housing offers a form of housing that could contribute to a more supportive environment that could absorb orphaned children more easily than the existing model of single family dwellings. Co-housing is the name for a type of voluntary, collaborative housing that has been developing in Denmark, the USA and Australia since the 1970s. This type of housing scheme combines the autonomy of private dwellings with the advantages of community living. Co-housing builds on family values and takes into account the caring, nurturing and supportive responsibilities of communities as a whole. The paper is based on an exploratory study, which examined the perceptions of community leaders in four urban and rural informal settlements in KwaZulu-Natal - Etete, Seatides informal, Bayview informal and Lusaka - regarding the impact of HIV/AIDS on living arrangements. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

422 Snowball, J.D.

Interpreting economic impact study results : spending patterns, visitor numbers and festival aims / J.D. Snowball - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 5, p. 1075-1083 : tab.

As competition for public and private sponsorship of events, such as arts festivals, increases, economic impact studies are becoming ever more popular. Such studies can help to motivate for funding by giving a quantitative measure of the financial impact of the event on the community, as well as projected increases in employment. This paper discusses the significance of the spending patterns of festival attendants, the calculation of visitor numbers and the usefulness of economic impact studies, using research conducted on the 2002 Grahamstown National Arts Festival in South Africa and the Grahamstown SciFest, updated, where appropriate, with 2003 data. The paper concludes that visitor spending patterns and visitor numbers be examined with care, and points out that for festivals which are heavily subsidized with nonpecuniary aims, economic impact studies may not be the best way to measure their effect on society. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

423 Special

Special issue: Cape Town / guest ed. Susan Parnell and Owen Crankshaw. - New Brunswick, NJ : Transaction Periodicals Consortium, 2004. - P. 213-308. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm. - (Urban forum, ISSN 1015-3802 ; vol. 15 (2004) no. 3 (July.-Sept.)) - Met bibliogr.

This special issue on Cape Town, South Africa, contains the following articles: Renegotiating local governance in a post-apartheid city: the case of Cape Town, by Peter Wilkinson; Water delivery and metropolitan institution building in Cape Town: the problems of urban integration, by Sylvy Jaglin; Child and learner travel in Cape Town: problems and prospects, by Roger Behrens; Cape Town's Model C schools: desegregated and desegregating spaces? by Jane Battersby; This is my space: graffiti in Claremont, Cape Town, by Manfred A. Spocter. [ASC Leiden abstract]

424 Special

Special issue: Everyday policing in South Africa / guest ed. Lars Buur and Steffen Jensen. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2004. - P. [139]-236. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 0002-0184 ; vol. 63, no. 2 (December 2004)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Instead of a priori deciding what vigilantism is, this special issue explores, from an interdisciplinary perspective, the theoretical nature, everyday popular uses, public

discourses and empirical reality of vigilantism as the concept circulates in the public domain in South Africa. At the core of the argument is the recognition that vigilantism should be seen as a practice of 'everyday policing'. Contributions: Introduction: vigilantism and the policing of everyday life in South Africa, by Lars Buur and Steffen Jensen; Vigilantism or alternative citizenship? The rise of 'Mapogo a Mathamaga', by Barbara Oomen; Living for home: policing immorality among undocumented migrants in Johannesburg, by Morten Lynge Madsen; Everyday policing and the occult: notions of witchcraft, crime and 'the people', by Steffen Jensen and Lars Buur; 'My police - your police': the informal privatisation of the police in the Inner City of Johannesburg, by Julia Hornberger; Afterword: Vigilantism and the burden of rights: reflections on the paradoxes of freedom in post-apartheid South Africa, by Deborah Posel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

425 Stacey, Richard

'We the people': the relationship between the South African Constitution and the ANC's transformation policies / Richard Stacey - In: *Politikon:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 133-148.

This paper examines current policies of social transformation in South Africa from a political theory point of view. As the transformation project purports to serve the ideal of equality, conceptions of equality that might justify or underwrite a policy of affirmative action are considered. On the basis of the political rhetoric behind South Africa's current affirmative action policy and the nature of the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998, the paper argues that a very particular conception of equality lies at the heart of that policy, and that this conception is closely allied to communitarian and Rousseauean notions of the politics of the common good. The article submits that the question of how, if at all, this communitarian understanding of equality coheres with the rest of the South African legal order, and especially the right to equality enshrined in the Constitution, cannot be satisfactorily answered. The theoretical consistency of current affirmative action policies with the Constitution must therefore be doubted. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

426 Stein, Joanne

What's news: perspectives on HIV/AIDS advocacy in the South African print media / Joanne Stein - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 75-83.

This paper explores stakeholders' views regarding the question of whether HIV/AIDS coverage in the South African media should be the product of media advocacy and a proactive agenda for contributing to social change. Twenty-seven newspaper editors, journalists and other key stakeholders with a vested interest in HIV/AIDS coverage in the print media were interviewed during the course of 2002. Two overriding issues were

raised by informants for consideration. These were, firstly, the need to balance the journalistic objectives of advocacy and neutrality and, secondly, the need to balance the objectives of advocacy and news value and profitability. Findings suggest that reticence regarding the adoption of an explicit advocacy role regarding HIV/AIDS has much to do with the media's evolving relationship with South Africa's postapartheid government and its controversial approach to HIV/AIDS. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

427 Stiebel, Lindy

Putting Africa [back] on the map : the South African Parliamentary Millennium Project / Lindy Stiebel - In: *Transformation:* (2004), no. 56, p. 53-67 : foto's.

Since 1994, a year which marked the start of a new era in South Africa, the construction of a new South African identity for its citizens has been high on the agenda. The South African Parliament, and particularly the majority ANC, has seen its role in nurturing this nascent identity as a leading one. The drive has been to renegotiate, imagine, and remap how South Africans see themselves. Using the idea of mapping, both in a physical and ideological sense of finding your place on the map/in the world, is a sophisticated postcolonial strategy to initiate this discussion among ordinary people. This paper describes and analyses one of Parliament's most visible projects intended to create a climate conducive to raising questions of identity and belonging, namely the Parliamentary Millennium Project (PMP), launched in 2002 by the then Speaker of Parliament, Frene Ginwala, together with Naledi Pandor, then Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces. At the heart of this project is a collection of 800, mostly European, maps of Africa. The exhibition leaflet tells the public it is attempting 'to contrast European perspectives with indigenous ones, and through this to encourage an understanding of differing past experiences, to challenge perceived history, and to promote the recognition of shared South African identities'. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

428 Stobie, Cheryl

Somewhere in the double rainbow: queering the nation in recent South African fiction / Cheryl Stobie - In: *Current Writing:* (2003), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 117-137.

The title of this article refers to the imaginary, fluid space of possibility between a primary and secondary rainbow. The primary bow is that of sexuality and gender, epitomized by the rainbow-coloured Pride flag, celebrating sexual diversity. The secondary bow is the ideal of the 'rainbow nation', the term used in South Africa to denote racial and ethnic equality. In this metaphoric space the author sets into motion a dialectic between

queerness - especially bisexuality - and gender, on the one hand, and race and ethnicity, on the other. This theoretical framework is used to analyse aspects of three novels set in South Africa. The first is 'Cracks', by Sheila Kohler, published in 1999. The second is Shamim Sarif's 'The world unseen', published in 2001, and the third is 'The quiet violence of dreams', by Sello Duiker, published in the same year. Queerness is a major trope in all three novels, but used to strikingly different effect. In each novel bisexuality is a crucial element of the text, but the function varies in each case. Race and ethnicity also feature very differently in all three novels, but seen together they can provide some useful conclusions about contemporary novelistic depictions of sexuality/gender and race/ethnicity. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

429 Storyscapes

Storyscapes : South African perspectives on literature, space and identity / ed. by Hein Viljoen and Chris N. Van der Merwe. - New York, NY [etc.] : Lang, cop. 2004. - 200 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 0-8204-6789-8

This book grew out of a joint research project under the general title "Problematics of Space and Identity", undertaken in the Research Focus Area of Languages and Literature in the South African Context at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, South Africa. The aim of the project was to study how identity is constructed in a number of Afrikaans literary texts, and to describe how such constructions are represented, reflected, recorded or even modelled. The project paid special attention to the role of various forms of spatiality, such as land and landscape in these processes. It wanted to contibute to the global understanding of processes of identity construction in literature and of the role that spatiality plays in these processes. Contributions: Willie Burger: Listening to the voices: narrative and identity in the work of Karel Schoeman. Heilna du Plooy: To belong or not to belong. Annette L. Combrink: External events and internal reality: Fugard's construction of (Afrikaner) identity in the plays of the nineties. Marita Wenzel: The Latin American connection: history, memory and stories in novels by Isabel Allende und André Brink. Marianne Dircksen: Myth and identity. Hein Viljoen: Land, space, identity: The literary construction of space in three Afrikaans farm novels. Chris N. van der Merwe: When outsiders meet: Boerneef and A. H. M. Scholtz. Louise Viljoen: Civilization and wilderness: colonial spatial binaries and the construction of contemporary South African identity in André Brink's 'An Instant in the wind' and Kirby van der Merwe's 'Klapperhaar slaap nooit stil nie' (One can never sleep quietly on a coir mattress). Minnie Lewis: The construction of "colored" space and identity in Dido's "n Stringetjie blou krale' (A string of blue beads). Rien T. Segers: The

underestimated strength of cultural identity: the search for cultural specificity between localizing and globalizing tendencies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

430 Swanepoel, Jan A.

The monetary-fiscal policy mix in South Africa / Jan A. Swanepoel - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 730-758 : graf.

The recent world economic slowdown has focused renewed attention on how far fiscal and monetary policies can support demand in a recession. To find the optimum combination of fiscal policy measures, together with the right mix between monetary, fiscal and other macroeconomic policies, is the challenge that policymakers in South Africa have to face. This paper reviews the South African monetary and fiscal policy stance over the business cycle since the 1970s and considers the question of whether these policies were coordinated or uncoordinated over the years. The results of the analysis suggest that fiscal policy in South Africa was mainly conducted procyclically over the period fiscal 1972/1973 to 2002/2003, while monetary policy was mainly countercyclical. Overall, the monetary-fiscal policy mix was characterized by uncoordinated policies. The timing and accuracy of discretionary fiscal policy in South Africa could have been adversely influenced by the absence of any measure of the extent and role of automatic stabilizers in South Africa. The role and size of automatic fiscal stabilizers in South Africa must be recognized and quantified. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

431 Swart, Sandra

'Bushveld magic' and 'miracle doctors' : an exploration of Eugène Marais and C. Louis Leipoldt's experiences in the Waterberg, South Africa, c. 1906-1917 / by Sandra Swart - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2004), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 237-255 : krt.

This article contributes to the critique of a particular historiographical construction of the rural socio-intellectual world of the Afrikaner, which portrays that world as narrowly Calvinist and culturally circumscribed, with rigidly patrolled racial borders. This challenge is effected through an investigation into the world of the Bushveld Boer through the work of Eugène Marais (1871-1936) and Christiaan Frederick Louis Leipoldt (1880-1947). The article seeks to show that the practical workings of agrarian race relations allowed for a certain measure of cultural osmosis, facilitating Afrikaner interest in African and traditional healing practices. Afrikaner interest in the paranormal and psychic, with an emphasis on European trends, is also investigated, to demonstrate that the image of intellectual isolation has been exaggerated. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

432 Van der Ryst, Maria

The so-called 'Vaalpense' or 'Masele' of the Waterberg: the origins and emergence of a subordinate class of mixed descent / Maria Van der Ryst - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 1/2, p 42-52 : krt.

The first Europeans who visited the Waterberg region in the north of South Africa encountered people known in derogatory terms as the Vaalpense or Masele (Tswana for foreigners). Interaction between the autochthonous hunter-gatherers and farming communities resulted in the emergence of this subordinate class of mixed descent. This article examines their origins, way of life, interactive relationships and incorporation into African farmer groups. The hunter-gatherers of the Waterberg in present-day Limpopo Province shared the landscape with Iron Age farmers and, finally, European hunters and settlers. Several features of this contact situation are reconstructed through archaeological investigations as well as written accounts by contemporary observers. Among the issues discussed are the establishment of networks of interdependence, the appropriation of hunter-gatherer beliefs and ritual localities by dominant groups, the displacement of and the incorporation of some of the hunter-gatherers into black communities, and the final disintegration of the hunting-gathering society. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

433 Van Walbeek, Corné

Does lecture attendance matter? : some observations from a first-year economics course at the University of Cape Town / Corné Van Walbeek - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 4, p. 861-883 : graf., tab.

This paper empirically investigates the widely held assumption that lecture attendance improves students' performance in tests and exams, using data obtained from the University of Cape Town's (UCT) introductory first-year microeconomics course, for a specific year (2002). Second, it investigates certain measurable student-specific factors, other than lecture attendance, that could potentially influence a student's performance. The paper concludes that the answer to the question "Does lecture attendance matter?" is: "Yes, but not all that much". Lecture attendance, in isolation, is not a good predictor of performance in introductory microeconomics at UCT. A far better predictor is the student's overall performance in matric, as measured by the number of adjusted UCT entry points, and specifically his/her performance in matric mathematics. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

434 Van Wyk, Ilana

Land claims and corporate imitation: brokering development in Maputaland, KwaZulu-Natal / Ilana Van Wyk - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 1/2, p. 63-71.

In Maputaland (KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), many people dispossessed by discriminatory land laws and forced relocations during the apartheid era lodged land claims against what are now nature conservation areas. The land claims commission and the media framed these claimants as ethnic 'communities'. As such, an ideal context was created in which ethnic retribalization could occur, one in which a struggle over resources centred on a shared identity. Recent land settlements saw claimants enter into partnership deals with nature conservation authorities instead of settling on a once-off compensatory amount. This condition allowed an entrenched 'tribal elite' to broker deals between developers and the community they supposedly represent. Increasingly, this elite is imitating corporate structures and strategies. This paper, which is based on research conducted in the Ubombo and Ingwavuma magisterial districts between May 2000 and August 2001, examines the dynamics of this brokerage organization, the legitimization strategies it employs and the resistance it encounters from communities it purports to represent. It focuses on the ways in which the two Traditional Authorities utilized discourses on ethnicity and 'tradition' to legitimize their position vis-à-vis the developers as representatives of whole communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

435 Wittenberg, Martin

The mystery of South Africa's ghost workers in 1996 : measurement and mismeasurement in the manufacturing census, population census and October Household Surveys / Martin Wittenberg - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 5, p. 1003-1021 : tab.

The author attempts to unravel the mystery of the disappearance of about 300,000 manufacturing workers from South Africa's 1996 population census. Although the author is incapable of solving the mystery, a number of useful insights emerge from the investigation, which is concerned with the quality of the labour statistics as available in the population census, the manufacturing census, and the 1995/1997 October Household Surveys. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SWAZILAND

436 Simelane, Hamilton Sipho

Cross-border cattle rustling and its socio-economic impact on rural southern Swaziland, 1990-2004 / Hamilton Sipho Simelane - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies:* (2005), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 215-231.

Cross-border cattle rustling on the Swaziland border with Mozambique and South Africa is rife and finding a solution is now a matter of urgency for researchers, policymakers and economic planners. Focusing on the Swaziland-South Africa border, this paper examines this problem, especially the manner in which it has impacted on the survival strategies of the local inhabitants. The frequency of the problem has become an important factor in undermining the well-being of rural societies in Swaziland, where cattle play a crucial role in economic relations. This has been particularly the case since the 1990s when levels of unemployment rose significantly. Cross-border cattle rustling should, however, not be viewed as an architect of the economic problems in the area, but as a contributing factor to their intensity. The inhabitants of southern Swaziland have not been passive victims, but have reacted to the problem in different ways. The responses have shifted from operating within the country's legal framework to the formation of vigilante groups, who have taken the law into their hands. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

437 Whelpton, F.P. van R.

Offences ('emacala') in Swazi law and custom / F.P. van R. Whelpton - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2003), vol. 26, no. 3/4, p. 106-113.

One of the objectives of the Political Review Commission which was established in Swaziland in 1992 was to review ways in which customary institutions and proceedings should and/or could be accommodated in the political system of the country. In this context, it was examined whether offences ('emacala') were still regarded as part of the living law in Swaziland. Civil and criminal proceedings are adjudicated separately in Swazi law and custom. It was found that certain civil wrongs are on occasion also treated as crimes, the offender being forced to make amends to his victim, but suffering punishment as well. When a civil wrong is committed, the victim should first attempt to obtain satisfaction by direct negotiation with the wrongdoer. A criminal offence, on the other hand, can never be settled out of court. It must be reported to the local ruler, who will then summon and prosecute the accused person in his court. The principal legal wrongs dealt with in the local courts include offences against the person, family rights,

property, the authorities, and 'unnatural offences'. The recording of Swazi law and custom has clearly shown that a substantial part of it is still living law. The continued application of Swazi law and custom should therefore be expressly guaranteed in the Constitution envisaged for the Kingdom. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

ISLANDS

COMOROS

438 Blanchy, Sophie

Cités, citoyenneté et territorialité dans l'île de Ngazidja (Comores) / Sophie Blanchy - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2004), t. 74, fasc. 1/2, p. 341-380 : krt.

Dans l'île de Ngazidja (Comores), les cités, organisées selon une hiérarchie complexe mêlant divisions sociales, lignages, classes d'âge, constituent des unités politiques et territoriales fortes. Elles ont survécu à la royauté puis à la colonisation et se maintiennent face aux institutions de l'État moderne. La hiérarchie qui règle encore les rapports sociaux a des effets sur l'accès à la citoyenneté et sur les modes d'assemblée, perceptibles jusque dans l'organisation de la migration des Comoriens de Ngazidja en France. Or, si les sources historiques montrent avant tout la participation des Comores aux réseaux de commerce maritime, les traditions évoquent quant à elles le rôle des rois qui dominaient des territoires ou "pays" dans lesquels les cités étaient regroupées. Une reconstitution des processus de développement des cités permet de faire apparaître le rôle des dynamiques internes à l'origine de l'étonnante vitalité de ces entités dans le monde contemporain. Bibliogr, notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

439 Gueunier, Noël J.

Documents sur la langue makhuwa à Madagascar et aux Comores : (fin XIXe-début XXe siècles) avec un lexique du makhuwa de Madagascar et des Comores / Noël J. Gueunier - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 149-223 : krt.

L'actuelle situation d'unité linguistique à Madagascar n'a pas toujours existé de la même manière. L'auteur se propose de faire le point sur l'extension dans l'île de la langue makhua ("makoa") et de montrer la situation linguistique qui prévalait sur la côte ouest malgache vers la fin du XIXe siècle et au début du XXe siècle. Les communautés de "Masombika" ou "Makoa" ont continué pendant quelques générations d'y parler cette langue bantu, venue de Mozambique et parlée par des esclaves mais ayant développé

sur place quelques traits particuliers. Il fait dans ce but découvrir quelques documents inédits sur la langue makhuwa à Madagascar et aux Comores. L'article est suivi d'un lexique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

440 Gueunier, Noël J.
Documents sur la langue makhuwa à Madagascar et aux Comores : (fin XIXe-début XXe siècles) avec un lexique du makhuwa de Madagascar et des Comores / Noël J. Gueunier - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 149-223 : krt.

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MADAGASCAR

441 Beaujard, Philippe
Les arrivées austronésiennes à Madagascar: vagues ou continuum? / Philippe Beaujard - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 59-147 : krt., tab.

Cet article est composé de deux parties. En s'appuyant surtout sur des faits linguistiques, mais aussi archéologiques, historiques et ethnologiques, la première partie (p. 59-128) réexamine l'histoire des arrivées austronésiennes à Madagascar en la replaçant dans le cadre des réseaux d'échanges du système-monde euro-asiatique et africain afin de cerner leur intégration aux populations déjà sur place. L'auteur s'efforce de montrer que les influences austronésiennes sont le résultat des contacts entre l'Insulinde et Madagascar, commençant vers la fin du premier millénaire av. J.-C., et qui vont se prolonger jusqu'après l'arrivée des Portugais dans l'océan Indien. La diversité des origines et syncrétismes culturels que manifestent les migrants austronésiens, la fusion de ces migrants avec des éléments musulmans, porteurs de différentes techniques et idéologies, expliquent la complexité des sociétés malgaches et leur adaptation à des environnements extrêmement contrastés. La deuxième partie (p. 129-147) comporte des listes de termes de la langue malgache montrant des emprunts à des

langues de Sulawesi, des Philippines, du sanskrit, et à des langues dravidiennes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

442 Blanc-Pamard, Chantal

L'illusion participative : exemples ouest-malgaches / Chantal Blanc-Pamard, Emmanuel Fauroux - In: *Autrepart:* (2004), no. 31, p. 3-19.

Depuis une dizaine d'années, à Madagascar, les pratiques de gestion centralisées sont remplacées par des approches participatives qui reposent sur des principes simples directement inspirés du fonctionnement des démocraties occidentales: droit de tous à la parole, accès égal à l'information, décisions prises à la majorité des voix... Ces principes, malgré leur générosité, sont étrangers à l'idiosyncrasie des ruraux malgaches. La participation est pourtant recommandée de toutes part et les bailleurs de fonds ne soutiennent plus un projet qui ne la considère pas comme une priorité. C'est encore, très probablement, une illusion dans de nombreux cas, ce qui risque de conduire les projets et les opérations reposant sur l'approche participative à de nouveaux échecs, même s'ils s'avèrent sans doute moins cinglants que les échecs d'autrefois. On peut espérer que la participation devienne moins illusoire puisqu'elle s'inscrit dans un contexte de décentralisation qui instaure de nouveaux types de gouvernance et de gestion des ressources naturelles. La gestion partagée vise également à laisser aux communautés villageoises une réelle autonomie, notamment dans la protection de l'environnement. La situation actuelle marque une transition particulièrement délicate puisqu'on tente de mettre en place les conditions institutionnelles rendant possible ce partage de gestion. L'aspect apparemment novateur de la procédure est beaucoup plus grand qu'il n'y paraît à première vue dans un milieu où la démocratie participative est encore perçue comme une bizarrerie à laquelle les gens ne s'habituent pas vraiment. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 175) et en anglais (p. 178). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

443 Fee, Sarah

Le vocabulaire des Doany de l'Androy : langage des esprits et mots de l'étranger dans un culte de possession du sud de Madagascar / Sarah Fee et Noël J. Gueunier - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 225-244.

Cet article analyse le vocabulaire spécial utilisé dans les rites de possession de type 'doany' (qui correspondent à ce qui est connu ailleurs à Madagascar comme 'tromba') introduits par les migrants tandroy à leur retour dans leur région d'origine. Les auteurs présentent quelques éléments du contexte ethnolinguistique du vocabulaire, les comparent avec les autres vocabulaires spéciaux en usage dans le sud de Madagascar

et font quelques observations sur leur formation et leur étymologie. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

444 Rabesahala Randriamananoro, Charlotte
Toponymie et structuration de l'espace en Imerina (Madagascar) : donner un sens, une signification humaine aux lieux / Charlotte Rabesahala Randriamananoro - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 273-308.

On peut considérer la toponymie comme une des sources de l'histoire de l'occupation des sols. La colline d' Ambohimanga-Rova est l'une des douze collines sacrées de l'ancien royaume merina; elle se trouve à 20 km d'Antananarivo, Madagascar. Dans une étude morphologique et surtout sémantique de microtoponymes d'un espace limité à cette colline, l'auteur tente de décrypter leurs significations et d'explorer toutes les informations qu'ils peuvent apporter dans les domaines historique, politique et anthropologique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

445 Ranaivoson, Dominique
Quand la littérature rompt le consensus : conflits raciaux et sociaux à Madagascar / Dominique Ranaivoson - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 71, p. 69-76.

À Madagascar, la littérature contemporaine francophone, marquée par l'individualisme et l'audace de ses auteurs, semble transgresser des lois tacites qui mettent en avant l'image d'un peuple malgache monolithique et solidaire, et font silence sur la question de l'esclavage dans le passé ainsi que ses conséquences concrètes aujourd'hui dans la vie des populations concernées. Même si l'esclavage a été officiellement aboli par les Français en 1896, une frange non négligeable de la population d'origine africaine reste marginalisée par des stigmates discrètement entretenus. Si aucun ouvrage ne présente ce sujet explicitement, la lecture de deux textes, 'Nour', 1947 (2001) de Jean-Luc Raharimanana et 'Lalana' (2002) de Michèle Rakotoson révèle cependant en filigrane le thème de l'esclavage et des guerres intérieures à Madgascar. Ces fictions sont nourries des situations sociales actuelles, et tentent d'entretenir un questionnement sur les modalités de la reconstruction d'une identité nationale solide et solidaire pour tous. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

446 Randriamasitiana, Gil Dany
Les statuts respectifs de la langue maternelle (le malgache) et de la langue étrangère (le français) dans les programmes scolaires à Madgascar / Gil Dany Randriamasitiana - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 331-339 : tab.

Dans une perspective diachronique et sociolinguistique, l'auteur se penche sur la question de la planification linguistique externe, c'est à dire la détermination ou la modification des relations entre deux (ou plusieurs) langues au sein d'un territoire, d'institutions (principalement éducatives ici) ou de domaines d'activités. Il s'agit ici des contacts du malgache et du français à Madagascar. L'auteur se propose, dans une première partie, d'apporter des éclairages sur les caractéristiques et les trajectoires à la fois linguistiques et sociolinguistiques des langues en présence. La seconde partie tente d'examiner la corrélation entre les statuts des langues en présence et les progammes scolaires. La dernière partie dégage les impacts des variations statutaires de ces deux langues sur le processus d'appropriation linguistique. Les changements rapides du statut de ces langues dans les programmes scolaires ont influencé, souvent de façon négative, le processus d'enseignement et d'apprentissage du malgache et du français. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

447 Ratsimandresy, Lucette

L' emprunt du malgache à l'anglais : cas des emprunts "intégrés" dans le malgache contemporain / Lucette Ratsimandresy - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 309-330.

L'auteur propose une étude, à la fois synchronique et diachronique, des mots empruntés à l'anglais en malgache en suivant l'évolution de leur graphie et leur intégration dans le malgache contemporain. Si les sources les plus anciennes remontent aux dictionnaires des missionnaires britanniques du XIXe siècle, elle prend également en compte les emprunts d'origine anglaise relevés dans l'argot des jeunes d'aujourd'hui à Madagascar. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

448 Razafindralambo, Lolona

Le système judiciaire dans l'ancienne société malgache, d'après le vocabulaire utilisé dans les arrêts de justice / Lolona Razafindralambo - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 245-259.

Cet article considère les arrêts de justice rendus au cours du XIXe siècle dans le royaume d'Imerina de Madagascar du point de vue de l'anthropologie et de la linguistique. L'ancien droit ne fait pas la distinction entre le privé et le public. C'est le même tribunal qui a compétence pour juger tous les types d'affaires. L'article, suivi d'un glossaire, analyse le fonctionnement de la société, qui est formée de différents groupes hiérarchiques, et dégage le vocabulaire en usage dans les tribunaux à cette époque. Ann., bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

449 Verdier, Maud
Paroles et gestes au marché de Majunga (côte ouest de Madagascar) : notes d'anthropologie linguistique / Maud Verdier - In: *Études océan Indien:* (2003/04), no. 35/36, p. 261-272.

Les actes de langage ne sont pas des entités isolées: ils s'inscrivent dans des échanges, dans un contexte. Le langage est alors envisagé comme un fait social. À partir des gestes et échanges verbaux tenus au marché de Majunga, à Madagascar, l'auteur s'efforce, en ethnographe d'une "communauté de parole", à travers également la requête insistante sur le vary gasy, "riz malgache", de comprendre la signification de ces "paroles en actes" et leur lien avec la culture locale. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MAURITIUS

450 Koop, Kirsten
L'île Maurice à l'ère de la mondialisation : un modèle d'un développement de rattrapage? / Kirsten Koop - In: *Autrepart:* (2004), no. 31, p. 109-132 : krt., tab.

L'île Maurice est souvent citée comme un des rares exemples de réussite d'intégration d'un pays du Sud dans le marché mondial. En effet, dans les années 1980, des investissements directs étrangers, notamment dans l'industrie du textile, ont pu enclencher un développement économique sur l'île et la pauvreté a considérablement diminué. Or, la libéralisation de l'ancienne Convention de Lomé et le démantèlement de l'Accord Multi-Fibre jusqu'en 2005, accords qui jusque-là avaient protégé l'exportation mauricienne de la concurrence d'autres pays du Sud, ont récemment induit une crise structurelle de l'industrie sucrière et de celle du textile. Dans ces nouvelles conditions de libre marché, ces deux secteurs locaux, intensifs en main d'œuvre, ne sont plus compétitifs sur le marché mondial. Les pertes constantes d'emploi dans ces deux secteurs piliers de l'économie mauricienne n'ont, jusqu'à l'heure, pas pu être compensées par le développement du secteur de service, tel que le tourisme et la technologie d'information. De plus, la pression de la compétition mondiale a eu pour conséquence un nombre croissant d'emplois précaires et sous-payés. Le résultat de cette évolution économique est une augmentation considérable du chômage et une masse grandissante de "travailleurs pauvres" - un phénomène bien connu dans les pays industrialisés occidentaux et directement lié à la concurrence accrue des entreprises. En conséquence, la pauvreté à l'île Maurice augmente de nouveau. Pour un large segment de la population, la prospérité des années 1980 n'a été qu'un phénomène éphémère. Un

véritable "développement de rattrapage", paradigme de développement encore de nos jours, n'a pas pu être réalisé. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 176-177) et en anglais (p. 179-180). [Résumé extrait de la revue]