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

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Number 15, 2006

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



## EDITORIAL POLICY

*African Studies Abstracts Online* provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on sub-Saharan Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities available in the 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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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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## INTERNATIONAL

### GENERAL

#### 1 Jacoby, Tim

Cultural determinism, Western hegemony & the efficacy of defective States / Tim Jacoby  
- In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 215-233.

This paper argues that the notion of a defective State, including those designated as 'weak', 'failed' or 'collapsed', has a number of obvious advantages for the West. In the West, there has been a resurgence in cultural understandings of social instability. Thus, the first section argues that, for Western policymakers, the key determinant of State defectiveness is the immutably obscurant and resistant nature of local cultural patterns. Such a view allows relief agencies working in defective States both to ignore their own complicity in existent power relations and the consequences of the West's response - the focus of section two. The third section argues that transforming defective States deemed to be worthy of, and amenable to, remedial action involves deregulating markets, privatizing the public sector and using aid inputs to exploit comparative advantages in labour intensity. Achieving this may involve the strengthening of 'willing' comprador elites, the selective promotion of 'good governance' and, in cases of acute debilitation, the imposition of a new structure of sovereignty conducive to greater Western penetration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 2 Migrant

*Migrant cartographies : new cultural and literary spaces in post-colonial Europe* / ed. by Sandra Ponzanesi and Daniela Merolla. - Lanham, MD [etc.] : Lexington Books, cop. 2005. - VIII, 291 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 0-7391-0754-2

This collective volume is based on a conference 'Writing Europe 2001: migrant cartographies, cultural travelers, and new literature', that was held from March 22 to 24, 2001, at the University of Leiden and the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. It examines migrant writings and cultures within postcolonial Europe. Following the Introduction by Daniela Merolla and Sandra Ponzanesi, Part 1 (Mapping Europe: theoretical interventions) offers a critical view of the state of the art in theories of migration, on concepts of dislocation and their role in reshaping categories of thought and in visualizing new existential conditions. Part 2 (Writing across the borders: new literatures in Europe) examines the emergence of migrant literatures within the various

national literary traditions and the way in which they are absorbed, rejected, or marginalized in the various national discourses. Part 3 (Mind the gap! Cultural trans/formations) investigates a range of cases where migration has an impact on the reinvention of public space and public memory in several art forms, such as cinema, cultural manifestations, visual arts, music and urban culture. Contributors: Angelika Bammer; Rosemarie Buikema; Theo D'haen; Robert Fraser; Paul Gilroy; Stephen Gundle; Alec G. Hargreaves; Graham Huggan; Ena Jansen; Tabish Khair; Lourdes López-Ropero; John McLeod; Daniella Merolla; Pamela Pattynama; Sandra Ponzanesi; Mineke Schipper; Meyda Yegenoglu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 3 Religion

*Religion in the context of African migration* / ed. by Afe Adogame and Cordula Weisköppel. - Bayreuth : Breitinger, 2005. - 366 p. : fig. ; 21 cm, 180 gr. - (Bayreuth African studies series ; No. 75) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 3-927510-89-0 kart. : EUR 27.95

This book contains the contributions presented at the conference on "Religion in the context of African migration studies" held at Iwalewa House, University of Bayreuth, February 14-16, 2003. The contributions represent a rich variety of empirical data, facts and findings, and analyses from recent fieldwork amongst African migrant communities in host countries such as Germany, the United States of America, Norway, Finland, Israel and the United Kingdom. The volume deals with a wide spectrum of religious groups within the Christian and Islamic religious traditions: Muslims from Sudan and Somalia, Copts from Egypt, Sufis from Egypt, Sudan and Germany, Eritrean Christians, African (Ghanaian and Nigerian) Pentecostals/Charismatics/African Initiated Churches in Germany, Israel, Great Britain. Contributors: Afe Adogame, Munzoul Assal, Ulrich Berner, Gabriele Cappai, Ezra Chitando, Bettina Conrad, Hauke Dorsch, Fouad Ibrahim, Shlomit Kanari, Frieder Ludwig, Boris Nieswand, Galia Sabar, Benjamin Simon, James Spickard, Asonzeh Ukah, Cordula Weisköppel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 4 Schwerpunkt

*Schwerpunkt: Afrikastudien = Special issue: African Studies* / [Henning Melber... et al.]. - Hamburg : Institut für Afrika-Kunde, 2005. - P. 369-582. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Afrika Spectrum, ISSN 00020397 ; Jg. 40, H. 3) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, Duitse en Engelse bijdragen, samenvattingen in het Engels, Duits en Frans.

African Studies seem to be open for a variety of misunderstandings, divergences in opinion and misinterpretations. In the editorial introduction to this special issue, Henning

Melber discusses the why, what for and by whom of African Studies. The contributions approach the spectre of African Studies mainly from European perspectives, in the sense that the authors offer views predominantly accommodated in academic institutions in France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, but also the USA and South Africa. John Lonsdale explores the possibilities of critical solidarity with Africa and Africans on the part of Africanists. His text is a revised version of the plenary lecture given to the AEGIS conference on African Studies (London, 30 June 2005). Peter Probst offers an anthropologist's perspective on the history of African Studies in Germany. Dieter Neubert presents key concepts for sociological research in Africa located within the wider sociological debate. In the debates section Patrick Chabal reflects on the role of African Studies as area studies and in comparative politics; Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan describes the emergence of the new development anthropology, notably as manifested in the socio-anthropology of African public spaces, and its refusal of the culturalist distortions which have been a feature of much African anthropological research in France and Germany; Toyin Falola argues the case for African national histories and their reconciliation with continental and local histories, as counters to global history, to ensure the survival of African history in an ever changing world; and Julie Parle and Thembeisa Waetjen present their experiences with teaching an African history course at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The main themes and issues addressed during a conference on the future of area studies in Germany (Berlin, 14-16 July 2005) are summarized by Marianne Braig and Felicitas Hentschke in the conference report section. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **5 Sud...**

*Le Sud... et le Nord dans la mondialisation, quelles alternatives? : le renouvellement des modèles de développement* / sous la dir. de Abdou Salam Fall, Louis Favreau, Gérald Rose ; coord. de l'ouvrage Chantale Doucet et Louis Favreau ; contr. à la réalisation Marie-Ève Duperré... [et al.]. - Québec : Presses de l'Université du Québec ; Paris : Karthala, 2004. - 385 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Collection pratiques et politiques sociales et économiques) - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 2-7605-1318-1 (Québec)

Cet ouvrage est le fruit d'une conférence internationale organisée à l'Université du Québec en Outaouais (UQO) (Québec) le 24 et 25 septembre 2003. Au Sud comme au Nord, des alternatives à la mondialisation néolibérale émergent. Sous cette poussée, la démocratie et le développement, tant dans leurs théories que dans leurs stratégies, se renouvellent. Cette situation suscite plusieurs interrogations: quelle analyse peut-on faire de la conjoncture internationale? Comment se pose le développement aujourd'hui?

Quelle est la portée réelle des pratiques économiques alternatives issues des communautés locales, mais aussi des gouvernements locaux et même de certains États? En réponse à ces questions, les auteurs scrutent ces expériences dans plusieurs pays du Sud et du Nord, mettant en lumière non seulement leurs potentiels, mais aussi leurs limites. Pour ce qui est de l'Afrique, Abdou Salam Fall traite du développement local et de la démocratisation des modes de gouvernance au Sénégal; Jean Baptiste Zett, des initiatives économiques populaires et du développement des communautés au Burkina Faso, Youssouf Sanogo, du développement local et de l'économie sociale au Mali, et Yao Assogba, de l'économie populaire au Togo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### **6 Abiodun, Balogun Oladele**

Medicinal practice in Western science and African traditional thought : a comparative analysis / Balogun Oladele Abiodun - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. [211]-225.

This paper attempts a philosophical comparison of the traditional African medicinal system vis-à-vis what obtains in Western medicinal practice. The methodology is comparative and analytical. Its comparative character derives from the fact that it assesses the goal of medicinal practice within the framework of two theoretical modes of thought, that is, Western science and traditional African thought. The study explores the tools of conceptual analysis to look at the meaning, foundations, components and methodology of medicinal practice in Western science and traditional African thought, notably that of the Yoruba (Nigeria), with the aim of showing their differences and similarities. The findings reveal that the goal of medicinal practice, in both theoretical modes of thought, is to heal, protect, and make human life valuable. Hence, medicinal practice in Western science and traditional African thought are not mutually exclusive. The paper argues further that the traditional perception of health with its metaphysical presupposition makes traditional medicine more functional and more germane to human practical needs than that to be found in Western medicinal practice, which has pure science as its canon. However, in order to enhance an effective health care delivery system in contemporary African societies, the paper concludes with the need to augment, and perhaps, integrate both orthodox and alternative medicinal practices. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 7 African

*The African exception* / ed. by Ulf Engel, Gorm Rye Olsen. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2005. - IX, 176 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Contemporary perspectives on developing societies) - Bibliogr.: p. [145]-171. - Met index.

ISBN 0-7546-3695-X

Governance has become an important concept in the politics of African development. This book disentangles the analytical aspects of governance from its political and normative connotations. The 'African exception' - the difference in 'development' between Africa and other regions of the South - can be understood by analysis focusing upon the specific forms of governance played out in politics and economics. The first section of the book explores African governance in two functional spheres: the political realm and the economic. Section two looks at new areas of governance in Africa: violent social spaces, HIV/AIDS and entrepreneurial urban governance. Contributions: Ulf Engel and Gorm Rye Olsen: Introduction: the African exception: conceptual notes on governance in Africa in the new millennium. Patrick Chabal: Power in Africa reconsidered. Ole Therkildsen: Understanding public management through neopatrimonialism: a paradigm for all African seasons? Tim Kelsall: History, identity and collective action: difficulties of accountability. Nicolas van de Walle: The donors and the State in Africa: how much has changed? Ulf Engel and Andreas Mehler: 'Under construction': governance in Africa's new violent social spaces. Nana K. Poku and Jane Freedman: State responses to the AIDS pandemic. Scarlett Cornelissen: Entrepreneurial urban governance and development in Africa: challenges, opportunities and lessons from South Africa. Ulf Engel and Gorm Rye Olsen: Conclusion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 8 African

*African intellectuals : rethinking politics, language, gender and development* / Thandika Mkandawire, ed. - London : Zed Books ; Dakar : CODESRIA, 2005. - 248 p. ; 22 cm. - (Africa in the New Millenium) - Publ. in association with CODESRIA. - Met bibliogr., index, noten. - Met lit.opg.

ISBN 1-8427-7620-7 (London) : £65.00

Compared with Asia or Latin America, Africa has experienced much higher rates of emigration of its intelligentsia to North America and Europe, as well as frequent displacement from home countries to other parts of the continent. In this publication on the history, fate and possible future roles of African intellectuals both within Africa and in the African diaspora nearly half a century on from independence, some of the continent's most eminent thinkers discuss the issues at stake. Their starting point is the uniquely

difficult circumstances confronting intellectuals: regimes intolerant of independent debate, economies in sharp decline, societies wrecked by violent conflict, and official languages different from people's mother tongues. The contributors explore a number of topics such as: the relationship of African intellectuals to nationalism and the Pan African project; the language question (including the non-development of higher education through indigenous African languages, and the social gulf this has caused between African intellectuals and their societies); women intellectuals, the growth of gender studies, and the limitations that still constrain their impact on mainstream society and policy; the potential roles of the hugely growing African academic diaspora, particularly in the United States. Contributors: Beban Sammy Chumbow, Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Amina Mama, Ali A. Mazrui, Thandika Mkandawire, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Hannington Ochwada, Raymond Suttner, Paul Tiyambe Zeleza. The papers were presented earlier at a conference held in Dakar in December 2003. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 9 African

*African migrations : historical perspectives and contemporary dynamics* / ed. by Veronika Bilger, Albert Kraler. - Wien : ECCO, 2005. - 330 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Stichproben Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien ; Jg. 5, Nr. 8) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

The essays in this special issue of 'Stichproben' on African migration are grouped into four parts: 1) Economic development and globalization, 2) Perceptions and discourses, 3) The politics of migration, the politics of migrants, 4) Constructions of spatiality. Contributions: part 1: New patterns of migration in West Africa (Adama Konseiga) - Le projet migratoire des migrants touaregs de la zone de Bankilaré: la pauvreté désavouée (Niger) (Florence Boyer) - Du savoir faire sénégalais en matière de pêche sur les côtes mauritaniennes: une approche historique (Laurence Marfaing); part 2: Talkin' about migration: some ethnographic notes on the ambivalent representation of migrants in contemporary Senegal (Bruno Riccio) - "Imagine migration": the migration process and its destination Europe in the eyes of Tanzanian students (Vanessa Prinz) - Déterminants, enjeux et perceptions des migrations scientifiques internationales africaines: le cas du Sénégal (Ibrahima Amadou Dia); part 3: Forced migration in Africa: a challenge to development (Egide Rwamatwara) - Country of emigration and new country of immigration? : challenges for Moroccan migration policy between Africa and Europe (Axel Kreienbrink) - Dimensions of West African immigration to France: Malian immigrant women in Paris (Helene Trauner); part 4: Constructions of territoriality in the Sahara: the transformation of spaces of transit (Julien Brachet) - Low intensity

transnationalism: the Cape Verdian case (Pedro Góis) - Indian transnationalisms in colonial and postcolonial Mozambique (Susana Pereira Bastos) - The State, labour migration and the transnational discourse: a historical perspective from Mozambique (Corrado Tornimbeni). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 10 African

*African universities, the private sector and civil society : forging partnerships for development : proceedings of the First Conference of the African Regional Council of the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), Accra, Ghana, June 9-11, 1999* / ed. by George Benneh, Mariama Awumbila and Paul Effah. - Accra : Ghana Universities Press, 2004. - 167 p. ; 23 cm - Published for the African Regional Council of the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), Accra"--T.p. verso. - Met bibliogr.

Global trends have led to a marked decline in the role of the State in the development of African economies, which has in turn brought into question the traditional role of the university. The universities are themselves facing serious challenges to respond to the so-called global knowledge economy and changing labour requirements. Against this background, the African Regional Council of the International Association of University Presidents brought together heads of African universities, representatives from other educational bodies, NGOs and government bodies, UNECA and civil society institutions, and the private sector, to discuss prospects for collaboration for sustainable development at a conference held in Accra, Ghana, in June 1999. The papers in this collective volume are based on this conference. The major themes are higher education, industry and business partnerships; science and technology in African development; higher education and informal sector partnership; higher education and NGO partnerships; and 'promoting the culture of peace' and the role of the African university. Contributors: George Benneh, Mariama Awumbila, Paul Effah, K.Y. Amoako, Ishmael Yamson, Michael Shattock, Kwesi Abeasi, Kodjo Abasa, P.W.K. Yankson, Kwame Frimpong, Kwame Praka-Asante, Ama Badu Asante, Ngoato Takolo, Francis Agyemfra, Siles Lwakabamba, P.W. Murray. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 11 Afrika

*Afrika im Blickfeld : Kriege - Krisen - Perspektiven : Tagungsband des Instituts für Friedensforschung und Konfliktmanagement, Wien* / Walter Feichtinger (Hrsg.) ; mit Beitr. von: John Emeka Akude... [et al.] ; Red. und Gestaltung Benedikt Hensellek, Johannes Raidl. - Baden-Baden : Nomos, 2004. - 170 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Resultat eines Workshops, der vom Institut für Friedenssicherung und Konfliktmanagement (IFK)



der Landesverteidigungsakademie Wien in der Zeit vom 29. bis 30. Jänner 2004 durchgeführt wurde. - Met lit.opg.

ISBN 3-8329-0712-2 : EUR 35.00, sfr 61.00

In diesem Sammelband werden grundlegende Charakteristika der Konflikte auf dem afrikanischen Kontinent und die dahinter stehenden Gesellschaftsstrukturen skizziert. Des Weiteren werden mögliche Ansätze zu Konfliktmanagement bzw. -bewältigung in Afrika dargestellt und diesbezügliche Aktivitäten verschiedener Internationaler Organisationen analysiert, wobei auch auf die verschiedenen juristischen und nichtjuristischen Ansätze der Konfliktaufarbeitung eingegangen wird. Danach werden die wichtigsten aktuellen Konflikte näher unter die Lupe genommen, nämlich jene in Zentralafrika, in Westafrika, der einzige große rezente zwischenstaatliche Konflikt zwischen Äthiopien und Eritrea sowie jener im Südsudan. Dabei werden die historischen, ethnischen, politischen und sozioökonomischen Wurzeln dieser Konflikte gestreift, deren regionale bzw. internationale Bezüge untersucht und schließlich ausgelotet, ob bzw. welche Möglichkeiten der Konfliktlösung am Erfolg versprechendsten scheinen und welche externen Akteure dafür in Frage kommen. Angesichts der derzeitigen Präsidentschaft Österreichs in der Standby High Readiness Brigade für Zwecke der Vereinten Nationen (SHIRBRIG) wird besonders die mögliche Rolle dieser Initiative näher beleuchtet. Der Sammelband ist zu wesentlichen Teilen Resultat eines Workshops, der vom Institut für Friedenssicherung und Konfliktmanagement (IFK) der Landesverteidigungsakademie Wien in der Zeit vom 29. bis 30. Jänner 2004 durchgeführt wurde. Mit Beiträgen von: Gerald Hainzl, Martin Papst, Peter Hazdra, John Emeka Akude, Peter Trost und Ewald J. Hausdorf. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

## **12 Akinboade, Oludele A.**

South Africa and the New Partnership for Africa's Development : economic spin-offs and linkages / Oludele A. Akinboade and Pinky Lalthapersad-Pillay - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 243-268 : tab.

This article investigates the potential economic impact and business opportunities that NEPAD generates for South Africa. The article focuses on two aspects: how South Africa is contributing towards the realization of the stated goals of NEPAD, and the possible pay-offs that the NEPAD framework could hold for South African firms that are trading or investing in the continent. The recommendations made are intended to inform future economic and investment linkages with the rest of Africa. The article first discusses the socioeconomic profile of Africa and its business environment as

background. Next, it discusses the origins and the goals of NEPAD, and also its strategic framework. This is followed by an examination of the trade-related and investment-related aspects of NEPAD. Explanations are offered as to why the rest of Africa and South Africa need each other. This is then linked to South Africa's involvement in the continent. Next, attention is paid to current and planned future investment initiatives that are of importance to the South African economy. Possible investment opportunities within the framework of NEPAD are highlighted. The paper concludes that the type of foreign direct investment (FDI) that has originated from South Africa bodes well for the rest of Africa and is an important avenue for achieving the aims of NEPAD. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 13 All

*All knowledge is first of all local knowledge* / guest ed.: Theophilus I. Okere, Chukwudi Anthony Njoku & René Devisch. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2005. - 146 p. : ill., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa development, ISSN 08503907 ; vol. 30, no. 3 (2005)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

In the introduction to this special issue, Theophilus I. Okere, Chukwudi Anthony Njoku and René Devisch call attention to the unique genius and distinctive creativity and originality which underlines production of knowledge in any given cultural context. All knowledge is first of all local knowledge. From this fundamental understanding, the editors argue against a mythic veil which especially reformist modernity has tended to place on the process of producing and transmitting knowledge. They seek to empower cultures to realize, work on and appropriate the riches embedded in their own local knowledge tracts and trajectories. Examples of such riches are presented in contributions dealing with African mathematical systems and African health systems: Traditional Igbo numbering system: a reconstruction (Patrick Mathias Chukwuaku Ogomaka); Ethnomathematics, geometry and educational experiences in Africa (Paulus Gerdes); Identification, collection and domestication of medicinal plants in southeastern Nigeria (A.E. Ibe and Martin I. Nwifo); Healing insanity: skills and expert knowledge of Igbo healers (Patrick Iroegbu); Cultural modes of comprehending and healing insanity: the Yaka of DR Congo (René Devisch). In a separate contribution, Theophilus Okere reflects on the question of whether there is only one science and whether this is Western science. He notes that science is only one of many forms of knowledge and the West only one of its producers. Yet the success of the West has tended to marginalize other forms of knowledge and other contributions to knowledge, and thus to impoverish an otherwise potentially rich and complex world knowledge landscape. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**14 Barnes, Sandra T.**

Global flows: terror, oil & strategic philanthropy / Sandra T. Barnes - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 235-252.

US involvement in Africa is growing following threats of terrorism and interruptions in oil production and because of desires by foreign corporations to expand their activities on the continent. The response of American policymakers has been to establish a stronger military presence that will engage in counterterrorism initiatives and police oil installations. The goals and extent of this build-up, and the ideology legitimating it, are new. They are departures from Cold War policies. Similarly, the response of American business leaders to weaknesses in the infrastructure and political order of African States leads them to establish their own forms of community development, known as strategic philanthropy, in order to protect and expand local markets. Despite these major developments, the media are not informing the public. This article examines the implications of these military and business initiatives for African nations and the reasons for the lack of information about them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (Also published in: *African Studies Review*, vol. 48, no. 1 (2005), p. 1-22.) [Journal abstract]

**15 Bello-Kano, Ibrahim**

Critical works on European exploration writing : a conceptual review / Ibrahim Bello-Kano - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 57-70.

The major point in this paper is that exploration narratives are literary artifacts, rather than non-literary documentary sources of history or anthropology; and that literary theorists and cultural historians should abandon the unhelpful and outdated conception of literature as designating only a "privileged set of fictional, imaginative and creative forms of writing which... exhibit certain specific properties that require special methods of analysis if they are to be understood". Rather, literature should be understood as a field marked by a variety of textualizations, by specific practices of writing to the extent that the distinction between, say, genres and forms, logics and practices of writing becomes an institutional rather than an aesthetic or a literary one. Bibliogr., notes, ref., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**16 Bonk, Jonathan J.**

Ecclesiastical cartography and the problem of Africa / Jonathan J. Bonk - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 117-132.

Despite the spectacular growth of Christianity in Africa over the 20th century, even the most recent attempts by mainline church historians to help seminarians and church leaders locate themselves and find their way in the 'terra firma' of contemporary World Christianity take scarcely any note of Africa. In order to fill this gap, a scholarly consultation was hosted by the Overseas Ministries Study Center in New Haven in 1995. It was convened to discuss the need for a proposed 'International dictionary of non-Western Christian biography. Volume I: Africa, or an oral history Christian biography register for Africa'. This paper examines the development of this 'Dictionary of African Christian Biography' (DACB), a database spanning twenty centuries of Christian faith on the African continent, which is produced as a web-based resource and distributed as a CD-ROM in its annually updated form to all African participating institutions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 17 Building

*Building State capacity in Africa : new approaches, emerging lessons* / ed. by Brian Levy, Sahr Kpundeh. - Washington, DC : World Bank, 2004. - XIII, 377 p. : fig., tab. ; 26 cm. - (WBI development studies) - Jointly prepared by the World Bank Institute and the Africa Region Vice Presidency of the World Bank. - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-8213-6000-0 pbk

In recent years, a number of African governments have moved forward with new-style programmes to build public sector capacity. This volume draws on the experience of public sector reform implementation in more than a dozen African countries. It addresses topics such as the relationship between governance and economic development, public expenditure and accountability, anticorruption reform, decentralization, political structures and the delivery of public services. Contributions: Brian Levy: Governance and economic development in Africa: meeting the challenge of capacity building. Mike Stevens and Stefanie Teggemann: Comparative experience with public service reform in Ghana, Tanzania, and Zambia. Poul Engberg-Pedersen and Brian Levy: Building State capacity in Africa: learning from performance and results. Kithinji Kiragu, Rwekaza Mukandala, and Denyse Morin: Reforming pay policy: techniques, sequencing, and politics. Harry Garnett and William Plowden: Cabinets, budgets, and poverty: political commitment to poverty reduction. Bill Dorotinsky and Rob Floyd: Public expenditure accountability in Africa: progress, lessons, and challenges. Joel D. Barkan, Ladipo Adamolekun, and Yongmei Zhou with Mouftaou Laleye and Njuguna Ng'ethe: Emerging legislatures: institutions of horizontal accountability. Sahr Kpundeh: Process interventions versus structural reforms: institutionalizing anticorruption reforms in Africa. Stephen N. Ndegwa and Brian Levy: The politics of decentralization in Africa: a

comparative analysis. Alec Ian Gershberg and Donald R. Winkler. Education decentralization in Africa: a review of recent policy and practice. Dele Olowu, Joel D. Barkan, and Njuguna Ng'ethe: Reflections. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 18 Carmody, Pádraig

Transforming globalization and security : Africa and America post-9/11 / Pádraig Carmody - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 97-120.

Africa has traditionally had a marginal and decreasing role in international affairs. Since the attacks of 11 September 2001, however, the continent has taken centre stage in the emerging security discourse, and access to African oil is now a strategic priority for the United States, which now trades more with Africa than Central Europe and the former Soviet Union combined. This fact, and the potential threat from global terrorism, are reflected in emerging security regimes on the continent, bolstered by increased US military assistance. Thus, global forces have penetrated not only African economic policymaking, but also security. However, increased military assistance and the suppression of human rights are further distancing society from the African State, worsening long-term instability and jeopardizing US access to African oil. The creation of genuine security in Africa and the United States will depend on the reconceptualization of security as human security, and the addition of a substantive social welfare dimension to globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 19 Conflict

*Conflict and politics in post-Cold War Africa* / guest ed.: Cyril Obi. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2005. - XVI, 235 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (African and Asian studies, ISSN 15692094 ; vol. 4, no. 1/2) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of 'African and Asian Studies' examines the linkages between the end of the Cold War in the late 1980s and the changing nature of conflicts and politics in Africa. The contributions explore the regional, global and local dimensions of post-Cold War conflicts in Africa and suggest frameworks of ending and transforming conflict on the continent. Contributions: The challenge of civil wars to multilateral interventions - UN, ECOWAS, and complex political emergencies in West Africa: a critical analysis (Emmanuel Kwesi Aning); International interventionism, democracy, and peace-building in the Great Lakes of Africa: a regional perspective to the challenges (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo); Lack of consensus on constitutive fundamentals: roots of the Sudanese civil war and prospects for settlement (Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o and Godwin Rapando Murunga); State, constitutionalism, and the management of ethnicity in

Africa (Eghosa E. Osaghae); Democracy and peace-building in Ghana: paradoxes and challenges (Emmanuel Addo Sowatey); Conflict in Somalia and crime in Kenya: understanding the trans-territoriality of crime (Godwin Rapando Murunga); State-building in post-civil war Sierra Leone (George Klay Kieh, Jr.); Land and natural resource redistribution in Zimbabwe: access, equity and conflict (Sam Moyo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **20 Constitutionalism**

*Constitutionalism and society in Africa* / ed. by Okon Akiba. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2004. - XIII, 172 p. ; 24 cm. - (Contemporary perspectives on developing societies) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0-7546-3640-2

This publication provides a in-depth analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of constitutional provisions for managing the challenges of race, religion, ethnicity, citizenship, civil liberties and civil-military relations in Africa's transitional democracies. Contributions: Okon Akiba: Constitutional government and the future of constitutionalism in Africa. Peter P. Ekeh: The impact of imperialism on constitutional thought in Africa. Richard L. Sklar: On the study of constitutional government in Africa. Olufemi Taiwo: Of citizens and citizenship. Mahmood Mamdani: The Great Lakes crisis: historical origins, contemporary significance. Eghosa E. Osaghae: Ethnicity, the State and constitutionalism in Africa: preliminary observations. John Boye Ejobowah: Constitutionalism and political inclusion in Nigeria. Eboe Hutchful: Bringing the military and security agencies under democratic control: a challenge to African constitutionalism. Crawford Young: Competing images of Africa: democratization and its challenges. Wole Soyinka: We, the people - our dignity and the constitution. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **21 Dottridge, Mike**

Types of forced labour and slavery-like abuse occurring in Africa today : a preliminary classification / Mike Dottridge - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 689-712 : tab.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has over time redefined the term "forced labour" to refer to everything which the League of Nations meant by slavery in the 1920s, as well as other abuse which the United Nations subsequently defined as "servile status" in the 1950s. Various ways in which people are forced or coerced into working for others in sub-Saharan Africa today, including some linked to historical slavery, are examined in this article. They are categorized according to the types of coercion used

and the circumstances in which people enter situations in which they are forced to work for others. Recognising that the idea that involuntary work constitutes an abuse is difficult to apply in a region where both wives and children routinely have no choice but to work for the head of their household, the article categorizes cases in three separate tables. Table 1 identifies nine types of coercion used to force people to work for someone other than a member of their own family. Table 2 lists eight ways in which people in Africa enter situations in which they are forced to work for others. Table 3 categorizes the various forms of abusive exploitation reported to be occurring in Africa into eight categories and is followed by examples of some of these. Finally, the article reviews the terminology used by international organizations for describing these situations and observes that in most of Africa members of the public are not sure what practices should or should not be tolerated. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## 22 East

*East Africa : in search of national and regional renewal* / ed. by Felicia Arudo Yieke. - [Dakar] : Codesria, 2005. - VIII, 157 p. ; 23 cm. - (Codesria book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-86978-144-X

This collective volume contains papers presented at the Eastern Africa sub-regional conference on 'East Africa: in search of national and regional renewal' (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 30-31 October 2003). It includes contributions on postwar nationalism in Africa; NEPAD as a product of African intellectuals; choice of working language in the African Union and the East African Parliament; threats posed by ethnicity to development; Movement political ideology and ethnic conflict in Uganda; the socialist experiment in the Horn of Africa; transient pastoralist mobile 'nations' and the dilemma of nationhood in the Horn; the transformation of the Ugandan National Resistance Movement (NRM) from a movement into a political party. Contributors: Maurice N. Amutabi; Chachage Seithy L. Chachage; Mohammed Kulumba; Emmanuel Okoth Manyassa; Sangai Mohochi; Issa Shivji; Felicia Arudo Yieke; Bahru Zewde. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 23 Edward

*Edward Said, Africa, and cultural criticism* / John Conteh-Morgan, ed. - Bloomington : Indiana University Press, 2005. - 162 p. ; 23 cm. - (Research in African literatures, ISSN 00345210 ; vol. 36, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of 'Research in African Literatures' pays tribute to the memory and work of Edward Said (1935-2003). Although his critical engagement with African literature is slight, some of the theoretical notions under which he subsumes his comments are of intellectual, ethical and political relevance to African literary and cultural studies. Contributions: The politics and poetics of exile: Edward Said in Africa (Paul Tiyambe Zeleza); A man for all seasons and climes? : reading Edward Said from and for our African place (Kwaku Larbi Korang); Edward Said and Assia Djébar: a contrapuntal reading (Mildred Mortimer); The re-invention of Africa: Edward Said, V.Y. Mudimbe, and beyond (Ali A. Mazrui); Edward Said and Michel Foucault: affinities and dissonances (Karlis Racevskis); Critique and extension: Said and Freud (Uzoma Esonwanne); Representations of the intellectual in 'Representations of the intellectual' (Neil Lazarus); (Not) reading 'Orientalism' (Graham Huggan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **24 Englebert, Pierre**

Let's stick together: understanding Africa's secessionist deficit / Pierre Englebert and Rebecca Hummel - In: *African Affairs*: (2005), vol. 104, no. 416, p. 399-427 : graf., tab.

Over the last 40 years, Africa has experienced relatively fewer secessionist conflicts than most other regions of the world, even though it is otherwise plagued with political violence and its countries tend to display a higher prevalence of many of the factors usually associated with separatism. After empirically establishing Africa's secessionist deficit, this article reviews the few existing explanations for it before articulating a theory which singles out the benefits to African regional elites (and those who depend on them) of weak sovereign States. In Africa as elsewhere, the article argues, regional leaders can be expected to capitalize on local grievances and promote secessions if the potential rewards of a separatist State, in the absence of international recognition, outweigh the potential rewards associated with control or partial control of institutions of the sovereign national State. What distinguishes African elites is the relatively greater material returns to sovereignty that they face. Given the continent's poverty, the undiversified nature and commodity dependence of its economies, and the relative lack of accountability of State power, Africa offers a significant material premium to internationally recognized sovereignty, tilting the odds for elites in favour of staying within the State, even if they do not immediately benefit from power at the centre. The article then tests the argument against actual African cases of secession, showing that they are usually a function of variations in the relative rewards of sovereignty. In conclusion, it argues that Africa's weak sovereignty equilibrium has contributed to its failure to develop. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]



**25 Fraser, Alastair**

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers : now who calls the shots? / Alastair Fraser - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 317-340.

This paper argues that Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) can be understood as a technology of 'social control,' which seeks to shape domestic political space. Despite widespread recognition that the World Bank and the IMF continue to impose orthodox policy conditions on debt relief and loans to African countries, many suggest the requirement in PRSPs for civil society 'participation introduces a progressive element that could, in time, subvert the logic of coercion. In contrast, this paper suggests that it is precisely through participation that international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and bilateral donors are working with the international financial institutions (IFIs) to secure ever more intimate supervision of African political communities. Thus, if the answer to Joseph Hanlon's (1991) rhetorical question "who calls the shots?" under structural adjustment was "the IFIs", the answer under PRSPs is "an uneasy coalition of NGOs, donors and the IFIs". These groups share an agenda of securing consent to liberal systems of political and economic management. Through the PRSPs and related processes they divide the labour required to manufacture consent, seeking to build 'reform coalitions by transforming the objectives and nature of States, bureaucracies, social and political movements and, at their most ambitious, populations. In the process they imperil African sovereignty, self-determination and hopes for substantive democracy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**26 From**

*From modern myths to global encounters : belonging and the dynamics of change in postcolonial Africa : a liber discipulorum in honour of Peter Geschiere* / ed. by Anke van der Kwaak, Rachel Spronk, and Karin Willemse. - Leiden : CNWS Publications, cop. 2005. - 242 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (CNWS publications, ISSN 0925-3084 ; vol. 143) - Teksten in het Engels of Frans. - Met bibliogr. van Peter Geschiere, index, lit. opg. ISBN 90-5789-105-0

This collective volume, dedicated to Peter Geschiere, former Chair of Cultural Anthropology and Sociology of sub-Saharan Africa at Leiden University (1989-2002), looks at processes of change and transformation in Africa in the context of modernity and globalization, showing the resilience rather than the expected demise of local cultures on the continent. Three introductory chapters, by Peter Geschiere, Jean-François Bayart, and Karin Willemse, are followed by sections on Politics and the nation-State (Michiel Baud on politics and society in Latin America and Africa, Gerhard Seibert

on changing political systems in São Tomé and Príncipe, Fissaha and Yesheanu Gheneti on local institutions in East and West Africa, and Antoine Socpa on electoral competition in Cameroon (in French); Witchcraft and modernity (Marja Spierenburg on northern Zimbabwe, Erik Bähre on the Xhosa of Cape Town, South Africa, and Barbara Oomen on South Africa); and Fixing identities (Ferdinand de Jong on the Jola Museum in Senegal, Sabine Luning et al. on autochthony and strangerhood in the Mande-Volta area, Jan-Bart Gewald on Bakgalagadi ethnic formation in Namibia, Margaret Niger-Thomas on smuggling in Mamfe, Cameroon, Marloes Janson and Rachel Spronk on gender in the context of modernity in the Gambia and Kenya, and Karin Willemse and Anke van der Kwaak on foreigners, food and gender in Sudan and Somalia). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 27 Gender

*Gender activism and studies in Africa* / Signe Arnfred... [et al.]. - Dakar : Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, cop. 2004. - IX, 171 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Gender series) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-86978-140-7

This book draws attention to the challenges facing the edification of gender studies, women's rights and entitlements in Africa. It brings together contributions by seasoned gender specialists who draw empirical evidence from several African countries - Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Mozambique, Tanzania and South Africa - to critically discuss various experiences in setting up gender and women's studies programmes, feminist and gender activism, gender identities, social protest, gender and culture in indigenous films, continuities and discontinuities in conceptions of gender, same-sex relationships, customary law, and gendered discourse patterns. Most of the papers published in this volume were first presented at the Cairo Gender Symposium in April 2002, which was hosted by CODESRIA in collaboration with the Arab Research Centre. Contributors: Signe Arnfred, Babere Kerata Chacha, Amanda Gouws, Josephine Ahikire, Ayodele Ogundipe, Charmaine Pereira, Mansah Prah, Charles Ukeje, Felicia Arudo Yieke. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 28 Globalisation

*Globalisation and African languages : risks and benefits* / ed. by Katrin Bromber [and] Birgit Smieja. - Berlin [etc.] : De Gruyter, cop. 2004. - XL, 326 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Trends in linguistics. Studies and monographs Studies and monographs, ISSN 18614302 ; 156) - Dedicated to Karsten Legère on the occasion of his 60th birthday. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 3-11-018099-5

This collective volume, dedicated to Karsten Legère, Professor in African Languages at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, aims at exploring the contributions that African linguists can make to the debate on globalization. The chapters are organized in three sections - language use and attitudes, language policy and education, language description and classification - preceded by a biography of Karsten Legère and a bibliography of his work, and an introduction (Katrin Bromber and Birgit Smieja). Contents: Der übergeordnete ideologische Rahmen der Sprachkonflikte weltweit (René Dirven und Martin Pütz); Indianer und andere Minderheiten: Überlegungen zu einer sprachplanerischen Minoritologie (Peter Hans Nelde); Setswana: an under-exploited national resource? (Herman M. Batibo); Can a "foreign" language be a national medium of education?: linguistic ecology and equality in Namibia (Martin Pütz); Revisiting reversing language shift: African languages in high modernity (Christopher Stroud); Triglossia: African privilege or necessity? (Rajmund Ohly); Using Northern Sotho as medium of instruction in vocational training (Vic Webb, Biki Lepota and Refilwe Ramagoshi); Developing a language policy in an African country: the case of Malawi (Al Mtenje); Writing and reading in English and L1: attitudes among pupils in Lira and Mpigi, Uganda (Mechthild Reh); The impact of Kiswahili on Kiluguru (Daniel J. Mkude); Loan words in Swahili (Arvi Hurskainen); The noun phrase in the Kerebe language (Christina Thornell); The infinitive as a part of speech in Swahili (Nelli V. Gromova); On vowel systems in the southern Bole-Tangale languages (Rudolf Leger); !Xun as a type B language (Bernd Heine and Christa König); How many languages are there in Africa, really? (Jouni Filip Maho); Languages and language names in Mozambique, 150 years ago and now (Tore Janson); Observations on Swahili and Midzichenda plant names (Franz Rottland and Ralf Grosserhode). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 29 Globalisierung

*Globalisierung im lokalen Kontext : Perspektiven und Konzepte von Handeln in Afrika* / Roman Loimeier, Dieter Neubert, Cordula Weißköppel (Hrsg.). - Münster : Lit, cop. 2005. - 304 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 21 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 09387285 ; 20) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3-8258-6983-0

In den Debatten um Globalisierung stehen besonders deren Auswirkungen auf die Länder des Nordens im Vordergrund. Die Länder des Südens erscheinen trotz der Rede von der "Glokalisierung" oftmals als Opfer der Globalisierung. Oder der Anteil des

Südens an der Globalisierung wird in exotisierenden oder dichotomisierenden Szenarien ("world music" und "Jihad vs. McWorld") präsentiert, die wiederum auf ihre Bedeutung für den Norden reduziert werden. Diesen Verkürzungen tritt der Band entgegen. Erstens steht das scheinbar "periphere" Afrika im Mittelpunkt des Bandes. Zweitens wird der Versuch unternommen, lokale Dimensionen des Handelns in einer globaler werdenden Welt zu betonen. Drittens hinterfragen die theoretischen Beiträge die bestehenden Kategorien von global und lokal und werfen den Blick auf Zwischenräume und Nuancen, die für die Analyse der Verbindung von Lokalem und Globalem von Bedeutung sind. Dieser Band ist im Rahmen des Bayreuther Sonderforschungsbereichs "Lokales Handeln in Afrika im Kontext globaler Einflüsse" entstanden. Er enthält die folgenden Beiträge: Roman Loimeier, Dieter Neubert, Cordula Weißköppel: Einleitung: Globalisierung im lokalen Kontext - Perspektiven und Konzepte von Handeln in Afrika. Till Förster: Globalisierung aus einer Handlungsperspektive. Versuch einer ethnologischen Klärung. Roman Loimeier: Zanzibar oder: Was bedeutet "Globalisierung" aus muslimischer Perspektive? Markus Verne: Auf der Suche nach dem "globalen Gut". Über die Kategorisierung der Güterwelt in einem Hausdorf in Niger. Elisio Macamo: Über die Produktion des Lokalen: Was ist Afrika? Detlef Müller-Mahn: Zur Verortung des Lokalen in der Geographie. Peter Probst: Medien, Grenzen und Öffentlichkeit. Für ein relationales Verständnis des Lokalen. Peter Geschiere: Liberalisierung und die Produktion von Lokalität. Zu einer "Re-Komposition" des afrikanischen Dorfes? Dieter Neubert und Elisio Macamo: Wer weiß hier was? Lokales Wissen und der Globalitätsanspruch der Wissenschaft. John O. Voll: Afrikanischer localism und das islamische Weltsystem. Cordula Weißköppel: "Hybridität" - die ethnografische Annäherung an ein theoretisches Konzept. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

### 30 Helping

*Helping the poor? : the IMF and low-income countries* / ed. by Jan Joost Teunissen and Age Akkerman ; [with contributions by Ernest Aryeetey... et al.]. - The Hague : FONDAD, cop. 2005. - XVII, 235 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 90-74208-25-8

Development assistance shifted in the 1980s from financing investment to promoting policy reform, since it was believed that low-income countries were held back more by weak policies than by lack of finance for investment. However, the reforms of the 1980s and 1990s advocated by the IMF and World Bank did not bring the expected results. Poverty remained high and the economic reforms lacked sufficient political support. At the end of 1999, the IMF and World Bank developed a new framework for their support to low-income countries in Africa and elsewhere: the Poverty Reduction Strategy

approach. This new approach was meant to focus more clearly on economic growth and poverty reduction. This volume discusses the successes, failures and shortcomings of IMF and World Bank support to poor countries. Analysing in detail the policies pursued by, especially, the IMF the book reveals that the assistance has remained insufficient, often mal-directed and still too much inspired by beliefs held in Washington. The volume contains two chapters on Africa: William Lyakurwa: Sub-Saharan African countries' development strategies: the role of the Bretton Woods Institutions. Ernest Aryeetey: New finance for African development. The book is a result of a FONDAD (Forum on Debt and Development) conference held in The Hague, The Netherlands, on 11-12 November 2004. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**31 Hesse, Brian J.**

Celebrate or hold suspect? : Bill Clinton and George W. Bush in Africa / Brian J. Hesse - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2005), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 327-344.

The tone of US foreign policy in Africa, if not its content, tends to fall to the US president by default. He is overwhelmingly the face and voice of his country's African agenda. Bill Clinton as president was charismatic, eloquent and clever. He used these qualities to turn a tragic and muddled Africa policy in his first term (1993-1997) into a coherent one in his second (1997-2001). The fact that this coherence consisted of rhetorical efforts to advance economic reform and trade, and little else, did not dissuade most ordinary Africans from thinking well of him. President George W. Bush is not endowed with the same people skills as Clinton. But he does exercise assertive leadership. This is primarily why a perception endures that the Bush administration seeks to impose its way in Africa (and elsewhere) and is most concerned with serving limited American interests. The fact that American interests may hold benefits for Africans is often lost on the public, though it is telling that few African political leaders have openly or harshly criticized the Bush administration. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**32 Hill, Jonathan**

Beyond the other? : a postcolonial critique of the failed State thesis / Jonathan Hill - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. [139]-154.

This article challenges existing analyses of State failure and their casting of African societies in the role of deviant Other to those of Western Europe and North America. Drawing on insights derived from postcolonial studies, the article argues that the comparative approach to identifying so-called failed States adopted by this literature contrasts African States to a static, ahistorical definition of the State based on

exclusively European values, customs, practices, organization and structures. In this way, failed State analysts constitute the identities of African societies in relation to those of the West, simultaneously attributing negative characteristics to the former and positive characteristics to the latter. By calling for a rejection of the term failed State the article seeks to challenge the continued positioning of African societies in the role of delinquent, deviant and imperfect Other. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### 33 History

*A history of Africana women's literature : essays on poetry, gender, religion, feminism, aesthetics, politics, moral values, African tradition & diaspora* / ed. by Rose Ure Mezu. - Baltimore, MD : Black Academy Press, cop. 2004. - 364 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr. ISBN 0-87831-037-1

This publication contains a selection of essays exploring the lives of women as portrayed in African literature. Contributions: Introduction: a continuum of black women's activism. Rose Ure Mezu: Theorizing the feminist novel: women and the state of African literature today. Gloria Chuku: Women in Igbo society: a historico-literary analysis of forms of expressed and transmitted knowledge. Ramenga Mtaali Osotsi: 'Utendi wa Mwana Kupona': a re-evaluation of a Waswahili classic poem. Pierre-Damien Mvuyekure: From Nyabingi, the priestess and her 'abagirwa' to Nya(h)bing(h)i the Rastafari: supernatural matrix for political protest and anti-colonial and neo-colonial resistance. Margaret A. Reid: Conflict or compromise: the changing roles of women in the writings of Rebekah Njau and Grace Ogot. Rose Ure Mezu: Early Nigerian matriarchs in historic activism: a literary reconstruction. Najat Rahman: Reclaiming heritage of disinheritance through "women of the verb" in Assia Djebar's 'Loin de Médine'. Deirdre Bucher Heistad: Women in Maghribi tales of kinship, religion, revolt, and exile. M'bare N'gom: The recovered voice: body and writing in 'The Princess of Tiali' by Nafissatou Niang Diallo. Blessing Diala-Ogamba: The non-conformist women in Nuruddin Farah's 'Blood of the Sun' trilogy. Marlene de la Cruz-Guzman: Signifying women's oppression in Zimbabwe: feminist theory in Yvonne Vera's 'Butterfly Burning'. Lena Ampadu: The politics of gender in the writings of selected Southern African writers: Bessie Head, Tsitsi Dangarembga and J. Nozipo Maraire. Rose Ure Mezu: Spirituality in African traditional community: art, orature and women priestesses/diviners. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 34 History

*A history of theatre in Africa* / ed. by Martin Banham. - Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 2004. - XVII, 478 p. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-521-80813-8

This book offers a broad history of theatre in Africa. The roots of African theatre are ancient and complex and lie in areas of community festival, seasonal rhythm, and religious ritual, as well as in the work of popular entertainers and storytellers. Since the 1950s, in a movement that has paralleled the political emancipation of so much of the continent, there has also grown a theatre that comments back from the colonized world to the world of the colonists and explores its own cultural, political and linguistic identity. Chapters include an examination of the concepts of 'history' and 'theatre' (Kole Omotoso); North Africa (Ahmed Zaki on Egypt; Kamal Salhi on Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria; Khalid AlMubarak Mustafa on Sudan); Francophone Africa South of the Sahara (John Conteh-Morgan); Anglophone West Africa (Dapo Adelugba and Olu Obafemi on Nigeria; James Gibbs on Ghana; Mohamed Sheriff on Sierra Leone; Asheri Kilo on Cameroon); East Africa (Jane Plastow on Ethiopia and Eritrea; Ciarunji Chesaina and Evan Mwangi on Kenya; Amandina Lihamba on Tanzania; Eckhard Breitingner on Uganda); Southern Africa (David Kerr); South Africa (Yvette Hutchison); Lusophone Africa (Luis R. Mitras); Mauritius and Reunion (Roshni Mooneeram); and the African diaspora (Osita Okagbue). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **35 Holmes, Mark J.**

Do African countries move asymmetrically towards purchasing power parity? / Mark J. Holmes and Ping Wang - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 292-301 : tab.

This paper investigates the possibility that the adjustment towards long-run relative purchasing power parity (PPP) is dependent upon the nature of deviations from PPP that are experienced. While existing studies involving developed and less developed countries, having employed linear tests of non-stationarity or non-cointegration, often find against PPP, the present paper employs a new cointegration test, recently advocated by W. Enders and P.L. Siklos (2001) and W. Enders and S. Dibooglu (2001), that tests for an asymmetric adjustment towards parity with respect to positive and negative deviations of the real exchange rate from its equilibrium value. Using a sample of ten African economies (Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa and Tanzania) over a thirty-year period (1973-2002), with data taken from the post-Bretton Woods floating exchange rate era, long-run PPP holds in eight of these cases if an explicit distinction is made between positive and negative deviations. Across the sample, the paper finds variation in the type of asymmetry experienced and the roles played by price and nominal exchange rate adjustment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**36 Jefferis, Keith**

The changing efficiency of African stock markets / Keith Jefferis and Graham Smith - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 54-67 : graf., tab.

This paper classifies formal African stock markets into four categories and discusses the principal characteristics of the seven markets covered in the study: South Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Mauritius and Kenya. Using a GARCH (general autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity) approach with time-varying parameters, a test of evolving efficiency (TEE) is implemented for periods starting in the early 1990s and ending in June 2001. This test detects changes in weak form efficiency through time. The TEE finds that the Johannesburg stock market is weak form-efficient throughout the period, and three stock markets become weak form-efficient towards the end of the period: Egypt and Morocco from 1999 and Nigeria from early 2001. These contrast with the Kenya and Zimbabwe stock markets which show no tendency towards weak form efficiency and the Mauritius market which displays a slow tendency to eliminate inefficiency. The paper relates weak form efficiency to stock market turnover, capitalization and institutional characteristics of markets. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**37 Kalumba, Kibujjo M.**

A new analysis of Mbiti's 'The concept of time' / Kibujjo M. Kalumba - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2005), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 11-19.

In the third chapter of his 'African religions and philosophy' - entitled 'The concept of time' - John S. Mbiti (1990, [1969]) argues that the Western three-dimensional view of time comprising an indefinite past, a present and an infinite future is alien to traditional Africans. To the latter, Mbiti attributes a two-dimensional view. Parker English and the author of the present paper developed critical/analytical reflections on this claim (1996), but further reflection on Mbiti's essay has convinced the present author that his and English's reactions on it are flawed in some ways. In the present essay, the author reconstructs Mbiti's argument for the two-dimensional view of actual time and articulates five of Mbiti's major theses that are not involved in the derivation of the two-dimensional view of actual time, showing how they are grounded on either the ontological thesis or the two-dimensional view of actual time. He also relates some of these theses to one another. Furthermore, he not only spells out the distinction between actual time and potential time, he also underscores a major implication of the distinction. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]



**38 Khalil Timamy, M.H.**

African leaders and corruption / M.H. Khalil Timamy - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 383-393.

This paper explores the reasons why African leaders in quasi democratic regimes have used their political position to embezzle economic resources. First, it explores the historical context of corruption in Africa, showing that corruption is the product of wider historical, political and economic processes. Using the case of a hypothetical country, it then discusses the theme of embezzlement of public resources using a model of budgetary capture - how corrupt rulers are able to target national budgets to accelerate the pace of rapid personal enrichment. Finally, it conceptualizes these events within a political theory of economic embezzlement. It concludes that, although some leaders have diverted public resources for personal enrichment in a bid to satisfy their egos, one of the most powerful reasons for massive financial aggrandizement is the instinct for political self-preservation against real and imagined adversaries, including the active encouragement accorded to loyal allies from other tribal communities to participate in this preservation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**39 Kotzé, Dirk**

Implications of the democracy-development relationship for conflict resolution / Dirk Kotzé - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2005), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 61-89 : fig., tab.

This article uses a working hypothesis based on three assumptions, namely that democratization is directly and positively correlated with conflict resolution/prevention; that socioeconomic development is directly and positively correlated with democracy; and therefore that democratization and socioeconomic development provide a fitting structural basis for resolving and preventing conflict. First, using behaviouralist and instrumentalist/structuralist approaches, the nature of conflict resolution is examined. Second, the relationship between democracy and economic development is investigated. Research conclusions indicate that with regard to democratic regimes, economic development is a more important variable than political legacy, religious or linguistic factors. High growth and loss of personal income are potential threats to democratic consolidation and stability, and egalitarian income distribution is conducive to democratic durability. Data from African countries are used to test these general conclusions. These data qualify the correlation between growth and democracy, and shift the focus more to the social impact of growth and away from growth per se. Income and human development indices provide even less confirmation of the development/democracy correlation. Third, the nature of democracy is briefly analysed

to determine how development and conflict resolution can fit into its composition. The instrumentalist and intrinsic approaches are used. The overall conclusion is that neither democratization nor economic development, nor a combination of them, can be applied under all circumstances for conflict resolution. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**40 Kraxberger, Brennan M.**

The United States and Africa : shifting geopolitics in an "age of terror" / Brennan M. Kraxberger - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 47-68.

Africa is a region of renewed interest for American foreign policy elites, both in and out of government. Their assessments of Africa have shifted substantially since the 1990s, when the continent was largely regarded as quite marginal to American interests. Since late 2001, concerns about failed and failing States have emerged as a central theme in American foreign policy elites' assessment of Africa and other parts of the developing world. Concerns about the nexus of transnational Islamist terrorism and failing States have prompted many such elites to call for a grand American geopolitical programme of nation-building and military decentralization. To date, the United States has taken only small steps to align its foreign policy toward Africa. Significant tensions and contradictions limiting the execution of a new grand strategy remain. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**41 Liberal**

*Liberal democracy and its critics in Africa : political dysfunction and the struggle for social progress* / Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo, ed. - London : Zed Books ; Dakar : CODESRIA, 2005. - XVII, 213 p. ; 22 cm. - (Africa in the new millennium) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-8427-7618-5 (London)

Democratic institutional forms and processes are spreading in Africa as dictatorial regimes have been forced to give way as a result of popular mobilization and external donor pressure. But democratic form and democratic substance are two different things. Western-derived institutional forms are neither necessarily the most appropriate nor the most practical in the current African context, and rooting democratic norms in African political cultures raises sociocultural questions. This book explores various critical questions in the context of particular elections and particular countries as diverse as Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, the Congo, Cameroon and the Central African Republic. They include the continuing impact of police state apparatuses; factors influencing voters' attitudes and behaviour; the impact of incumbency on electoral competition; women's

electoral participation; the lack of choice in party programmes and the controversial issues around the transplantation of liberal democratic institutions. The fundamental issue is whether democratic processes as currently practised in Africa are really making any difference to the African struggle for economic, social and cultural progress. Contributors: Joseph-Marie Zambo Belinga, Emmanuel Debrah, W. Alade Fawole, Joachim Emmanuel Goma-Thethet, Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo, Beatrice N. Onsarigo, Aimé Samuel Saba, Rachid Tlemçani. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**42 Lombardo, Anthony P.**

Africans on reparations: an analysis of elite and activist opinion / Anthony P. Lombardo and Rhoda E. Howard-Hassmann - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 517-548.

Based on interviews held in 2002-2003 with 57 African human rights activists, academics and ambassadors from 22 African countries, the authors investigate the context, meaning and desired structure of African reparations, from the African point of view. They define 'reparations' as all actions that might compensate for past and contemporary mistreatment of Africa - e.g. the slave trade, colonialism, neocolonialism, and globalization -, and that might restore a sense of equality between Africa and the Western world. The authors focus on the question 'What kinds of reparations, if any, do Africans want, and why?' They discuss the structure of reparations, focusing especially on demands for acknowledgement, apology and financial compensation, also considering the question of who should be the recipients of financial compensation, if any. Most respondents state that those responsible for harming Africa, both in the past and the present, must fix their mistakes in real, pragmatic ways. They have assumed a rehabilitative, collective approach, emphasizing the importance of civil society involvement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**43 Loots, Elsabé**

NEPAD and the capital flows initiative : can Africa walk the walk? / Elsabé Loots - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 1-20 : graf., tab.

The NEPAD framework envisaged that the mobilization of resources to reverse Africa's marginalization would be undertaken through two mainstream initiatives, namely, the capital flows initiative and the market access initiative. The capital flows initiative emphasizes the importance of increases in domestic resource mobilization, debt relief, official development assistance and FDI flows as measures to enhance the mobilization of resources. A literature overview discusses the historical and current debate on African

growth by highlighting the significance of capital flows as determinants of growth. This is followed by an analysis of the volatility of capital flows since the 1970s. Against this background, the composition of and long-term trends in the various capital flow components as identified by NEPAD are discussed. In this respect particular attention is paid to recent research on the efficiency of official development assistance and the determinants of foreign direct investment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 44 Makers

*Makers & breakers : children & youth in postcolonial Africa* / ed. by Alcinda Honwana & Filip de Boeck. - Oxford : James Currey ; Dakar : CODESRIA ; Trenton : Africa World Press, 2005. - XII, 244 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 0-85255-433-8 (Oxford)

The chapters in this volume on youth in Africa are revised versions of papers presented at two conferences held in 1999 in Cape Town, South Africa, in June and in Leuven, Belgium, in November. Some additional chapters were solicited by the editors. The volume addresses the dynamics of both local and transnational forces that are affecting African young people today. Youth are portrayed as both perpetrators and victims in civil conflict, as leaders and led in movements of political and religious renewal, and as innovators and dupes in the globalization of culture. The book is divided into four parts. The chapter by Jean and John Comaroff in the first part examines the predicament of youth in the context of global transactions. The second part is concerned with agency and pain: child soldiers in Angola and Mozambique (Alcinda Honwana) and in Liberia (Mats Utas), conceptions of pain and children's expressions of it in southern Africa (Pamela Reynolds), and pain as a mode of social consciousness among young barbers in Arusha, Tanzania (Brad Weiss). The third part emphasizes the ludic part of young people's lives: Nicolas Argenti discusses two Oku masquerade groups in Cameroon, while Deborah Durham examines the ambiguous relationship between play and work among Herero youth in Botswana. The last part examines the transformative capacity of children and youth by focusing on their postcolonial experiences as urban citizens: youth culture in Freetown, Sierra Leone (Ibrahim Abdullah), witchcraft accusations against children in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (Filip de Boeck), and a comparison of urban youth in Dakar (Senegal), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Kinshasa (Tshikala K. Biaya). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**45 Marinkov, Marina**

The various dimensions of commodity dependence in Africa / Marina Marinkov and Philippe Burger - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 269-291 : graf., tab.

This paper considers whether or not the poor performance of many African countries can be ascribed to a dependency on primary commodity exports. Finding an answer to this multidimensional question is not straightforward, with many authors considering different aspects. These include whether or not there has been a secular decline in the terms-of-trade of African countries (as postulated by the Prebisch-Singer Hypothesis, 1950), establishing the degree to which commodity prices are volatile, whether or not the GDP of selected African countries is dependent on exports and how sensitive the exchange rates of these countries are to changes in commodity prices (the so-called Dutch disease problem). The paper considers all of these questions in an attempt to diagnose whether or not there is a commodity dependence problem and to establish its dimensions. It uses data on 39 commodities and ten African countries, viz. Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. The paper finds that relative to the price of manufactured goods there is a downward secular trend in less than half of the commodity prices considered. Nonetheless, most commodity prices are highly volatile. Furthermore, in the case of half of the countries considered GDP is dependent on exports. However, the paper finds limited evidence for Dutch disease. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**46 Masondo, Sibusiso**

The history of African indigenous churches in scholarship / Sibusiso Masondo - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2005), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 89-103.

This paper reflects on historical developments in the study of African Indigenous Churches (AICs) until the present and shows that there have been a number of different phases in the study of AICs. AICs were initially studied by missionaries who wanted to prove that AICs were not Christian but misled, pagan corruptions of the Christian faith. Missionaries and theologians did all they could to disown these churches of their Christian heritage. The second phase was dominated by anthropologists, who implemented ethnographic tools of investigation. The AICs were said to be syncretic: an illegitimate mixing of Christianity and African beliefs and customs. The third stage of development arrived when the AICs were recognized as authentically African. This type of identification was due to the fact that they drew heavily from traditional African practices and customs. The last stage is located within sociohistorical and

anthropological studies in which AICs have come to be understood as being both African and Christian. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**47 Miers, Suzanne**

Le nouveau visage de l'esclavage au XXe siècle / Suzanne Miers - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 667-688.

La partie du monde non occidental où l'esclavage sévissait le plus à la fin du XIX e et au début du XXe siècle était le continent africain. Au début du XXe siècle, l'esclavage de possession était illégal en Occident mais très répandu dans toute l'Afrique, au Moyen-Orient et dans d'autres régions. Les esclaves n'avaient aucun droit et leur asservissement était à vie et héréditaire. Dans les années 1920 et 1930, la Société des Nations (SDN) mit en place des commissions pour s'informer sur l'esclavage "sous toutes ces formes". Ces commissions élargirent la définition de l'esclavage pour y inclure le travail forcé, le mariage forcé, le mariage des enfants, l'héritage des veuves, l'adoption d'enfants en vue de leur exploitation, la mise en gage d'êtres humains, le servage et la servitude pour dettes. L'Organisation internationale du travail (OIT) enquêta sur le travail forcé, et des conventions furent alors signées contre l'esclavage et le travail forcé. Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, les Nations Unies et l'OIT continuèrent leurs enquêtes sur la servitude et la dénégation des droits de l'Homme. L'esclavage de possession fut rendu illégal partout dès 1970, même s'il persistait dans quelques endroits reculés. Toutefois, d'autres formes d'exploitation, connues aujourd'hui sous le nom d'"esclavage contemporain", connaissaient un grand développement. Parmi elles figurent la servitude pour dettes, la prostitution forcée, le trafic d'êtres humains, le travail des enfants, l'exploitation de la main-d'œuvre, le tourisme sexuel, les enfants-soldats et l'adoption d'enfants en vue de leur exploitation. Cet article retrace les changements en termes de formes et de définitions de l'esclavage au XXe siècle et évalue l'action prise par la SDN, les Nations unies, sans oublier les organisations non gouvernementales toujours plus nombreuses. Les pays d'Afrique plus particulièrement concernés pour la période d'après la Seconde Guerre mondiale sont la Mauritanie, le Niger, le Soudan. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**48 Millum, Danny**

Unnatural selection? : the political materials collections in the Institute of Commonwealth Studies / by Danny Millum - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2005), no. 98, p. 3-22 : ill.

The collection of political ephemera at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London, consists principally of two types of record. Firstly, policy documents such as manifestos and policy statements, speeches and articles by prominent figures, printed resolutions, constitutions and members' handbooks. Secondly, material produced for election campaigns, such as pamphlets, leaflets, posters, sample voting papers, badges, stickers and the like. The holdings are arranged first by country, then by type of organization (political party, trade union, pressure group), then by name of organization and finally at an item level in chronological order. The majority of the materials date from the period between the mid-1960s and the mid-1980s, and perhaps half of the material originates from or is concerned with Africa. After describing the collection and the policies and processes which have shaped and which continue to shape it, the author questions the extent to which these holdings of political ephemera can be considered to constitute an archive as traditionally defined. He interrogates the way in which the collection, both as a whole and at an item level, serves as a site for the construction of historical knowledge, warning of the dangers of treating the archive and the items within it as a "neutral" source. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**49 Murove, Munyaradzi Felix**

African bioethics: an explanatory discourse / Munyaradzi Felix Murove - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2005), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 16-36.

The silence of the majority of Africans on African bioethics can be attributed to the condemnation of African traditional healing by advocates of Western medical practices. The urgency of a discourse on African bioethics, however, emanates from the observation that the inherited, Western health care system does not provide an adequate understanding of life, death, health and disease within the African context. In most institutions of higher learning, current discourse on bioethics has remained trapped in Western categories of thought. But since the majority of the African population relies on African traditional doctors for most of their health needs, an authentic discourse on bioethics in Africa must seriously consider the hold which African traditional health care practice has on African people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**50 Nunnenkamp, Peter**

Mehr Entwicklungshilfe ist nicht genug : zielgerichtete Unterstützung armer afrikanischer Länder mit guter Regierungsführung? / Peter Nunnenkamp - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2005), Jg. 40, H. 3, p. 445-470 : graf., tab.

Die meisten afrikanischen Länder laufen Gefahr, die Millennium Development Goals weit zu verfehlen. Die Vereinten Nationen fordern deshalb, die Entwicklungshilfe massiv aufzustocken, und der Afrika-Aktionsplan der G8 verspricht eine Konzentration der Hilfe auf Afrika. Vor diesem Hintergrund stellt sich zum einen die Frage, in welchem Mass die lokalen Voraussetzungen für eine produktive Verwendung der Entwicklungshilfe in den afrikanischen Empfängerländern gegeben sind. Zum anderen ist die Versicherung der Geber zu hinterfragen, dass die Hilfe für Afrika zielgerichtet an arme Empfängerländer mit guter Regierungsführung verteilt wird. In beiderlei Hinsicht klaffen zwischen Worten und Taten immer noch erhebliche Lücken. Insbesondere zeigt sich, dass die Vergabepraxis bisher kaum durch veränderte wirtschaftspolitische und institutionelle Rahmenbedingungen in den afrikanischen Empfängerländern geprägt worden ist. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Englisch, Deutsch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

#### **51 Opong, Joseph R.**

The geography of landmines and implications for health and disease in Africa : a political ecology approach / Joseph R. Opong and Ezekiel Kalipeni - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 3-25 : graf., krt., tab.

With more than 37 million landmines in at least nineteen countries, no region suffers more than Africa from the presence of landmines. Angola alone has an estimated 15 million landmines and an amputee population of 70,000, the highest rate in the world. Multiple conflicts throughout the continent produce new minefields every day, denying people access to critical resources and severely obstructing health care delivery. This paper examines the health and environmental implications of Africa's landmine crisis. It analyses how landmines undermine human livelihoods and overpower health care systems. Without a ban on the laying of landmines and proper compliance with existing landmine agreements, solutions to Africa's development and health problems will prove elusive. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **52 Oralité**

*Oralité africaine et création : actes de colloque de l'Isola (10-12 juillet 2002)* / sous la dir. de Anne-Marie Dauphin-Tinturier et Jean Derive. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 352 p. ; 24 cm + CD-rom. - (Tradition orale) - Publié avec le concours du Centre national du livre. - Met noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6715-8



Le présent ouvrage (en français et en anglais) rend compte des actes du congrès de l'ISOLA (International Society for Oral Literature in Africa) qui s'est tenu à l'université de Savoie (Chambéry, France), les 10-12 juillet 2002. La question de la créativité, centrale dans la problématique de l'oralité littéraire, est ici examinée sous différents angles, à partir d'un grand nombre de cultures orales d'Afrique situées en différents points du continent. La première section, qui étudie la variabilité intra- et interculturelle des œuvres du patrimoine oral africain, recherche dans l'instabilité des énoncés, aussi bien les traces des énonciateurs que les différents systèmes culturels concernés. La seconde, "Modélisation et performance", s'intéresse plus particulièrement aux contraintes canoniques à l'intérieur desquelles l'interprète peut exercer sa liberté de créateur sans apparaître comme un fauteur de transgression. La variation des contextes propres à chaque performance en fait un événement unique. C'est ce facteur déterminant de l'activité créatrice qui est pris en compte dans la troisième section, tandis que les conditions de "l'émergence d'œuvres nouvelles et de genres nouveaux" est à la fois le titre et l'objet de la quatrième section. La réflexion se clôt sur une cinquième section intitulée "Création, identité et développement" qui étudie comment la littérature orale africaine peut adapter les savoirs traditionnels à de nouvelles réalités politiques et sociales. À ce livre s'ajoute un cd-rom qui le complète comme un tome supplémentaire, en suivant la même séquence des thèmes traités dans les différentes sections du livre. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 53 Perspectives

*Perspectives de la germanistique africaine : bilan et défis = Perspektiven afrikanischer Germanistik : Bilanz und Herausforderungen* / hrsg. von Albert Gouaffo und Salifou Traoré. - Dschang : Dschang University Press, 2004. - 169 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Mont Cameroun, ISSN 18127142 ; no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, Duitse en Franse bijdragen, samenvattingen in het Duits en Frans.

Das Thema dieser ersten Nummer der Zeitschrift "Mont Cameroun" lautet: Perspektiven afrikanischer Germanistik : Bilanz und Herausforderungen. Der Band enthält acht Beiträge zur Frage der Germanistik als Fremdsprachenphilologie im Zeitalter der Globalisierung. Sechs Beiträge widmen sich dem Wissenschaftsbetrieb von Germanistik in Forschung und Lehre an afrikanischen frankophonen Hochschulen: Salifou Traoré: Wege zur afrikanischen Germanistik. Zeit einer Zwischenbilanz. Esaie Djomo : De la délocalisation au training à la vie interculturelle: quelques remarques sur les manuels d'allemand dans le cycle secondaire au Cameroun de 1960 à nos jours. Albert Gouaffo: Interkulturelles Training als Lernziel. Ein literaturwissenschaftliches Modell aus der

Praxis in Dschang. Bernard Mulo Farenkia: Tendenzen im deutsch-kamerunischen Sprachvergleich: Bilanz und Perspektiven. Esaie Djomo und Albert Gouaffo: Zehn Jahre Deutschstudium an der Universität Dschang: eine Bestandsaufnahme. Mohamed Larabi Diallo: Mehr als 30 Jahre Deutschunterricht und Germanistikstudium in Mali. Ein Rück- und Ausblick. Die zwei anderen Beiträge zeigen wie global der Druck auf National- und Fremdsprachenphilologien aussehen könnte und welche Gegenmaßnahmen schon getroffen wurden oder noch zu treffen sind: Hans-Jürgen Lüsebrink: Langues étrangères et mondialisation. Lutz Götze: Ökonomische Globalisierung - kulturelle Verwahrlosung. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

#### 54 Post-conflict

*Post-conflict economies in Africa I* ed. by Augustin Kwasi Fosu and Paul Collier. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. - XXV, 272 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (The international economic association series) - Oorspr.: presented at a workshop in Kampala, Uganda, in July 2002 in collaboration with the World Bank and International Economic Association. - Met bibliogr., indices, noten. ISBN 1-403-94346-X : £55.00

This volume brings together a collection of papers which review the wide-ranging issues arising out of post-conflict economies in Africa. Case studies, drawing on experiences from West, Central and Southern Africa, illuminate and complement the thematic overview. Extensive analysis illustrates the policies and strategies available for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of post-conflict African economies to establish sustainable political, social and financial institutions which promote stability, growth and equity and reduce the risks of conflict recurring. The papers in the volume were originally presented at a workshop in Kampala, Uganda, in July 2002 organized by the World Bank and the International Economic Association. Contributions: T. Addison and S.M. Murshed: Post-conflict reconstruction in Africa: some analytical issues. I.A. Elbadawi and N.S. Ndung'u: The economic and political consequences of conflict and implications for post-conflict recovery in Africa. P. Collier: Economic policy in post-conflict societies. M.S. Kimenyi: Ethnicity, institutions of governance and conflict avoidance. V.A.B. Davies: Liberia and Sierra Leone: interwoven civil wars. A-G. Garba and P.K. Garba: The Nigerian civil war: causes and the aftermath. N. Djimtoingar and D.A. Avocksouma: The economics of civil conflict in Africa: the case of Chad. A. Geda and B. Degefe: Conflict, post-conflict and economic performance in Ethiopia. A.A. Gadir Ali and I.A. Elbadawi: Prospects for sustainable peace and post-conflict economic growth in the Sudan. M. Atingi-Ego and R. Kaggwa Sebudde: Entrenching peace in post-conflict economies: the case of Uganda. J.D. Nkurunziza and F. Ngaruko: The challenge of transition from war

to peace in Burundi. L. Francisco and E. Connerley: The political economy of post-conflict economic recovery: making peace substantial in Mozambique. F.M. Roque: Transformation for post-conflict Angola. A.K. Fosu: Post-conflict economies in Africa: synthesis and lessons. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **55 Rassistische**

*Rassistische Dimensionen afrikanischer Geschichte und Gegenwart* / hrsg. von Bea Gomes, Veronika Bilger & Arno Sonderegger. - Wien : ECCO, 2004. - 162 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Stichproben Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien ; 4. Jg., Nr. 6) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Das Thema dieses ersten Themahefts der "Stichproben" lautet: Rassistische Dimensionen afrikanischer Geschichte und Gegenwart. Der Band enthält sieben Beiträge: Arno Sonderegger: Einleitung: Rassistische Dimensionen afrikanischer Geschichte und Gegenwart. Valter Roberto Silverio: Movimento Negro und die (Re)Interpretation des brasilianischen Dilemmas. Wolbert G.C. Smidt: Die philosophische Kategorie des Läppischen und die Verurteilung der Afrikaner durch Kant. Simon Kravagna: Making crime: Die staatliche Konstruktion der "nigerianischen Drogenmafia" in Österreich. Birgit Englert, Veronika Bilger & Bea Gomes: Racism in South Africa: ten years after apartheid - Interview with Prof. Alfred Tokollo Moleah, South African Ambassador to Vienna. Albert Kraller: Re-imagining the Great Lakes? Überlegungen anlässlich zweier Neuerscheinungen zur Geschichte einer krisengeschüttelten Region. Arno Sonderegger: "Wölfe im Schafspelz": Wenn Biologen Geschichte schreiben. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

### **56 Research**

*Research, reference service, and resources for the study of Africa* / Deborah M. Lafond, Gretchen Walsh, guest ed. - New York : Haworth Information Press, 2004. - 311 p. ; 22 cm. - (Reference librarian, ISSN 02763877 ; no. 87/88) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of 'The Reference Librarian' examines reference services in terms of research on Africa and libraries in Africa. The essays are arranged in three parts: African studies in the United States (Gretchen Walsh on the kinds of questions researchers ask and how librarians may respond; Marion Frank-Wilson on teaching African Studies bibliography; Africa Business and Economic Resource Index by Angel D. Batiste) - Collaboration and innovation in Africa and the United States (Peter Limb on partnership as a new paradigm for reference librarians in African Studies; Miriam Conteh-Morgan on

the canon debate in African women's writing and the role of librarians in expanding the canon; Akilah Shukura Nosakhere on designing an anglophone university undergraduate library collection in Côte d'Ivoire; Colin Darch on issues in collecting for an African Studies library in Africa; Deborah M. LaFond on library capacity building in Africa) - Special reports (Mark Stover on the reference librarian as a non-expert; Brice Austin on the relationship between reference librarian and patron). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 57 Savoir

*Le savoir occidental au défi des cultures africaines : former pour changer? /* sous la dir. de Sophia Mappa. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 368 p. ; 22 cm. - (Collection Tropiques ; 13) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6717-4

Cet ouvrage présente une synthèse critique des questionnements majeurs issus des travaux du projet FICUS "Cultures et formations" tels qu'ils ont été débattus au séminaire de Delphes (24-26 octobre 2004). Il s'agissait d'analyser l'impact des formations mises en place en Afrique (ici, au Burkina Faso) par des ONG occidentales et locales, en faveur des femmes notamment, dans trois domaines: le commerce de l'artisanat, le sida et la planification familiale. Par le biais du financement, massivement assuré de l'extérieur, et de la difficulté collective en Afrique d'affirmer l'initiative interne, les objets et les termes de référence des formations sont définis en Occident, même lorsque les formateurs sont africains. Les formations dispensées en Afrique sont fondées sur une double occultation: occultation de la spécificité de la culture occidentale qui sous-tend leur conception et souvent leur mise en œuvre (rapports au savoir et à l'apprentissage, méthodes, dispositifs sociaux et institutions qui dispensent les formations, etc.). D'autre part, occultation, voire déni, du côté occidental mais aussi africain, des réalités socioculturelles dans lesquelles sont mises en œuvre ces formations, comme si ces dernières s'inséraient dans un terrain vide. Ainsi, les représentations locales concernant la maladie et la santé, le corps, la vie et la mort, la féminité, la masculinité et les rôles respectifs dans le groupe, le couple, l'enfant, l'économie et l'activité économique, le rapport au savoir, ainsi que les structures, les institutions et les pratiques sociales qui sont associées à ces représentations, sont-elles évacuées par les acteurs occidentaux et africains. Auteurs de la 1e partie sur les représentations de la maladie et de la femme en Afrique et en Occident: Christine Bellas-Cabane, Sophia Mappa, entretien de Frank Hagenbucher-Sacripanti avec Sophia Mappa, Barbara Bertini - 2e partie sur le rapport au savoir en Occident et en Afrique: Philippe De Leener, Étienne Gérard, Bernard Schlemmer - 3e partie sur la transmission des savoirs lors des formations: Moussa Mbaya, Marc-Éric Gruénais, collectif Sigata-

Espoir (Ph. De Leener, Tomé Najdovski, Fatou Coulibaly, Zoubi Nébié, Thierry Wathelet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**58 Shokpeka, S.A.**

Myth in the context of African traditional histories : can it be called 'applied history'? / S.A. Shokpeka - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 485-491.

This paper affirmatively answers the question whether "myth in the context of African traditional histories" can be called applied history. Before answering this question, it presents a definition of the word myth; an examination of the characteristics of 'applied history', using Yoruba, Asante, Bini, Hausa and Wolof myths as an illustration; and the application of these characteristics to myth with a view to finding out any point of agreement between them. The paper concludes that myths are indispensable in the reconstruction of Africa's past. It is through the study of these African traditional myths that the early history of the political and social structures of most of the African kingdoms are explained. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**59 Siiskonen, Harri**

Parish registers: a challenge for African historical demography / Harri Siiskonen, Anssi Taskinen, Veijo Notkola - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 385-402.

This paper discusses limitations, pitfalls and opportunities related to sources used in African historical demography. The paper first reviews the conventional sources - population counts, censuses and surveys - and then presents an old but seldom-used group of sources, viz. Christian parish registers. The usability of parish registers is discussed through a concrete research project based on data produced since the late 19th century in the parishes of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN). Parish registers make it possible to use direct methods to analyse population development in African societies as early as the early colonial period. Despite several weaknesses related to their use, parish registers have proved to be more reliable sources for historical demography than the early population counts and censuses. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**60 Slavery**

*Slavery on the frontiers of Islam* / ed.: Paul E. Lovejoy. - Princeton, NY : Markus Wiener Publishers, cop. 2004. - VIII, 297 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Part of a series of publications associated with the research agenda of the Nigerian Hinterland Project and the UNESCO "Slave Route Project". - Bibliogr.: p. [265]-288. - Met gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 1-558-76328-7

This collection of essays offers a new paradigm, in which the trans-Saharan and trans-Atlantic worlds of slavery are brought into focus under the same lens. While slave studies have considered either trans-Atlantic or Islamic slavery, this study combines the enslavement of Africans in America and the lands of Islam in one volume. Contributions: Paul Lovejoy: Slavery, the Bilad al-Sudan and the frontiers of the African diaspora. Michael LaRue: The frontiers of enslavement: Bagirmi and the trans-Saharan slave routes. Ann O'Hear: Ilorin as a slaving and slave trading emirate. Femi J. Kolapo: The southward campaigns of Nupe in the Lower Niger valley. Sean Stilwell: The development of 'Mamluk' slavery in the Sokoto Caliphate. John Edward Philips: Slavery on two 'ribat' in Kano and Sokoto. Ibrahim Hamza: Slavery and plantation society at Dorayi in Kano Emirate. John Hunwick: The religious practices of black slaves in the Mediterranean Islamic world. Ismael Musah Montana: Ahmad ibn al-Qadi al-Timbuktawi on the Bori ceremonies of Tunis. Yacine Daddi Addoun and Paul Lovejoy: Muhammad Kaba Saghanughu and the Muslim community of Jamaica. David V. Trotman and Paul E. Lovejoy: Community of believers: Trinidad Muslims and the return to Africa, 1810-1850. Paul E. Lovejoy: Muslim freedmen in the Atlantic world: images of manumission and self-redemption. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 61 Special

*Special issue in honor of Jane Guyer and 'An African Niche Economy' (1997)* / guest. ed. Kathryn Barrett-Gaines. - Madison, WI : University of Wisconsin, 2004. - P. 1-191. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (African economic history, ISSN 01452258 ; vol. 32) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Rather than importing Western economic theory to see how African economies do or do not measure up, Jane Guyer introduced the concept of the niche economy (1997), calling for observation of actual people's actual economic behaviour as an entryway for understanding economies and economic change in Africa. This special issue of 'African Economic History' follows on from the 2003 African Studies Association roundtable 'Toward an analytics of African economic innovations and strategies: beyond the descriptive'. The case studies cover a deep expanse of time - precolonial, colonial and postcolonial - and a wide expanse of place: West, Central and East Africa. They vary also in the types of commodity and economic domain that are examined: cultural art production, Ghanaian "fertility dolls" (Norma H. Wolff), West African shea butter production (Brenda Chalfin), Ghanaian market women (Gracia Clark), the Katwe salt industry, Uganda (Kathryn Barrett-Gaines), precolonial ironworking in the Congo basin (Colleen Kriger) and the production of tailored and embroidered robes, 'babban riga', in

Zaria, Nigeria (Elisha P. Renne). Each author links their work to the niche concept and pushes it in their own direction. The work is part of a larger problematic concerning the status and direction of the study of African economies, and includes discussion and commentary (Sara Berry; E. Ann McDougall; Jane Guyer). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 62 Special

*Special issue: African electronic publishing* / Atieno A. Adala... [et al.]. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2005/06. - IX, 109 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa today, ISSN 00019887 ; vol. 52, no. 2 (2005/06)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

The articles in this special issue give a snapshot of a small but growing field of electronic publishing in African studies. Electronic publishing is defined in a wide sense and includes websites, digitization projects, databases with journal content online, electronic projects created by individuals, institutions, NGOs and so on. Similarly, African studies is understood to encompass the study of Africa internationally, including content created both within and without Africa. Following the introduction (Atieno A. Adala and Marion Frank-Wilson) there are articles on the digitization of African resources (Peter Limb), the potential role of bandwidth augmentation schemes, such as the WiderNet Project's eGranary Digital Library, in the sustainability of digital library development in Africa (Edward A. Miner and Cliff Missen), increasing the visibility of published research through African Journals OnLine, AJOL (Pippa Smart) and the Aluka Project on digitizing records related to freedom struggles in Southern Africa (Allen Isaacman, Premesh Lalu and Thomas Nygren). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 63 Special

*Special issue: modern mass media, memory and the popular imagination in Africa* / guest ed.: Liz Gunner. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2005. - 103 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 00020184 ; vol. 64, no. 1 (July 2005)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue is the result of a colloquium held at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, in September 2003. Of particular interest to the participants were questions relating to the relation of popular culture to the social and national imaginary, the place of popular culture in reshaping group memory and identity and the role of the popular as a source of subversion and dissidence. Also important was the role of the media in Africa in the imagining of the modern and in creating specific kinds of modernity. Contributions: African imaginaries and transnational spaces (Liz Gunner) - God rock Africa: thoughts on politics in popular black performance in South Africa (David B. Coplan) - "Zilizopendwa": Kayamba Afrika's use of cover versions, remix and sampling in the (re)membering of

Kenya (Joyce Nyairo) - Making memory: stories from 'Staffrider' magazine and "testing" the popular imagination (Irikidzayi Manase) - Confronting and performing power: memory, popular imagination and a "popular" Kenyan newspaper serial (George Ogola) - The globe in the text: towards a transnational history of the book (Isabel Hofmeyr). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 64 Symposium

*Symposium Africa 2001 : representing African art and cultures* / ed. by Yukiya Kawaguchi, Kenji Yoshida. - Osaka : National Museum of Ethnology, 2005. - 158 p. : foto's. ; 26 cm. - (Senri ethnological reports, ISSN 1340-6787 ; 54) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 4-901906-30-5

This volume contains the papers presented at the Africa 2001 symposia, held in November 2001 in Tokyo and Osaka. Contributions: Part I, Tokyo symposium on "Art, museums, biennales: some questions from Africa": Yukiya Kawaguchi: Objects and agendas: after the banquet: African art since 1989. Krydz C. Ikwuemesi: African art in the new millennium: from playground of fancy to the promised land. Colin Richards: Secular sacrilege: the spectre of representation in 'Graft', 2nd Johannesburg Biennale. General discussion: Art and Africa in the 21st century: seeking for the possibilities of mutual representation. Part II, Osaka workshop on "Representing "African" art and cultures: a review through African eyes": Kenji Yoshida: Objects and agendas: new attempts in art and cultural exhibitions on Africa. Mary Jo Arnoldi: African voices: a dynamic collaboration between the museum (the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History) and its communities. Everlyn Nicodemus: Representing African art: a challenge by the exhibition "Seven stories about modern art in Africa" (Whitechapel Art Gallery, London, 1995). General Discussion: Towards new ways of exhibiting "Africa". [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 65 Tull, Denis M.

The hidden costs of power-sharing: reproducing insurgent violence in Africa / Denis M. Tull and Andreas Mehler - In: *African Affairs*: (2005), vol. 104, no. 416, p. 375-398.

This article analyses some factors underlying the spread of insurgent violence in Africa. It focuses on the impact external factors have on power struggles on the continent. The first of these is the unsteady support for democracy from Western donors, which has impeded more far-reaching domestic changes in much of Africa. Second are wider changes in the international setting that dramatically enhanced the international standing of armed movements in the post-1989 period. The article argues that the interplay of



both factors has induced would-be leaders to conquer State power by violent rather than non-violent means. This becomes particularly evident in regard to Western efforts to solve violent conflict through power-sharing agreements. The hypothesis is put forward that the institutionalization of this practice for the sake of 'peace', i.e. providing rebels with a share of State power, has important demonstration effects across the continent. It creates an incentive structure would-be leaders can seize upon by embarking on the insurgent path as well. As a result, and irrespective of their effectiveness in any given case, power-sharing agreements may contribute to the reproduction of insurgent violence. The argument is illustrated by the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 66 Urban

*Urban Africa : changing contours of survival in the city* / AbdouMaliq Simone and Abdelghani Abouhani, eds. - London [etc.] : Zed Books [etc.] ; Dakar : CODESRIA ; Pretoria : Univerasity of South Africa Press, 2005. - 305 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Africa in the new millennium) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-8427-7592-8 (London)

This volume illustrates the complex and constantly shifting social and human dynamics of city making and human survival in Africa today. It explores how African urban dwellers have had to find not only effective ways of pursuing their livelihoods and other aspirations within cities but also ways of managing their interactions with often more powerful economic and political interests that seek to impose particular uses of urban space. Amidst very different sociocultural contexts in Dakar (Senegal), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cape Town (South Africa), Kisangani (Democratic Republic of Congo), Jos (Nigeria), Zaria (Nigeria), Cairo (Egypt), and Marrakesh (Morocco), the research in this volume focuses on the diverse ways Africans negotiate novel spatial practices, political-economic processes, and social relations that entangle place, identity and power in urban sites. Contributors: Mohamadou Abdoul, Abdelghani Abouhani, Victor A.O. Adetula, Bénédicte Florin, Mohamed Gheris, Anna Madoeuf, Jean Omasombo, Edgar Pieterse, AbdouMaliq Simone, Mohammed-Bello Yunusa, Bahru Zwede. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 67 Whitfield, Harvey Amani

Problems, perspectives, and paradigms : colonial Africanist historiography and the question of audience / Harvey Amani Whitfield and Bonny Ibhawoh - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 582-600.

African history today suffers from an alienation and displacement as a result of the fact that its production is controlled by scholars residing far from the continent, who are sometimes insufficiently engaged with its current realities. Africa has become an object of knowledge from which its very populations are becoming increasingly alienated. Following a short examination of earlier nationalist and political economy paradigms in colonial African historiography, the present authors argue that some of the works which centre on the ambiguities and contradictions of colonialism tend to lose sight of the larger structures that defined the colonial experience. Relevant questions based in binary frameworks have been dismissed, while the hegemonic power of the State has been elided in favour of localized studies, which question the findings of broad paradigms of historical understanding. Attention to broad political and social structures offers another mode of historical inquiry that may be as beneficial, and perhaps even better suited, for the audience in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **68 Writing**

*Writing African history I* ed. by John Edward Phillips. - Rochester, NY : University of Rochester Press, 2005. - XII, 532 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Rochester studies in African history and the diaspora, ISSN 10925228) - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.  
ISBN 1-580-46164-6

This volume is a collection of writings on historical methodology as applicable to the conditions of the African continent. This volume opens with a comprehensive introduction by Daniel McCall, followed by a chapter by the editor (John Edward Phillips) explaining what African history is in the context of historical theory and the development of historical narrative, the humanities and social sciences. The first half of the book includes chapters on sources of historical data, including oral tradition (David Henige) and oral history (Barbara Cooper), indigenous written documents (John Hunwick), precolonial European documents (John Thornton), and colonial and mission documents (Toyin Falola), as well as chapters on archaeology (Susan Keech McIntosh), biology (Dorothea Bedigian), physical anthropology (S.O.Y. Keita), and historical linguistics (Christopher Ehret). The second half of the book includes chapters about the different perspectives on history. Covered in this section are social science (Isaac Olawale Albert), art history (Henry John Drewal), Africanizing history (Diedre L. Bádéjo), economic history (Masao Yoshida), local history (Bala Achi), memory and history (Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu), world systems theory (William G. Martin), African links to the African diaspora (Joseph E. Holloway), and gender perspectives (Kathleen Sheldon). The editor's final chapter explains how to combine various sorts of evidence into a coherent account of African history. [Book abstract]

## NORTHEAST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 69 African

*African regional security in the age of globalisation* / ed. by Makumi Mwagiru. - Nairobi : Heinrich Böll Foundation, Regional Office, East and Horn of Africa, 2004. - XVI, 160 p. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 149-150. - Met index, noten.  
ISBN 9966-97725-2

This publication addresses various aspects of the globalization process, especially as they interact with regional security issues in the IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development) region, which covers seven countries in East Africa: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda. The chapters identify the main security challenges in the region and analyse various aspects of regional security, such as political, economic and gender aspects. Other chapters comment critically on the various subregional organizations engaged in security issues, such as the IGAD and the East African Community (EAC). In addition, the book analyses the current peace processes in the Sudan and Somalia. Finally, it suggests a security architecture in the IGAD region and examines the challenges facing its design and implementation. The book is based on a conference on regional security issues in the age of globalization, which was held at the Nairobi Safari Club from 16-18 March 2004. Contributors: John Koech, Samson Lukare Kwaje, P. Godfrey Okoth, Makumi Mwagiru, Eric Masinde, Ludeki Chweya, Patricia Kameri Mbote, Ochieng Kamudhayi, Peter Wanyande, P. Anyang' Nyong'o, Aseggedech Ghirmazion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 70 Merid, Lemma

Regional differences in HIV prevalence under prevailing socio-economic conditions: a preliminary comparison of north-eastern and southern Africa / Lemma Merid - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 121-129 : tab.

Preliminary investigation shows that HIV prevalence in northeastern African countries is generally lower than in southern African countries. This has led some in the north east to complacency. Yet, while prevalence levels change according to the rate of new infections (incidence) and mortality rate, there are indications that the latter may overweigh in northeastern countries. Given the better economic and social welfare conditions in southern African countries, infected persons in that region are likely to live longer than those in the northeastern grouping. Even so, the level of HIV prevalence in

the southern region is likely to remain comparatively higher, while the level of incidence may hold unchanged. This paper explores the possible socioeconomic factors behind a divergence in HIV prevalence in these two regions of sub-Saharan Africa. The work is exploratory in intent and scope, primarily aiming to elicit dialogue around certain issues and to stress the need for research to better determine the existing connections between socioeconomic factors and HIV prevalence and incidence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **71 Race**

*Race and identity in the Nile Valley : ancient and modern perspectives* / ed. by Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban & Kharyssa Rhodes. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Red Sea Press, 2004. - XII, 292 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-569-02178-3

This volume of essays examines issues of race and racism, ethnicity and identity in the major Nile Valley countries of Sudan and Egypt from ancient times to the present. It grew out of two conferences, the Middle East Studies Association annual meeting in 1996 and the 4th International Conference of Sudan Studies in Cairo in 1997. The first part of the book deals with race and antiquity in the Nile Valley, offering fresh perspectives that move beyond narrow Eurocentric or Afrocentric views. The essays in this part underscore the fact that the question of whether the ancient Egyptians were black or white is a reflection of Euro-American culture and not of ancient Nile Valley realities. The second part examines race and ethnicity in precolonial and colonial Egypt and Sudan, while the last part discusses postindependent racial realities. Contributors: Kharyssa Rhodes, Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban, Richard A. Lobban Jr., Catherine Cheal, Stanley R. Burstein, Anténor Firmin, Stephanie Beswick, Eve M. Troutt Powell, Sondra Hale, Jok Madut Jok, Al-Baqir al-Afif Mukhtar, Seif Da'Na, Maurita Poole, Anne Jennings. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **ERITREA**

### **72 Debrezion, Zerisenay**

Mining MP-drugs from indigenous medical wisdom : normative issues and alternatives / Zerisenay Debrezion - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 75-93.

This paper deals with normative issues associated with the intended use of indigenous knowledge in general and indigenous medicinal know-how by the University of Asmara

(Eritrea) and the Medicinal Plants and Drug Discovery Research Centre (MPDDRC) in particular. More specifically, the paper addresses matters related to efficacy of the planned hunt for MP-drugs (drugs based on herbal/medicinal plants) and ethical considerations in the use of traditional medical knowledge by MPDDRC. MPDDRC's initiatives, though laudable, are based on a quaking normative foundation, both at the institutional and national levels. The paper appraises the contractual and proprietary normative models, which are generally employed in the protection of products of the intellect in the contemporary discourse on intellectual property law, both at the institutional and national levels. The proprietary model is found to be the desirable normative regime at the national level. Similarly, the contractual model, if supplemented with the requisite institutional patronage, such as the establishment of traditional medical practitioners associations, research ethics guidelines, inclusive of intellectual property matters of concern to traditional knowledge, and a research ethics board, could be fittingly adopted at the institutional level. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**73 Habtemichael, Daniel**

"The Sabeian man's burden": questioning the dominant historical paradigm with new archaeological findings at Keskesse Valley / Daniel Habtemichael - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 25-52 : ill., foto, graf., krt.

Eritrean history has been dominated for long by several fallacious theories and paradigms, most of which are meant to show that Eritrean civilization has been shaped by Sabeian influence. According to this paradigm, some time during the first millennium BC, a group of Sabeians crossed from Yemen to Africa and made their way to northern Ethiopia, bringing with them civilization, script and the knowledge of agriculture. The present author examines recent archaeological research conducted in Ethiopia and Eritrea that contradicts the dominant historical paradigms. Excavations of the sites in the Greater Asmara region in 1995 and the Sembel and Sembel II sites in 1998/1999, as well as other sites in the Greater Asmara, demonstrate the rise of indigenous complex societies in 800-400 BC in Eritrea. The dates of findings on these sites overlap the time of alleged Sabeian immigration. The 2001 archaeological survey of Keskesse Valley - which is discussed in detail in this paper - reveals no trace in the material culture that indicates 'Sabeian influence', except the Sabeian inscriptions. These, however, could be symbolic statements of the affiliation of the long-distance trade network of this region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**74 Habtetsion, Semere**

Energy services in rural Eritrea : options and constraints / Semere Habtetsion and Zemenfes Tsighe - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 1-24 : graf., tab.

Analysis of the options and constraints in the delivery of modern energy supply to rural areas reveals that rural Eritrea is devoid of modern energy services due to several factors. Poverty, however, is the main cause. This paper presents a comparative analysis of the merits of centralized and decentralized approaches. It also examines the question of whether or not income-generating activities have a better chance of attracting modern energy than domestic use. Finally, it looks at measures required for the removal of barriers to the promotion of renewable energy technologies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

**75 Ficquet, Éloi**

Le marché du livre éthiopien à l'épreuve de la diversité / Éloi Ficquet et Shiferaw Bekele - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 99, p. 83-96.

En juillet 1991, dans la charte transitoire qui jetait les bases de son organisation fédérale, le nouveau régime éthiopien reconnaissait à chaque "nation, peuple et nationalité" le "droit de préserver son identité et d'exiger qu'elle soit respectée, de promouvoir sa culture et son histoire, et d'utiliser et développer sa langue". Cet article propose d'observer les évolutions du marché du livre imprimé en Éthiopie pour rendre compte de la structuration de l'espace politique éthiopien contemporain, dont trois aspects sont pris en considération: sa modernisation; l'état actuel du secteur de l'édition, où se révèlent les fragilités d'une économie qui n'a de libéral que les prétentions à le devenir; l'appropriation des principes fondateurs de l'organisation fédérale à base ethnique par des auteurs ou des institutions s'exprimant au nom de groupes culturels, qui a été assez limitée. Loin d'avoir éclaté sous la pression de forces centrifuges libérées, le moule national éthiopien reste solide, comme l'atteste l'usage dominant de la langue amharique pour exprimer des idées et des revendications les plus diverses. Cependant, la tension entre deux pôles, particulariste et nationaliste, dont on peut retracer la permanence dans l'histoire éthiopienne, est nettement à l'œuvre dans le marché du livre contemporain. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 187). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**76 Hagmann, Tobias**

Challenges of decentralisation in Ethiopia's Somali Region / Tobias Hagmann - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 449-455.

Ethiopia's Somali Regional State or Region 5 represents a vivid testimony to the fruitless attempts to establish a functional administration in a border region drawn into constant political turmoil. Ever since the Somali Region was granted its own 'autonomous' administration in 1993, State presence has remained embryonic in urban centres and has been nearly fictional in the rural areas. Under the impulsion of international and national pressure, Region 5 embarked on a troubled process of decentralization in 2004 - a move that was preceded by the Region's first ever district council elections. A number of precisely defined and related institutional and financial reforms are contained in the decentralization of Ethiopia's regional States. However, implementing these tasks in the context of the Somali Region proves an arduous challenge. The failure to decentralize became both a cause and an effect of the lack of tangible progress in infrastructure development during the past decade. Although the Somali Region has shown its willingness to decentralize, considerable doubt arises as to its chances for success. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**77 Hagmann, Tobias**

La Région Somali d'Éthiopie : entre intégration, indépendance et irrédentisme / Tobias Hagmann et Mohamud H. Khalif - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 99, p. 43-62.

Avec la disparition de l'État somalien et les réarrangements internes de l'État éthiopien en 1991, la politique au sein de l'Ogaden marqua un tournant. La Somalie perdait alors, sans le vouloir (et jusqu'à présent), ses revendications irrédentistes, tandis que le nouveau régime éthiopien invitait les chefs éthiopiens-somali à participer à l'organisation d'un nouvel État régional à base ethnique. L'introduction du "fédéralisme ethnique" permettait aux Somali de bénéficier d'une autonomie au sein de l'Éthiopie orientale. Mais quinze ans après la fin du Derg, l'identité éthiopienne-somali est toujours disputée et la question de l'autodétermination loin d'être résolue. Les habitants de la Région Somali sont tiraillés entre trois options: l'intégration à l'Éthiopie, l'indépendance sur une base territoriale et généalogique ou l'irrédentisme vers le territoire de la défunte République démocratique de Somalie. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 187). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**78 Mirzeler, Mustafa Kemal**

Reading 'Ethiopia through Russian eyes' : political and racial sentiments in the travel writings of Alexander Bulatovich, 1896-1898 / Mustafa Kemal Mirzeler - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 281-294.

'Ethiopia through Russian eyes: country in transition, 1896-1898' by Richard Seltzer (2000) consists of the translation of two books written by Alexander Bulatovich and published in 1897 and 1900. The present paper examines Bulatovich's writings on his experiences in late 19th-century Ethiopia. Bulatovich (1870-1919) arrived in Ethiopia (then Abyssinia) in order to aid a Red Cross mission in 1896. In 1897 he returned to Ethiopia as a Russian diplomat. Bulatovich was sympathetic to the ruling Amhara and the Galla/Oromo people of southwestern Ethiopia, but he was prejudiced against the 'negroid' features of the southern Ethiopians. By establishing similarities between southwestern Ethiopians and Europeans, Bulatovich portrayed the southwestern Ethiopian peoples as a potential black colonial power. However, this portrayal was not prompted by Bulatovich's belief in the Abyssinian peoples' intrinsic qualities. Rather it served Russia's nationalistic goals, particularly the Russian intention to use the Ethiopian State to hinder the colonial expansion of the European powers, notably England. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**79 Osmond, Thomas**

Jeux de pouvoir et référents identitaires : quel statut institutionnel pour Dire Dawa? / Thomas Osmond - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 99, p. 63-82 : krt.

Deuxième ville d'Éthiopie, Dire Dawa cherche toujours son statut institutionnel. La nationalité oromo regroupe officiellement 48 pour cent des habitants de la région de Dire Dawa, devant les nationalités amhara (28 pour cent) et somali (14 pour cent). La question des nationalités remodèle les référents identitaires sur la base de clivages instrumentalisés par le gouvernement fédéral afin de mieux contrôler cette région traditionnellement hostile au centralisme éthiopien. Le redécoupage par "nationalités" de la scène politique met en concurrence trois emblèmes oromo, amhara et somali, sur lesquels se cristallisent les revendications sur l'autochtonie et l'accès aux ressources politiques institutionnelles. Cet article tente de démêler les logiques de construction de ces nationalités institutionnalisées dans le contexte des élections de mai 2005 à Dire Dawa. Ces nationalités doivent être perçues comme des constructions imaginaires et performatives, rassemblant sous leurs emblèmes des effectifs humains. Ces constructions sont ambivalentes et polysémiques, mais produites par des acteurs identifiables. La nationalité oromo présente d'importants clivages internes, révélés lors



de ces élections. Plus largement, l'instrumentalisation des nationalités entreprise par le gouvernement fédéral à Dire Dawa traduit l'utilisation de ces identités politiques comme outil de division, dans une région stratégique où se croisent intérêts djiboutiens, européens et américains (reflétés dans une politique d'endiguement de l'islamisme politique), avec, en toile de fond, l'épineuse question somalienne. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 187). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**80 Samatar, Abdi Ismail**

The Ethiopian election of 2005 : a bombshell & turning point?/ Abdi Ismail Samatar - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 466-473.

In Ethiopia's 2005 parliamentary election the opposition captured nearly 50 percent of parliamentary seats. The author recognizes the outcome as an important milestone towards a democratic political order, but underscores how the confluence of disagreeable but opportunistic opposition forces could possibly lead to a political cul de sac. First, the author identifies two contrasting political reconstruction strategies in Africa (ethnic versus civic) that have similar objectives (democracy/justice), but different means of achieving them. A key factor distinguishing the two strategies is the way in which they treat cultural and political identity. This is followed by a summary of how the promise of an 'ethnic democracy' in Ethiopia in 1991 turned into a dead end. Finally, the author deals with the question of how the 2005 election results might be turned into an opportunity to initiate a civic and democratic beginning for Ethiopia. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**81 Smidt, Wolbert G.C.**

Parlamentswahlen in Äthiopien / Wolbert G.C. Smidt - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2005), Jg. 40, H. 2, p. 319-330.

Am 15. Mai 2005 wurden in 10 von den 11 Regionalstaaten und besonderen Verwaltungsregionen des äthiopischen Bundesstaates das Föderalparlament sowie die regionalstaatlichen Parlamente gewählt. Der Wahlkampf hatte rund neun Monate vor den Wahlen eingesetzt. Die EU, sowie mehrere unabhängige NGOs wie das Carter-Center, stellten insgesamt mehrere hundert Wahlbeobachter. Die Wahlkampagne lief bemerkenswert frei ab. Bereits zwei Tage nach den Wahlen sprach Ministerpräsident Meles Zenawi von einem überwältigenden Sieg für die Regierungspartei. Es stellte sich jedoch tatsächlich die Frage, in welchem Umfang Wahlmanipulationen stattfanden. Allgemein erwarteten lokale Beobachter Unruhen zwischen dem 6. und 8. Juni, dem geplanten, aber kurz vorher verschobenen Datum der Bekanntgabe der Wahlergebnisse

durch die Wahlkommission. Die Tendenz zur militanten Konfliktaustragung, ausserhalb der Institutionen, verstärkte sich dennoch im ersten Monat nach den Wahlen. Im September wird nach endgültigem Feststehen aller Wahlergebnisse der neue Ministerpräsident vom Parlament gewählt. Schon jetzt ist aber zu erkennen, dass insbesondere in den Städten eine neuerliche Regierungsübernahme durch die EPRDF (Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front) nicht als durch Wahlen legitimiert anerkannt würde. Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

**82 Vaughan, Sarah**

Identité ethnique et fédéralisme en Éthiopie du Sud / Sarah Vaughan - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 99, p. 22-42.

Le fédéralisme ethnique en Éthiopie a "ethnifié" la politique éthiopienne; il a fait du groupe ethnique ("la nation, la nationalité ou le peuple") une catégorie opératoire - une solution en vue - pour accéder aux ressources de l'État ou prendre part aux décisions politiques. Cet article s'appuie sur une recherche dans le sud de l'Éthiopie qui a identifié, depuis 1991, trois phases de mobilisation de la notion d'ethnie du gouvernement central dans un but politique et administratif. Elle a mis à jour leurs liens avec des formes émergentes de prétendus conflits à connotation ethnique qui surgissent dans les compétitions locales pour le contrôle de l'accès à la terre ou aux ressources issues des centres urbains. L'auteur présente deux types de cas concernant l'État régional éthiopien des peuples, nations et nationalités du Sud (Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State, SNNPRS) dans lequel, pendant les années 1990, les élites locales ont soutenu les demandes en faveur de la reconnaissance d'une entité administrative séparée: les revendications autonomistes des populations du nord de l'Omo (North Omo) et des Welaiyta, et les relations entre groupes ethniques ou minorités dans la région de Kaffa-Sheka. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 187). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SOMALIA

**83 Bakonyi, Jutta**

Violence & social order beyond the State : Somalia & Angola / Jutta Bakonyi & Kirsti Stuvøy - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 359-382.

This paper examines the activities of non-State actors in war in Somalia and Angola. Arguing that prolonged wars are characterized by the emergence of social orders of

violence beyond the State, the paper focuses on how actors establish and sustain these orders. A core influence is the insight from research on war economies that war is not equal to the breakdown of societal order, but represents an alternative form of social order. The paper therefore examines the economic activities of insurgents in regard to their embeddedness in social and political spheres. The central question is how economic, political and symbolic aspects interact and determine as well as transform social orders of violence. With the examples of Somalia and Angola, two rather distinct cases of non-State orders of violence are examined. It is argued that these orders represent forms of authority with fundamental structural aspects in common. The paper suggests that these orders can be systematized on a continuum between two poles of institutionalization of authority beyond the State: a warlord system (Somalia) and a quasi-State system of violence (Angola). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **84 Fink-Nielsen, Mette**

Roots, rights and responsibilities: place-making and repatriation among Somalis in Denmark and Somaliland / Mette Fink-Nielsen, Peter Hansen & Nauja Kleist - In: *Stichproben*: (2004), Jg. 4, Nr. 7, S. 25-47.

How do Somalis residing in Denmark and repatriated Somalis in Somaliland understand the questions of repatriation, home and belonging? Which livelihood strategies and strategies of mobility do they deploy? How are the places of exile and homeland experienced? And why do some Somalis in exile return to Somaliland, while others remain abroad? In this article the authors analyse how Somalis in Denmark and Somaliland understand and practise their own possible or actual voluntary repatriation. They do not pretend to offer the final answers to the questions above, but present some analytical reflections focusing on the interplay between abstract ideas of place, processes of place-making and very concrete livelihood strategies, often transnational in nature. Their main argument is that both questions of identity, emotions, and loyalties as well as questions of economy, responsibilities towards others and rights related to territorial entities, and citizenship are important for understanding the visions and practices involved in voluntary repatriation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

#### **85 War**

*War destroys, peace nurtures : Somali reconciliation and development* / ed. by Richard Ford, Hussein M. Adam & Edna Adan Ismail. - Lawrenceville, NJ [etc.] : Red Sea Press, 2004. - XX, 544 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [521]-540. - Met index. ISBN 1-569-02186-4

This book presents selected papers from the 8th Somali Studies International Association congress held in Hargeisa in July 2001. The papers focus on finding tools, solutions, and policies that speak to the need for building peace, establishing equitable and stable governance, and achieving reconciliation. Contributors describe the role of women's groups in reconciliation, peace-building, and economic development; potential linkages between traditional and modern governance models; alternative modes of decentralization; the role of language, poetry, and proverbs in cultural reconciliation; techniques of community participation for building peace at the community level; overcoming health concerns, especially HIV/AIDS and female genital mutilation; the role of local institutions in sustaining environmental resources; and ways in which Islam is compatible with democracy and can be an effective tool for building peace. The book opens with a section on the poetry of peace and reconciliation written in Somali. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SUDAN

### **86 Dimensions**

*Dimensions of gender in the Sudan* / guest ed. Jay Spaulding. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2001. - 130 p. ; 23 cm. - (Northeast African Studies, ISSN 07409133 ; new series, vol. 8, no. 2) - Met noten.

Most of the papers included in this special issue on dimensions of gender in the Sudan were presented at the African Studies Association meeting in Houston on 16 November 2001. Contents: Introduction, by Jay Spaulding; Perspectives, interpretations, and challenges, by Iris Berger; Resistance to arranged marriage among Nubian youth: ideology and changing times, by Anne M. Jennings; The micropolitics of elite marriage on Echo Island, by Jay Spaulding; "We are bought like clothes": the war over polygyny and levirate marriage in South Sudan, by Stephanie Beswick; War and women in the Sudan: role change and adjustment to new responsibilities, by Julia A. Duany and Wal Duany; Testimonies in exile: Sudanese gender politics, by Sondra Hale. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **87 Schweiger, Romana**

Der Beitrag des Internationalen Strafgerichtshofes zur Stärkung nationaler Institutionen : Überlegungen anhand der ersten Ermittlungen in Afrika / Romana Schweiger - In: *Stichproben*: (2005), Jg. 5, Nr. 9, p. [67]-88.

Justizielle Aufarbeitung von Menschenrechtsverletzungen wird heute als eine bedeutende Komponente in einem Transitionsprozess anerkannt. Der Internationale Strafgerichtshof (ICC International Criminal Court) kann als ein neutraler Akteur in einem Transitionsprozess wesentlich zur Stärkung nationaler Institutionen, und damit zur Re-Etablierung der Rechtstaatlichkeit in den betroffenen Gebieten beitragen. Im Römischen Statut, der rechtlichen Grundlage des ICCs, werden diese Aufgaben des Gerichtshofes nicht ausdrücklich erwähnt, sie folgen aber aus verschiedenen darin verankerten Prinzipien. Chefankläger des ICC Luis Moreno Ocampo hat bisher in drei Situationen Ermittlungen aufgenommen: in der Demokratischen Republik Kongo, im Norden Ugandas und in der Darfur-Region des Sudan. Diesen Fallkomplexen ist gemein, dass jahrelange Kriege, nicht nur die einzelnen staatlichen Institutionen zerstörten, sondern, dass sie zum Fehlen effektiver staatlicher Kontrolle führten. Der Erfolg von ICC Ermittlungen wird nicht daran gemessen werden, wie viele Täter er strafrechtlich verfolgte, sondern daran, wie sehr er zur Stabilisierung der Region und damit zur Etablierung eines dauerhaften Friedens beitragen konnte. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Englisch und Deutsch. [Gekürzte Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**88 Willis, Justin**

'Hukm': the creolization of authority in Condominium Sudan / by Justin Willis - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2005), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 29-50.

Recent scholarship on "neo-traditionalism" and colonial governance in Africa has challenged assumptions about the "invention of tradition" and the ability of the colonial State to create wholly innovative kinds of local authority. This article explores one episode in the development of the authority of Ali el Tom, probably the most famous "traditional" ruler in Condominium Sudan. In considering Ali el Tom's 'hukm', a complex bundle of judicial practices associated with "native administration" which, at its most basic, meant the ability to punish through a government-recognized court, it suggests that Ali el Tom's authority was a creole product, which drew on local moral codes and colonial forms of authority, but was not fully part of either. The willingness of his people to accept this sometimes abusive authority relied on a partly illusory sense that it was familiar; but this willingness was not unlimited, and on occasion actions from below set limits to the invention of authority and tradition. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

### GENERAL

#### 89 Adido, Roch

Le domaine d'application de la commercialité par accessoire dans les systèmes OHADA et français / par Roch Adido - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 853, p. 417-429.

La théorie de l'accessoire d'origine jurisprudentielle et doctrinale a comme fondement légal en droit français l'article L.110-1-9 du code de commerce qui répute actes de commerce "toutes obligations entre négociants, marchands et boutiquiers". Quand au droit OHADA, qui régit le droit des affaires dans un certain nombre de pays en Afrique francophone, "les contrats entre commerçants pour les besoins de leur commerce" ont le caractère d'actes de commerce (article 3 alinéa 3 de l'Acte uniforme sur le droit commercial général). La théorie de l'accessoire étend donc considérablement le champ du droit des affaires en droit français mais réduit ce champ en droit OHADA. Cet article examine les applications de la théorie de l'accessoire. La conception que celles-ci sont limitées presque exclusivement aux obligations contractuelles existe tant dans la réforme OHADA qu'en droit français. Les obligations contractuelles y sont affirmées comme actes de commerce (première partie). Mais les deux législations sur la théorie de la commercialité par accessoire comportent aussi des divergences. Les obligations extracontractuelles comme acte de commerce sont en effet exclues dans le système OHADA. Le juge OHADA n'est pas compétent en ce qui concerne les quasi-contrats, délits ou quasi-délits commis par les commerçants à l'occasion de leur commerce (deuxième partie). Cependant, en ce qui concerne ces obligations extracontractuelles, même en droit français, la portée de la théorie de l'accessoire à leur égard a été considérablement réduite. Ce qui entraîne des inconvénients mais surtout des avantages pour le droit OHADA. En rétrécissant la portée de la théorie de l'accessoire, le législateur OHADA n'a fait que tenir compte de la difficile application des obligations extra-contractuelles entre deux commerçants et la détermination du tribunal compétent. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 90 Agenda

*Agenda setting and public policy in Africa* / ed. by Kelechi A. Kalu. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2004. - XIV, 267 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Contemporary perspectives on developing societies) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-7546-3708-5

This collection of essays examines how decisionmakers have managed and mismanaged public policy issues in sub-Saharan Africa. It analyses the neglected issue of how ideas about public policy are generated, by whom and for what purpose. Persistent problems such as political instability, environmental pollution, famine, hunger, desertification, rent-seeking and incessant intra-conflicts across the continent are explored in a systematic and structured manner. Contributions: Kelechi A. Kalu: Introduction: the role of ideas, theory and models of public policy process in Africa. Valentine Udoh James: Public policy and the African environment: an examination of the theory and practice of the planning process on the continent. John Mukum Mbaku: The State, macroeconomic performance and development in Africa. Kelechi A. Kalu: Agenda setting: domestic and foreign policy in Africa. Robert Dibie: Public sector management policies in Sub-Saharan Africa. Patience Idaraesit Akpan-Obong: From the margins to the center: ICTs as tools for development. Cynthia Theresa Cook: Social factors relating to maternal mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and Andrea Merrick: The role of women in Africa's economic development. Robert Dibie: Privatization policy, challenges and prospect(s) for sustainable development in Nigeria. Moses K. Tesi: Cameroon's endangered environment: economic policy and forest loss. Andrew I. Ewoh: The role of non-governmental organizations in public policy in Africa. Julius O. Ihonvbere: Reconstructing the State: constitutionalism as public policy in Africa. [ASC Leiden abstracts]

**91 Alpern, Stanley B.**

Did they or didn't they invent it? : iron in sub-Saharan Africa / Stanley B. Alpern - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 41-94.

This paper traces the long-running debate over the origins of iron smelting in sub-Saharan Africa: diffusion versus independent invention. The idea that sub-Saharan Africa independently invented iron is more than a century old but, although Africanists support this theory, there is no agreement among archaeologists. The paper shows that, with a closer look at the record, the independent invention theory fades. In some cases, the people responsible for many of the earliest radiocarbon datings in sub-Saharan Africa have expressed the belief that metallurgy has come from the Middle East or the Mediterranean basin. Others have discarded their earliest dates. In other cases, enthusiasm for the idea of autonomous development seems to have coloured interpretation of radiocarbon datings. And in still others, archaeological rigour in prospecting and publishing appears to have been wanting. The author concludes that the great diversity of iron metallurgy in sub-Saharan Africa is most likely due both to

external influences and local innovations in varying combinations. If sub-Saharan Africans were smelting iron earlier than the mid-first millennium BCE, they might have mastered the technology as early as the British or the Chinese. But the main argument against independent invention has always involved the complexity of iron metallurgy, and the questions of how and when sub-Saharan Africans managed to do it are still unresolved. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**92 Amouzou, Agbessi**

Child mortality and socioeconomic status in sub-Saharan Africa / Agbessi Amouzou, Kenneth Hill - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 1-11 : graf., tab.

This paper examines under-five mortality trends in sub-Saharan Africa, and the association between socioeconomic status - indicated by per capita income, illiteracy, urbanization - and under-five mortality between 1960 and 2000. It shows substantial decline in under-five mortality in all sub-Saharan Africa regions between 1970 and 1990. Regional differentials among West, Central and East Africa that existed in the 1960s had largely disappeared by 1990. However, the decline in under-five mortality appears to have stalled in the 1990s and some countries have experienced increases. The analyses show a consistent negative relationship between under-five mortality and per capita income, but a given income implies lower under-five mortality as one moves towards the present. There is also a significant positive association between illiteracy and under-five mortality, and a negative association between urbanization and under-five mortality. However, the effects of urbanization and illiteracy have diminished in the past decade, while the effect of per capita income has increased. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**93 Arora, Vivek**

The implications of South African economic growth for the rest of Africa / Vivek Arora and Athanasios Vamvakidis - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 229-242 : tab.

This paper measures the extent to which South African economic growth is an engine of growth in sub-Saharan Africa. The paper is based on results from a formal econometric analysis using data for 47 African countries, covering the period 1960-1999. The analysis is based on countries' average growth rates during five-year sub periods to avoid the impact of shorter-run macroeconomic fluctuations that may be associated with transitory shocks and business cycles. The analysis does not attempt to isolate each of the channels by which South African economic growth could influence growth in other



African countries, but focuses instead on quantifying the aggregate impact. The results suggest that South African growth has a substantial positive impact on growth in the rest of Africa, even after controlling for other growth determinants. The estimates are robust to the effects of global and regional shocks, changes in model specification, and sample period. Since trade does not seem to explain these results, future research can focus on examining the significance of alternative channels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**94 Binsbergen, Wim van**

'An incomprehensible miracle' - Central African clerical intellectualism versus African historic religion: a close reading of Valentin Mudimbe's 'Tales of Faith' / Wim van Binsbergen - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 11-65.

This article discusses the African scholar Valentin Mudimbe as one of the great creative cosmopolitan minds of our times. The abundance of autobiographical detail in Mudimbe's oeuvre allows the present author to situate Mudimbe in a particular social and intellectual context. He reads this oeuvre as a sustained attempt at autobiographical self-definition. Concentrating on 'Tales of Faith' (1997), the author shows this book to be an intellectual and spiritual autobiography disguised as a detached history of ideas of Central African intellectuals in the twentieth century. He looks at Mudimbe from two different perspectives: the historical and anthropological study of Central African religion as an established academic subdiscipline (which is virtually ignored by Mudimbe), and African historic religion (which does not play a role either in his personal self-construction). After identifying and discussing Mudimbe's discursive methods as essentially poetical (under the guise of modern philosophy), the author pinpoints what 'Tales of Faith' is about (i.e. the adventure of clerical intellectualism in Central Africa during the twentieth century), what meta-contents it contains (i.e. homelessness as Mudimbe's central predicament), and what all this means for the practice and the study of African historic religion, the uninvited guest of 'Tales of Faith' and of Mudimbe's work in general. This leads to a critique of Mudimbe's quest for universalism which seduces him to court the very European hegemonism he has so clearly exposed. Finally, the author compares Mudimbe's itinerary with his own; their two paths turn out to have been amazingly parallel even if they appear to have ended in opposite destinations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**95 Burnet, Éliane**

L'Africain de service, des zoos humains aux biennales d'art contemporain / Éliane Burnet - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2004), no. 73, p. 207-240 : ill.

La 49e biennale de Venise de 2001, qui s'intitulait "Plateau de l'humanité", ne comportait pas d'aperçu de l'art africain contemporain en tant que tel. Des artistes africains, réunis sous la houlette de commissaires africains, exposaient cependant leurs œuvres, loin du centre de la biennale, sous le titre "Authentic/Ex-Centric : Africa In and Out of Africa". Selon l'auteur du présent article, l'approche de l'art contemporain africain ressemble au regard des premiers explorateurs de l'Afrique. Elle s'interroge sur la nature du regard porté sur ces œuvres venues d'ailleurs, ce regard nous apprenant plus sur celui qui regarde que sur ce qui est regardé, sur la diversité de nos intérêts que sur l'originalité des œuvres présentées. On peut se demander si l'on peut assigner à l'art des œuvres qui ont été, comme traditionnellement en Afrique, produites pour d'autres fins. Or, vouloir parler de l'art africain en général relève d'une normalisation insensée. L'enjeu n'est pas de parler de l'art africain, mais de voir ce que les Occidentaux font des œuvres de certains Africains dans leurs expositions. L'auteur tire un parallèle avec les zoos humains dans les "spectacles ethnologiques" de la fin du XIXe siècle. La raison pour laquelle les artistes africains ne sont pas invités dans les manifestations est que l'on néglige de considérer leurs œuvres comme partie de la culture globale contemporaine. Mais, s'il l'expose, pourquoi l'Occident s'invente-t-il son propre art africain? La raison profonde de ce regard tourné vers l'Afrique est que l'art occidental qui s'est épuisé va chercher ailleurs les forces qu'il ne possède plus dans un mode "désenchanté". Pour répondre à la question "Quel avenir pour l'art africain", l'auteur renvoie à des artistes tels que Godfried Donkor, Hassan Musa, ou Yinka Shonibare, qui étaient présentés dans l'exposition Authentic/Ex-Centric : Africa In and Out of Africa. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 96 Chimoun, Mosé

L'intellectuel africain : incarnation de la médiocrité / Mosé Chimoun - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2004), no. 73, p. 181-194.

Selon l'auteur de ce texte, l'intellectuel est un personnage intègre qui décèle les problèmes de sa société et tente d'y apporter des solutions. La question se pose de savoir si l'Afrique dispose d'intellectuels capables de passer au crible les problèmes qui affectent ce continent, et de proposer un projet de société. S'il en existe, qu'est-ce qui justifie la mauvaise performance de l'Afrique sur le plan social, politique et économique? Afin d'éclairer la situation de l'intellectuel africain, le présent article recherche dans l'histoire sociopolitique du continent une explication pour les problèmes actuels. La traite négrière a contribué à l'affaiblissement des structures sociales, politiques et économiques des royaumes africains, pourtant les déportations n'ont été possibles que grâce à la collaboration des royaumes côtiers. Le colonialisme a réduit au silence les

intellectuels nationalistes, comme le montrent deux exemples, celui du roi Njoya (mort en 1933) du royaume Bamoum du Cameroun et de Cheikh Ahmadou Bamba au Sénégal. Le drame de l'intellectuel nationaliste à l'époque des indépendances est illustré par la répression exercée à l'encontre de Mongo Béti (Cameroun), Ngugi wa Thiong'o (Kenya), Wole Soyinka (Nigeria), Buchi Emecheta (Nigeria); Thomas Sankara est assassiné au Burkina Faso, Ken Saro Wiwa est pendu en 1995 au Nigeria. Une politique nationale et internationale soutenue par les puissances (néo)coloniales favorise une catégorie privilégiée d'Africains, sans profiter au peuple. Le changement de mentalité nécessaire contre la pérennisation de l'obscurantisme doit passer, entre autres, par une restructuration de la politique d'éducation, la revalorisation des filières techniques et technologiques, l'assainissement des écoles et universités, l'application de la sanction dans la gestion des affaires publiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**97 Darankoum, Emmanuel S.**

La pérennité du lien contractuel dans la vente commerciale OHADA: analyse et rédaction des clauses / par Emmanuel S. Darankoum - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 853, p. 500-518.

L'objet de la présente étude est d'envisager les remèdes juridiques qui permettent la survie du contrat, lorsque des difficultés dans son exécution se font jour. L'avènement d'un nouveau droit uniforme de la vente commerciale en Afrique (Livre V de l'Acte uniforme sur le droit commercial général adopté le 17 avril 1997) ne permet pas de conclure que cette législation à elle seule pourrait servir de levier au développement économique, si elle ne s'accompagne pas d'un renouvellement de la pratique contractuelle. Une modernisation de la pratique contractuelle pourrait tendre à renforcer le courant qui voit le contrat en tant que 'jus fraternitatis', si certaines clauses de sauvegarde insérées dans les contrats visent à gérer davantage les risques d'inexécution. L'auteur propose une série de clauses visant à concilier favor contractus et résolution à travers l'étude du délai supplémentaire (première partie), des mécanismes s'appliquant à la suspension du contrat (deuxième partie), ou sa renégociation en prenant en compte la notion de 'hardship' dans le cas du commerce transfrontalier, dans une perspective OHADA (troisième partie). En conclusion, sous l'aspect du développement économique régional en Afrique, la rédaction de clauses contractuelles doit viser les intérêts des deux parties contractantes. Sans sacrifier la sécurité juridique, les clauses doivent rechercher une conciliation permanente entre tous les autres principes de droit et celui de la bonne foi dans l'exécution des obligations contractuelles. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**98 De Wet, Albert H.**

Capital mobility in sub-Saharan Africa : a panel data approach / Albert H. De Wet and Renée Van Eyden - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 22-35 : tab.

The authors assess the degree of capital mobility in sub-Saharan Africa. Using the methodology as proposed by M. Feldstein and C. Horioka (1980) they test the hypothesis of perfect capital mobility against the alternative of imperfect capital mobility. Following A. Vamvakidis and R. Wacziarg (1998) and A. Isaksson (2000), provision is made in their model to show the dependency of the lesser-developed countries on international finance and aid and how a more open economy contributes towards improving the level of capital movement in these countries. They also assess the change in the degree of capital mobility over the time period in an effort to see whether institutional and political changes have been successful. They show that, compared to the region, South Africa is, to a large extent, more developed and should therefore play a leading role in the African Renaissance. Stationary panel data estimation techniques are applied to a sample of 36 sub-Saharan African countries over the time period 1980-2000. The benefits of using one-way error component models are derived from simultaneously employing time and cross-section dimensions of the data, resulting in a substantial increase in the degrees of freedom. The fixed and random effects models make it possible to acknowledge country heterogeneity within the panel, making provision for differences across countries like capital control policies, financial and capital market structures and exchange rate regimes. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

**99 Fénéon, Alain**

L'influence de la CVIM sur le nouveau droit africain de la vente commerciale / par Alain Fénéon - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 853, p. 464-473.

L'auteur s'attache à examiner les similitudes et les différences entre la Convention de Vienne (CVIM) et les dispositions de l'Acte Uniforme sur le Droit Commercial Général consacré à la vente tel qu'il a été établi par le traité OHADA (Traité pour l'Harmonisation du Droit des Affaires en Afrique, Port-Louis, 1993). Les similitudes concernent la formation du contrat de vente et les obligations entre les parties. Les spécificités de l'Acte uniforme OHADA au regard de la CVIM touchent son champ d'application, qui est un champ matériel plus vaste, et plus encore le caractère obligatoire de l'Acte Uniforme. Sur le fond, il convient de noter deux dispositions: le transfert de propriété et la prescription. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**100 Kamau, Caroline**

The global 'order', socioeconomic status and the economics of African identity / Caroline Kamau and Adam Rutland - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. [171]-193 : fig., tab.

Chronic elitism within Africa has created a two-tier milieu in which those Africans who are in a position to take advantage of the global economic system often do so at the expense of other Africans. The authors carried out research on the effects of social class and indicators of individual economic mobility on African identity. 213 Kenyans participated in a questionnaire-based study for structural equation analysis. The main finding was that socioeconomic status (SES) positively predicts individual economic mobility, which then negatively influences African identity concepts, and that the significance of economic concepts for African identity depends on social class. For example, in the high SES group, materialism and cynicism about Africa's future economic global prospects were found to have a negative effect on commitment to the national economy and African identity. The general implication is that anti-group economic behaviour in Africa (e.g. corruption, worker exploitation) is attributable to individual mobility, as well as to intra-national and global economic structures. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**101 Mubiala, Mutoy**

Les droits de l'homme dans les processus de paix en Afrique / Mutoy Mubiala - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 400, p. 535-548.

L'objectif de cet exposé est de donner un aperçu sur le rôle des droits de l'homme dans la prévention des conflits, le maintien et la consolidation de la paix après les conflits en Afrique, à la lumière des activités récentes du Haut Commissariat aux droits de l'homme de l'Organisation des Nations unies sur le continent. Il s'agit en particulier d'évaluer la contribution de cette action à la réalisation du droit de l'homme et des peuples africains à la paix. Le Haut Commissariat aux droits de l'homme est intervenu, en particulier depuis l'année 2001, dans plusieurs processus de paix, à travers plusieurs modalités, dont l'appui: 1) aux organes internationaux d'enquête sur les violations graves des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire perpétrées dans le contexte des conflits africains (Rwanda en 1994, Soudan, Côte d'Ivoire); 2) aux négociations de paix et à la mise en œuvre des accords de paix (question des frontières terrestre et maritime Cameroun-Nigeria, région des Grands Lacs, Sierra Leone, Libéria); 3) aux mécanismes régionaux et sous-régionaux de prévention, de gestion et de règlement des conflits (Afrique centrale); 4) aux sections des droits de l'homme des missions de paix de l'ONU

déployées en Afrique (Sierra Leone, RDC, Éthiopie/Érythrée, Libéria, Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi, Soudan, Guinée-Bissau, République centrafricaine, Somalie); 5) ainsi qu'au renforcement des capacités nationales en matière de droits de l'homme en vue de la prévention des conflits et de la consolidation de la paix après les conflits (Liberia, Sierra Leone). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 102 Neethling, Theo

The security-development nexus and the imperative of peacebuilding with special reference to the African context / Theo Neethling - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2005), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 33-60.

This article is premised on the contention that the link between security and development is a complex, but indisputable one. It is today widely accepted that contemporary armed conflicts require sustained efforts which address not only the military dimensions of conflicts, but also their political, humanitarian, economic and social dimensions. For some years there has been a growing concern with and a specific emphasis on the necessity of linking security and development to achieve meaningful peace, and pursuing this by means of special peacebuilding measures. Based on the case studies of Kosovo, Sierra Leone and Angola, this paper argues that peacebuilding should be an essential part of any multinational peacekeeping undertaking. Attention is also paid to South Africa's view on peacekeeping. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### 103 Paroles

*Paroles nomades : écrits d'ethnolinguistique africaine : en hommage à Christiane Seydou* / sous la dir. de Ursula Baumgardt et Jean Derive ; préf. de Geneviève Calame-Griaule. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 538 p. ; 24 cm. - (Tradition orale) - Bibliogr.: p. [519]-533. - Met noten.  
ISBN 2-8458-6708-5

La culture peule est le point focal de ces mélanges. La première section du volume, "Théorie littéraire et oralité", s'ouvre sur les problèmes relatifs à la collecte et à la conservation du patrimoine oral (Ursula Baumgardt, Graham Furniss), pour s'attacher aux relations de l'oral et de l'écrit dans les sociétés de tradition orale (Dominique Casajus, Ingse Skattum), puis réfléchir sur quelques grands genres oraux en intra- et en interculturalité: l'épopée (Xavier Garnier), le proverbe (Cécile Leguy), le conte (Suzanne Platiel). La section suivante, "Des Peuls", traite de questions relatives à la langue et à son écriture (Aliou Mohamadou, Bernard Salvaing) et aux aléas de la représentation identitaire de cette communauté (Danièle Kintz). D'autres contributions abordent

différents aspects de la production littéraire écrite et orale, en particulier du point de vue de la relation de différents genres avec les pratiques sociales et le concept de 'pulaaku' (préceptes de la conduite de l'honnête homme): épopée (Alpha Oumarou Ba, Oumar Ndiaye, Mélanie Bourlet), conte (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin). Dans la troisième partie, "Des Peuls et des autres", il est question des contacts que ce peuple a pu avoir avec d'autres (Alain Ricard, sur les traces de Heinrich Barth), contacts linguistiques (Raymond Boyd), contacts socioéconomiques (Paulette Roulon-Doko), culturels (Suzanne Ruelland, Paul Eguchi). Des interventions traitent de la représentation des Peuls dans la littérature orale de quelques-uns de leurs voisins, au Manding, au Jolof, chez les Zarma (Sandra Bornand, Jean Derive, Bassirou Dieng). La dernière partie, "Des autres", traite d'autres langues (du Soudan, par Pascal Boyeldieu), des mœurs (Gérard Dumestre pour le Mali, Anne-Marie Dauphin-Tinturier pour la Zambie), ou de la littérature (Tal Tamari pour une traduction en bambara au Mali, Henry Tourneux pour le Cameroun, Françoise Ugochukwu pour le Nigeria, Martine Vanhove sur l'humour poétique bedja au Soudan). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 104 Performances

*Les performances économiques des pays africains de la zone franc I* sous la dir. de Germain Ndjieunde ; préf. de Gerard Grellet. - Yaoundé : Presses universitaires de Yaoundé, 2005. - 302 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8493-6026-0

La dévaluation du franc CFA dans les pays africains de la zone franc est intervenue en janvier 1994, et l'ancrage de cette monnaie à l'euro, en janvier 1999. Le présent ouvrage rassemble certaines communications sélectionnées lors de séminaires dont notamment celui de Dakar (20-22 mars 1999) organisé par l'African Economic Research Consortium basé à Nairobi (Kenya). Il est orienté autour de 4 thèmes: 1) Balance des paiements et croissance, 2) Taux de change et politique monétaire, 3) Compétitivité, régionalisme et arrimage du franc CFA à l'euro, 4) Certains aspects des problèmes d'exclusion liés à la pauvreté. 1) L'impact de la dévaluation du franc CFA sur le solde commercial des pays de la zone franc (Komlan Fiodendji); Intégration régionale, arrangements monétaires et performance à l'exportation: une application de l'économétrie de panel sur les données du Cameroun (Issidor Nomba); Le taux de change réel et les parts de marché des exportations du cacao: le cas du Cameroun et du Ghana (Sunday A. Khan et Francis M. Baye); Étude comparative de l'impact des incitations sur la compétitivité manufacturière du Cameroun et du Gabon (Arsène Honoré Gidéon Nkama); Exportations et croissance économique: une évaluation de la causalité en Afrique sub-saharienne (Ousmanou

Njikam). 2) Les canaux de transmission de la politique monétaire dans les pays de l'UEMOA (Abdoulaye Diagne et Fodiyé B. Doucoure). 3) La problématique de l'arrimage du franc CFA à l'euro (Germain Ndjieunde); La réforme des politiques de transport comme condition préalable à l'intégration économique? (Ongolo Zogo Valérie et Biao Barthélemy). 4) Travail, éducation, pauvreté et productivité des enfants en Éthiopie rurale (John Cockburn); Politiques macroéconomiques et réduction de la pauvreté (Jean-Paul Azam). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 105 Piesse, Jenifer

Regional integration of equity markets in sub-Saharan Africa / Jenifer Piesse and Bruce Hearn - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 36-53 : tab.

This paper analyses volatility within and between the securities markets of ten sub-Saharan African countries. The data consists of a set of indices of closing stock market prices for all the major stock markets in sub-Saharan Africa, obtained from the individual national stock exchanges. Data for Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe are from January 1993 to January 2000. The analysis is repeated with a more inclusive sample, adding Malawi, Namibia and Zambia, for the period January 1997 to January 2000. An EGARCH (expanded general autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity) model is used to estimate asymmetries in volatility. It finds that these stock markets exhibit volatility in their price indices that is transmitted differently through the markets. The fairly liquid markets exhibit active trading for much of the time. The others are still highly illiquid and are characterized by low levels of inactivity, but with localized extreme volatility. The effects of other country stock markets are also incorporated to test for volatility transmission, or spillover effects, between markets. The results show that the dominant markets of South Africa and Nigeria transmit their volatility to other local markets. This effect is particularly significant where there are strong trade links or a shared mechanism for stock market trading and settlement. The results of the EGARCH methods are interpreted in the light of regulatory and policy design structures, where explicit consideration is made of the framework of reform and increased inter-market linkages. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 106 Reading

*Reading Mudimbe* / [guest ed.:] Kai Kresse. - Basingstoke : Carfax Publishing, 2005. - 129 p. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies, ISSN 13696815 ; vol. 17, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.



The papers in this special issue were originally presented in a lecture series called 'Reading Mudimbe' at the London School of Oriental and African Studies in Spring 2001. The idea of the lecture series was to have speakers from different disciplinary perspectives engage with Valentin Mudimbe's work in ways that promised to contrast and complement each other. Neil Lazarus situates and problematizes Mudimbe within postcolonial literature, while Louis Brenner discusses Mudimbe as a historian (of African religions). The papers of Wim van Binsbergen and Kai Kresse are situated at the interface between anthropology and philosophy. An introduction by Kai Kresse is followed by the texts of the four papers: 'An incomprehensible miracle' - Central African clerical intellectualism versus African historic religion: a close reading of Valentin Mudimbe's 'Tales of Faith' (Wim van Binsbergen); Reading Mudimbe as a historian (Louis Brenner); Representation and terror in V.Y. Mudimbe (Neil Lazarus); Reading Mudimbe, applying 'Mudimbe', turning an insider out: problems with the presentation of a Swahili poet (Kai Kresse). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 107 Red

Red star, black gold / Chris Alden. Re-enter the dragon: China's new mission in Africa / Lindsey Hilsum - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 415-419, 419-425.

These two papers address China's growing public presence in Africa, raising questions about the nature of this emerging relationship. Beijing's recent foray into Africa has been characterized by a singular focus on resource acquisition (Africa is already providing a quarter of China's oil needs) and commercial opportunism that seemingly belies the rhetoric of partnership. While increasingly necessary to the health of the Chinese economy, Africa occupies an important place in its global ambitions as well. China's new policy in Africa poses a challenge to G8 leaders' plans to make 'good governance' and human rights determining criteria in decisions on trade, aid, debt relief, loans and investment, since Chinese policymakers admit that their 'competitive advantage' is their willingness to engage with regimes deemed beyond the pale by many in the international community. While Chris Alden deals with Africa in general, Lindsey Hilsum presents the cases of Zimbabwe, Sudan and Sierra Leone. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 108 Schwerpunkt

*Schwerpunkt: Politik der Fremdenfeindlichkeit = Special issue: Politics of xenophobia I* [editorial: Dirk Kohnert ; contrib.: Francis B. Nyamnjoh... et al.]. - Hamburg : Institut für Afrika-Kunde, 2005. - P. [175]-361. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Afrika Spectrum, ISSN 00020397 ; Jg.

40, H. 2) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, Duitse, Engelse en Franse bijdragen, samenvattingen in het Engels, Duits en Frans.

The contributions to this special issue, introduced by Dirk Kohnert, explore the politics of xenophobia in sub-Saharan Africa from various perspectives through recent case studies. Articles: Madams and maids in southern Africa : coping with uncertainties, and the art of mutual zombification (Francis B. Nyamnjoh on the ultra-exploitation of migrant maids from Zimbabwe in South Africa and Botswana) - Arithmétique ethnique et compétition politique entre Kotoko et Arabes Choa dans le contexte de l'ouverture démocratique au Cameroun (Saïbou Issa on political ethnicity, the rivalry opposing the Kotoko and the Shoa Arabs, and democratization in North Cameroon) - Wer sind die Dyula? : Ethnizität und Bürgerkrieg in der Côte d'Ivoire (Katja Werthmann on the civil war in progress in Côte d'Ivoire since 2002, the nationalist ideology of 'ivoirité' and the equation of the ethnonym 'Dioula' with "Muslim" and "Northerner") - Fremde und Fremdheit in afrikanischen Gesellschaften : ein Vergleich von Mbuti, Dogon, Dyula and dem städtischen Senegal (Till Förster compares treatment and reception of foreigners and of foreignness among the Mbuti, the Dogon and the Dioula, and in West African urban society) - Le linge sale se lave en famille : la gestion pragmatique des sources de violence "xénophobe" dans le jeu politique au Bénin (Nassirou Bako-Arifari on the acknowledgement of triple identities, ethnical, regional and national, in Benin, and their integration in the mode of governance as a way of managing "xenophobic" violence). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **109 Space**

*Space and place in development geography : geographical perspectives on development in the 21st century* / ed. by Gery Nijenhuis, Annelet Broekhuis and Guus van Westen. - Amsterdam : Dutch University Press, cop. 2005. - 232 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 90-361-9282-x

This collective volume contains papers read at a two-day workshop on 'Space and place in development geography', held in August 2001 in Utrecht, The Netherlands. The papers contribute to the ongoing debate about geography, development thinking and the significance of space (sheer physical distance) and place (i.e. the characteristics of localities) in the development of the poorer part of the world. The globalization debate has also challenged the validity of distinguishing a developing (or underdeveloped) part of the world as a separate agenda for analysis. Contributions on Africa: Development geography at the crossroads of livelihood and globalization (Leo de Haan and Annelies

Zoomers); Contrasting experiences in the privatization of solid waste collection in Accra (Ghana), Nairobi (Kenya) and Hyderabad (India) (Johan Post, Nelson Obirih-Opareh, Moses Ikiara and Jaap Broekema); Wanting water: popular politics in response to changing agency of water supply in a peripheral low-income area in Kano, Nigeria (Gunilla Andrae); From "safe haven" to "refugee affected area": impact of refugees and relief resources on local economy and livelihood in Ngara, Tanzania (Henk Huisman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**110 Zacharie, Arnauld**

La décision du G8 et la dette des pays pauvres / Arnauld Zacharie - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 399, p. 469-484 : tab.

À l'issue de son sommet de Glean eagles (Écosse, 6-8 juillet 2005), le G8 (représentant les gouvernements des huit pays les plus industrialisés) a annoncé l'annulation de la dette multilatérale de 18 pays parmi les plus pauvres, dont 14 pays africains (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Éthiopie, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritanie, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sénégal, Tanzanie, Ouganda, Zambie). Il faut remarquer que l'opération vise l'annulation du stock de la dette et non plus l'allégement de son seul service annuel. De plus, l'annulation totale de ces dettes multilatérales est envisagée. Cependant, les conditions sont lourdes et restent inspirées par les préceptes des politiques d'ajustement structurel. Cette annulation représente moins de la moitié des besoins en ressources de ces pays; le reste des besoins doit être assuré par un accroissement des dons d'aide publique au développement en attendant que l'Afrique puisse accroître ses niveaux d'épargne et d'investissements intérieurs dans la proportion nécessaire pour assurer une croissance robuste et durable. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**WEST AFRICA**

GENERAL

**111 Akyeampong, Emmanuel**

Diaspora and drug trafficking in West Africa: a case study of Ghana / Emmanuel Akyeampong - In: *African Affairs*: (2005), vol. 104, no. 416, p. 429-447.

This article interrogates the emergence of drug trafficking in contemporary Ghana and West Africa within the context of a global political economy, situated within a deeper historical perspective. It examines the earlier trafficking of cannabis along the coast of West Africa in the colonial period, and the later transnational networks that have

emerged to promote international drug trafficking (cocaine and heroin). The article probes how the African diaspora and international travel service these emerging drug networks in Ghana, West Africa, Europe and the Americas. It suggests that the concept of an 'ideological diaspora' could shed light on a shared global popular culture, which constitutes a counter culture and rationalizes criminal activities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**112 Chambas, Gérard**

TVA et transition fiscale en Afrique: les nouveaux enjeux / Gérard Chambas - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 181-194.

L'élargissement de l'assiette de la TVA en direction des biens de consommation de base, notamment alimentaires, est actuellement l'objet de vives contestations en particulier au Niger. Or, les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne devront faire face à une forte chute de leurs recettes tarifaires consécutive aux politiques d'ouverture commerciale. Cet article montre que l'élargissement substantiel de l'assiette de la TVA est la condition pour mobiliser les recettes nécessaires à la réussite de la transition fiscale (substitution de recettes de fiscalité internes à des recettes tarifaires externes en forte baisse). De manière contre-intuitive, il apparaît que cet élargissement d'assiette fiscale réduirait le handicap pour les producteurs locaux de rémanences de TVA conduisant à des situations de protection effective négative. Il améliorerait ainsi le revenu de producteurs souvent pauvres (producteurs agricoles notamment). Cependant, des mesures de compensation (subventions ciblées) seraient nécessaires pour les consommateurs vulnérables affectés négativement. Comme toute réforme fiscale majeure, l'élargissement de l'assiette de la TVA requiert une préparation approfondie (évaluation des dépenses fiscales entraînées par les exonérations, analyses d'impact économique et social, actions d'information et de communication) et son acceptation repose sur diverses conditions (choix d'un environnement propice, bonne gouvernance, efficacité des dépenses publiques, coordination avec le désarmement tarifaire). Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 18-19). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**113 Ebermann, Erwin**

Das N'ko-Schriftsystem in Guinea : zwischen linguistischer Innovation und prophetisch-messianischer Bewegung / Erwin Ebermann - In: *Stichproben*: (2004), Jg. 4, Nr. 7, S. 67-87.

1949 schuf Souleymane Kanté aus Guinea die Schrift N'ko. Mit der von ihm geschaffenen Schrift wollte Kanté auch Vorurteilen entgegenreten, dass Afrikaner

geistig weniger leistungsfähig als Menschen anderer Regionen seien. Im Wissen, dass Schriftsysteme nur dann weitflächig angewendet werden, wenn auch genügend in ihnen verfasste Dokumente vorliegen, verfasste Kanté eine Vielzahl von Werken in der N'ko-Schrift: über die Geschichte der Region, über den Islam, über die Kulturen der Region, ein Lexikon mit 32.500 Einträgen. Dazu übersetzte er viele wesentliche Werke der Weltliteratur in das Maninka unter Verwendung der N'ko-Schrift. Die N'ko-Schrift wurde unter den Maninka Oberguineas rasch populär, verbreitete sich aber unter Nicht-Maninka nur zögerlich, da sowohl die Schrift wie auch ihre Bezeichnung (N'ko = "Ich sage, daß" im Maninka) auf der Maninka-Sprache basieren und auf sie optimiert sind. Zunehmend erlangte der Begriff N'ko in der Gesellschaft der Maninka Oberguineas die erweiterte Bedeutung "afrikanisch, einheimisch, autochthon, weder vom Westen noch vom Osten kommend" und inkludierte auch die traditionelle Heilkunst von Heilern der Region. N'ko wurde immer mehr zu einer mystisch angehauchten Renaissance-Bewegung der Maninka-Kultur, deren praktische Verbreitung in verschiedenen gesellschaftlichen Schichten sehr unterschiedlich ausfällt. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**114 Ebron, Paula A.**

Continental riffs : praisesingers in transnational contexts / Paula A. Ebron - In: *African Identities*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. [133]-149.

Africa often comes to the attention of international audiences through the circulation of various musical traditions. Music is often configured as a universal language thus erasing the specific projects of performers, audiences, and the music industry in constituting the meaning of a given musical form. This erasure leaves music as just an empty sign of globalization. Using the concepts 'imagined communities' and 'structures of feeling', the aim of this essay is to address the ways different constituencies bring overlapping and divergent agendas to the production, circulations and reception of the music of Mande praise singers from West Africa, in particular the 'jalis' who trace their art to the 13th-century Malian empire. The essay argues for the importance of three performative niches in the shaping of contemporary 'jali' music, created, respectively, by West African State-making, the African American search for roots, and the world music industry. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**115 Hahn, Hans Peter**

Zirkuläre Arbeitsmigration in Westafrika und die 'Kultur der Migration' / Hans Peter Hahn - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 3, p. 381-404.

Lange Zeit hat sich die Migrationsforschung in Westafrika von der Suche nach ökonomischen Migrationsfaktoren am Herkunfts- oder am Zielort leiten lassen. Die Frage, warum Migration trotz mangelndem ökonomischen Erfolgs fortgesetzt wird und sogar zunimmt, konnte dabei nicht geklärt werden. Angesichts der zunehmenden Bedeutung von Mobilität im Kontext der Globalisierung wird die Frage, welcher ethnographische Zugang zur Erforschung der Migration zu wählen ist, besonders wichtig. Eine populäre Reaktion ist die Modifikation der teilnehmenden Beobachtung hin zur von Georg Marcus vorgestellten 'multisited ethnography'. Im Wettstreit der Methoden zwischen stationärer und multizentrierter Feldforschung ist den Fragen der kulturellen Einbettung und der Identität der Migranten höchste Priorität einzuräumen. Anhand der Gegenüberstellung von Studien von Charles Piot sowie Meyer Fortes und anhand des Beispiels der zirkulären Arbeitsmigration aus einer ländlichen Gegend im Süden Burkina Faso hin zu den urbanen Zentren der westafrikanischen Küste und zu den Plantagengebieten in Ghana oder der Côte d'Ivoire wird begründet, warum Fragen zur Migration zunächst mit Hilfe stationärer Feldforschung zu klären sind. Ein Schlüssel dafür ist das Konzept der Kultur der Migration, das einen Fokus auf die Perspektive der Zurückgebliebenen und auf die sich wandelnde Identität der Migranten legt. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

### 116 Henry, Christine

Les prophètes africains doivent-ils souffrir? / Christine Henry - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2005), cah. 17, p. 171-194.

À partir d'éléments issus des biographies de trois fondateurs d'Églises ouest-africaines, le présent article s'interroge sur la place que la souffrance joue dans la genèse de leur destin de prophète. Il s'agit de: Moses Orimolade (né en 1879 à Ikare, Nigeria), qui établit l'Église des "Chérubins et Séraphins" en 1925 à Lagos, Samuel Oshoffa (1909-1985), qui fonda le Christianisme Céleste à Porto-Novo (Bénin) en 1947, et Paul Sonounameto (né en 1940 à Abomey) qui quitta le Christianisme Céleste pour fonder sa propre dénomination: l'Église d'Évangélisation de la Parole du Christ au Monde en 1968, à Cotonou (Bénin). Ils ont vécu tous les trois des événements douloureux, mais tous n'accordent pas la même valeur à la souffrance dans leur récit. Pour chacun d'entre eux, il s'agit de se produire "différent" du commun des mortels et "supérieurs" à leurs "collègues", la mise en exergue de la souffrance n'étant qu'une voie parmi d'autres permettant la construction de leur singularité ecclésiale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 226-227). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**117 Klein, Martin A.**

The concept of honour and the persistence of servility in the Western Soudan / Martin A. Klein - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 831-851.

This article asks why vestiges of slavery continue to exist in the Western Soudan (Senegal, Gambia, Burkina Faso and most of Mali and Guinea). It reviews French policy toward slavery and the massive departure of slaves from the sites of their servitude in the early 20th century. Change in their legal situation also made it possible for slaves to have some control over their family lives and the way they worked. In spite of this, many continued to remain subservient. The absence of history provided an ideological basis to this subservience. The former masters also remained strongest in areas where they controlled access to land, but the key was the question of honour. The hierarchical societies of the region had codes which demanded of the noble generosity and self-control, especially in manners and in sexual conduct. It was often advantageous for the former slaves to act within the system by begging or behaving in a loud crude manner, but in doing so, they affirmed their subservience. Many slaves contested this, some by leaving the sites of their servitude, some by refusing to beg or by behaving like a noble, but most importantly by seeking legitimation as a Muslim. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**118 Land**

*Land and the politics of belonging in West Africa* / ed. by Richard Kuba and Carola Lentz. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2006 [i.e. 2005]. - VIII, 272 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African social studies series, ISSN 1568-1203 ; vol. 9) - Met index, lit. opg. ISBN 90-04-14817-5

Recognizing that land rights are ambiguous, negotiable and politically embedded, these case studies explore the long-term processes and recent changes in contemporary rural West Africa affecting the conversion of control over land into social and political capital and vice versa. The chapters look at the ways in which the boundaries of property-holding groups have been constructed and subject to continual redefinition. Contents: Land rights and the politics of belonging in Africa: an introduction (Carola Lentz); First-comers and late-comers: indigenous theories of landownership in West Africa (Carola Lentz); Spiritual hierarchies and unholy alliances: competing earth priests in a context of migration in southwestern Burkina Faso (Richard Kuba); Who owns Bolgatanga? A story of inconclusive encounters (Christian Lund); Money, ritual and the politics of belonging in land transactions in western Burkina Faso (Sten Hagberg); Gold diggers, earth priests and district heads: land rights and gold mining in southwestern Burkina Faso (Katja

Werthmann); Customary land, mobile labor and alienation in the eastern region of Ghana (Kojo Sebastian Amanor); Indigenous blood and foreign labor: the "ancestralization" of land rights in Sefwi (Ghana) (Stefano Boni); The political economy of the natural environment in West African history: Asante and its savanna neighbors in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Gareth Austin); How does an institution evolve? Land, politics, intergenerational relations and the institution of the 'tutorat' amongst autochthones and immigrants (Gban region, Côte d'Ivoire) (Jean-Pierre Chauveau); Privatization and the politics of belonging in West Africa (Sara Berry). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**119 Law, Robin**

Ethnicities of enslaved Africans in the diaspora : on the meanings of 'Mina' (again) / Robin Law - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 247-267.

The term 'Mina', when encountered as an ethnic designation of enslaved Africans in the Americas in the 17th to 19th centuries, has commonly been interpreted as referring to persons brought from the area of the Gold Coast (modern Ghana), who are further presumed to have been speakers of an Akan language. Gwendolyn Hall (2003), however, questions this conventional interpretation, and suggests instead that most of those called 'Mina' in the Americas were actually from the Slave Coast to the east (modern southeastern Ghana, Togo and Benin) and hence speakers of the languages nowadays generally termed 'Gbe' (formerly Ewe). The present paper argues that, in its original meaning in West Africa, the name 'Mina' did indeed relate specifically to the Gold Coast, or at least to persons who originated from the Gold Coast even if settled elsewhere, though these included speakers of the Ga-Adangme languages of the eastern Gold Coast, as well as Akan; and that in the Americas, although the term was sometimes used with an extended reference that included speakers of Gbe languages, it is questionable whether it ever denoted Gbe-speakers as distinct from speakers of Akan or Ga-Adangme. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**120 Lopes, Carlos**

Identity construction in the Guinean Rivers of Cape Verde / Carlos Lopes - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 1, p. [3]-16.

This article analyses the historical process of identity construction in the Guinean Rivers area of Cape Verde, covering the present-day countries of Guinea-Bissau and the Gambia, and the Casamance region of Senegal. The author uses the concept of power relations and the desires for inclusion/exclusion to help him define the evolving



phenomena of identity construction in the region. He analyses the concepts of ethnicity, culture, language, nation/nationalism, State, territory and space and how they pertain to the region, in order to conceptually support his reasoning on the historical construction of identity. Moreover, the article characterizes the emergence of the four dominant identities in the area: Malinke, Kaabunke, Afro-Portuguese and Cape Verdean. The author describes the characteristics of each identity, points out the differences between them, as well as their specific power dynamics. He concludes by exemplifying how miscegenation can transform space into entity and its importance in nationbuilding. The inclusion/exclusion dynamic also serves as tool to demonstrate how the ever-changing relations of power are determinant in explaining identity phenomena. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **121 Rodet, Marie**

Frauen im Spannungsfeld des "Droit colonial" in Afrique Occidentale Française : zwei Fallbeispiele aus der Region Kayes, Soudan Français (1918 und 1938) / Marie Rodet - In: *Stichproben*: (2004), Jg. 4, Nr. 7, S. 89-105.

Auch wenn das 'Droit colonial' ein wesentliches Instrument zur Kontrolle und Herrschaft über die Untertanen ('Sujets') und zur Festigung der Kolonialherrschaft in Französisch-Westafrika war, sollte es dennoch die Emanzipierung des Individuums nach dem universalistischen Ideal der Französischen Revolution ermöglichen. Die französische Kolonialherrschaft versuchte gleichzeitig mit der Entstehung des 'Droit colonial' das, was sie als Gewohnheitsrecht oder Sitten ansah, festzuschreiben, da das Kolonialsystem auf der Aufrechterhaltung des bestehenden Sozialsystems beruhte. Aber diese Kodifikation war in der Realität eine Art 'Invention of Tradition', bei der eine Änderung dieser Sitten beinahe unmöglich gemacht wurde. Dies traf insbesondere auf die Normierung des Status der afrikanischen Frau zu. Das Spannungsverhältnis innerhalb der Kolonialverwaltung zwischen ihrer 'Mission civilisatrice' und ihrer Pflicht, die lokalen Sitten zu respektieren, verhinderten bis Ende der 1930er Jahre die Entstehung einer Gesetzgebung über den Status der Frau in Französisch-Westafrika. Demgegenüber stand ab den 1930er Jahren der Druck der katholischen Kirche, der öffentlichen Meinung in der Metropole und von liberalen Persönlichkeiten in der Kolonialpolitik, die eine Reform des Status der afrikanischen Frau verlangten. Dies führte in der Folge zum Erlassen des Dekrets Mandel (15. Juni 1939), das die Zustimmung der Frau zur Eheschließung festschrieb. In diesem Artikel werden zwei Fallbeispiele, der Fall Sakiliba (1918) und der Fall Haw (1938), untersucht, die Aufschlüsse über die Stellung der Frauen und ihre Beziehung zu den Sitten und den Kolonialnormen im Soudan Français

zwischen den zwei Weltkriegen geben können. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**122 Tihamiyu, M. Adisa**

Carving a market niche for ARCIS graduates: the first scorecard / M. Adisa Tihamiyu and W. Olabode Aiyepoku - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 81-92 : tab.

This paper reviews the antecedents and evolving mission of the Africa Regional Centre for Information Science (ARCIS) at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, as well as its contribution of graduates from its Master of Information Science degree programme to the information science and human resources of Nigeria and West Africa in particular, and Africa in general. The review is based on the available data on ARCIS graduates as at late 2003. Among the main findings of the study is that ARCIS graduates appear to have attained significant market penetration in both the private and public sectors of the Nigerian economy, and are holding down jobs in some of the most competitive subsectors of both the public and private sectors, including banks and other financial houses, the oil industries and the universities. However, the employment of ARCIS graduates in other West African countries has been minimal because of the problems of inadequate applicants and graduates of other West African countries, a challenge for existing and new stakeholders in the ARCIS project. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**123 Yoruba**

*The Yoruba diaspora in the Atlantic world* / ed. by Toyin Falola and Matt D. Childs. - Bloomington [etc.] : Indiana University Press, cop. 2004. - XII, 455 p. : foto's, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Blacks in the diaspora) - Bibliogr.: p. 405-445. - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-253-34458-1

This anthology focuses on the enslavement, middle passage, American experience, and return to Africa of a single cultural group, the Yoruba. The 19 essays, employing a variety of disciplinary perspectives, provide a detailed study of how the Yoruba were integrated into the Atlantic world through the slave trade and slavery, the transformations of Yoruba identities and culture, and the strategies for resistance employed by the Yoruba in the New World. Contributions: Matt D. Childs and Toyin Falola : The Yoruba diaspora in the Atlantic world : methodology and research. David Eltis : The diaspora of Yoruba speakers, 1650-1865 : dimensions and implications. Paul E. Lovejoy: The Yoruba factor in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Ann O'Hear : The enslavement of Yoruba. João José Reis and Beatriz Gallotti Mamigonian : Nagô and Mina : the Yoruba diaspora

in Brazil. Michele Reid :The Yoruba in Cuba : origins, identities, and transformations. Russell Lohse: Africans in a colony of Creoles : the Yoruba in colonial Costa Rica. Rosalyn Howard: Yoruba in the British Caribbean : a comparative perspective on Trinidad and the Bahamas. Kevin Roberts : The influential Yoruba past in Haiti. Luis Nicolau Parés: The "nagôization" process in Bahian Candomblé. Christine Ayorinde: Santería in Cuba : tradition and transformation. Mariza C. Soares: From Gbe to Yoruba : ethnic change and the Mina nation in Rio de Janeiro. Kevin Roberts: Yoruba family, gender, and kinship roles in new world slavery. Robin Moore: Revolution and religion : Yoruba sacred music in socialist Cuba. Babatunde Lawal : Reclaiming the past : Yoruba elements in African American arts. Augustine H. Agwuele: "Yorubaisms" in African American "speech" patterns. Robin Law: Yoruba liberated slaves who returned to West Africa. C. Magbaily Fyle: The Yoruba diaspora in Sierra Leone's Krio society. Gibril R. Cole: Liberated slaves and Islam in nineteenth-century West Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## BENIN

### 124 Doevenspeck, Martin

Migrations rurales, accès au foncier et rapports interethniques au sud du Borgou (Bénin) : une approche méthodologique plurielle / Martin Doevenspeck - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 3, p. 359-380 : graf., krt., tab.

Cet article s'intéresse aux relations interethniques entre migrants et société d'accueil dans une nouvelle région d'immigration au Bénin. Ces relations sont étudiées sous l'angle de la problématique d'accès au foncier dans un contexte de conflit et de négociation de pouvoir entre différents d'intérêt locaux. La démarche générale de l'article s'appuie sur la méthode de localisation par triangulation. La société d'accueil caractérisée par un pluralisme institutionnel et normatif intervient dans la mise en place de sous-systèmes politiques locaux dans les lieux d'implantation des immigrants. Ceci encourage la pratique d'"institution shopping", l'enracinement du clientélisme et donc la vénalité croissante de la culture politique de cette région d'immigration. L'analyse de la question foncière a montré que l'acquisition de biens fonciers par la population allogène peut mener à une dynamisation des règles institutionnels du droit foncier traditionnel ainsi qu'à l'explosion des conflits latents entre les habitants de différents villages autochtones. De plus, les débats sur le droit foncier dans la région d'immigration ne sont pas uniquement influencés par les conflits entre propriétaires fonciers et immigrants mais également par les conflits entre les différents groupes de migrants. Dans une "chasse à

la terre", ces derniers développent des stratégies propres d'acquisition de droits fonciers qui engendrent de nouveaux conflits. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français, allemand et anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## BURKINA FASO

### **125 Østergaard, Lise Rosendal**

Muted voices: HIV/AIDS and the young people of Burkina Faso and Senegal / Lise Rosendal Østergaard and Helle Samuelson - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 103-112.

This article explores the discrepancies between the vocal public discourse on HIV/AIDS and sexuality as generally encouraged by policymakers and donor communities in Africa, and the often hushed voices of their target groups: young people in African communities. Based on fieldwork carried out in 2002 and 2003 among urban youth in Senegal and Burkina Faso, it describes the silence of young people with regard to HIV/AIDS and sexuality as a social phenomenon, focussing on family relations, peer relations and gender aspects in partnerships. Drawing on M. Foucault (1998) and R. Morrell (2003), an inability and unwillingness to speak about HIV/AIDS and sexuality are analysed as a response to an everyday life characterized by uncertainty. This response represents a certain degree of resistance, while it constitutes a major barrier to any HIV/AIDS prevention effort. Finally, the paper stresses that, despite great constraints in their everyday lives, young people have some room to manoeuvre and are able to apply some negotiating strategies to reduce sexually-related health risks. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **126 Calvès, Anne-Emmanuèle**

Crise économique et évolution de l'emploi des jeunes citadins au Burkina Faso / Anne-Emmanuèle Calvès, Bruno Schoumaker - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 35-58 : graf., tab.

Se basant sur les données d'une enquête biographique réalisée en 2000 au Burkina Faso - se concentrant sur les régions urbaines d'Ouagadougou et Bobo Dioulasso, cet article examine les changements dans l'activité économique des jeunes citadins au cours des 20 dernières années et l'influence de la détérioration du contexte socio-économique sur l'accès des jeunes au marché de l'emploi, avec un accent particulier sur les jeunes instruits et les femmes. L'analyse des histoires professionnelles montre une augmentation du chômage et une informalisation de l'emploi des jeunes Burkina Faso

urbain. L'étude met aussi clairement en évidence une rupture entre l'instruction et l'accès au secteur formel parmi les jeunes hommes, et l'instabilité croissante de l'emploi parmi les jeunes femmes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**127 Hahn, Hans Peter**

Zirkuläre Arbeitsmigration in Westafrika und die 'Kultur der Migration' / Hans Peter Hahn  
- In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 3, p. 381-404.

Lange Zeit hat sich die Migrationsforschung in Westafrika von der Suche nach ökonomischen Migrationsfaktoren am Herkunfts- oder am Zielort leiten lassen. Die Frage, warum Migration trotz mangelndem ökonomischen Erfolgs fortgesetzt wird und sogar zunimmt, konnte dabei nicht geklärt werden. Angesichts der zunehmenden Bedeutung von Mobilität im Kontext der Globalisierung wird die Frage, welcher ethnographische Zugang zur Erforschung der Migration zu wählen ist, besonders wichtig. Eine populäre Reaktion ist die Modifikation der teilnehmenden Beobachtung hin zur von Georg Marcus vorgestellten 'multisited ethnography'. Im Wettstreit der Methoden zwischen stationärer und multizentrierter Feldforschung ist den Fragen der kulturellen Einbettung und der Identität der Migranten höchste Priorität einzuräumen. Anhand der Gegenüberstellung von Studien von Charles Piot sowie Meyer Fortes und anhand des Beispiels der zirkulären Arbeitsmigration aus einer ländlichen Gegend im Süden Burkina Fasos hin zu den urbanen Zentren der westafrikanischen Küste und zu den Plantagengebieten in Ghana oder der Côte d'Ivoire wird begründet, warum Fragen zur Migration zunächst mit Hilfe stationärer Feldforschung zu klären sind. Ein Schlüssel dafür ist das Konzept der Kultur der Migration, das einen Fokus auf die Perspektive der Zurückgebliebenen und auf die sich wandelnde Identität der Migranten legt. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**128 Oberhofer, Michaela**

"Alles Lügen!": multiethnische Forschung im Südwesten von Burkina Faso / Michaela Oberhofer - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 3, p. 405-426.

Ausgangspunkt der Autorin ist die spezifische Forschungssituation im Südwesten von Burkina Faso, die ethnisch und sprachlich äusserst heterogen ist. Die Autorin zeigt auf, welche methodischen und empirischen Implikationen ein multiethnischer Forschungsansatz mit sich bringt. Die Forschungspraxis in multiethnischen Feldern ist durch einen latenten 'ethnic bias' geprägt, der z. B. durch die Wahl des Wohnortes entsteht. Einer Herangehensweise, die nicht nur die Perspektive einer ethnischen

Gruppe berücksichtigen will, sind also tendenziell methodische Grenzen gesetzt. Den Erkenntnisgewinn eines multiethnischen Ansatzes versucht die Autorin anhand von empirischen Ergebnissen aus ihrer Forschung aufzuzeigen. Durch den Vergleich von Fremd- und Selbstwahrnehmung der Phuo wird deutlich, wie verschieden, komplementär, aber auch konträr die emischen Perspektiven und Versionen über das Zusammenleben sind, je nachdem, wessen Blickwinkel eingenommen wird. Anhand von drei Beispielen - den rituellen Arrangements im Bodenrecht, dem Initiationskult Dyoro und einem Kulturverein - werden die Strategien deutlich, mit denen die Phuo sich ihre eigene Identität bewusst machen und von anderen abgrenzen. Eine neue Qualität der Aushandlungs- und Grenzziehungsprozesse stellt die Verschriftlichung angeblich historisch und sozial feststehender Zustände dar, für die Staat, Ethnologin und Kulturverein gleichermaßen genutzt werden. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

## THE GAMBIA

### **129 Bakare, Rasaki O.**

Vocabularies in African dances : focus on ancestral worship and fertility dances / Rasaki O. Bakare - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 30-45 : tab.

The objective of this research is to compile and document the vocabularies used for communication in the dances indigenous to West Africa. This exercise seeks to provide an alternative to the Euro-American technique called 'notation' for the creative benefit of contemporary choreographers, who must keep expanding their body of vocabularies and who can only be relevant and effective by using the vocabularies that can easily be connected to and decoded by their immediate audience. The author is convinced that creativity and personal statements are central to the art of choreography. The contemporary West African choreographer must rise beyond a perpetual regurgitation of old dances by creating his own dances, which are relevant to his time and society. However, for reasons of relevance and effective communication, the paralinguistic properties of the old dances should be used as vocabulary. A vocabulary of dance systems, which produce new meanings, is only possible through an examination of the very basis for the production of dances already in existence. To this end the author provides a detailed descriptive, stylistic and structural analysis of the elements of kinesics, proxemics, adornments and music that form the vocabularies through which "ancestral worship" is communicated in the Bata dance (Yoruba, Nigeria) and the Bugarabu dance (Jola, The Gambia), and "fertility" in the Nigerian Aja and the Gambian Karoninka dances. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**130 Green, Tobias**

Further considerations on the Sephardim of the Petite Côte / Tobias Green - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 165-183.

This paper looks at the Jewish (or Sephardic) presence in the Petite Côte (Senegambia) in the early 17th century. Particularly, it elucidates some aspects of the research published in 2004 by Peter Mark and José da Silva Horta, adding to their findings results of research in the Gemeentearchief of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Documents in this archive provide information on Jewish trading connections. Also, attention is briefly paid to the Jewish role in the development of the emerging Creole societies of this period. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GHANA

**131 Agyekum, Kofi**

An Akan oral artist: the use of proverbs in the lyrics of Kwabena Konadu / Kofi Agyekum - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2005), n.s., vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1-18.

Based on recent fieldwork on the renowned Ghanaese traditional highlife composer and singer, Alex Kwabena Konadu (born in 1950), this paper examines one of his songs, 'Obi abawuo tuatua obi aso' ('The death of one's child disturbs another'). It presents a transcription of the song in Akan and its translation in English. The paper addresses the effects of environment, family, religion, education, economic life, politics and culture on an oral artist's composition, and discusses the concept of 'oral artist'. The paper looks at Konadu's sociocultural background and his major themes - covering all aspects of sociocultural life in Ghana, but particularly death - and at the moral theme and sociopolitical background of the song. The song is a social commentary on morality and depicts the culture and philosophy of the Akan people. An analysis of literary devices used in the song reveals that the proverb is the major literary device employed. Besides proverbs, Konadu also uses parallelism and allusions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**132 Akyeampong, Emmanuel**

Diaspora and drug trafficking in West Africa: a case study of Ghana / Emmanuel Akyeampong - In: *African Affairs*: (2005), vol. 104, no. 416, p. 429-447.

This article interrogates the emergence of drug trafficking in contemporary Ghana and West Africa within the context of a global political economy, situated within a deeper

historical perspective. It examines the earlier trafficking of cannabis along the coast of West Africa in the colonial period, and the later transnational networks that have emerged to promote international drug trafficking (cocaine and heroin). The article probes how the African diaspora and international travel service these emerging drug networks in Ghana, West Africa, Europe and the Americas. It suggests that the concept of an 'ideological diaspora' could shed light on a shared global popular culture, which constitutes a counter culture and rationalizes criminal activities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**133 Angsotinge, Gervase T.**

Thou shalt not reveal thy secrets: the value of reticence in speech in Dagaaba folklore / Gervase T. Angsotinge - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2005), n.s., vol. 21, no. 1, p. 19-27.

The Dagaaba inhabit the northwestern part of Ghana. They are a predominantly farming community. Storytelling is one great pastime of the people especially during the dry season after the harvest of the crops. Some early researchers of traditional narratives have posited that the sole aim of telling these narratives is to entertain. This article shows that the purpose and function of storytelling among the Dagaaba goes beyond the entertainment aspect. It contends that, although the entertainment aspect is not to be ignored, the telling of oral narratives among the Dagaaba is a vehicle of enculturation and socialization of youth into the customs, traditions and morality of the society. The article analyses two oral narratives collected during research in the Nandom Traditional Area in 2002 in order to demonstrate the value of reticence in speech. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**134 Arthur, Peter**

Promoting a local entrepreneurial class in Ghana : the issues and problems / Peter Arthur - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 427-459.

This paper examines how industrial policies during colonial rule, as well as those pursued by successive governments in postcolonial Ghana, have impacted the development of a local entrepreneurial class. Although successive governments in Ghana have devoted themselves to promoting industrialization, until recently there was not much focus on assisting and developing the managerial and entrepreneurial capabilities of indigenous business owners because they were perceived as a potential political threat. However, this changed with the establishment of Empretec Ghana - a non-State development organization - in 1990 and the coming to power of the NPP (New



Patriotic Party) in 2001. The paper argues that the programmes and services of Empretec Ghana, which are designed to promote an entrepreneurial class, are laudable, but the prospects for creating an entrepreneurial class to spearhead Ghana's industrialization process depend not only on the political, social and economic environment, but also, more importantly, on the support and assistance that the government offers them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**135 Badu, Edwin Ellis**

Academic library development in Ghana: top managers' perspectives / Edwin Ellis Badu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 93-107.

With an enormous increase in student numbers without corresponding increases in funding, academic libraries in Ghana have been under pressure over the last decade to manage their libraries effectively and efficiently. They are also required to extend or supplement services by the use of electronic technology. This study therefore sought the views of 21 academic librarians in a qualitative study to identify the main issues that will shape the development of academic libraries in Ghana in the near future. The study used the Grounded Theory Approach, a qualitative method which aims to explain the social world primarily from the point of view of the actors directly involved. It revealed six main concerns, namely: strategic planning of the libraries, information technology, service development and library cooperation, library funding and financing, human and physical resource development, and the changing organizational climate. The author concludes that academic librarianship in Ghana needs a completely new definition and redirection, and academic libraries are urged to show an intense commitment to the highest levels of service, team work and demand-led acquisition. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**136 Baesjou, René**

'Historiae oculus geographia' : essai sur un corpus de cartes anciennes du sud-ouest du pays akan / René Baesjou - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 101, 197-255.

La comparaison des toponymes qui apparaissent sur une petite sélection de cartes, datées de 1600 à 1858, représentant la partie occidentale du Ghana contemporain sert de base à la présente recherche. Celle-ci montre dans quelle mesure ces cartes reflétaient, en leur temps, l'histoire de cette région, tout en donnant parfois des informations qui n'existent pas dans les relations de voyage contemporaines. Dans

l'ensemble, les changements politiques dans la zone côtière étaient assez promptement signalés et de manière précise. Les informations concernant les évolutions dans l'arrière-pays étaient quant à elles transmises aux Européens sur la Côte par une chaîne de messagers et de marchands, ce qui avait pour résultat de rendre souvent inexacte et confuse la localisation de ces territoires et lieux. De plus, en Europe, les dessinateurs de cartes se copiaient les uns les autres et n'avaient ordinairement pas une connaissance directe de la terre africaine. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte de l'article sur le CD-ROM joint au volume. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **137 Chouin, Gérard**

Introduction à l'archéologie de l'aire 'akan' : filiations, dialogues et perspectives / Gérard Chouin - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 13-24 : krt.

Cet article présente les contributions réunies dans le dossier consacré à l'archéologie de l'aire akan et propose une réflexion sur l'apport de cette discipline à notre connaissance du passé de cette région du golfe de Guinée. L'archéologie n'est pas condamnée à errer dans le sillage de l'histoire. Outre l'exploration des champs qui lui sont propres, cette discipline a pour vocation, en explorant le passé dans un cadre chronologique élargi, en adoptant une attitude intellectuelle alternative et en s'appuyant sur des matériaux différents, de tester, appuyer, critiquer, voire remettre en question les modèles proposés par les historiens, par exemple sur l'expansion mandé. L'article intègre des données inédites provenant des fouilles du site à enceinte d'Akrokrowa, situé en Abrem, au Ghana actuel. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **138 Chouin, Gérard**

Vu, dit ou déduit? : l'étude des relations de voyage en Guinée / Gérard Chouin - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 97, 177-196.

Depuis les années 1980, les récits de voyage dans le golfe de Guinée à l'époque moderne, particulièrement ceux ayant trait à la Côte de l'Or, dans l'actuel Ghana, ont fait l'objet d'études détaillées qui ont permis de mieux cerner le contexte de leur écriture et de les utiliser comme source d'histoire. Cet article revient sur ce mouvement historiographique et sur ses contributions critiques les plus marquantes: comparaison systématique entre récits, déconstruction, étude des plagiats, analyse du contexte d'écriture. L'auteur suggère cependant qu'il est possible d'aller plus avant dans l'analyse en s'interrogeant sur la nature linguistique de ces récits à la croisée des chemins entre l'écrit et l'oral. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte de l'article sur le

CD-ROM joint au volume. (Version anglaise légèrement plus courte parue dans: *History in Africa*, no. 28 (2001), p. 53-70). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**139 Gray, Natasha**

Independent spirits: the politics of policing anti-witchcraft movements in colonial Ghana, 1908-1927 / by Natasha Gray - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 139-158 : geneal.

Scholars have debated the social origins of anti-witchcraft movements within African religions while largely ignoring the effects of colonial laws outlawing their practice. Yet, for the initiates, the period after a witch-finding movement was outlawed was the most difficult. Initiates believed banned gods retained their power to punish them severely if they did not atone for violations of movement rules. Performing ceremonies of repentance, however, meant breaking the law, risking heavy fines, home demolition and even imprisonment. This paper examines how the people of the village of Fankyeneko in southern Ghana responded to this unhappy challenge when the 'Aberewa' anti-witchcraft movement was banned in the first decade of the 20th century. The transcript of a 1913 trial of five men accused of conducting ceremonies of the outlawed movement allows for an exploration of this predicament. The tenacity of popular belief in outlawed gods influenced colonial policy towards anti-witchcraft movements, witchcraft law, and the development of contemporary Ghanaian Christianity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**140 Ishii, Miho**

From wombs to farmland : the transformation of 'suman' shrines in southern Ghana / by Miho Ishii - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 266-295 : tab.

Based on fieldwork conducted in an Akan-based migrant society in Akyem Abuakwa in the eastern region of Ghana, the author analyses the transformation of spirit or 'suman' shrines, originally used as antiwitchcraft sites, into shrines offering treatment against a special form of magic used only by Ewe immigrants. Rather than seeing this phenomenon as being a result of the social change caused by the booming cocoa industry, the author also considers the particularities of the various kinship patterns in the region. He shows how the present orientation of the shrines follows from Akan people's worry that their matrilineal organization patterns are being undermined by the patrilineal forms of organization of Ewe immigrants. This tension should be seen against a wider economic background: the increasing pressure on land allows Akan owners to impose stringent forms of exploitation on Ewe immigrants, who accept demanding forms

of sharecropping - and exact their revenge for the terms of their exploitation by mystical means. The shrines thus shift their focus from the protection of human reproduction to contemporary forms of contract, as those with claims to the land threaten the stability of rural production in new ways. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**141 Jenkins, Paul**

A provisional survey of nineteenth century photography on the Gold Coast and in Ashanti focussed on the Basel Mission collection, and with special reference to the images linked to the war of 1874 / Paul Jenkins - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 103, 257-280.

Using the particularly well-preserved Basel Mission collection of photographs as visual sources, this paper proposes an outline history of photography in the Gold Coast and Asante in the 19th century. After a presentation of quantitative data, and a discussion of five missionaries known to have taken photographs between the 1850s and 1914, the author questions the potential of these pictures as sources of Asante history. He argues there was much contrast between the Gold Coast colony, where photography early became very popular, and Asante, where the authorities seem not to have encouraged the new practice. Most of the images of Asante before 1896 are engravings made from photographs taken in 1874 during the first sack of Kumasi in 1874. They mirror public curiosity in Europe about independent Asante. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French, full text of the article on accompanying CD-ROM. [Journal abstract]

**142 Jones, Adam**

Written sources for the material culture of the Gold Coast before 1800: a provisional checklist / Adam Jones - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 99, 281-316.

This contribution presents a catalogue of material culture used in the Gold Coast before 1800, as it is represented in published written sources. It is a tool for those anthropologists, art historians and archaeologists who have an interest for objects and for their place in the society. The author points out the importance of available sources on this topic, which contrasts with their rather limited and often improper use. He suggests the geographic scope of this tool could be broadened. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French, full text of the article on accompanying CD-ROM. [Journal abstract]

**143 Kelly, Bob**

The 2004 elections in northern Ghana / Bob Kelly - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 455-461.

For Ghana as a whole, the 2004 elections were a triumph for the ruling New Patriotic Party (NPP). However, for the three northern regions, their continued support for the opposition National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the much smaller People's National Convention (PNC) confirmed their continuing divergence from political trends in most of the south. Northern Ghanaian politics cannot be explained in terms of a single factor, with traditional disputes, interethnic rivalries, ideological traditions, electoral self-interest, the growth of new interest groups, and the personal appeal of particular candidates all playing a role. To understand the overall failure of the NPP in the north, the author breaks the north down into more meaningful units and looks at the interaction of different processes. These are traditional conflicts, developmental demands, personal attributes and ideology. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**144 L'Haridon, Nolwenn**

Les statuettes funéraires en terre cuite de la Côte de l'Or témoignent-elles d'une première christianisation? / Nolwenn L'Haridon, Jean Polet - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 64-85 ; foto's, krt.

Malgré de nombreuses études sur les statues en terre cuite dites "akan", on sait peu de choses quant à l'origine du phénomène. L'élaboration d'une carte des sites de statues funéraires en terre cuite, surtout situés dans le sud du Ghana et le sud-est de la Côte d'Ivoire, et les recoupements avec les données historiques, font apparaître un faisceau d'indices conduisant à expliquer la présence des sites de statues funéraires en terre cuite, et l'existence des statues elles-mêmes, par la présence européenne, portugaise essentiellement, dans ses rôles officiels: diffuser la foi catholique et contrôler l'accès aux zones de production de l'or. Bibliogr., notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**145 Newell, Stephanie**

Devotion and domesticity: the reconfiguration of gender in popular Christian pamphlets from Ghana and Nigeria / by Stephanie Newell - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 296-323.

Drawing upon interviews with readers in Ghana and Nigeria, as well as a large number of locally published marriage guidance pamphlets, this article considers attitudes toward the printed word among Christian readers in West Africa. Gender is an especially significant category in West African 'how-to' books, particularly those produced by Pentecostal and evangelical authors. While the majority of male authors try to reinstate Pauline strictures on wifely submission in their writing, female authors make use of

biblical quotation alongside romantic discourse in order to reconfigure both men's and women's marital roles. In so doing, they construct marital utopias which reveal a great deal about the contradictions and paradoxes of contemporary Christian gender ideologies in West Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**146 Osei-Tutu, Brempong**

Mound makers and brass casters from the Akuapem ridge, Eastern Ghana : question of identity in the archaeological record / Brempong Osei-Tutu - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 54-63 : krt.

Archaeological research on the Akuapem ridge in the Eastern Region of Ghana, some fifty kilometres inland of Accra, has exposed several rubbish mounds dating to the XIVth and XVIIth centuries. The presence of abundant slag, iron tools, and objects of copper and brass in the mounds attest to metalworking and florescence of industrial activities in the area. Brass production represented by numerous crucibles and moulds appears to have been particularly important but scholars are divided over the social group responsible for this industry. This paper emphasizes that it is an almost impossible pursuit to link the brass industry in Akuapem to any particular sociolinguistic group. It is suggested that in probing the potential candidates for the brass industry, one should consider the possibility of the co-existence of different ethnic groups on the Akuapem ridge during the period under consideration. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**147 Pavanello, Mariano**

Clan, lignage et mariage en pays nzema (Ghana) : une reconsidération / Mariano Pavanello - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 1, p. 209-232.

L'analyse lexicale et étymologique du mot 'abusua', ainsi que l'analyse de la coïncidence conceptuelle du mariage entre cousins croisés et du mariage avec une femme captive ('suanu agya'), met en évidence les conditions structurales de la société nzema au Ghana, entre matrilinearité et patrification. La comparaison avec les systèmes de parenté nzema, asante, fanti et wassa met en évidence le fait que le 'suanu agya', en tant que mariage avec une femme captive, n'est que l'adaptation, en régime d'esclavage, d'un trait plus ancien, typique d'une logique de système élémentaire, caractérisé par le mariage entre cousins croisés. Cela impliquerait donc que la matrilinearité et les groupes de filiation matrilineaires sont des phénomènes qui se situent dans la longue durée, et que la thèse de Wilks de l'origine récente des matriclans

doit être profondément révisée. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**148 Pescheux, Gérard**

Ronald Sutherland Rattray : un structuro-fonctionnaliste avant la lettre / Gérard Pescheux - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 1, p. 101-113.

Robert Sutherland Rattray, Special Commissioner et Head of the Anthropological Department of Ashanti, peut être considéré comme le fondateur des études asante. Aujourd'hui son travail est souvent décrié, alors même que ses trois ouvrages majeurs servent encore de référence et de point de départ à toute étude anthropologique concernant les Asante. Cet article s'efforce de montrer que, au-delà de ses présupposés évolutionnistes en phase avec son époque, Rattray, ethnographe de talent, fut également un précurseur de l'école structuro-fonctionnaliste britannique. Ses références théoriques sont issues des fondateurs de l'anthropologie: Seligman, Rivers, Tylor et Maine. Meyer Fortes, qui travailla sur ses conseils en Gold Coast, proposa un modèle de la parenté asante qui est élaboré sur les bases de celui de Rattray. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**149 Quartey, Seth**

Andreas Riis: a lifetime of colonial drama / Seth Quartey - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2005), n.s., vol. 21, no. 1, p. 29-44.

In order to challenge the commonly held view that missionaries in the 19th-century Gold Coast (now Ghana) were cultivators and educators of cultures, this paper traces the experiences and operations of Andreas Riis (1804-1854), a missionary assigned to the Gold Coast by the Basel Mission. Among the questions addressed are the following: what assumptions did Riis make about the people and the land? What attributes did he assign to the people in his portrayal of their character and how did he articulate the concepts of the dominant culture to make sense of the colonial environment? Colonial environment is defined as landscapes where imaginative reconstruction of religion, of Europeaness and images of otherness are enacted to undercut local notions of values and power structures. The paper focuses on moments in Riis' early attempts at building a mission, discovery tours, and the use of slave labour as they intersect with the system of power and identity formation. Unpublished documents from the Basel Mission Archive in Switzerland show how Riis set himself up as a paradigm of a superior culture in possession of modernity and exportable European values. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**150 Schramm, Katharina**

Pan-Africanism as a resource : the W.E.B. DuBois Memorial Centre for Pan-African Culture in Ghana / Katharina Schramm - In: *African Identities*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. [151]-171.

This article deals with the recent homecoming of African Americans to Ghana and the resulting heritage politics, as it unfolds between the Ghanaian State on the one hand and diasporan visitors and repatriates on the other. Through the concrete encounter with the 'motherland', homecoming ceases to be an imaginary construction, but is rather turned into a contested practice. Whereas the notion of a united 'African family' is rhetorically shared by the different protagonists of homecoming, it is nevertheless filled with various meanings that often contradict each other. Through the example of the W.E.B. DuBois Memorial Centre for Pan-African Culture, a place where the complex network of relations underlying homecoming materializes, the author analyses this practice in the theoretical framework of a strategic use of essentialisms. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**151 Shinnie, Peter**

Early Asante and European contacts / Peter Shinnie - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 25-42 : ill., krt.

Asante, lying in what was once dense forest in the centre of modern Ghana, is one of the best known of indigenous African States. Direct European contacts with Asante go back to the time of the founding of the Asante State at Kumase in AD 1700, and a few foreigners visited it during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Evidence for trade contacts is found in artefacts discovered in an archeological project designed to study the origins and development of Asante culture. Four sites were excavated (Asantemanso, Anyinam, Esiease, Adansemanso), covering a period from the late first millennium AD to the present day, and providing information that suggests the development of agriculture and of towns was earlier than previously thought. A large collection of oral traditions was collected with the aim of helping to identify ancient sites, which are difficult to find in the thick vegetation of central Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**152 Tonah, Steve**

Chieftaincy succession disputes and the challenge to traditional authority in Mamprugu, northern Ghana / Steve Tonah - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2005), n.s., vol. 21, no. 1, p. 45-57.



This paper examines the impact of chieftaincy succession disputes on the power and authority of traditional rulers among the Mamprusi of northern Ghana. Using mainly participant observation, unstructured interviews and focus-group discussions, the author collected data from individuals, households and groups in several Mamprusi settlements between 2001 and 2003. Two succession disputes at the provincial and the sub-provincial level of the traditional political hierarchy are analysed in detail. Both cases represented a challenge to traditional authority and are an indication of the changing relationship between chiefs and their subjects in Mamprusi society and throughout northern Ghana. Finally, the paper examines the factors accounting for the rising incidents of chieftaincy succession disputes, including the increasing number of contestants, the commercialization of the contest, the demise of traditional authority during the postcolonial era, and the secularization of the selection process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**153 Valsecchi, Pierluigi**

Formation des États et alliances intercommunautaires dans la Côte d'Or (XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles) / Pierluigi Valsecchi - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 1, p. 77-100.

Cet article examine les étapes parcourues par la recherche historique dans la région du sud du Ghana, qui s'est focalisée sur l'histoire de l'occupation de la forêt, les matriclans devenant le critère déterminant régissant les relations entre groupes dominants et groupes dominés. Cependant, l'historiographie des sociétés akan ne doit pas se borner aux limites d'entités politiques et historiques ou dites "ethniques", et doit s'étendre aux réseaux de relations opérant à travers la région vue comme un tout, relations qui s'expriment dans les sources locales à travers le langage de la parenté. L'analyse historique permet de contextualiser les relations entre alliance/parenté et État, en insistant sur des mécanismes sociaux, tels que le 'gyaase' (foyer), qui réalisent une médiation entre parenté et classe sociale. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**154 Vivian, Brian**

On tobacco pipes in Asante / Brian Vivian - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 86-95 : ill.

Tobacco pipes are some of the most decorative and temporally diagnostic artifacts found on Iron Age sites in Ghana. The temporally sensitive nature of these items is demonstrated by the success of the initial pipe seriation Paul Ozanne developed in an

unpublished manuscript in 1962. Subsequently archaeologists have continued to utilize this seriation and rely on pipes as index fossils in identifying the temporal affiliations of late period sites throughout Ghana. Fewer researchers have attempted to refine the seriation and define more regional pipe types. A review of recent finds from Ashanti Region indicates that other types of pipes do occur which are temporal/regional markers that perhaps are associated with ethnic affiliations. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**155 Wilks, Ivor**

The forest and the Twi / Ivor Wilks - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 1, p. 19-75 : krt.

In this article, the author reconsiders the debate he himself sparked off in 1977 regarding the conditions for the emergence, in the mid-1600s, of Akan states in the forest region of present-day Ghana. He addresses the question of the identity of the Akan and the Bron, which continues to be of much political sensitivity in present-day Ghana, and argues that the roots of this problem are to be found in antiquity. Twi speakers were organized into matrilineal clans, which favoured the assimilation of foreigners. The author supports this position by drawing upon early sources (archives, travellers' narratives, maps) and oral accounts which present Odumankoma as a being incarnating a capacity for innovation and as the founder of the sacred site of Adansemanso from which the first Akan state sprang. (Slightly different version published in 'Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana', no. 8, 2004, p. 1-81). Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**156 Yamada, Shoko**

Socio-moralist vocationalism and public aspirations : secondary education policies in colonial and present-day Ghana / Shoko Yamada - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 71-94 : tab.

This paper investigates secondary education policies in colonial and contemporary Ghana, focusing on two periods, the 1920s to 1930s and after the 1987 educational reform. It pays special attention to the "vocalization" policy, which was commonly promoted in both periods. Vocationalization aims to diversify the school curriculum so that students can take classes in vocational subjects. The point is to diversify the general secondary school curriculum, instead of establishing a separate track of vocational school. While in the international arena vocational education has been justified in various ways (mostly in economic terms), in Ghana, the primary reason for introducing vocational education has always been the development of socially appropriate character,

as a means of halting social problems such as urban migration and unemployment. The consistent sociomoralism of vocational education has been met with persistent public aspirations for academic and longer education. The government has attempted to solve social problems by curricular changes, but the causes of the problems are in labour structure and the incentive mechanism of schooling. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### GUINEA-BISSAU

##### **157 Vaz, Nuno**

Presidential elections in Guinea Bissau 2005 : a stabilizing factor in a fragile democracy or only a spot test of the state of affairs? / Nuno Vaz, Iris Cordelia Rotzoll - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2005), Jg. 40, H. 3, p. 535-546 : tab.

Brief report on the presidential elections in Guinea-Bissau in 2005, covering the country's recent history and the main candidates and political forces which played a role in the months preceding the election, the electoral campaign, the importance of ethnic voting in Guinea-Bissau's political culture, the role of the international community and the electoral observation effort, and the outlook for the future. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### IVORY COAST

##### **158 Deshusses, Mathias**

Du confiage à l'esclavage : "Petites bonnes " ivoiriennes en France / Mathias Deshusses - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 731-750.

De nombreuses jeunes femmes ivoiriennes travaillent en France comme employées domestiques chez des concitoyens régulièrement installés. L'immense majorité de ces jeunes femmes n'ont pas de titre de séjour et sont employées dans des conditions contraires au droit du travail. Certaines sont exploitées jusqu'à l'extrême, et une minorité parvient à engager une action en justice contre leurs employeurs. Il ressort des témoignages de ces jeunes femmes qu'elles ont été confiées à une famille d'accueil, en France, par leur famille d'origine au pays. L'étude de ces témoignages et des traditions ivoiriennes de confiage montre que si ces traditions sont fréquemment dévoyées en France, elles le sont également, et avant tout, dans les principales villes de Côte d'Ivoire. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**159 Gottlieb, Alma**

Babies' baths, babies' remembrances: a Beng theory of development, history and memory / Alma Gottlieb - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2005), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 105-118.

Memory is often considered a monopoly of adults and older children: the younger the child, the less significant the capacity for recollecting. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Beng posit a radically different theory of cognitive development: adults say that the younger the child, the keener the memory. Moreover, such recall is of a specific sort - infants allegedly hold strong memories of a previous existence before birth ('wrugbe'), where people reportedly live harmoniously and there is never material want. Nevertheless, remembering this space of plenitude can prove agonizing for babies, making their hold on life precarious, and a distressing array of culturally shaped diseases threaten their survival. Protecting against illness requires an elaborate bathing, jewellery and make-up routine twice daily that begins at birth and continues for the first year. All this somatic activity is meant to lure the child fully and definitively into this world, and to counteract the strong call of the afterlife that adults say is created by the infant's own memories. Why is 'wrugbe', as purportedly remembered by infants, envisaged as a place of plenitude? And why is it located in a historically identified past? In this essay, which is necessarily to some extent speculative given its subject of infant memory, the author explores the allegorical implications of the Beng afterlife, suggesting that the attribution of heightened infant memory of an idyllic 'wrugbe' serves as an indirect critique of French colonialism and its aftermath. She concludes by discussing the ways in which memory and forgetting are mutually constructed, with the Beng model offering substantial support for the contention that reproduction in general - and babies in particular - are crucial to this intertwined process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**160 Lemaire, Marianne**

Le travail de la souffrance : parcours biographique du cultivateur sénoufo (Côte d'Ivoire) / Marianne Lemaire - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2005), cah. 17, p. 71-90.

Chez les Sénoufo Tyebara du nord de la Côte d'Ivoire, le parcours biographique du champion de travail agricole est celui d'un être d'exception qui n'en est jamais quitte avec la souffrance. En effet, les Sénoufo imputent une souffrance immense à celui qui excelle dans le champ du travail agricole, auquel il est contraint de renoncer avant d'exceller dans celui de la divination. Une fois devins, ils vont éprouver encore une nouvelle souffrance dont la dimension physique vient soulager la dimension morale: la

souffrance morale est censée être à même de leur faire oublier toute souffrance physique. Ainsi, les Sénoufo valorisent une souffrance plénière, dont les deux dimensions, physique et morale, sont nécessairement réunies pour pouvoir venir au secours l'une de l'autre. De sorte que si les Sénoufo ne conçoivent pas d'excellence sans souffrance, ils ne conçoivent pas non plus de souffrance sans, en son sein précisément, le moyen de la surmonter. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 222-223). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**161 L'Haridon, Nolwenn**

Les statuettes funéraires en terre cuite de la Côte de l'Or témoignent-elles d'une première christianisation? / Nolwenn L'Haridon, Jean Polet - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 64-85 ; foto's, krt.

Malgré de nombreuses études sur les statues en terre cuite dites "akan", on sait peu de choses quant à l'origine du phénomène. L'élaboration d'une carte des sites de statues funéraires en terre cuite, surtout situés dans le sud du Ghana et le sud-est de la Côte d'Ivoire, et les recoupements avec les données historiques, font apparaître un faisceau d'indices conduisant à expliquer la présence des sites de statues funéraires en terre cuite, et l'existence des statues elles-mêmes, par la présence européenne, portugaise essentiellement, dans ses rôles officiels: diffuser la foi catholique et contrôler l'accès aux zones de production de l'or. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**162 Perrot, Claude-Hélène**

L'importation du "modèle" akan par les Anyi au Ndenye et au Sanwi (Côte d'Ivoire) / Claude-Hélène Perrot - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 1, p. 139-161 : krt.

Le Ndényé et le Sanwi, au Sud-Est de la Côte d'Ivoire, ont été l'un et l'autre peuplés par des immigrants anyi, venus des pays akan de l'Est (Denkyira, Aowin). Les États et les sociétés qu'ils ont édifiés à la périphérie reproduisent-ils le "modèle" akan, caractérisé entre autres par l'existence de royaumes centralisés et de matriclans? Cet essai de comparaison, fondé sur les travaux de C.H. Perrot et d'Henriette Diabaté, tente de répondre à cette question, de dégager les traits qui rapprochent Ndényé et Sanwi (notamment l'organisation en matrilignages et non en matriclans), mais aussi les différences qui les séparent (notamment l'inégal degré de centralisation politique), imputables aux spécificités de leur propre histoire. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**163 Viti, Fabio**

Entre l'État et l'anarchie : un siècle d'historiographie et d'anthropologie politiques du Baoulé / Fabio Viti - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 1, p. 117-138.

Si l'on passe en revue les principales analyses des époques coloniale et post-coloniale consacrées à la forme politique du Baoulé Côte d'Ivoire), on peut mettre en évidence une polarisation d'interprétations autour de deux modèles opposés: l'anarchie et l'État. Des enjeux contemporains viennent influencer des lectures divergentes. Aucune d'entre elles ne prend en compte le réseau dense des formations politiques périphériques et autonomes (les 'nvlé', ou tribus) qui constituent l'originalité de la structure politique baoulé, dont la centralisation étatique relève d'une pluralité de centres de pouvoir. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**164 Viti, Fabio**

Travailler pour rien : l'apprentissage en Côte d'Ivoire urbaine (Abidjan, Toumodi) / Fabio Viti - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 1037-1067.

Cette étude sur l'apprentissage des métiers artisanaux du secteur informel urbain à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) est fondée sur des enquêtes de terrain réalisées durant l'été 2002 et en décembre-janvier 2003. Cet apprentissage connaît une dégradation certaine par rapport à l'artisanat dit traditionnel, et s'apparente de plus en plus à un rapport d'exploitation pur et simple du travail non rémunéré de jeunes apprentis déqualifiés. Un rapport de dépendance personnelle lie étroitement les apprentis à leur patron à qui ils doivent non seulement leur travail gratuit mais aussi la rémunération de la formation reçue. Ce lien de dépendance personnelle rend possible l'exploitation des apprentis qui peut s'accomplir de trois manières, différemment combinées entre elles: la totale gratuité de l'œuvre des jeunes; la prolongation arbitraire de la durée de leur formation; la pleine disponibilité des apprentis à accomplir toute tâche demandée par le patron, même en dehors du lieu de formation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

LIBERIA

**165 Allen, William E.**

Historical methodology and writing the Liberian past : the case of agriculture in the nineteenth century / William E. Allen - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 21-39.

This paper examines the methodology employed by scholars to determine how they arrived at what is turning out to be a misrepresentation: Americo-Liberians' disdain for

agriculture. Not only does the very rural background of immigrants to Liberia render such attitude unlikely, but the facts point to a different conclusion. The methodology that has generated this misrepresentation tends to focus primarily on narrating events, rather than attempting to discover connective trends between a series of historical events. Several examples demonstrate that, when interrelationships are established, the allegation of the Americo-Liberian antipathy toward agriculture loses credibility. First, the interconnection between the success in agriculture after 1850 and the earlier period proves that agriculture was not neglected in the first half of the century. Second, the overseas trade in sugar and coffee after 1850 can be traced to the early progress the colonists made in overcoming the challenges posed by farming in an alien tropical environment. Third, historical sources indicate that the absence of draft animals was a major setback for agriculture. Finally, the suggestion that mulatto exaggerated malarial illness to skip farming becomes questionable, when one considers the epidemiological factors that made them highly susceptible to this epidemic. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**166 Hartwig, Charles W.**

Peacekeeping in Liberia: ECOMOG and the struggle for order / Charles W. Hartwig - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 94-105.

In 1990, ECOWAS decided to create a multinational peacekeeping force in an effort to resolve the civil war in Liberia, one of its founding members. With Paul Diehl's (1988) model for successful international peacekeeping in mind, this paper examines this decision to see if it met Diehl's conditions for success. Next, it reviews the action of the UN Security Council in September 1993 to create a supporting UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL), again in the context of Diehl's model. The paper concludes that the original ECOMOG force in Liberia violated nearly all of Diehl's main guidelines (e.g. willingness by third-party States and subnational groups to stop fighting and accept the peacekeeping force, the need for the peacekeeping force to keep the hostile forces geographically apart and for the peacekeepers to be perceived as neutral by all concerned). UNOMIL was intended to monitor the 1993 ceasefire agreement, observe the 1994 elections and coordinate humanitarian aid. The unarmed UN mission was specifically directed to coordinate its activities with ECOMOG, which was however urged to enlarge its component units to include troops from non-ECOWAS African countries. Despite all its problems, the ECOMOG/UNOMIL experiment in conflict resolution would appear a modest success. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**167 Malakpa, Sakui W.G.**

Turning brain drain into a brain gain / Sakui W.G. Malakpa - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 29-39.

Based on the extant literature, this paper discusses the extent and causes of the brain drain problem in Liberia. Causes of Liberia's loss of skilled human resources include the alleged greed of African professionals and the insensitivity of developed countries, but Liberia's political and economic situation seems the most important factor. Nonetheless, this flow of professionals is not a total loss, as skilled resources that leave remit funds back home. Furthermore, African governments can utilize African skills and talents abroad. This can be done in several ways, including the creation of networks and ensuring that professional and business associations are established abroad with the aim of contributing to various development sectors of the African continent. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**168 Patton, Adell**

Liberia and containment policy against colonial take-over : public health and sanitation reform, 1912-1953 / Adell Patton - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 40-65.

By 1900, the independent Republic of Liberia was surrounded by colonial governments in West Africa. The French and British claimed some Liberian territory and threatened to take more. In order to control the spread of diseases, colonial governments developed sanitation systems. Liberians felt that improved health and sanitation reform would make their nation attractive to foreigners. Therefore, the Liberian government intentionally feigned attempts of cooperation with Western countries to develop sanitation measures in order to maintain an image of the nation as undesirable to white settlement from 1912 to 1953. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**169 Smyke, Raymond J.**

An indigenous Liberian's quest for the presidency : Momolu Massaquoi and the 1931 election / Raymond J. Smyke - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 1-28.

Momolu Massaquoi (1870-1938) was heir to two African royal families and reigned as the youngest-ever king of the Vai people (Liberia). Educated in the USA, he held key positions in the Liberian government, becoming Africa's first indigenous diplomat. Popular among ordinary Liberians and about to become the nation's first tribal African president in the early 1930s, he was betrayed by his boyhood friend, Edwin Barclay,



another contender for the presidency. Massaquoi was barred from holding public office and the Massaquoi name was expunged from official Liberian history. This paper presents Massaquoi's biography, with a special focus on his run for the presidency. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 170 Tortuous

*A tortuous road to peace : the dynamics of regional, UN and international humanitarian interventions in Liberia* / ed. by Festus Aboagye and Alhaji M.S. Bah. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2005. - XXXI, 323 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - A project of the Peace Missions Programme at the Institute for Security Studies, funded by the Embassy of Finland in Pretoria, South Africa. - Bibliogr.: p. 303-312. - Met gloss., index, noten. ISBN 1-919913-83-1

This book, the outcome of a one-year research project by the Peace Missions Programme at the Institute for Security Studies (Pretoria), analyses the complex dynamics of the various humanitarian interventions in Liberia between 1990 and 2004. It explores a broad spectrum of factors and programmes, such as political will and consensus, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration, transitional justice and gender mainstreaming, and their impact on the civilian population. Contributions: Festus B. Aboagye and Alhaji M. S. Bah: Introduction. Alhaji M. S. Bah: The intervention dilemma: the dynamics of civilian protection in the post-cold war era. Lansana Gberie: Liberia's war and peace process: a historical overview. Theophilus Tawiah and Festus B. Aboagy: Synergies of regional and UN interventions: the ECOWAS mission in Liberia and the protection of civilians. Festus B. Aboagye and Alhaji M. S. Bah: Synergies of regional and UN Interventions: the contribution of the UN mission in Liberia to civilian protection. Abiodun Bashua: The mechanics of rebuilding a failed State: the governance challenge in Liberia. Fatoumata Aisha: Mainstreaming gender in peace support operations: the United Nations mission in Liberia. Albert Fiawosime: An integrated approach to peace support operations: overview of UN and international humanitarian agencies in Liberia. Cherno Jalloh and Alhaji Marong: Ending impunity: the case for war crimes trials in Liberia. Abdul Rahman Lamin: Truth, justice and reconciliation: analysis of the prospects and challenges of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Liberia. Festus B. Aboagye and Martin R. Rupiya: Enhancing post-conflict democratic governance through effective security sector reform in Liberia. Festus B. Aboagye and Alhaji M. S. Bah: Liberia's road to recovery: trends, prospects and challenges. The book is online available at: <http://www.iss.org.za/pubs/Books/TortuousRoad/Contents.htm>. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**171 Yoder, John C.**

Reconstructing Liberian political culture : tentative suggestions / John C. Yoder - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 66-93.

In addition to their emphasis on security, political reconstruction and economic revival, scholars must give serious attention to remedying deep-seated problems in political culture when attempting to reconstruct dysfunctional States. For Liberia, the most important elements foundational to a healthy political culture are the following: the right of all citizens to share a common culture and heritage; the right of all inhabitants to participate fully in politics; the right for accountability and transparency when dealing with public decisions and resources; and the right to an educational system that encourages human development and appropriate research rather than obedience and deference. This paper explores these rights and offers two sets of suggestions on measures that might be taken to achieve these rights in Liberia: solutions dealing with structures such as laws, constitutional arrangements and organizations; and solutions dealing with socialization in terms of symbols, rituals, educational strategies, scholarly efforts and social mores. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

**172 Cissoko, Kama**

Participation des acteurs sociaux et gouvernance d'État : le cas du Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté au Mali / Kama Cissoko et Ramatou Touré - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 99, p. 142-154.

Officiellement engagé depuis la fin des années 1990 dans un processus de lutte contre la pauvreté soutenu par l'ensemble des agences de coopération internationale, le Mali doit mettre en œuvre des politiques de développement élaborées en concertation avec les acteurs sociaux, ou les organisations de la "société civile". Le principal document de négociation avec l'ensemble des partenaires techniques et financiers est le Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté (CSLP). Cet article relève un certain nombre d'effets paradoxaux liés au processus d'élaboration du CSLP. Loin de se présenter comme un acteur homogène, la société civile malienne est traversée de clivages qui semblent avoir été revigorés par le processus CSLP et par l'influence croissante des partenaires techniques et financiers dans les stratégies de renforcement des capacités des organisations. De plus, on constate une prolifération institutionnelle et l'émergence d'intermédiaires le long de la chaîne de décision. La plupart des politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté ont été conçues ou préconisées par les organismes internationaux à

partir de "référentiels" externes à la majorité des acteurs sociaux maliens. Si l'analyse de la "participation" des acteurs sociaux au Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté révèle l'émergence de nouveaux compromis entre État, partenaires internationaux et ONG, leur impact sur la gouvernance d'État reste limité. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 188). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

### **173 Demante, Marie-Jo**

Crise, développement local et décentralisation dans la région de Gao (Mali) / Marie-Jo Demante - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 195-217 : tab.

Le Nord-Mali - régions de Kidal, Gao et Tombouctou - a connu, de 1990 à 1995, une période de forte déstabilisation. La rébellion du Nord, commencée au début des années 1990, ne s'achève réellement qu'en mars 1996 à la cérémonie de la "flamme de la paix" à Tombouctou. Est décrite ici l'expérience du Projet d'appui au développement local de la région de Gao (PADL-Gao), engagée par l'aide française, une contribution au rétablissement de la paix dans un contexte de post-conflit, qui a pour objectif général le maintien de la paix dans la région en favorisant le développement local et l'appui au processus de décentralisation. Ce projet, identifié en 1993, ne commence finalement qu'en 1997, et se termine en 2004. Ce sont bien les options politiques nationales et locales et la volonté des populations qui ont permis de mettre fin au conflit. Cependant, la prise en compte des liens sociaux, la place donnée à la prise de parole de chacun, la valorisation des initiatives individuelles et collectives et les modalités de prise de décision semblent avoir été essentielles pour permettre aux communautés de rétablir progressivement une confiance perdue. Le processus de décentralisation malien donne une place importante à la participation active du citoyen. En ce sens, il a représenté une opportunité majeure pour l'institutionnalisation d'une démocratie participative, même si celle-ci est encore largement en émergence. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 19). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **174 Giuffrida, Alessandra**

Métamorphoses des relations de dépendance chez les Kel Antessar du cercle de Goundam / Alessandra Giuffrida - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 805-829 : krt.

Cet article met en évidence les ruptures et les continuités des relations de dépendance chez les Kel Antessar dans le nord du Mali à travers l'analyse des changements survenus dès l'administration coloniale jusqu'à la mise en place de la décentralisation à la suite du conflit de 1990-1996. Une étude menée dans une commune du cercle de

Goundam montre que si l'esclavage a totalement disparu, l'allocation des aides internationales a instauré une autre forme de dépendance économique de toutes les strates sociales. Dans ce contexte, les reconfigurations administratives à la suite de la décentralisation expriment une concurrence entre 'bellah' (ex-esclaves) et anciens maîtres pour l'obtention des fonds de développement local. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 175 Leguy, Cécile

Noms de personne et expression des ambitions matrimoniales chez les Bwa du Mali / Cécile Leguy - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 2, p. 107-128.

Que nous apprennent les noms de personne dans un contexte où l'action de nommer peut être perçue comme un moyen d'expression subtil d'opinions qui ne sauraient se dire explicitement? Chez les Bwa du Mali, les noms peuvent comporter un message qui renseigne sur les relations matrimoniales et le mariage (y compris l'expression de la rivalité ou de l'attitude vis à vis d'un autre lignage), sujet de préoccupation fortement présent et ainsi traduit de façon allusive, à condition de connaître son contexte. L'analyse des noms propres comme de toute pratique langagière reposant sur l'usage de l'implicite peut être un outil heuristique pour l'anthropologie sociale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 176 Niger

*The Niger, a lifeline : effective water management in the Upper Niger Basin* / ed. Leo Zwarts... [et al. ; maps, tables and fig.: Franske Hoekema... et al. ; photos: Leo Zwarts... et al.]. - Lelystad [etc.] : RIZA, Rijkswaterstaat [etc.], 2005. - 304 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - This study has been carried out in the framework of the interdepartmental Dutch Partners for Water programme "Water for food and ecosystemen" and the PREM-programme (Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management) of the Dutch Ministry of International Cooperation. The project has been executed during 2002-2004 in narrow co-operation with Malian authorities and institutions. - Met lit. opg. ISBN 90-807150-6-9

Mali is a classic example of a 'river-dependent economy' that is subject to enormous seasonal variation in rainfall and river flow. A popular solution to this climate dependency in the western Sahel zone has been the development of hydroelectric and hydro-agricultural irrigation schemes. Although Mali's hydroelectric and hydro-agricultural potential has yet to be fully realized, the question arises as to whether the costs and benefits of these mega-investments are properly estimated. This study develops a

decision-support system for effective river management in the Upper Niger Basin which takes into account the ecological and socioeconomic impacts of dams and irrigation schemes for downstream communities. Three scenarios are developed to assess the impact of the existing dams at Markala, Sotuba and Sélingué. The direct and indirect effects of upstream infrastructures are estimated with respect to population, vegetation, fisheries, rice production, livestock farming, and ecological values. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## MAURITANIA

### **177 Bullard, Alice**

From colonization to globalization : the vicissitudes of slavery in Mauritania / Alice Bullard - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 751-769.

Mauritanian human rights activists are fighting to achieve social justice through the rule of law. These activists argue that development aid for Mauritania only further enriches the elite, and reinforces their power over disenfranchised slaves, former slaves, and Black Mauritians. Mauritanian activists in the United States seek to generate a broad social movement that protests World Bank and other large-scale investments in their country. This essay explores the successes and failures of the Mauritians' efforts to ignite mass protests in the United States. It evaluates the competing goals of various interest groups, weighs the US diplomatic interests, and documents the continuing flow of World Bank credits into Mauritania. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **178 Fortier, Corinne**

Infléchir le destin car la vraie souffrance est à venir (société maure-islam sunnite) / Corinne Fortier - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2005), cah. 17, p. 195-217.

La conduite des Maures de Mauritanie, qui appartiennent à la branche sunnite de l'islam, pouvant déterminer leur sort dans l'au-delà, on ne peut comprendre nombre de leurs actions de la vie quotidienne sans considérer la dimension eschatologique qui est au cœur de leur existence. C'est en effet l'aspect terrifiant de ce qui les attend après leur mort, et entre autres, la période plus ou moins longue qu'ils pourront éventuellement passer en enfer, qui les préoccupe prioritairement en tant que musulmans et qui oriente de façon invisible nombre de leurs comportements. La prise en compte de la foi dans la recherche réintroduit donc la question de l'individu et du religieux dans l'analyse anthropologique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 226-227). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**179 Leservoisier, Olivier**

"Nous voulons notre part!" : les ambivalences du mouvement d'émancipation des Saafaalbe Hormankooobe de Djéol (Mauritanie) / Olivier Leservoisier - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 987-1014 : ill.

Malgré les abolitions officielles successives de l'esclavage qu'a connues la Mauritanie - la dernière ne datant que de 1981 - et du processus de démocratisation enclenché au début des années 1990, les populations d'origine servile rencontrent toujours de nombreuses difficultés pour faire reconnaître leur citoyenneté. C'est à partir de l'analyse de l'un des conflits sociaux les plus importants intervenus ces dernières années dans la vallée du fleuve Sénégal, que cet article rend compte des enjeux liés à la reproduction des hiérarchies sociales et politiques dans la société haalpulaar. L'analyse du conflit s'appuie sur des données recueillies en novembre et décembre 2003 et février 2004. L'intensité du conflit de Djéol, étudié ici, provient de la décision de familles hormankooobe - considérées comme serviles par les nobles - de revendiquer non seulement leur participation dans les nouveaux domaines de compétence, mais également d'obtenir le partage de l'exercice de l'autorité des communautés politiques ("leyyi") du village. L'examen de ce conflit, tout en révélant la perpétuation de fortes discriminations, permet ainsi de rendre compte de l'évolution des rapports sociaux. Il conduit notamment à restituer la diversité des pouvoirs au village et à mesurer les effets démocratiques sur les imaginaires et les pratiques politiques. Il apparaît ainsi que les rapports de force entre les groupes sociaux font intervenir un large réseau d'acteurs qui s'inscrivent dans des contextes et des espaces différents, imbriqués les uns aux autres, et dont l'appréhension se révèle déterminante pour mieux saisir les ambivalences d'un mouvement social, moins enclin à bouleverser un pouvoir en place que d'y participer. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**180 McDougall, E. Ann**

Living the legacy of slavery : between discourse and reality / E. Ann McDougall - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 957-986.

Slavery was officially abolished in Mauritania in July 1980; what is significant about this legal abolition is that it was argued completely in terms of Islam and coincided with the imposition of sharia law. This article acknowledges that "slavery in Mauritania" is still both a social and a political issue, with resonance in historical as well as contemporary terms. By exploring the various discourses that have given shape to discussions of slavery over time, during and after the French colonial era, the author seeks to explain why contemporary slavery is such a difficult concept to address both within and outside

of the country. In the course of the political aftermath of abolition and the "racializing" of slavery, various slave identities were created; to the extent that we can see them, they represent the multi-faceted nature of today's slavery. By drawing on the case history of a former-slave family, "Hamody of Atar", the author attempts to find a way to understand its complexities from the perspective of personal experience. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

**181 Yahya Ould Abdel Wedoud, Mohamed**

Réflexion sur la propriété foncière en Mauritanie à la lumière de la nouvelle législation foncière et domaniale / par Mohamed Yahya Ould Abdel Wedoud - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 853, p. 474-499.

Les autorités de la Mauritanie ont adopté la réforme foncière opérée par l'ordonnance du 5 juillet 1983 portant réorganisation foncière et domaniale. Le texte abolit ce qu'il appelle "le système de tenure traditionnelle des terres" et consacre apparemment une nouvelle conception de la propriété foncière. Il renvoie à la Charia non seulement pour fixer le régime des terres dont le sort n'est pas réglé par le texte, mais également pour justifier la nouvelle réglementation de la propriété. La présente étude précise tout d'abord ce qu'il faut entendre par "la tenure traditionnelle des terres" dans le contexte mauritanien, dans son rapport avec la Charia, puis envisage la protection de la propriété foncière dans sa nouvelle conception. L'application de la réforme a rencontré de sérieuses difficultés notamment dans les zones rurales et en ce qui concerne l'annulation du régime coutumier, en particulier au sujet de l'interdiction de l'affermage de la terre. Un dualisme existe en Afrique de l'Ouest entre des règles foncières coutumières et une législation foncière nationale. Les deux types de règles doivent converger vers un développement harmonieux du pays et l'ignorance de l'un des deux peut être source de difficultés. Le rapport foncier est, dans une large mesure, une relation entre les hommes à propos de l'espace. En outre, la terre est l'une des ressources dont l'État peut disposer facilement lors de la mise en valeur des projets de développement économique financés à l'échelle internationale. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

**182 Boyer, Florence**

L'esclavage chez les Touaregs de Bankilaré au miroir des migrations circulaires / Florence Boyer - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 771-803.

Dans la société touarègue de Bankilaré, parmi les groupements Tinguereguedesh et Doufarafarak au Niger, les pratiques esclavagistes perdurent; si leurs manifestations sont dépendantes des contextes politiques locaux, le statut d'esclave, qui se fonde sur la négation de la personne humaine, assigne cette catégorie à un groupe endogame, aux droits et devoirs originaux, sans leur refuser l'identité touarègue. Les migrations circulaires, massives et anciennes, qui concernent uniquement les hommes esclaves de 18 à 35 ans, apparaissent comme paradoxales face à la pérennité de l'esclavage. Synonyme d'individuation, l'expérience urbaine permet une conscientisation et une réflexivité sur le statut d'esclave. De retour, les migrants développent des stratégies d'évitement, de contournement de la hiérarchie, forme de résistance passive, qui est processus de libération balbutiant. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**183 Casajus, Dominique**

"L'homme qui souffre et l'esprit qui crée" / Dominique Casajus - In: *Systèmes de pensée en Afrique noire*: (2005), cah. 17, p. 25-49.

Pour l'essentiel, la poésie touarègue nous est connue grâce à quatre ouvrages représentant au total plusieurs dizaines de milliers de vers: un recueil de poésies collectées en 1907 au Hoggar, et trois recueils contemporains, provenant de Touaregs du Niger. Cet article compare les traits partagés ou hérités par les chansons des troubadours, les odes de l'Arabie antéislamique et les poésies touarègues contemporaines, qui ont en commun de mettre en scène un narrateur disant sa souffrance d'être séparé de l'objet aimé. Les auditeurs - ou les lecteurs - tendent à voir dans ce narrateur souffrant un porte-parole de l'auteur, propension d'autant plus affirmée que l'auteur est plus lointain dans l'espace ou le temps. Ils ont cependant conscients que seul celui qui a su mettre sa souffrance à distance peut devenir poète. L'auteur, de son côté, tend à présenter les souffrances qu'il inflige à son narrateur comme la preuve de sa propre compétence de poète. De plus, les souffrances ainsi imputées à l'auteur par son public sont rapportées à un parcours biographique supposé. Or ces vies douloureuses ne sont imaginées que d'après les œuvres qu'elles sont censées avoir produites, comme si, en dehors du moment où il avait ressemblé à son narrateur souffrant, l'auteur n'avait pas vécu. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 220-221). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**184 Kirwin, Matt**

The political & economic effects of Nigerian 'shari'a' on southern Niger / Matt Kirwin - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 407-415.



The implementation, in 1999, of 'shari'a' law in Northern Nigeria, and the subsequent outlaw of activities such as drinking, prostitution and gambling, changed the cross-border dynamics of relations between Northern Nigeria and Niger. Because Niger has been and continues to be a secular State, it stands in contrast to the 'shari'a'-based government in Northern Nigeria. Nigerians who sought access to alcohol and prostitutes were obliged to travel across the border to Niger, and this demand created a supply. Based on field enquiries in Mai Mujia, a town relatively close to the Nigerian-Niger border, this paper explores these developments. It concludes that trans-border business is an important resource for economic development, but it is not capable of being integrated into a regulatory framework that may support the State. As most of the increased economic activity is informal in nature, little of it benefits other segments of the population. It is also important to identify the negative aspects of the changes that accompany the economic advantages. A rise in patron-clientele networks, possible increases in HIV/AIDS cases, and stress on beleaguered infrastructure are drawbacks. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**185 Miles, William F.S.**

Development, not division : local versus external perceptions of the Niger-Nigeria boundary / William F.S. Miles - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 297-320 : krt.

This article traces the evolution of the boundary between Niger and Nigeria over the past 20 years. It focuses in particular on a single border crossing that separates two neighbouring Hausa villages of equivalent demographic size, administrative status, and economic importance. During the past two decades, border control, monitoring and surveillance have gradually intensified, resulting in the establishment of immigration and customs offices on the Nigerian side of the boundary and a 'douane' (customs) post on the Niger side. However, local inhabitants do not view these changes in terms of ethnic partition or division. Rather, they see border control infrastructure positively, in terms both of development and national identity. For the border line Hausa, identity is not zero-sum: feeling more and more Nigérien/Nigerian does not result in diminution of their 'Hausa-ness'. Post-9/11 international pressures to intensify border controls and monitoring in regions where Muslim extremists are thought to shelter highlight contradictions between indigenous and international conceptions of the African frontier. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

**186 Abiodun, Balogun Oladele**

Medicinal practice in Western science and African traditional thought : a comparative analysis / Balogun Oladele Abiodun - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. [211]-225.

This paper attempts a philosophical comparison of the traditional African medicinal system vis-à-vis what obtains in Western medicinal practice. The methodology is comparative and analytical. Its comparative character derives from the fact that it assesses the goal of medicinal practice within the framework of two theoretical modes of thought, that is, Western science and traditional African thought. The study explores the tools of conceptual analysis to look at the meaning, foundations, components and methodology of medicinal practice in Western science and traditional African thought, notably that of the Yoruba (Nigeria), with the aim of showing their differences and similarities. The findings reveal that the goal of medicinal practice, in both theoretical modes of thought, is to heal, protect, and make human life valuable. Hence, medicinal practice in Western science and traditional African thought are not mutually exclusive. The paper argues further that the traditional perception of health with its metaphysical presupposition makes traditional medicine more functional and more germane to human practical needs than that to be found in Western medicinal practice, which has pure science as its canon. However, in order to enhance an effective health care delivery system in contemporary African societies, the paper concludes with the need to augment, and perhaps, integrate both orthodox and alternative medicinal practices. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**187 Abioye, Abiola**

Application of information technology (IT) in the management of court records in the Supreme Court of Nigeria / by Abiola Abioye - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2005), no. 97, p. 13-21.

Information technology (IT) being crucial to the management of records in all sectors, the study investigated the level of awareness and application of IT to court records management in the Supreme Court of Nigeria. It examined the facilities available, use, constraints, and prospects. The research instruments adopted for data collection were interview and observation. The results showed that there is a high level of awareness of the importance of IT. The technology is used mainly for record creation and distribution. Constraints include poor funding and lack of well trained staff in the use of IT for records

management. The study concluded with recommendations for the improved use of IT for court records management in the Supreme Court of Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**188 Abraham, Lawrence**

State culture and terrorism in Nigeria : an alternative approach to Realism / Lawrence Abraham - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2005), n.s., vol. 21, no. 1, p. 59-72.

The causes and spread of terrorism and how terrorists recruit into a violent alliance depend on a State's political culture. The case of Nigeria provides a vivid illustration of the efficacy of State culture as a problematic political culture that combines politics with social norms. Particularly in Africa, this political culture is easily manipulated by global terrorism. Nigeria can be exploited by terrorists by virtue of the enormous presence of ethnic, resource (oil) and ethics (religious) entrepreneurs. In the conduct of the global war on terror so far, Power Realism has dominated the strategy. This paper examines the underlying theoretical premise of this war on terrorism as it relates to Africa, particularly Nigeria, through the prism of State culture. State culture is a predictive tool for recruitment and understanding of terrorism, and it is difficult to understand States without the prism of State culture. The view that Realism sufficiently explains world events is misleading, because Realism sees only the symptoms and not the disease. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**189 Abubakar, Tijjani**

Assessment of the use of information management systems in the banking industry : a case study of Nigerian commercial banking system / by Tijjani Abubakar - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2005), no. 98, p. 61-68 : tab.

Using the survey method, this study investigates information management in commercial banks in Nigeria. The population constituted the 365 and 248 branches of First Bank and Union Bank respectively. Both purposive and random sampling procedures were used to select the two oldest banks and 129 branches as samples for the study and the 279 samples of the respondents surveyed. The findings revealed that information sources generated are technical reports, statistical data and articles from magazines and newspapers. The technology most used to manage information is electronic mail and computers. Information technology is most important in the storage of data and dissemination of information. The findings indicate that information is used in managerial

functions such as planning, controlling, organizing, directing and staffing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**190 Adedeji, Femi**

Revolutionary trends in Nigerian contemporary gospel music / Femi Adedeji - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2001), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 46-53.

This paper highlights and elucidates various radical changes that have occurred in gospel music in Nigeria (a bona fide Nigerian artistic genre) in recent years and the factors responsible for them. A major revolutionary change has been the incorporation of sociopolitical themes and linguistic innovations, notably the use of two or more languages and Pidgin English. The paper also attempts to foster a better understanding of the genre, especially in its contemporary settings. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**191 Adesina, Olutayo C.**

'Hamdala': strategic response to exchange rate dynamics in contemporary Nigeria / Olutayo C. Adesina - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2001), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 23-30.

The informal sector, also known as the underground, second, parallel, irregular, unofficial, or black economy, constitutes a significant part of the economies of African countries. Nigerian fiscal and monetary processes since independence in 1960 have been characterized by frequent policy shifts, alternating between excessive government manoeuvring, sharp practices, and government financial recklessness. For Nigeria at the inception of the structural adjustment programme (SAP) in 1986, the reduction of the parallel market premium was of major strategic importance in the nexus of the exchange rate policy, given the existence of the parallel market and the official market side by side. The Hamdala, a group of Hausa "currency sellers", came into existence as a reaction to the need to act together and converge into a group capable of collective action and targets. The ability of Hamdala to quickly respond to market needs has opened for it windows of opportunity in Yoruba land. A large section of the society began to see inherent merits in the services it rendered. Not only has it provided easy access to business opportunities, it is of significant importance both as an employer of labour and as a study in resilience and self-reliance. The experience of the Hamdala highlights the transmutation of "an arbitrary way of life into the legitimate way of life". Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**192 Adesoji, Abimbola O.**

Colonialism and intercommunity relations : the Ifon-Ilobu example / Abimbola O. Adesoji - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 1-19.

One major consequence of the different waves of migration in Yorubaland (Nigeria) up to the 19th century was the emergence of settlements located close to one another. As these settlements expanded, the desire for the control of land and exercise of dominance resulted in mutual distrust and antagonism and, in extreme cases, led to open conflict. One of the major preoccupations of the British colonial government in Nigeria was the management of intercommunity relations. In this context, this paper discusses the case of Ifon and Ilobu communities. Two factors combined to engender disharmony between Ifon and Ilobu during the colonial period: land ownership, usage and control; and the exercise of authority over chieftaincy matters. It is clear that the colonial government had a measure of respect for tradition in its management of Ifon-Ilobu relations, as demonstrated for example by the establishment of the Ross Boundary in 1924. However, by maintaining that the decisions leading to the setting up of this boundary were administrative only and devoid of legal effect, the colonial government sowed the seed of future disputes. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**193 Ajidahun, C.O.**

Towards improved management of university law libraries in Nigeria / C.O. Ajidahun - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 177-183 : tab.

This paper investigates the state and management of university law libraries in Nigeria. Issues considered include staffing, location of law libraries within the universities, acquisition and processing of law materials, and accreditation status of the libraries. Fifteen (out of a total of 29) university law libraries in the country participated in the study. A questionnaire consisting of 26 items was used as instrument for collecting the data. The findings reveal that most of the university law libraries in Nigeria were not managed by professional law librarians. The study also shows that most of the law libraries were managed and controlled by university librarians. Seven of the law libraries have been given full accreditation, and five partial accreditation by the National Council of Legal Education. The paper recommends that law library staff should be exchanged among law libraries in Nigeria with a view to strengthening their capacities. Those who are professionally qualified but without law training could be exposed to relevant law seminars and conferences in order to further enhance their skills in law librarianship. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**194 Alao, Akin**

Modernization and professionalization of the Nigerian armed forces : the first phase 1967-1979 / Akin Alao - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 9-21.

The Nigerian civil war contributed significantly to the remarkable speed of military modernization and professionalization. Before the war, the military as an arm of the State system was completely subordinated to the democratically elected government and was maintained principally as a symbol of Nigeria's independence and sovereignty. Post-civil war developments in Nigeria obviously provided the opportunity for the rebirth of discipline, order and esprit de corps in the Armed Forces. It would seem that the military came out of the war more organized, more confident in its ability to cope with the problem of securing the territorial integrity of Nigeria and above all, better professionally led and equipped than at any time in its history. Nigeria's new international image and the role it started playing in international relations up to the level of the United Nations called for the modernization and sophistication of the Armed Forces. Nigeria could no longer pretend that it had no enemy who might one day invade or insult its territorial integrity, independence or sovereignty as a nation. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**195 Bakare, Rasaki O.**

Vocabularies in African dances : focus on ancestral worship and fertility dances / Rasaki O. Bakare - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 30-45 : tab.

The objective of this research is to compile and document the vocabularies used for communication in the dances indigenous to West Africa. This exercise seeks to provide an alternative to the Euro-American technique called 'notation' for the creative benefit of contemporary choreographers, who must keep expanding their body of vocabularies and who can only be relevant and effective by using the vocabularies that can easily be connected to and decoded by their immediate audience. The author is convinced that creativity and personal statements are central to the art of choreography. The contemporary West African choreographer must rise beyond a perpetual regurgitation of old dances by creating his own dances, which are relevant to his time and society. However, for reasons of relevance and effective communication, the paralinguistic properties of the old dances should be used as vocabulary. A vocabulary of dance systems, which produce new meanings, is only possible through an examination of the very basis for the production of dances already in existence. To this end the author provides a detailed descriptive, stylistic and structural analysis of the elements of kinesics, proxemics, adornments and music that form the vocabularies through which "ancestral

worship" is communicated in the Bata dance (Yoruba, Nigeria) and the Bugarabu dance (Jola, The Gambia), and "fertility" in the Nigerian Aja and the Gambian Karoninka dances. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**196 Bello, Nassir**

The place of school libraries in the Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme in Nigeria / Nassir Bello - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 139-150.

Since independence in 1960, the development of a sound basic or primary education system has been a major challenge to successive Nigerian governments. In 1976, the Universal Primary Education programme was launched, but within ten years it went into disarray. A new Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme was set up in 1999. This paper investigates the position of school libraries in the UBE programme policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria. Relevant studies are reviewed and school library standards discussed. The review shows that the school library system in Nigeria is abysmally poor. The paper recommends that the Nigerian Library Association and the Nigerian School Library Association should put pressure on the government to speed up the passage into law of the two percent from the consolidated account for funding the UBE programme annually, as stated in the policy. It also recommends that twenty percent of the funds allocated to the UBE programme should be reserved for school libraries. Furthermore, suggestions are made for improving school library services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**197 Bersselaar, Dmitri van den**

Imagining home : migration and the Igbo village in colonial Nigeria / by Dmitri van den Bersselaar - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2005), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 51-73 : krt.

Current attempts at understanding "neo-traditionalism" in Africa stress the limits of invention and warn against according too great a role to colonial intervention. Colonialism nevertheless remains important to our understanding of specific neo-traditionalisms, not only because it forced particular social and economic changes on to African communities but also because of the way that Africans appropriated colonial claims. This article explores how Igbo villages were re-imagined as a result of the complex relations between Igbo "sons abroad" and their hometowns during the colonial period. Appropriating the colonizers' claims to bring "progress", migrants attempted to achieve status and influence in the villages from which they had migrated. These strategies shaped not only how migrants perceived their connection with their village, but

also perceptions of the village itself: it came to include the "sons abroad" in a diasporic public sphere that was not in itself geographically defined, but existed through reference to the village. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**198 Chukwukere, Frances N.**

Subjectivity in servitude : the servant and indigenous family arrangement in written Igbo drama / Frances N. Chukwukere - In: *Afr. dev.*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 3, p. 112-129.

Membership into the African family may be on the basis of natural (birth) or social (marriage, adoption, apprenticeship, etc.) selection. The present article examines the temporary family member of the type called 'nwa odibo' (literally: little servant) as portrayed in eight plays written in the Igbo language (Nigeria) by six authors: Inno Nwadike, J.C. Maduekwe, Goddy Onyekaonwu, Walter Eneore, G.I. Nwaozuzu and Nkechi Okediadi. It considers the perception of the servant by other characters in these plays, the way in which each of the eleven servants perceives him/herself, and the roles of the servant in the development of the entire fictional enterprise. Finally, the theory of subjectivity, the conscious and unconscious thoughts and emotions that largely account for the relationship between the individual and the society, is used to explain the playwrights' presentations of the servants in these dramatic works of fiction. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**199 Decolonization**

*Decolonization of biblical interpretation in Africa* / general ed. S.O. Abogunrin. - Ibadan : Nigerian Association for Biblical Studies, 2005. - 425 p. ; 21 cm. - (Biblical studies series ; 4) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This book contains the papers presented at the 17th annual conference of Nigerian Association for Biblical Studies (NABIS) held in July 2004 at Lagos State University. The conference was anchored on the theme "Decolonizing Biblical Studies in Africa". Topics discussed include the decolonization of Bible Studies in Africa and Nigeria, and the interpretation of a number of chapters of the New and Old Testament in the African and Nigerian contexts. Contributors: S.O. Abogunrin, J.O. Oladunjoye, D.T. Adamo, J.S. Ukpung, Gerald West, C.U. Manus, I.O.J. Megbelayin, S.B. Taiwo, D.O. Akintunde, D.F. Asaju, J. Enuwosa, P.A. Oguntoye, M.R. Guy, C.O. Ogunkunle, J.O. Adeogun, Stephen Egwin, Benson O. Igboin, W.O. Wotogbe-Weneka, Robinson Oghenevwoke Ikpen, Ehioghae M. Efe, G.O. Folarin, Adeniyi O. Adewale, M.I. Oguntoyinbo-Atere, C.A. Obi, R.M. Owanikin, Rotimi Omotoye, Pius O. Abioje. [ASC Leiden abstract]



**200 Dibua, J.I.**

Citizenship and resource control in Nigeria : the case of minority communities in the Niger Delta / J.I. Dibua - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2005), Jg. 40, H. 1, p. 5-28.

The struggle for resource control by communities in the oil-producing areas in the Niger Delta assumed a central position in the discourse on the national question, ethnic minority politics and environmental degradation in Nigeria from the early 1990s. This is largely due to the activities of Ken Saro-Wiwa and his Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) that greatly helped to popularize and internationalize the issue. Available scholarly work has concentrated on ethnic minority politics, the restructuring of Nigeria's federalism and environmental degradation. However, little effort has been made to interrogate the significance and implications of the resource control issue for the citizenship rights of Nigerians, in particular, the people of the oil-producing communities. The marginalization of the citizenship rights of the minority oil-producing communities helped to fuel the resort to ethnic citizenship rights agitation as the basis for resource control. This paper states that the operation of a true federalism in Nigeria has to be accompanied by meaningful devolution of power at the local level, to ensure that the common people have better control over the wealth derived from their natural resources. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in German, French and English. [Journal abstract]

**201 Ekoja, Innocent I.**

Sensitising users for increased information use: the case of Nigerian farmers / Innocent I. Ekoja - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 193-204 : tab.

Report of descriptive research that used a questionnaire, documentary sources and interviews to find out to what extent Nigerian farmers know and access NAERLS (National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services) information services, and to what extent such knowledge and access have acted as impetus for increased information use as revealed in farmers' level of information needs. The six broad information services of NAERLS are farm broadcasts (radio and television), extension publications, agricultural shows and farmers' field days, training, extension advisory services, and library services. Generally, the information services are well known and accessed by farmers in the (five ecological) zones they are meant for, especially services rendered via extension agents, posters and leaflets, the radio, agricultural shows and farmers' field days. Little known and accessed services were television programmes, English-language radio broadcasts, and most extension publications. The sustained provision of the NAERLS information services has also adequately sensitized

many Nigerian farmers to their information needs, and as a consequence, they are likely to use more agricultural information, if made available. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**202 Ewwierhoma, Mabel I.**

Hagher and women : a gendered excursion into 'Aishatu' and 'Antipeople' / Mabel I. Ewwierhoma - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 22-29.

Recent Nigerian drama of ideological concerns bring to the fore issues of women-centredness. Plays by male and female playwrights often delimit themes that portray the strengths and weaknesses of women in texts. Iyorwuese Hagher made his entrance into the Nigerian theatre scene many years ago. This means his focus in his dramaturgy is an all-embracing one, where the ideology of women-centredness is concerned. His plays 'Aishatu' and 'Antipeople' (1987) reveal identity themes that are engendered. His gendering of playtexts is not a recent phenomenon. The women in both plays are women of flesh and blood or real women encountered everyday on the streets. They are not imaginary women, rather we experience them in interpersonal relations that leave them dispossessed of the initial strengths and the opportunities they had. Therefore, in this paper the author evolves a gender stance as a reading woman. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**203 Fleming, Tyler**

Africa's media empire: 'Drum's expansion to Nigeria / Tyler Fleming and Toyin Falola - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 133-164.

In 1951, 'Drum', a magazine written for and by Africans, was established in South Africa by Robert Crisp and Jim Bailey under the title of 'African Drum'. 'Drum' enjoyed a great deal of success and is now recognized as having been a driving force in black South African culture and life throughout the 1950s and 1960s. 'Drum's satellite projects throughout Africa were no less important. This paper examines both the successes and failures of one of these satellite projects, which started in late 1951, viz. 'Drum's expansion into Nigeria, the most successful and profitable of all of the magazine's endeavours, although its existence was brief. By the 1970s the majority of the African continent had become firmly opposed to South Africa's apartheid regime. Bailey was seen as a white South African, exploiting African labour in order to produce profits. This, combined with resentment from Nigerian officials stemming back to the Biafran War, proved to be the downfall of the Jim Bailey-owned 'Drum' in Nigeria. Bailey was forced out of journalism in Nigeria and the Nigerian 'Drum' was sold to Nigerian owners. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**204 Glickman, Harvey**

The Nigerian '419' advance fee scams : prank or peril? / Harvey Glickman - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 460-489.

The so-called 'four-one-nines' - named after the numbered provision in Nigeria's Criminal Code against impersonating officials for financial gain - are e-mails and letters (to all sorts of people) that reveal a large sum of money stuck in an African bank account or safety deposit location. The sender asks for a person's help in transferring the money to a legitimate bank account outside Africa and will share a percentage of the frozen funds with the recipient of the message. The owner of the account is invariably dead. The offer is to share the millions with the unsuspecting mail recipient if the recipient will send his/her bank account number. This paper inquires into the nature of the 419 scams, investigating why they persist in the face of universal disdain. It examines their processes, their reach and their significance for Africans and relations with Africa - these scams may reflect a peculiar trend that undermines the growth of markets and legitimate institutions in circumstances of severe economic and social change. Who are the 419ers? How are 419 rings organized? Why do seemingly ordinary people fall for these schemes? Why have they apparently originated in Nigeria? Why does Africa continue to play such an important role as putative point of origin? What actions are being taken to reduce the spread? Is the danger limited to the gullible, or are bigger stakes at play? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**205 Goshit, Zakariya D.**

the impact of the current food crisis on the Nigerian society / Zakariya D. Goshit - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 13-20 : tab.

Nigeria is currently experiencing a serious food crisis. The crisis manifests itself in the inability of the nation to produce enough food to feed its population and the need to import food at exorbitant prices. Food shortage and hunger have resulted in the incidence of malnutrition and kwashiorkor among its citizens. Successive governments in Nigeria have, however, failed to provide enough food to meet the needs of their citizens. This paper discusses the nature of the food crisis in Nigeria, its causes and its impact on the Nigerian society. Food problems have forced some Nigerians to engage in social vices, which are having a negative impact on the nation. These social vices include ethnic-religious conflicts, armed robbery, prostitution, child trafficking, corruption, etc. A hungry man is an easy target for selfish members of the bourgeoisie who buy their services for a price to foment anarchy within the society. From time immemorial

inadequate nutrition has been linked to lawlessness. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

## 206 Human

*Human rights in Nigeria : the way forward* / ed. by: Callistus Onyebuchi Asogwa. - Enugu : Praise House Publishers, 2004. - IX, 317 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr.

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This collections of essays on human rights in Nigeria contains the following contributions: Callistus Onyebuchi Asogwa: Introduction: the goals of human rights. Obasi Igwe: Human rights: meaning and perspectives. Isidore E.Eyo: A psychological dimension on human rights in Nigeria. Chinweike Adani: Crises of value and the violation of human rights in Nigeria. Cajethan Iyidobi: Human rights situation in Nigeria. Chima Ubani: Politics of "informal respression" in Nigeria. H.A. Onwubiko: Cultism and independent students unionism. Roseline Onah: Political power and the question of human rights in Nigeria. John Onaiyakan: Christians and Muslims: human rights and responsibilities - the Nigerian situation. Amulche Greg Nnamani: Feminism and the future of Nigeria. Sylvester Odion-Akhaine: Human rights, democratisation and the international community in Nigeria. P.-J. Ezeh: Foreigners and human rights monitoring in Nigeria - an anthropologist's view. Dofile Ola: Greed or need? The environment question in Nigeria. Kevin O'Hara: Environmental human rights issues and development in the Niger delta. H.A. Onwubiko: The dialectics of technological under development and its social implication in Nigeria. H.E.Ichoku: Globalization and economic rights. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 207 Ifeka, Caroline

Nigeria: conservation, 'traditional' knowledge & the commons / Caroline Ifeka & Sylvanus Abua - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 436-443.

Privatization by elites in control of emerging land markets means the direct producer loses his customary entitlements and, landless, is forced to seek employment for a wage within capitalist relations of production: privatization shrinks the commons and undermines both traditional environmental knowledge and community forest management. Although Gareth Hardin (1968) argues that in situations of population growth every man's 'natural' maximization of self-interest ensures that land held in common is degraded, the authors examine some instances to the contrary. In Nigeria there are examples of successful forest commons management in the best bottom-up tradition of sustainable exploitation that benefits collectivity among communities dwelling

furthest from roads and markets, with small village elites without strong ties to State politicians as well as rich forest resources that are reflected in a vibrant environmental knowledge. The authors explore the role of traditional knowledge in empowering successful community management of the forest commons. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**208 Ihuah, Alloy S.**

Rethinking an African ethical system : between change and continuity / Alloy S. Ihuah - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 134-147.

European researchers on Africa at various times had concluded (though erroneously) that Africans live unexamined lives. But of course, as has been pointed out by P.O. Bodunrin, an African who himself once denied the existence of African philosophy, the question of whether there is an African philosophy has generally been unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative. The question at issue today is what constitutes its substance. Such is the province of this paper, to rethink an aspect of African philosophy - morality (ethics), ancient and modern, among the Tiv of the lower Benue valley in Nigeria. It does this in the light of what has changed and what has remained unchanged, and the effects of the changes on the Tiv social system. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**209 Ikelegbe, Augustine**

Engendering civil society: oil, women groups and resource conflicts in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria / Augustine Ikelegbe - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 241-270 : tab.

Civil society has been an active mobilizational and agitational force in the resource conflicts of the Niger Delta region in Nigeria. The paper examines the gender segment of civil society and its character, forms and roles in these conflicts. The central argument is that marginality can be a basis of gendered movements and their engagement in struggles for justice, accommodation and fair access to benefits. Utilizing secondary data and primary data elicited from oral interviews, the study identifies and categorizes women's groupings and identifies their roles and engagements in the oil economy. It finds that community women organizations, with the support of numerous grassroots women's organizations, are the most active and frequently engaged in the local oil economies, where they have constructed and appropriated traditional women's protests as an instrument of engagement. The paper notes the implications of women's protest engagements and particularly their exasperation with previous engagements, the depth

of their commitments, and the extension of the struggle beyond the threshold of normal social behaviour. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**210 Ikelegbe, Austine**

State, ethnic militias, and conflict in Nigeria / Austine Ikelegbe - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 490-516.

Since the 1990s, ethnic and ethnoreligious conflicts have escalated in Nigeria. Militia groups have become the instrument for ethnic contestations. Taking the Oduduwa Peoples Congress (OPC) - a social-cultural association formed in 1994 by a group of civil activists of Yoruba origin - as a case study, this paper examines the phenomenon of ethnic militia groupings, the reasons for their emergence, and their objective roles and activities. It identifies how the character and nature of the Nigerian State, the configuration of ethnic power or hegemony, democratization, economic crisis, and other factors impinge on, or underlie, the phenomenon of ethnic militias. It looks at the underlying factors of ethnic militia deployments against the State and other ethnic groupings, as well as the nature and magnitude of the encounters. The nature of State responses to militia group formation and activities, as well as the ways in which they have impinged on the militia phenomenon, is also examined. Finally, the paper prescribes policy recommendations for the management of ethnic militia, ethnic conflicts and violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**211 Isiugo-Abanihe, Uche C.**

Household socioeconomic status and sexual behaviour among Nigerian female youth / Uche C. Isiugo-Abanihe, Kola' A. Oyediran - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 81-98 : tab.

This paper examines the determinants of sexual behaviour with special reference to the effect of household socioeconomic status as a proxy for poverty. The data are derived from the 1999 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey; the analysis is restricted to 1,831 never married females age 15-24. Both descriptive and analytical methods are used to assess the effects of each poverty-related factor when the effects of other demographic and sociocultural factors are controlled statistically. The results show that 31.5 percent of the respondents have had sexual intercourse, and more than half of these had an affair in the month preceding the survey. The median age of sexual debut is 17 years, and there is little variation among sociodemographic and poverty-related indices, indicating a generally early initiation of sexual activity. Condom use is low among the youth; only 15 percent have ever used condoms, and about 22 percent of the

sexually experienced used condoms the last time they had an affair. The results indicate that those who have access to the media and those of high socioeconomic status are more sexually exposed than their counterparts who do not have access to media or have less household facilities. Exposure to premarital sex increases with access to newspapers, radio and television. The data do not support the view that the high level of sexual activity is a function of household poverty, although poverty exposes the youth to reproductive health risks as a result of low condom usage among those from less well-off homes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**212 Joshua, Adebayo A.**

Language, national integration and Nigeria federation / Adebayo A. Joshua - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 93-100.

The lack of any true national integration in Nigeria is traceable to the belief and conduct of the elite class represented in the various ethnic groups that make up Nigeria. The masses believe in their various elite classes to the level of misnomer, while the elite, on the other hand, use their position to consolidate their own gains. In addition, the government exercises power in an intentionally exclusive manner, with emphasis on the dominant and subordinate structures in the society. In a situation like this, the search for true unity and national integration would have no end. There is no loyalty to the nation any more, except complex ethnic or sectional loyalties. However, the beginning for the achievement of a true federation is to allow the political objectives, as enshrined in the constitution, to be the guiding principle of any government. Failure to uphold and put into practice the constitutional provisions on the promotion of national integration means that Nigeria will remain very much in the woods. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**213 Kirwin, Matt**

The political & economic effects of Nigerian 'shari'a' on southern Niger / Matt Kirwin - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 407-415.

The implementation, in 1999, of 'shari'a' law in Northern Nigeria, and the subsequent outlaw of activities such as drinking, prostitution and gambling, changed the cross-border dynamics of relations between Northern Nigeria and Niger. Because Niger has been and continues to be a secular State, it stands in contrast to the 'shari'a'-based government in Northern Nigeria. Nigerians who sought access to alcohol and prostitutes were obliged to travel across the border to Niger, and this demand created a supply. Based on field enquiries in Mai Mujia, a town relatively close to the Nigerian-Niger border, this paper explores these developments. It concludes that trans-border business is an important

resource for economic development, but it is not capable of being integrated into a regulatory framework that may support the State. As most of the increased economic activity is informal in nature, little of it benefits other segments of the population. It is also important to identify the negative aspects of the changes that accompany the economic advantages. A rise in patron-clientele networks, possible increases in HIV/AIDS cases, and stress on beleaguered infrastructure are drawbacks. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **214 Knowledge**

Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of HIV/AIDS among traditional birth attendants and herbal practitioners in Lagos State, Nigeria / Ahmed Omowunmi... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 191-196 : tab.

Recognizing the widespread role of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and herbal practitioners (HPs) in health care at community level in Nigeria, the authors assess their knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to HIV infection and prevention. Questionnaires were administered to 189 participants in 20 local government areas of Lagos State. The authors found that knowledge of modes of transmission of HIV was less than adequate and included lack of knowledge of the existence of HIV/AIDS amongst some practitioners, claims for the ability to treat HIV/AIDS, failure to name major avenues of transmission and confusion of HIV/AIDS with other conditions. The use of measures to prevent infection of clients and themselves showed that normal standards of infection control are not adhered to. Considering that as many as 60 percent of children born in Nigeria are delivered by TBAs and that use of the services of HPs extends across the entire society in both rural and urban settings, this is seen as reason for concern. It is suggested that better incorporation of TBAs/HPs into the well-developed primary health care system offers not only a way of overcoming the risks of infection posed by traditional health practices but also offers an opportunity to extend the reach of voluntary counselling and testing and prevention of mother-to-child infection programmes. The research shows the need for appropriate training of TBAs, to enable them to recognize the risk of HIV infection in their own practices and to encourage them to adopt universal precautions against spreading infection. The authors suggest that referrals made between traditional practitioners and professional health care providers can be an effective and successful element of HIV/AIDS prevention and control programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **215 Lawal, Adebayo A.**

The fiscal imperative in the amalgamation of 1914 / Adebayo A. Lawal - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 1-12.



Many historians who have written about Nigeria have shown a great deal of interest in the factors which accounted for the amalgamation of 1914 by which Nigeria was established as a single political entity. The various works published have treated exhaustively the administrative and political factors. The present paper emphasizes the financial and economic factors responsible for the union of the Southern and Northern Protectorates. It views amalgamation as an arrangement required for administrative unification, which was only possible by means of financial unification. Although the fiscal imperative is emphasized in this paper, other imperatives were administrative uniformity and centralization, economic unity, political unity and stability. Bibliogr., ref., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**216 Mabawonku, Iyabo**

Library use in distance learning: a survey of undergraduates in three Nigerian universities / Iyabo Mabawonku - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 151-165 : tab.

The library is an important tool for individuals' intellectual development. In particular, academic libraries often contain the core resources for research, teaching and learning. This study focuses on the use of library and information resources by distance learning (part-time) students of three Nigerian universities - Lagos, Ibadan and Ilorin. The randomly selected students were in 300-500 levels in the faculties running the programmes. The questionnaire and observation methods were used for data collection. The findings revealed that the arrangements for students to use libraries need to be improved. Less than half of the respondents used their main university libraries regularly. Some respondents indicated that they used the departmental libraries and other libraries outside the campus mainly for reading their personal books. The students hardly used reference and electronic resources. Also, the majority of the students received no library use instructions. Thus, a student could graduate without having used libraries. The study recommends that universities need to make provision for students to access library and information resources and provide necessary training on information sourcing to part-time, distance learning students. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**217 Miles, William F.S.**

Development, not division : local versus external perceptions of the Niger-Nigeria boundary / William F.S. Miles - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 297-320 : krt.

This article traces the evolution of the boundary between Niger and Nigeria over the past 20 years. It focuses in particular on a single border crossing that separates two neighbouring Hausa villages of equivalent demographic size, administrative status, and economic importance. During the past two decades, border control, monitoring and surveillance have gradually intensified, resulting in the establishment of immigration and customs offices on the Nigerian side of the boundary and a 'douane' (customs) post on the Niger side. However, local inhabitants do not view these changes in terms of ethnic partition or division. Rather, they see border control infrastructure positively, in terms both of development and national identity. For the border line Hausa, identity is not zero-sum: feeling more and more Nigérien/Nigerian does not result in diminution of their 'Hausa-ness'. Post-9/11 international pressures to intensify border controls and monitoring in regions where Muslim extremists are thought to shelter highlight contradictions between indigenous and international conceptions of the African frontier. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**218 Musa, Rasheed A.**

Play directing and directors : an evolutionary documentation in the Nigerian theatre / Rasheed A. Musa - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 46-56.

The character of the theatre director in the theatre is always a subject of controversy. While the theatre director can be seen as the 'god of the theatre', he/she can also be seen as a priest and a carrier who must coordinate human and material resources, a master and a messenger. Drawing from the above, this paper traces the evolution of play directing and the theatre director in different theatres of the world. It also critically evaluates the art of play directing and the theatre director in Nigeria. Six categories of theatre director have dominated the history of play directing in the Nigerian theatre: the community-traditional theatre director, the actor-manager theatre director, the playwright theatre director, the literary or academic theatre director, the student or apprentice director, and the professional theatre director. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**219 Newell, Stephanie**

Devotion and domesticity: the reconfiguration of gender in popular Christian pamphlets from Ghana and Nigeria / by Stephanie Newell - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 296-323.

Drawing upon interviews with readers in Ghana and Nigeria, as well as a large number of locally published marriage guidance pamphlets, this article considers attitudes toward the printed word among Christian readers in West Africa. Gender is an especially

significant category in West African 'how-to' books, particularly those produced by Pentecostal and evangelical authors. While the majority of male authors try to reinstate Pauline strictures on wifely submission in their writing, female authors make use of biblical quotation alongside romantic discourse in order to reconfigure both men's and women's marital roles. In so doing, they construct marital utopias which reveal a great deal about the contradictions and paradoxes of contemporary Christian gender ideologies in West Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**220 Oduntan, Oluwatoyin B.**

'Iwe Irohin' and the representation of the universal in nineteenth-century Egbaland / Oluwatoyin B. Oduntan - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 295-305.

In 19th-century Yorubaland (Nigeria), the slave trade, wars and raids had increased despite the British ban and blockades. For the Egba in Abeokuta, this made life and society uncertain, without any clear system of political or social order. It was in this condition of cultural confusion that the 'Iwe Iroyin' (Yoruba for 'newspaper'), the first breakthrough in sustained newspaper publishing in Nigeria, was established in c. 1850 in Abeokuta by the Reverend Henry Townsend. The fact that the paper was written for the most part in Yoruba suggests that it was intended for Yoruba and Egba audiences. The paper covered such items as church news, history, culture, and economic news. By 1867, the paper had ceased publication. Looking at the impact of the 'Iwe Iroyin' on the Egba, the present author shows that the 'Iwe Iroyin' represented the spearhead for the spread of European ideas and the management of Egba affairs that was needed for the understanding and resolution of the cultural confusion that the Egba confronted in the mid-19th century. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**221 Odusanya, O.K.**

The impact of ETF funding on Nigerian academic libraries: a case study approach / O.K. Odusanya and L.F. Osinulu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 185-192 : tab.

This paper examines the deplorable state of Nigerian university libraries resulting from inadequate budgetary allocation. It examines the various coping strategies adopted to save university libraries from their downward slide. A survey was carried out of the situation in the period 1999-2002, using the case of Olabisi Onabanjo University, one of the third generation state-owned universities in Nigeria. Specifically, the study evaluated the support of the Education Tax Fund (ETF) for the acquisition of information technology equipment and other learning facilities for the library. The ETF is a trust fund

established under the Education Tax Act No. 7 of 1993 and later amended by Act No. 40 of 1998. The Act imposes a 2 percent education tax on the assessable profits of all registered companies in Nigeria. The findings reveal that prior to the intervention of the ETF, budgetary allocation to the library was abysmally low, hence the library was not able to perform many of its functions satisfactorily. With the intervention of the ETF, the library has been able to purchase computer equipment and library-processing tools needed for the effective functioning of the library. However, the library cannot depend on the ETF fund forever, and the paper therefore recommends that it should look for other sources of generating income. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**222 Okafor, Eddie E.**

Francophone Catholic achievements in Igboland, 1883-1905 / Eddie E. Okafor - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 307-319.

During the second half of the 19th century, the French Catholics competed vehemently with the British Protestants for the conversion of African souls. Two different French Catholic missions operated in Nigeria, viz. the Society of the African Missions (Société des missions africaines or SMA) and the Holy Ghost Fathers (Pères du Saint Esprit), also called Spiritans. This paper examines the origins, background, activities and accomplishments of these early French-speaking missionaries who pioneered the spread of Catholic faith among Nigeria's Igbo people between 1883 and 1905. The fact that future French missionaries were trained in speaking the Igbo language played an important role in the success of the French Catholic missions. Especially the publication of an Igbo grammar and English-French-Igbo and French-Igbo dictionaries made an outstanding contribution to the development of the Igbo language. The paper concludes that the French Catholic missionaries and their successors made more converts; established more schools, hospitals, convents, and churches; and trained more local teachers, catechists, nuns and priests in Nigeria alone than in all the other countries of Africa combined. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**223 Okoh, Rosemary N.**

Conflict management in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria : a participatory approach / Rosemary N. Okoh - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2005), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 91-114 : fig., tab.

The Niger Delta region, the crude oil bearing region of Nigeria, has witnessed an unprecedented spate of violent conflicts in the recent past, and all efforts to quell the conflict seem to have failed to yield the desired results. The management strategies

adopted so far have been based on how each of the three stakeholders - the communities, the oil companies and the federal or state government - perceive the problems of the Delta and the methods for dealing with them. This paper introduces an alternative approach to conflict management in the Niger Delta based on collaborative problem-solving methodology and the following principles: acknowledgment of complexity; recognition of multiple realities; prioritizing the realities of the poor and most disadvantaged; and grassroots empowerment. This approach gives participants an equal chance to express their views, generate options and influence the final decision. The paper recognizes, however, that the participatory approach also faces a number of challenges. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**224 Okpe, Tonie**

"Monkey dey work... artists' dues are due" : galleries and Nigerian art / Tonie Okpe - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 79-83.

This study examines the role of galleries in the development of contemporary art in Nigeria. The gallery is central in acquiring patronage and influence, which are very important to the development of any artist. However, the galleries and their operators appear to have taken total control of the artist, deliberately "concealing" her/him from the public (under the guise of lack of financial support), so that the artist is neither seen nor heard. This study posits that there is a need for improvement in the situation of the artist, for example, in the payment of fees whenever his/her works are publicly accessed for viewing. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**225 Okpokunu, Edoja**

Benin dressing in contemporary Nigeria : social change and the crisis of cultural identity / Edoja Okpokunu, Kokunre A. Agbontaen-Eghafona and Pat O. Ojo - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. [155]-170 : fig.

Benin dress culture (Nigeria) reaches back to antiquity. Such of it as is visible in the archaeological and ethnographic records spans a time frame of no less than six hundred years before 1897. Its forms and patterns ranged from aesthetic nudity among children and slaves to the very lavish and overpowering heavy regalia of the King (Oba) and the senior nobility. Its contents included beads, clothes, body marks, bangles, anklets, raffia works and more. It was one of Africa's richest dress cultures. With the experience of colonialism, this came under multiple pressures resulting in moral and social delegitimation and rejection as sources of sin and shame. For the overwhelming majority of the common citizenry who had become Christians and colonial civil servants, and who

had all along been structurally denied access to the indigenous dress forms in the first place, there were more than enough reasons to abandon it in preference for what their colonizer offered them and later what they could lift from the dress forms of adjacent people within the same pan-Nigerian cultural space. A nationalistic political and intellectual movement that swept across the continent in the 1950s and 1960s sought to take people and their cultures back to their roots, to rehabilitate and promote African identities. However, for the ordinary Benin indigene, in the matter of dressing, there are no roots to return to in the search for identity. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**226 Olaoba, O.B.**

The female factor in Yoruba traditional festivals / O.B. Olaoba - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 21-31.

This paper focuses on the dynamism of women in indigenous Yoruba festivals, Nigeria. This is an area in which women have featured with demonstration of wit and talent towards the promotion of cultural development. The paper states that there have been women of substance, whose role in the scheme of cultural development cannot be underestimated or glossed over. It examines some of the problems militating against the empowerment of women in Yoruba society. The paper outlines various features of Yoruba traditional festivals, examining the roles performed by women and their significance in the unfolding of Yoruba history and culture. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**227 Onabajo, Olufemi**

Communication modes in non-formal education / Olufemi Onabajo - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2001), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 82-88.

Effective communication leads to the development of both the rural and urban sectors of any forward-looking nation, and by its nature, it constitutes a powerful instrument for education, public awareness and attitude formation. Education aims at informing and internalising, which lead to crystallization of new skills, new aspirations and new goals. For communication to be meaningful, people need to be aware of the deficiencies in their present way of life. They also need to be motivated and persuaded to adopt new practices. Agencies of nonformal education in Nigeria include the Directorate of Mass Mobilization for Social and Economic Recovery (Mamser), the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure, and the National Directorate of Employment. Amongst the communication modes that work in nonformal education: literacy programmes,

training programmes, extension services, brigades, village polytechnics, radio and correspondence courses, and the cinema van. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**228 Pereira, Charmaine**

Domesticating women? : gender, religion and the State in Nigeria under colonial and military rule / Charmaine Pereira - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 1, p. [69]-94.

This paper examines how religion mediates the relationship between gender and democracy. In particular, it focuses on the relations between religion and those processes that have facilitated as well as restricted women's democratic space and their capacity to exercise democratic agency in Nigeria in the overtly authoritarian periods of colonial rule as well as military rule, before the transition to civilian rule in 1999. The aspects of women's democratic space and agency investigated relate to women's autonomy, women's rights, and women's political participation, whether in women's organizations or in formally defined mainstream public spheres and decisionmaking arenas. The author argues that the ways in which religion may be used politically are mediated not only by socioeconomic conditions but also by the ways in which religion is inserted into cultural space. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**229 Popoola, I.S.**

Nigeria's Fourth Republic in search of identity : a commentary in political communication / I.S. Popoola - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 115-122.

A fundamental issue that is being glossed over covertly and overtly under the current democratic dispensation in Nigeria, is the issue of whether or not it is appropriate for the current 'Republic', which began on May 29, 1999, to be referred to as the 'Fourth Republic'. Thus, this paper hypothesizes and asks: Is Nigeria already in the Fourth Republic? Could an aborted republic be counted as a full-fledged republic? What are the characteristic features of a republic? What role did the mass media play in the birth of the so-called Fourth Republic? Through the methodology of content analysis and the application of relevant theories of mass communication, backed up by contributions of leading political scholars, the paper attempts a heuristic approach which will help to place the current republic in its appropriate position in Nigeria's political history. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

### 230 Problematising

*Problematising resistance* / Centre for Civil Society. - Durban : University of Kwazulu-Natal, 2005. - XI, 255 p. : graf. ; 22 cm. - (Research reports ; 2005, vol. 2) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume contains seven research reports of the Centre for Civil Society (Durban, South Africa). Research Report 33: Osha Sanya: Birth of the Ogoni protest movement. Research Report 34: Andile Mngxitama: The National Land Committee, 1994-2004: a critical insider's perspective. Research Report 35: Raj Patel: International agrarian restructuring and the practical ethics of peasant movement solidarity. Research Report 36: Peter Heusden and Rebecca Pointer: Subjectivity, politics and neo-liberalism in post-apartheid Cape Town. Research Report 37: Mthetho Xali: Seeking trade union and community organisation linkages in the Cape Town metropolitan area: possibilities for new trade unionism and new social movements. Research Report 38: Teresa Barnes: Changing discourses and meanings of redress in South African higher education, 1994-2004. Research Report 39: Gregory Albo: Contesting the 'new capitalism'. All research reports are available for free download from the Centre's website at <http://www.nu.ac.za/ccs/>. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 231 Rösenthaller, Ute

Der Weg der Bünde : transethnische Forschung im Cross River-Gebiet / Ute Rösenthaller - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 3, p. 427-448.

Dieser Aufsatz stellt einige der methodischen Implikationen eines Forschungsprojekts vor, dessen Ziel es war, die Verbreitungsgeschichten von Bünden im Cross River-Gebiet von Kamerun und Nigeria nachzuzeichnen. Die meisten Bünde werden dort als immaterielles Eigentum gehandelt und verbreiten sich durch Kauf und Verkauf von Dorf zu Dorf, ungeachtet sprachlicher Grenzen. Einige der Bünde schaffen auf diese Weise neue, imaginierte Gemeinschaften von Besitzern derselben Bünde. Die Synthese der Einzelgeschichten in den untersuchten Ortschaften ermöglichte die Rekonstruktion einer so entstandenen Bundlandschaft. Die Studie ging somit nicht von einem lokalen Standpunkt aus, sondern vom Untersuchungsgegenstand im Prozess seiner Verbreitung durch ihre jeweiligen Besitzer. Der Vergleich der Orte legte zudem eine enge Verknüpfung der ökonomischen und politischen Situation einer Dorfgemeinschaft mit ihrer Bereitschaft zur Erinnerung und der Tradierung ihrer spezifischen Geschichte nahe. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]



**232 Renne, Elisha P.**

Childhood memories and contemporary parenting in Ekiti, Nigeria / Elisha P. Renne - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2005), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 63-82.

The practice of pawning children, whose labour served as interest paid on loans, was common in precolonial and early colonial Ekiti Yoruba society (Nigeria). Known as 'iwòfà', these children would work for the lender until their kinsmen had repaid the debts they had incurred. British colonial officials came to view this practice as a form of slavery and eventually outlawed it. This paper considers the life history of one older man who worked as an 'iwof'a' in a small Ekiti Yoruba town, focusing on his memories of child-pawning and how this practice has been interpreted by his children. The paper then examines the process whereby people's changed thinking about the moral bases of pawning parallels contemporary reassessments of the practice of child-fostering by young parents, some of whom claim that it is 'like slavery'. How subsequent generations of townspeople remember slavery, child-pawning and, more recently, child-fostering, have implications for reproduction, since what it means to have the number of children who can be 'raised well' may contribute to social and economic pressures to limit family size. This study of memories of pawning and child-fostering, which support reduced fertility, underscores the ways that distinctive historical experiences have had different consequences for how reproduction is perceived and practised. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**233 Shea, P.J.**

Mallam Muhammad Bakatsine and the 'jihad' in eastern Kano / P.J. Shea - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 371-383.

Born c. 1770, Mallam Muhammad Bakatsine became a student of Usman dan Fodio and joined his teacher's Islamic 'jihad' against the various Hausa monarchies, which began in 1804. Mallam Muhammad Bakatsine was one of the most outstanding figures in 19th-century Kano (Nigeria) history, and yet we know little about him. The modern literature has distorted Mallam Muhammad Bakatsine's role, even to the extent of accusing him of being a collaborator with the anti-'jihad' forces in Kano and of being an opportunist. The present author believes that these distortions have resulted from an uncritical use of colonial sources. He shows that Mallam Bakatsine was in the forefront of the 'jihad', that he was not slow to act, that he was neither an opportunist nor a hypocrite, and that the struggle was not an easy one. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**234 Smith, Daniel Jordan**

Legacies of Biafra: marriage, 'home people' and reproduction among the Igbo of Nigeria / Daniel Jordan Smith - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2005), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 30-45.

This article examines the ways in which the legacies and collective memories of Biafra, the secessionist state established at the time of Nigeria's civil war from 1967 to 1970, shape contemporary Igbo practices and experiences of marriage, rural-urban ties and reproduction. The importance of appropriate and permanent marriage and the perceived necessity of dependable affinal relations for contemporary Igbos are analysed in relation to recollections of marriage during the war. The intense identification of migrant Igbos with place of origin and the importance of 'home' and 'home people' are situated in the context of the legacy of Biafra. The importance of kinship relationships for access to patron-client networks is linked to the Igbo perception of marginalization in the wake of Biafra. Igbo ideas about the significance of reproduction and the vital importance of 'having people' are reinforced through collective memories of Biafra. Igbo people's conceptions of Nigerian politics, their understandings of the social and economic importance of kinship and community in contemporary Nigeria, and even their reproductive decisions can be better explained by taking into account the legacies of Biafra. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**235 Soyinka**

*Soyinka : blackout, blowout & beyond : Wole Soyinka's satirical revue sketches* / ed. Martin Banham in association with Chuck Mike & Judith Greenwood. - Oxford [etc.] : James Currey [etc.], 2005. - VIII, 216 p. : fig. ; 22 cm. - (African theatre) - Met noten. ISBN 0-85255-595-4 pbk. : £12.95

This special issue of 'African Theatre' is devoted to the early revue sketches by Wole Soyinka, which have never been published outside Nigeria before. Soyinka's most recent plays, 'The Beatification of Area Boy' and 'King Baabu' draw strongly on characters and incidents first created in Soyinka's revues and satirical songs, such as 'Before the Blackout' and 'Unlimited Liability Company'. 'Before the Blackout', staged in the late 1960s, was published in Nigeria by Orisun Acting Editions, but is now a rarity, as is the long-playing record 'Unlimited Liability Company'. Other material, including the Unife Guerilla Theatre Unit's 'Before the Blowout', exists only in manuscript. Very few younger students of Soyinka's work are aware of this material or have access to it. This volume brings these satirical works of Soyinka's back to life, and offers contextualizing

commentaries from Martin Banham and colleagues of Soyinka (Joachim Fiebach, Chuck Mike, Ahmed Yerima) associated with this early work. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**236 Teilanyo, Diri I.**

Linguistic ingenuity and political expediency : the military phenomenon / Diri I. Teilanyo - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 101-114.

This paper investigates the peculiarities in the use of the English language by former military rulers in Nigeria, and most especially, the former Nigerian leader General Ibrahim Babangida in his administration. It suggests that Babangida deliberately manipulated language through coinages and unconventional or curious use of terms to achieve curious political goals. It views this ingenious use of language as being part of the Machiavellian model for political engineering. Bibliogr., notes, ref., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**237 Tiamiyu, M. Adisa**

Carving a market niche for ARCIS graduates: the first scorecard / M. Adisa Tiamiyu and W. Olabode Aiyepoku - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 81-92 : tab.

This paper reviews the antecedents and evolving mission of the Africa Regional Centre for Information Science (ARCIS) at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, as well as its contribution of graduates from its Master of Information Science degree programme to the information science and human resources of Nigeria and West Africa in particular, and Africa in general. The review is based on the available data on ARCIS graduates as at late 2003. Among the main findings of the study is that ARCIS graduates appear to have attained significant market penetration in both the private and public sectors of the Nigerian economy, and are holding down jobs in some of the most competitive subsectors of both the public and private sectors, including banks and other financial houses, the oil industries and the universities. However, the employment of ARCIS graduates in other West African countries has been minimal because of the problems of inadequate applicants and graduates of other West African countries, a challenge for existing and new stakeholders in the ARCIS project. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**238 Ucheaga, Dorothy N.**

Social justice in Nigeria : the dialectics of ideas and reality / Dorothy N. Ucheaga - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2001), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 31-40 : tab.

This paper critically looks into the gap that has existed between ideas and reality in the realm of social justice in Nigeria by examining the dynamics of the Nigerian political economy and how this impinges on the practice and implementation of social justice. The paper observes that the political economy promotes inequality and even when it appears that efforts are made to implement social justice, what actually obtains in practice is that a few individuals are enriched while the majority is deprived. The paper further notes that because of the outflow of the resources perpetuated by a few, there have not been ample resources to go round. So the implementation of social justice has been fraught with certain discriminatory policies culminating in its politicization and commercialization. Conclusively, this paper is of the view that social justice has existed in Nigeria, but that it has existed for the few who have controlled the economic and political power of the country. Consequently, it would not be considered a success in Nigeria. To turn this situation around, there is need for Nigerians to re-examine the prevailing political economy and its structures. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

### **239 Uji, Charles**

The theme of democracy in the drama of Ola Rotimi and Wole Soyinka / Charles Uji - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2001), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 1-8.

The preoccupation of this study is to critically examine the theme of democracy in Ola Rotimi's 'Our Husband has Gone Mad Again: a comedy' (1979) and Wole Soyinka's 'Kongi's Harvest' (1979). Although the focus of the study is thematologic, the author also examines the comedic and satiric techniques which the plays employ to articulate the democratic theme. He notes that the relevance of the contemporary Nigerian and African political situation cannot be overemphasized. This is because the plays' action reflects the African political dilemma, which is a result of the myriad corrupt politicians and soldiers Africa produces. A particularly good lesson the two plays have succeeded in teaching is the historically validated fact that once there is articulated opposition to dictatorship, whether military or civilian, there is the hope to build a strong democratic structure. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

### **240 Unpacking**

*Unpacking policy : knowledge, actors and spaces in poverty reduction in Uganda and Nigeria* / ed. Karen Brock, Rosemary McGee, John Gaventa. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, cop. 2004. - XV, 338 p. : fig., krt. ; 21 cm - Omslagtitel: Poverty reduction in Uganda and Nigeria. - Bibliogr.: p. 305-323. - Met bijl., gloss., index, noten. ISBN 9970-02428-0 pbk. : \$24,95

This book presents the findings of a research project carried out by a team of researchers based in the UK, Uganda and Nigeria. Using examples from Uganda and Nigeria, it sets out to examine the processes by which policies for poverty reduction are made and implemented, and assesses to what extent policies provide for positive change in the lives of poor people. Contributors: Oga Steve Abah, Karen Brock, John De Coninck, John Gaventa, Yahya Hashim, Rosemary McGee, Jenkeri Z. Okwori, Peter Ozo-Eson, F.O.N. Roberts, Richard Ssewakiryanga, Olusade Taiwo, Judith-Ann Walker. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 241 Writer

*The writer as mythmaker : South Asian perspectives on Wole Soyinka* / ed. by Bernth Lindfors and Bala Kothandaraman. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2004. - X, 335 p. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [301]-324.- Met index.  
ISBN 1-592-21295-6

The essays in this volume offer a sample of how South Asian scholars have responded to the challenge of interpreting the writings of Wole Soyinka, the first African to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. Six of the chapters were written specifically for the volume; the rest were gleaned from books and journals published between 1970 and 1999. All the major genres in Soyinka's oeuvre are addressed: autobiography (Frank Birbalsingh), drama (Ketu H. Katrak on 'The strong breed', C.N. Ramachandran on 'The lion and the jewel', M. Pushpa on 'The trials of Brother Jero' and 'Jero's metamorphosis', K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar and H.H. Anniah Gowda on 'The road', Jasbir Jain on 'Death and the king's horseman', Radhamani Gopalakrishnan on the Christ figure in Soyinka's plays, Ipshita Chanda on Soyinka's dramatization of 'post'colonial realities, Mahadeva Kunderi on the ritual paradigm in Soyinka's plays, and R. Sethuraman on the role of women in Soyinka's plays), fiction (T. Vijay Kumar on 'The interpreters', M. Rajeshwar on 'Season of anomy', Anjali Roy and Viney Kirpal on men as archetypes in Soyinka's novels), poetry (Pushpinder Syal on discourse styles and forms in 'Idanre'), and criticism (S.W. Perera, C.D. Narasimhaiah). Brinda Mehta offers a comparison of Soyinka's 'Madmen and specialists' and Jan Shinebourne's 'The last English plantation', and Kajal Bandyopadhyay deals with a round table discussion on theatre aesthetics held in Bangladesh in 1992. A background essay by Mary T. David on the influence of Yoruba religion and Christianity on Soyinka's creative imagination, and a checklist of South Asian scholarship on Soyinka by Bernth Lindfors, are also included. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SENEGAL

**242 Østergaard, Lise Rosendal**

Muted voices: HIV/AIDS and the young people of Burkina Faso and Senegal / Lise Rosendal Østergaard and Helle Samuelsen - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 103-112.

This article explores the discrepancies between the vocal public discourse on HIV/AIDS and sexuality as generally encouraged by policymakers and donor communities in Africa, and the often hushed voices of their target groups: young people in African communities. Based on fieldwork carried out in 2002 and 2003 among urban youth in Senegal and Burkina Faso, it describes the silence of young people with regard to HIV/AIDS and sexuality as a social phenomenon, focussing on family relations, peer relations and gender aspects in partnerships. Drawing on M. Foucault (1998) and R. Morrell (2003), an inability and unwillingness to speak about HIV/AIDS and sexuality are analysed as a response to an everyday life characterized by uncertainty. This response represents a certain degree of resistance, while it constitutes a major barrier to any HIV/AIDS prevention effort. Finally, the paper stresses that, despite great constraints in their everyday lives, young people have some room to manoeuvre and are able to apply some negotiating strategies to reduce sexually-related health risks. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**243 Dickovick, J. Tyler**

The measure and mismeasure of decentralisation: subnational autonomy in Senegal and South Africa / J. Tyler Dickovick - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 183-210 : fig., tab.

In the 1990s, Senegal and South Africa undertook decentralization reforms that caused a considerable stir in academic and policy communities. But how much decentralization actually occurred, and how autonomous are subnational governments in two of Africa's leading democracies? This article assesses the mix of decentralizing reforms in these two countries. Subnational officials are now elected and receive revenue transfers, but remain limited by other measures, including low tax-raising capacity, tight central control over spending, limited access to capital markets, and even insecure legal rights in their own jurisdictions. While the decline of governing parties provides incentives for decentralization in some areas, central states successfully resist attempts to devolve fiscal decisionmaking authority to subnational levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**244 Dramé, Mansour**

Senghor et Nelligan : la nostalgie de l'enfance / Mansour Dramé - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2004), no. 73, p. 89-107.

Quoique ces deux auteurs soient différents de par leur culture d'origine, il existe des points de convergence entre les discours poétiques du sénégalais Léopold Sédar Senghor et du canadien Émile Nelligan. Ils ont en effet abordé un même thème, le retour à l'enfance et l'univers familial, et selon des procédés identiques. Les difficultés à s'intégrer dans un univers complètement étranger à celui où l'on a vécu inclinent à revivre les scènes d'un ailleurs natal. Transmettre ce qui renaît de l'enfance se révèle comme une catharsis ou un rempart. Devant l'errance et la difficulté de vivre, le recours au passé, aux sources, est à la fois refuge et issue de secours, et permet salut et rédemption. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**245 Englebert, Pierre**

Compliance and defiance to national integration in Barotseland and Casamance / Pierre Englebert - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2005), Jg. 40, H. 1, p. 29-59.

What determines whether peripheral regions in Africa comply with the national integration project? Why do some regional elites, outside the core "fusion of elites", willingly partake in the State while others promote separate paths for their communities? This paper suggests some answers, based on a comparison between Barotseland - where the Lozi leadership has chosen not to challenge the Zambian project - and Casamance - where local particularism has resulted in active separatist defiance towards the Senegalese State among many Diola elites. It argues that the contrast between the two regions is more apparent than real, and that elites in both cases strive for access to the local benefits of sovereign statehood. Provided they can use the postcolonial State in their local strategies of domination and access to resources, regional elites are unlikely to challenge it, even if they are kept at a distance from resource-sharing arrangements at the national level. A broader model of African State formation, including the benefits of sovereignty for local elites, is needed to make sense of the resilience of African States and of the compliance of loser groups with their authority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

**246 Green, Tobias**

Further considerations on the Sephardim of the Petite Côte / Tobias Green - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 165-183.

This paper looks at the Jewish (or Sephardic) presence in the Petite Côte (Senegambia) in the early 17th century. Particularly, it elucidates some aspects of the research published in 2004 by Peter Mark and José da Silva Horta, adding to their findings results of research in the Gemeentearchief of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Documents in this archive provide information on Jewish trading connections. Also, attention is briefly paid to the Jewish role in the development of the emerging Creole societies of this period. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**247 Pondea, Laura I.**

La dimension psychanalytique de la culture dans 'L'Aventure ambiguë' de Cheikh Hamidou Kane et dans 'Orphée-Dafric' de Werewere Liking / Laura I. Pondea - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2004), no. 173, p. 155-165.

Dans les deux romans en question, une situation de crise sociale et culturelle est traduite par les personnages et les écrivains dans le vocabulaire de la psychanalyse. Ces deux œuvres expriment en effet, sur un modèle psychanalytique, le traumatisme de la colonisation et l'aliénation qu'elle apporte, et, d'autre part, la déroute et la paralysie spirituelle qu'engendre l'indépendance. Outre la lecture ethnopsychiatrique, la présente étude propose une lecture des deux œuvres en tant que récits d'initiation: si 'L'Aventure ambiguë' de Cheikh Hamidou Kane finit sur une initiation avortée car elle n'est pas suivie du retour du personnage au sein de sa communauté en tant que membre actif, dans 'Orphée-Dafric' de Werewere Liking on assiste à un processus de rédemption de l'individu qui est censé précéder la rédemption de sa communauté. Cette initiation est placée dans le contexte du mythe de "création de conscience" de Carl Gustav Jung. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**248 Special**

*Special issue: contested Casamance = Discordante Casamance* / [contrib.: Ferdinand de Jong... et al.]. - Toronto : Canadian Association of African Studies, 2005. - II, P. 213-441. ; 22 cm. - (Canadian journal of African studies, ISSN 00083968 ; vol. 39, no. 2 (2005)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

Thus far little academic attention has been given to the protracted conflict that has plagued the Casamance region and the Senegalese State at large since 1982. This special issue of Canadian Journal of African Studies looks at the representation and interpretation of the conflict, governance and resistance in Senegal, and the actors involved such as the State, the Mouvement des forces démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC), politicians, populations and academics in the field. It also discusses some of



the economic problems which have resulted from the conflict. Contributions: Contested Casamance: introduction (Ferdinand de Jong and Geneviève Gasser) - Jola agriculture at a crossroads (Olga F. Linares) - Organisations paysannes et dynamique de changement en milieu rural casamançais (Sénégal) (Hassane Dramé) - Insecurity or isolation? : natural resources and livelihoods in Lower Casamance (Martin Evans) - Les racines mondiales du particularisme casamançais (Jean-Claude Marut) - "The woman who was more than a man": making Aline Sitoe Diatta into a national heroine in Senegal (Wilmetta J. Toliver-Diallo) - La guerre des dieux? : religions et séparatisme en Basse Casamance (Vincent Foucher) - A joking nation: conflict resolution in Senegal (Ferdinand de Jong) - "La parole de paix n'a jamais tort": la paix et la tradition dans le royaume d'Oussouye (Casamance, Sénégal) (Jordi Tomàs). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **249 Tissières, Hélène**

Représentation et écriture au Sénégal : deux peintres, Abdoulay Ndoye et Chalys Lèye, à la croisée des arts / Hélène Tissières - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2004), no. 73, p. 195-206 : ill.

L'image visuelle foisonne au Sénégal dans l'espace urbain. Elle évoque des concepts variés qui sont à la fois musulmans, ante-islamiques et contemporains. La fonction de cet art figuratif est perçue comme pouvant aider à surmonter les difficultés qui surgissent de toutes parts. L'image peut être un agent actif qui renvoie à un ailleurs aidant à surmonter les obstacles. Cependant, dans ce contexte d'abondance de visuel dans l'art populaire, l'art contemporain reste marginalisé par une grande partie de la population; d'autre part, dans un pays à 95 pour cent musulman, l'islam limitant la représentation, pourquoi ce vif intérêt pour un art figuratif? Le présent article s'efforce de répondre à ces questions, et considère ensuite l'art de deux peintres contemporains qui ont choisi de se référer à l'écrit et de se tourner vers l'abstrait. Leurs trajectoires rejoignent le chemin emprunté par l'art contemporain et poursuivent la valeur de concepts avancés en islam, tout en insérant des éléments fondamentaux de la culture sénégalaise. Abdoulay Ndoye, peintre, enseigne à l'École nationale des arts de Dakar. Chalys Lèye, né à Dakar, vit entre le Sénégal et la France. L'art de ces deux peintres rejoint la position adoptée en islam qui encourage chacun à déployer sa propre vision afin d'approcher l'indéfinissable. Tout en ayant des approches qui diffèrent, en se rattachant à l'écrit et aux signes, ils combinent des éléments culturels issus de différents lieux, arts et époques. Bibliogr, notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

**250 Baker, Bruce**

Who do people turn to for policing in Sierra Leone? / Bruce Baker - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2005), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 371-390 : tab.

In Sierra Leone there are a surprising number of policing agencies offering citizens an array of choice for crime protection and crime investigation. Based on research conducted between February and March 2005, the author examines three types of police structure: those operated by the Sierra Leone State (Sierra Leone Police, mine monitors, beach police, traffic wardens); private and community structures that have State approval (Police Local Partnership Boards, work-based associations, customary structures such as chiefdoms, commercial security provided by private companies, peace monitors); and those that are unauthorized by the State (youth groups, mob justice). The fragmentation of policing calls for a distinctive policing policy. The government has to define clearly the desired relationship between the various policing structures and set the parameters. The principle of a national strategy of law and order that integrates, regulates, mobilizes and empowers all those willing to preserve law and order in an acceptable manner could improve the quality of security in Sierra Leone's communities without having to expand State policing, which seems a policy beyond the capacity of the Sierra Leone government for some time to come. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

TOGO

**251 Locoh, Thérèse**

Genre et paupérisation à Lomé, l'exemple du logement / Thérèse Locoh, Fofo Ametepe - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 59-80 : graf., tab.

Diverses publications internationales s'accordent à penser que l'on assiste à une paupérisation des femmes, et notamment des femmes chefs de ménage dans les pays en développement. Dans les villes africaines néanmoins, quand on voit la capacité d'initiative des femmes, on peut se demander si ce ne sont pas elles qui résistent mieux aux conditions adverses. Cet article analyse les situations de pauvreté et de paupérisation à partir des changements de logement dans la ville de Lomé (Togo) pour la période 1975-2000. Après avoir examiné les caractéristiques des logements occupés selon le statut (pour les hommes et pour les femmes) dans le ménage on pose la question suivante : Quand un changement de logement se produit, les femmes qui

deviennent, à cette occasion, chefs de ménage sont-elles plus sujettes à une paupérisation (mesurée en termes de confort du logement) que les hommes? Des données d'une enquête biographique auprès d'un échantillon représentatif de 2536 personnes vivant à Lomé sont analysées. Les résultats montrent que les femmes sont globalement défavorisées par rapport aux hommes, lorsqu'elles sont ou deviennent chefs de ménage. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### **252 Central**

*Central Africa : crises, reform and reconstruction* / ed. by E.S.D. Fomin & John W. Forje.  
- Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2005. - IX, 258 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 2-86978-151-2

This book addresses development problems and prospects in Central Africa. Drawing from individual case studies, global debates and experiences, the contributors provide reflections and insights on economic integration and activities, and on the internal and external politics of the different States in the subregion. The book contains a selection of the papers presented at the CODESRIA anniversary conference held in Douala, Cameroon, from 4-5 October 2003. It is divided into two parts: I: Nation building and regional integration: problems and prospects. II: The weird wind of democratisation and governance. Contributions: economic blocs in Central Africa: what went right and what went wrong? Victor Cheo and Henry Muluh: The paucity and irregularity of anglophone newspapers in Cameroon. Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo: The management of ethnic diversity in Cameroon: the case of the coastal areas. George Ndoh Mbanga: Effects of the foreign debt burden on saving ratios in the CEMAC zone. Ntangi Max Memfih: The NEPAD initiative: a basis for fostering economic recovery in the CEMAC zone. Oladiran W. Bello: Checking rebels or chasing fortunes: foreign States' elites and the DR Congo Conflict (1997-2002). Andrew Wujung Vukenkeng: The youth and environmental education in Cameroon: a study of secondary school-based environmental clubs. Walter Nkwi: From village to national and global art: whose art? E. S. D. Fomin: Traumas, memories and 'modern' politics in Central Africa. Valentine Ameli Tabi: Tribulations of a democratic transition: the Cameroonian experience. Margaret Ayike: Protection against human rights abuses in the Central Africa sub-region: the case of children. Susanna Yene Awasom: The vicissitudes of Cameroon civil society in the 1990s: what lessons for

the Central African region? John W. Forje: Rethinking political will and empowerment as missing dimensions in post-conflict reform and reconstruction in the Central African sub-region. Ian Taylor: Conflict and violence in Central Africa: the political economy behind internal and external networks in fomenting war in the sub-region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**253 Damon, Jacqueline**

Le développement de l'Afrique centrale dans une perspective d'avenir : l'initiative pour l'Afrique centrale (INICA) relève le défi / Jacqueline Damon - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 29-45 : krt.

Cet article présente la récente Initiative pour l'Afrique centrale (INICA). Il rappelle le contexte dans lequel elle est née, ses objectifs et sa méthodologie, et fait le point sur les premières réalisations à mettre à son actif. Dans l'hypothèse d'un retour à la paix dans cette partie de l'Afrique particulièrement complexe et meurtrie par les multiples conflits de la dernière décennie, la relance d'économies sinistrées pose des défis énormes. INICA se propose d'apporter sa contribution à la reconstruction post-conflit. Considérant qu'il ne peut y avoir de solution autre que régionale aux crises multiformes de l'Afrique centrale, région des Grands Lacs incluse, elle accorde une attention toute particulière aux dynamiques transfrontalières; notamment aux initiatives locales susceptibles de mobiliser les forces "du bas" au service du développement. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 9) et en anglais (p. 15). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

ANGOLA

**254 Bakonyi, Jutta**

Violence & social order beyond the State : Somalia & Angola / Jutta Bakonyi & Kirsti Stuvøy - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 359-382.

This paper examines the activities of non-State actors in war in Somalia and Angola. Arguing that prolonged wars are characterized by the emergence of social orders of violence beyond the State, the paper focuses on how actors establish and sustain these orders. A core influence is the insight from research on war economies that war is not equal to the breakdown of societal order, but represents an alternative form of social order. The paper therefore examines the economic activities of insurgents in regard to their embeddedness in social and political spheres. The central question is how economic, political and symbolic aspects interact and determine as well as transform social orders of violence. With the examples of Somalia and Angola, two rather distinct

cases of non-State orders of violence are examined. It is argued that these orders represent forms of authority with fundamental structural aspects in common. The paper suggests that these orders can be systematized on a continuum between two poles of institutionalization of authority beyond the State: a warlord system (Somalia) and a quasi-State system of violence (Angola). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**255 Kyle, Steven**

The political economy of Angolan growth : social & regional structure / Steven Kyle - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 269-293 : graf., tab.

Too often macroeconomic trends and long-term growth prospects are considered in isolation from the very real effect of the physical, social and economic structures. This is particularly so in the case of Angola as its huge flows of revenue from mineral exports collide with the legacy of external debt. However, the interaction of the overarching macro trends with existing political and regional divisions magnifies the difficulties of resolving either the economic or the political problems that have prevented progress for several decades. This paper discusses the ways in which the political divides that have existed for centuries not only remain important even in the postcolonial era, but interact with macroeconomic trends to generate a path of growth and development that is unique to Angola. It is argued that a long-term political accommodation involving a solution to Angola's internal political tensions requires addressing all of these issues simultaneously since they all contribute to the current problems and line up precisely the same groups in opposition to each other. These 'axes of polarization include coastal vs. interior, rural vs. urban/industrial, Mbundu/mestiço vs. Ovimbundu and MPLA vs. UNITA. The discussion proposes a way to overcome these problems and achieve sustained long-term growth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**256 Vansina, Jan**

Ambaca society and the slave trade c. 1760-1845 / by Jan Vansina - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2005), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 1-27 : krt.

The slave trade in Angola, specifically in the district of Ambaca, transformed the social organization of its inhabitants at the grassroots level by introducing an ever increasing quantity of coveted commodities and by providing credit in counterpart for pawnship. The trade provoked both the emergence of a new structure, the corporate matrilineage and the apparition of a new elite, when colonial chiefs coopted their commercial rivals, including local leaders who had efficiently used the assets of their corporate matrilineages to further their individual ambitions. To assess the impact of the slave

trade, the author compares what is known about Ambundu social organization by the middle of the seventeenth century with the known situation after the 1750s. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## CAMEROON

### 257 Cameroun

*Le Cameroun et l'Allemagne: expériences coloniales et postcoloniales = Kamerunisch-deutsche Beziehungen: koloniale und postkoloniale Erfahrungen* / hrsg. von Albert Gouaffo. - Dschang : Dschang University Press, 2005. - 204 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Mont Cameroun, ISSN 18127142 ; no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, Duitse, Engelse en Franse bijdragen, samenvattingen in het Duits, Engels en Frans.

Von den insgesamt neun Beiträgen, die diesen Band ausmachen, widmen sich sechs Beiträge den kamerunisch-deutschen kolonialen und postkolonialen Beziehungen: Jean-Pierre Félix Eyoum, Stefanie Michels, Joachim Zeller: Bonamanga: eine kosmopolitische Familiengeschichte. Paulette Reed-Anderson: Hearing colonial voices: Martin Dibobe and the 1919 Cameroon petition. Pierre Kodjio Nenguie: Diskursespiele in deutschen Kolonialtexten: Anmerkungen zu Hans Paasches publizistischen Texten. Albert Gouaffo: Écrire par devoir de mémoire: l'histoire coloniale allemande dans la littérature camerounaise francophone. Esaie Djomo: Von 'Cette Afrique-là' nach 'Kilomètre 30': Postkoloniale Identifikation mit dem Peiniger am Beispiel Kamerun. Ute Fendler: "Otomo - der Stadtfeind" - Chronik einer Duldung. Der Band enthält auch ein Artikel über Burkina Faso: Didactique de la littérature et interculturalité: l'enseignement de la littérature, un atout pour l'enseignement des langues et des cultures étrangères au Burkina Faso (Jean-Claude Bationo). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

### 258 Central

*Central Africa : crises, reform and reconstruction* / ed. by E.S.D. Fomin & John W. Forje. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2005. - IX, 258 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-86978-151-2

This book addresses development problems and prospects in Central Africa. Drawing from individual case studies, global debates and experiences, the contributors provide reflections and insights on economic integration and activities, and on the internal and external politics of the different States in the subregion. The book contains a selection of the papers presented at the CODESRIA anniversary conference held in Douala, Cameroon, from 4-5 October 2003. It is divided into two parts: I: Nation building and

regional integration: problems and prospects. II: The weird wind of democratisation and governance. Contributions: economic blocs in Central Africa: what went right and what went wrong? Victor Cheo and Henry Muluh: The paucity and irregularity of anglophone newspapers in Cameroon. Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo: The management of ethnic diversity in Cameroon: the case of the coastal areas. George Ndoh Mbanga: Effects of the foreign debt burden on saving ratios in the CEMAC zone. Ntangi Max Memfih: The NEPAD initiative: a basis for fostering economic recovery in the CEMAC zone. Oladiran W. Bello: Checking rebels or chasing fortunes: foreign States' elites and the DR Congo Conflict (1997-2002). Andrew Wujung Vukenkeng: The youth and environmental education in Cameroon: a study of secondary school-based environmental clubs. Walter Nkwi: From village to national and global art: whose art? E. S. D. Fomin: Traumas, memories and 'modern' politics in Central Africa. Valentine Ameli Tabi: Tribulations of a democratic transition: the Cameroonian experience. Margaret Ayike: Protection against human rights abuses in the Central Africa sub-region: the case of children. Susanna Yene Awasom: The vicissitudes of Cameroon civil society in the 1990s: what lessons for the Central African region? John W. Forje: Rethinking political will and empowerment as missing dimensions in post-conflict reform and reconstruction in the Central African sub-region. Ian Taylor: Conflict and violence in Central Africa: the political economy behind internal and external networks in fomenting war in the sub-region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**259 Feldman-Savelsberg, Pamela**

Remembering 'the troubles': reproductive insecurity and the management of memory in Cameroon / Pamela Feldman-Savelsberg, Flavien T. Ndonko, Song Yang - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2005), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 10-29 : fig.

The 'time of troubles', a period of a radical nationalist movement and state reprisals sometimes called the Bamileke Rebellion, rocked Cameroon during the years surrounding its independence in 1960. At the time, Bamileke women related their political and economic tribulations to numerous reproductive difficulties. They continue to do so today, linking perceived threats to their ethnic distinctiveness and survival to a sense of reproductive vulnerability. In this paper the authors explore the management of collective memories of the troubles as part of the social and cultural context of reproduction in a high-fertility society. Building upon extensive fieldwork among the Bamileke since the 1980s, they use data from participant observation, interviews, and a two-round social network survey in six Bamileke women's associations in Yaoundé. Envisioned as a complement to a meaning-centred ethnographic approach, the authors are interested in several interrelated aspects of how urban Bamileke women manage

their repertoire of memory. First, they explore how the 'time of troubles' and its memories are referenced in women's images of reproductive threat in three periods of Cameroonian history (the troubles themselves, the aftermath of a regime change, and the 'crisis' at the turn to the new millennium). Second, they seek to understand the social structuring of memory in network terms. Who are the carriers of memories of 'the troubles'? And through which social ties are these memories transmitted and negotiated? Finally, drawing upon Mannheim's insights regarding generations and collective memory, they analyse cohort effects on the content of memories. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**260 Fonchingong, Charles C.**

Barriers to counselling support for HIV/AIDS patients in south-western Cameroon / Charles C. Fonchingong, Timothy O. Mbuagbo and Jennifer T. Abong - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 157-165 : tab.

The potential synergy between counselling and HIV/AIDS prevention is gaining recognition in Cameroon as counselling sessions are more often organized at health centres. In order to evaluate the actual achievements of these efforts, a qualitative ethnographic survey (based on interviews and focus group discussions held in 2003) was conducted in two public and two private hospitals in the South West Province. Churches and public health officials in Cameroon are struggling with the psychosocial, philosophical, psychological, theological, social, moral, ethical and cultural dimensions of HIV/AIDS, as they seek out viable prevention strategies. Health centres are also struggling to embrace the full meaning of counselling and to make psychological and spiritual support to AIDS patients available through the centres. Patients using these health centres may receive HIV testing against a backdrop of cultural standards that allow unsafe sex and bar open discussion on sex and sexuality. The paper proposes that reversing the trend of the epidemic requires the intervention of the State, organizations in civil society and the family. Equally crucial is the role played by the churches - especially in confronting issues of stigmatization and abandonment that often accompany patient disclosure, and in providing spiritual, emotional and psychological support to patients undergoing treatment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**261 Hino, Shun'ya**

*Swahili and Fulbe : frontier world of Islam in Africa* / Shun'ya Hino ; ed. by Shimada Yoshihito. - Nagoya : Comparative Studies in Social and Human Sciences, Nagoya University, 2004. - 349 p. : foto's, krt., ill. ; 26 cm. - (African kingdoms collection ; IV) - Met bibliogr., noten.



This volume contains most of the works by Professor Shyn'ya Hino written in English. Hino belongs to the first generation of Japanese Africanist anthropologists. His studies are mainly situated in the frontier zones of Islam, where Islam and African traditional world encounter each other: the Swahili region of East Africa, the Adamawa region of Cameroon and the Sudan. The publication is divided into two parts: Part I: Swahili Studies 1968-1996 and part 2: Fulbe studies 1984-1992. Contributions: Social stratification of a Swahili town; The costume culture of the Swahili people; Neighborhood groups in African urban society: social relations and Swahili people of Ujiji, a small town of Tanzania, East Africa; Territorial structure of the Swahili concept and social function of the Swahili group; Swahilization, Westernization and nationalization in Tanzania: a preliminary report on Swahili research; Swahili studies in Japan; Social changes of the Swahili urban society in Tanzania: a case study of Ujiji, 1964-1991; Social relation between towns and villages in Adamawa regional society; Pilgrimage and migration of the West African Muslims: a case study of the Fellata people in the Sudan; Fulbe people in African urban society: a comparative study of Cameroon and the Sudan. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**262 Keenan, Jeremy H.**

Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline: World Bank & ExxonMobil in 'Last Chance Saloon' / Jeremy H. Keenan - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 395-405 : krt.

Oil exports have contributed little to the welfare of developing countries. The World Bank, as a significant source of financing for oil and gas development projects in developing countries, has been at the centre of a global debate about the relationship between the extractive industries and poverty, and the proper roles and responsibilities of international institutions, oil companies and civil society in addressing this problem. This briefing, which looks at the World Bank-funded Chad Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project (CCPP), is an illustration of how damaging the World Bank and oil companies can be to the development and welfare of African peoples. The pipeline began pumping crude oil in July 2003. The CCPP was set up and designed to show that petrodollars really could be used to alleviate poverty. However, a report by the Catholic Relief Services and Bank Information Centre on the way in which the CCPP is developing in Chad is highly critical, revealing a lack of transparency and many loopholes in the legal safeguards, for which the World Bank and ExxonMobil are responsible. Furthermore, a preliminary investigation in Cameroon into allegations regarding the environmental impact and safety of the pipeline itself suggests that not

only are the people of Cameroon unlikely to see any benefits from the new revenues, but that their welfare and lives have been put at risk by the project's violation of social and environmental safety standards and regulations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**263 Lasseur, Maud**

Cameroun: les nouveaux territoires de Dieu / Maud Lasseur - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 93-116 : krt.

Étiré du golfe de Guinée au lac Tchad, le Cameroun enregistre, depuis l'époque pré-coloniale, une multiplicité d'influences religieuses issues d'épisodes guerriers (djihad), de la circulation de commerçants et prédicateurs musulmans, de vagues missionnaires concurrentes, protestantes et catholiques. L'extrême diversité des appartenances religieuses témoigne aujourd'hui de l'appropriation différentielle par les sociétés locales de ces systèmes religieux à visée universaliste. La géographie des religions qui en découle dessine moins une fracture opposant un Nord musulman à un Sud animiste/chrétien qu'une mosaïque complexe où la confusion entre identité religieuse et identité ethno-régionale reste forte, dans les mobilisations comme dans les représentations sociales. Artificiellement figée par des décennies de gouvernement autoritaire, cette géographie ethno-culturelle connaît toutefois une véritable explosion depuis les lois de libéralisation du début des années 1990. Les migrations, l'urbanisation, l'ouverture du pays aux courants prosélytes internationaux, les compétitions liées à l'instauration du multipartisme suscitent de puissantes recompositions au sein de la sphère religieuse, qui ne vont pas toujours sans tensions. Au total, la démultiplication de l'offre culturelle et l'éclatement des frontières géoreligieuses internes témoignent à la fois de l'ampleur du changement social au Cameroun et du branchement de ce pays sur les grands courants géopolitiques globaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 16-17). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**264 Politique**

*La politique de la mémoire coloniale en Allemagne et au Cameroun = The politics of colonial memory in Germany and Cameroon* / Stefanie Michels, Albert-Pascal Temgoua (eds.). - Münster : Lit, 2005. - 149 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Encounters History and present of the African-European encounter ; 5) - Actes du colloque à Yaoundé, octobre 2003 = Proceedings of a conference in Yaoundé, October 2003 organisé par/organised by Goethe Institut. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3-8258-7836-8

Proceedings of a conference on the politics of colonial memory in Germany and Cameroon organized by the Goethe Institut in Yaoundé in October 2003. Contributions: M. Essiben: Le traité du 12 juillet 1884 comme source de l'antagonisme germano-douala à la veille de la Première Guerre mondiale. A.-P. Temgoua: Souvenirs de l'époque coloniale allemande au Cameroun: témoignages des Camerounais. S. Michels: "The Germans were brutal and wild": colonial legacies. W. Ebi Ebai: The Anyang and the Mpawmanku wars, 1904-1906. E.D. Eloundou: Vestiges historiques et préservation de la mémoire coloniale allemande au Cameroun. D. Mokam: Le coup allemand de 1884 et ses conséquences. E. Djomo: Arts de spectacle et culture remémorative de la colonisation allemande en Allemagne entre les deux guerres mondiales: l'exemple de l'art dramatique. A. Gouaffo: "Das Geld liegt doch auf der Strasse, man muss es nur aufzuheben wissen": du discours social impérial et des zoos humains à la lumière de l'exposition des Camerounais par Carl Hagenbeck (juillet-septembre 1886). H. Möhle: Colonial monuments and politics of memory: the debate about a "Tanzania Park" in Hamburg. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**265 Pondea, Laura I.**

La dimension psychanalytique de la culture dans 'L'Aventure ambiguë' de Cheikh Hamidou Kane et dans 'Orphée-Dafric' de Werewere Liking / Laura I. Pondea - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2004), no. 173, p. 155-165.

Dans les deux romans en question, une situation de crise sociale et culturelle est traduite par les personnages et les écrivains dans le vocabulaire de la psychanalyse. Ces deux œuvres expriment en effet, sur un modèle psychanalytique, le traumatisme de la colonisation et l'aliénation qu'elle apporte, et, d'autre part, la déroute et la paralysie spirituelle qu'engendre l'indépendance. Outre la lecture ethnopsychiatrique, la présente étude propose une lecture des deux œuvres en tant que récits d'initiation: si 'L'Aventure ambiguë' de Cheikh Hamidou Kane finit sur une initiation avortée car elle n'est pas suivie du retour du personnage au sein de sa communauté en tant que membre actif, dans 'Orphée-Dafric' de Werewere Liking on assiste à un processus de rédemption de l'individu qui est censé précéder la rédemption de sa communauté. Cette initiation est placée dans le contexte du mythe de "création de conscience" de Carl Gustav Jung. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**266 Rösenthaller, Ute**

Der Weg der Bünde : transethnische Forschung im Cross River-Gebiet / Ute Rösenthaller - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 3, p. 427-448.

Dieser Aufsatz stellt einige der methodischen Implikationen eines Forschungsprojekts vor, dessen Ziel es war, die Verbreitungsgeschichten von Bünden im Cross River-Gebiet von Kamerun und Nigeria nachzuzeichnen. Die meisten Bünde werden dort als immaterielles Eigentum gehandelt und verbreiten sich durch Kauf und Verkauf von Dorf zu Dorf, ungeachtet sprachlicher Grenzen. Einige der Bünde schaffen auf diese Weise neue, imaginierte Gemeinschaften von Besitzern derselben Bünde. Die Synthese der Einzelgeschichten in den untersuchten Ortschaften ermöglichte die Rekonstruktion einer so entstandenen Bundlandschaft. Die Studie ging somit nicht von einem lokalen Standpunkt aus, sondern vom Untersuchungsgegenstand im Prozess seiner Verbreitung durch ihre jeweiligen Besitzer. Der Vergleich der Orte legte zudem eine enge Verknüpfung der ökonomischen und politischen Situation einer Dorfgemeinschaft mit ihrer Bereitschaft zur Erinnerung und der Tradierung ihrer spezifischen Geschichte nahe. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**267 Saïbou, Issa**

Paroles d'esclaves au Nord-Cameroun / Issa Saïbou - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 853-878.

L'esclavage est une pratique ancienne dans la partie septentrionale du Cameroun. Consubstantiel à l'apparat et aux modes de production économique des États précoloniaux, le phénomène connaît des permanences et des mutations. Jusqu'à la colonisation européenne, les razzias permettaient aux détenteurs du pouvoir de collecter du bétail humain pour la vente, les travaux champêtres, les harems ou les travaux domestiques. Si le colonisateur abolit la traite humaine, il s'accommoda cependant d'une forme édulcorée d'esclavage royal, sans pour autant améliorer le statut social de l'esclave dans les zones rurales. Le stigmatisme servile y persiste, les liens de dépendance et d'exploitation y perdurent et suscitent des drames individuels et familiaux. Cependant, l'instruction, l'enrichissement et l'ouverture démocratique sont des facteurs de changement; en dépit de l'illégitimité et de l'illégalité de leur condition, les esclaves apprennent à s'adapter au stigmatisme servile qu'ils traînent tandis que les maîtres adoptent un profil bas et offrent ou accèdent bien volontiers aux demandes d'affranchissement. L'article comporte des témoignages de personnes d'ascendance servile. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**268 Shimada, Yoshihito**

*Royaumes peul, islamiques et super-ethniques dans le Nord-Cameroun : autour de Rey-Bouba* / Shimada Yoshihito. - Nagoya : Comparative Studies in Social and Human

Sciences, Nagoya University, 2004. - (XI), 199 p. : krt., ill. ; 26 cm. - (African kingdoms collection ; III) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce livre rassemble cinq articles de Yoshihito Shimada écrits à diverses occasions en langues occidentales, l' un en anglais et quatre en français; tous les cinq concernent l' islamisation du Nord Cameroun par le jihad peul mené au XIXème siècle. Les articles rassemblés sont: I. La formation de l'émirat de l'Adamawa par Moodibbo Adama, un marabout orpelin et marginal. II. Jihad as dialectical movement and formation of Islamic identity among the Fulbe. III. Formation de la civilisation 'complexe' islam et vêtements en Afrique sub-saharienne : étude de cas de l'Adamawa. IV. Jihad peul et autorité islamique traditionnelle : dynamiques d' appropriation de l'islam dans les villes de l' Afrique de l' Ouest. Dynamique politique des États traditionnels sous l'Indirect Rule: du pouvoir à l'autorité : étude de cas du Lamidat de Rey-Bouba. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**269 Terretta, Meredith**

'God of Independence, God of Peace': village politics and nationalism in the maquis of Cameroon, 1957-1971 / by Meredith Terretta - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2005), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 75-101 : foto's.

The story of freedom fighter Jean Djonteu provides a new approach to the history of Union des populations du Cameroun (UPC) nationalism in the Grassfields and Mungo regions of Cameroon. Within the context of Baham, his village of origin, Djonteu's actions and tracts reveal his politico-spiritual reasons for joining the UPC militia in its revolutionary fight against Franco-Cameroonian state administration. UPC nationalism and village political culture formed a hybrid of political ideologies, or a "village nationalism" articulating UPC anticolonialism with Grassfields political concepts of nation and sovereignty that predated European occupation. As this articulation disintegrated, Grassfields populations disengaged from state politics and turned inwards towards village political culture and spirituality rekindled by popular involvement in the UPC nationalist movement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**270 Tientcheu Njiako, André**

De la pratique du secret bancaire (une étude de la jurisprudence camerounaise et française) / par André Tientcheu Njiako - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 853, p. 430-463.

L'auteur, en s'appuyant sur divers exemples pris dans jurisprudence camerounaise et française, défend la notion que le secret bancaire ne doit pas être confondu avec le

secret des affaires, car une différence de nature les sépare. Le secret bancaire est indéfectivement attaché à l'existence du compte bancaire qui constitue le socle des relations entre le banquier et son client. La sécurité des affaires, tout comme le bon fonctionnement du secteur bancaire, repose principalement sur la confiance. En outre, les établissements de crédit sont amenés à recueillir, lors de leurs relations avec leurs clients, des informations précises, qu'il s'agisse de leur fortune, de leurs affaires ou de leur vie privée. Ces informations méritent une protection (Première partie). Par ailleurs, le secret bancaire apparaît aux yeux des juridictions, comme une entrave sur les enquêtes. Le secret bancaire ne saurait s'étendre aux éléments purement factuels recueillis à l'occasion d'une demande de prêt, à ses modalités précises, ainsi qu'à la réponse motivée donnée par la banque. Les établissements de crédit qui ne se conforment pas à l'obligation de communication des informations sur des sommes transférées à l'étranger ou susceptibles de provenir d'une activité criminelle quelconque, opérations de blanchiment de capitaux par exemple, sont passibles de sanction (Seconde partie). Un juste équilibre doit être trouvé entre protection de l'individu et protection de la société. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**271 Zeitlyn, David**

The documentary impulse: archives in the bush / David Zeitlyn - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 415-434 : tab.

In order to find out what sorts of evidence currently exist and may survive to provide the raw materials for future historical studies, the author presents a survey of the available types of documents that are currently found in Somié, a Mambila village on the Tikar Plain near the Nigeria border of Cameroon. These include school registers; registers of birth and death certificates; dispensary records; personal medical records; Royal Palace archives; records related to communal work, rotating credit society meetings, coffee (the local cash crop) and graves; financial records; church documents; records of the 15th of August meetings; agricultural post documents; shop signs; posters and calendars; funerary photographs; and letters. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CHAD

**272 Arditi, Claude**

Les "enfants bouviers" du sud du Tchad, nouveaux esclaves ou apprentis éleveurs? / Claude Arditi - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 713-729.

Au Tchad, depuis les années 1990, des enfants autochtones sara appelés "enfants bouviers" sont engagés comme bergers par des éleveurs arabes. Cette pratique est interprétée par les médias locaux, des ONG et l'UNICEF comme une forme contemporaine d'esclavage, pratiquée par des musulmans du Nord au détriment des chrétiens du Sud. Le phénomène "enfants-bouviers" intervient dans le contexte d'un antagonisme nord-sud exacerbé par des violences récurrentes entre "communautés". La défense des enfants bouviers constitue un aspect très fortement médiatisé, car il concerne des enfants, d'une offensive beaucoup plus vaste menée par des hommes politiques, des hommes d'Église, etc., "sudistes" dont l'objectif est de mettre fin à la présence croissante des musulmans dans le sud du pays et d'y créer un État séparé. En réalité, loin de caractériser une situation d'esclavage, les données disponibles indiquent au contraire que les enfants bouviers sont les apprentis rémunérés des éleveurs arabes et qu'ils jouent de ce fait un rôle important dans l'atténuation des conflits entre agriculteurs sara et éleveurs arabes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**273 Keenan, Jeremy H.**

Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline: World Bank & ExxonMobil in 'Last Chance Saloon' / Jeremy H. Keenan - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 395-405 : krt.

Oil exports have contributed little to the welfare of developing countries. The World Bank, as a significant source of financing for oil and gas development projects in developing countries, has been at the centre of a global debate about the relationship between the extractive industries and poverty, and the proper roles and responsibilities of international institutions, oil companies and civil society in addressing this problem. This briefing, which looks at the World Bank-funded Chad Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project (CCPP), is an illustration of how damaging the World Bank and oil companies can be to the development and welfare of African peoples. The pipeline began pumping crude oil in July 2003. The CCPP was set up and designed to show that petrodollars really could be used to alleviate poverty. However, a report by the Catholic Relief Services and Bank Information Centre on the way in which the CCPP is developing in Chad is highly critical, revealing a lack of transparency and many loopholes in the legal safeguards, for which the World Bank and ExxonMobil are responsible. Furthermore, a preliminary investigation in Cameroon into allegations regarding the environmental impact and safety of the pipeline itself suggests that not only are the people of Cameroon unlikely to see any benefits from the new revenues, but

that their welfare and lives have been put at risk by the project's violation of social and environmental safety standards and regulations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**274 Lemarchand, René**

Où va le Tchad? / René Lemarchand - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 117-128.

Cet article s'efforce de dresser un bilan de l'évolution politique du Tchad sous la présidence d'Idriss Déby, et plus particulièrement depuis 2003, lorsque l'accès à la manne pétrolière fait passer le taux de croissance économique de 1 pour cent en 2001 à 48 pour cent en 2004. Les retombées de la rente pétrolière ont généré de très fortes tensions. Les bouleversements socioéconomiques introduits par la mise en valeur des champs de pétrole se sont traduits par une aggravation des inégalités tant au niveau des régions qu'au sein de la société civile. Malgré les mécanismes de contrôle mis en place sous l'égide du "Collège de contrôle et de surveillance des revenus pétroliers", ceux-ci sont dans une large mesure utilisés par le régime pour consolider son emprise sur la société et l'armée. Alors que la crise du Darfour au Soudan provoque de graves divisions au sein des cadres Zaghawa, on peut s'interroger sur l'efficacité du pactole pétrolier comme moyen de colmater les brèches dans l'appareil militaire sur lequel repose la stabilité du régime. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11-12) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

**275 Central**

*Central Africa : crises, reform and reconstruction* / ed. by E.S.D. Fomin & John W. Forje. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2005. - IX, 258 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-86978-151-2

This book addresses development problems and prospects in Central Africa. Drawing from individual case studies, global debates and experiences, the contributors provide reflections and insights on economic integration and activities, and on the internal and external politics of the different States in the subregion. The book contains a selection of the papers presented at the CODESRIA anniversary conference held in Douala, Cameroon, from 4-5 October 2003. It is divided into two parts: I: Nation building and regional integration: problems and prospects. II: The weird wind of democratisation and governance. Contributions: economic blocs in Central Africa: what went right and what went wrong? Victor Cheo and Henry Muluh: The paucity and irregularity of anglophone



newspapers in Cameroon. Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo: The management of ethnic diversity in Cameroon: the case of the coastal areas. George Ndoh Mbanga: Effects of the foreign debt burden on saving ratios in the CEMAC zone. Ntangi Max Memfih: The NEPAD initiative: a basis for fostering economic recovery in the CEMAC zone. Oladiran W. Bello: Checking rebels or chasing fortunes: foreign States' elites and the DR Congo Conflict (1997-2002). Andrew Wujung Vukenkeng: The youth and environmental education in Cameroon: a study of secondary school-based environmental clubs. Walter Nkwi: From village to national and global art: whose art? E. S. D. Fomin: Traumas, memories and 'modern' politics in Central Africa. Valentine Ameli Tabi: Tribulations of a democratic transition: the Cameroonian experience. Margaret Ayike: Protection against human rights abuses in the Central Africa sub-region: the case of children. Susanna Yene Awasom: The vicissitudes of Cameroon civil society in the 1990s: what lessons for the Central African region? John W. Forje: Rethinking political will and empowerment as missing dimensions in post-conflict reform and reconstruction in the Central African sub-region. Ian Taylor: Conflict and violence in Central Africa: the political economy behind internal and external networks in fomenting war in the sub-region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### CONGO (KINSHASA)

##### **276 De Villers, Gauthier**

La guerre dans les évolutions du Congo-Kinshasa / Gauthier De Villers - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 47-70.

Cet article examine la période durant laquelle le Congo-Kinshasa a été plongé dans deux guerres successives à partir de 1996. Le sujet est abordé à partir de deux perspectives. La première partie cherche à mettre en lumière les grands processus historiques dont la conjonction permet le mieux d'expliquer le basculement du pays dans des guerres à la fois civiles et régionales: "désinstitutionnalisation" et "informalisation" de l'État-Zaïre ayant entraîné son démantèlement progressif; subordination et exclusion de groupes ethniques dans le pays même, et chez ses voisins (Angola, Burundi, Ouganda, Rwanda) de la région des Grands Lacs; profonds changements dans les rapports des puissances occidentales avec l'Afrique depuis la décennie 1980. Dans la seconde partie, l'auteur s'interroge sur la manière dont ces guerres ont agi sur les processus de changements social et politique. Il procède à un examen critique d'approches aujourd'hui assez répandues appelant à saisir, dans les guerres africaines, le cheminement d'un "système alternatif de profit, de pouvoir et de protection". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**277 Diouf, Mbaye**

Mudimbe et le langage des armes : symbolismes et portée / Mbaye Diouf - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2004), no. 73, p. 75-88.

Le présent article s'interroge sur la question de la guerre dans la fiction de V. Y. Mudimbe. Le héros mudimbien est l'habitant d'une sphère géographique précise à un moment déterminé: le Zaïre (République démocratique du Congo) englué dans les guerres civiles. Tous les ingrédients sont alors réunis (séquelles coloniales, réponses militaires à des questions politiques, sur fonds de tribalisme). Cependant, dans les parcours narratifs des héros, les faits d'armes apparaissent comme des épiphénomènes qui orchestrent leur quête de sens. Ils ne fondent pas les œuvres mais émanent de leurs interrogations premières qui trouvent leur ancrage dans les positions des personnages africains et leurs rapports d'absorption-conservation avec le monde. C'est un jeu de mort (il y a la guerre), mais de vie aussi, plus précisément de survie, car l'exploration intérieure va au-delà, même si l'expérience de la guerre finit souvent mal (Landu et Ya subissent des tortures effroyables, le Ministre et Marie Gertrude seront assassinés à la fin). La guerre est évoquée, ou suggérée, suivant l'itinéraire des personnages, mais c'est pour mieux faire resurgir les véritables préoccupations psychologiques des héros, solitaires, qui occupent alors l'espace textuel de la narration. La fiction de Mudimbe se lit essentiellement au niveau du symbole du "personnage-conférence" qui cristallise en lui toutes les contradictions de l'Africain d'aujourd'hui. L'impossibilité de se trouver une voie harmonieuse rejaillit sur l'écriture en l'assujettissant au désordre des consciences et en la condamnant dans une circularité narrative. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**278 Lagrange, Marc-André**

Intervention humanitaire en zone milicienne: deux expériences congolaises / Marc-André Lagrange - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 147-161.

L'accord de Sun City (2002) a prévu l'établissement en République démocratique du Congo (RDC) d'un gouvernement de transition chargé d'organiser des élections nationales et épaulé dans sa tâche par une mission de maintien de la paix des Nations unies, la MONUC. Néanmoins, le gouvernement de Kinshasa n'administre que très partiellement le territoire de la RDC et l'Est du pays reste encore le lieu d'affrontements entre des groupes armés aux définitions mouvantes. C'est dans cette situation de "ni-guerre ni-paix" que les ONG internationales interviennent dans des conditions difficiles jusque dans les parties les plus reculées de la forêt congolaise et des zones non sécurisées. Pourquoi intervenir, au-delà de l'impératif moral? Quelles sont les raisons qui poussent bailleurs de fonds et ONG internationales à agir dans des espaces sous

contrôle milicien? Cette réflexion prend appui sur l'intervention de l'ONG Première Urgence dans deux zones très éloignées de la Province orientale en RDC, Komanda en Ituri et Opienge dans le territoire de Bafwasende. Les deux cas décrits montrent que, dans cette phase floue appelée "post-conflit", l'intervention est possible mais plus ambiguë qu'en période de conflit ouvert ou de paix. La question reste posée de l'indépendance des ONG, qui en l'espèce sont des rouages de la machine de paix des Nations unies. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**279 Leloup, Bernard**

Le Rwanda et ses voisins : activisme militaire et ambitions régionales / Bernard Leloup - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 71-91 : krt.

Cette étude passe en revue l'évolution récente des relations entre le Rwanda et deux de ses voisins avec lesquels les liens sont particulièrement complexes: la République démocratique du Congo et l'Ouganda. La première partie est consacrée aux rapports rwando-ougandais et plus particulièrement à ceux de Paul Kagame et Yoweri Museveni depuis leur rencontre et leur amitié jusqu'aux premiers signes d'un conflit souvent éludé. Suit un examen approfondi de la "guerre froide" entre le Rwanda et l'Ouganda, du début de l'année 2001 jusqu'à mai 2005. Les tenants et aboutissants de l'implication rwandaise au Congo sont ensuite analysés, avant que soit abordée la question de l'ordre politique régional. La situation préoccupante qui prévaut dans le Kivu fait l'objet de la dernière partie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**280 Luwansangu, Paul**

Le FMI entre le "flexibilisme" des critères quantitatifs et la primauté des critères structurels / Paul Luwansangu et Omer Tshiunza Mbiye" - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 400, p. 549-557 : tab.

Mis en vigueur le 1er avril 2002 en République démocratique du Congo (RDC), le Programme économique du gouvernement (PEG), dont l'exécution devait prendre fin le 31 juillet 2005, vient d'être prorogé jusqu'au 31 mars 2006. Le PEG devait en effet consolider la stabilité du cadre macroéconomique et poursuivre les réformes structurelles afin de renouer avec la croissance et lutter contre la pauvreté. Devant les dérogations que le FMI a autorisées, les auteurs de cet article se demandent si la doctrine du FMI aurait évolué; sinon, comment concilier cette flexibilité avec le fait que la cinquième revue du programme ait été initialement reportée pour cause de dérapages

budgétaire et monétaire? Certes, pour sauver à tout prix le programme, le gouvernement s'est imposé une politique de resserrement momentanée des dépenses publiques. Mais, au regard de la fragilité du contexte politique et du faible ancrage des dirigeants aux principes de bonne gouvernance, rien ne garantit que le cadre macroéconomique ne va plus être soumis à rude épreuve avant l'achèvement du PEG, dès lors que les dérapages budgétaires tendent précisément à être impulsés par des dépenses dites "de sécurité et de souveraineté". Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**281 MacDonald, Christie**

Ethnography, literature, and art in the work of Anne Eisner (Putnam) : making sense of colonial life in the Ituri forest / Christie McDonald - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2004), vol. 35, no. 4, p. 1-16 : foto's.

This paper traces the transformation of ethnology and interpretation in the work of artist Anne Eisner (Putnam) and anthropologist Colin Turnbull. Eisner, who made her home at the edge of the Ituri forest of the former Belgian Congo (now Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC) during the 1940s and 1950 and again in 1957-1958, transcribed two hundred Mbuti Pygmy legends; Turnbull used these legends (in the case studied here, transformed one of them) to map an oppositional world view: the Mbuti Pygmy/Bira villager, forest/village, good mother/bad mother. Eisner looks to crossovers and intersections rather than the polarizations of inclusion and exclusion presented by Turnbull. Her complex view of this society can be understood from her painting and comes out of her own situation as one of the 'mothers', a woman, a Westerner, and a painter. What is at stake is the dialogue between the foreign and the familiar that creates differing interpretations, often blurring the line between observation and its transformation into writing or art. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**282 Monsengwo Pasinya, Laurent**

La transition en RDC: un casse-tête pour tout le monde / Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 400, p. 529-534.

Ce texte est celui d'une conférence donnée au Cercle royal et d'outre-mer à Bruxelles le 9 novembre 2005. Il propose une analyse de la transition politique en République démocratique du Congo qui dure depuis quinze ans et dont nul ne peut dire avec certitude quand elle prendra fin. Il part des constats qui se dégagent de la gestion de l'État congolais, à l'actif et au passif, pour voir dans quelle mesure on pourrait en tirer des leçons pour une sortie de crise et une relance à l'échelle de la nation. La transition politique se caractérise par un déficit de leadership et de communication entre le

gouvernement et le peuple, par les retards dans le brassage de l'armée et l'organisation d'élections ainsi que par l'instabilité à l'Est du pays. L'auteur préconise entre autres la formation d'une armée républicaine capable de dissuasion, pour la protection de l'intégrité territoriale et de la souveraineté nationale, qui permettrait la tenue d'élections crédibles tenues en toute sécurité et en toute neutralité, sur toute l'étendue du territoire national. Il prévoit aussi un rôle à jouer pour la communauté internationale qui doit veiller à empêcher l'infiltration, dans les zones frontalières, de populations non congolaises qui viendraient gonfler l'électorat de l'un ou l'autre candidat. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**283 Ngoma-Binda, P.**

Lutte contre l'impunité pour l'État de droit au-delà de la réconciliation / P. Ngoma-Binda - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 399, p. 453-468.

La question que pose ce texte dans sa première partie est celle de savoir si la République du Congo satisfait aux exigences d'un État de droit. La deuxième partie examine celle de l'impunité: à l'instar de l'Afrique du Sud qui a mis sur pied la Commission Vérité et Réconciliation, la République démocratique du Congo a décidé de créer une institution semblable de façon à consolider l'unité nationale et promouvoir la réconciliation; mais l'impératif de la réconciliation et l'octroi d'une amnistie en vue de la paix ne doivent pas faire oublier le risque de la reconduction du libre cours à l'impunité. En face des craintes et des espoirs, l'auteur se propose d'explicitier la mission, les attributions et les compétences de la Commission, et de montrer le bien-fondé d'un tel mécanisme non juridictionnel de lutte contre l'impunité en dépit du scepticisme qu'il suscite. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**284 Rösler, Michael**

Regenwaldkolonisation als Frontier-Prozess : der Ituri-Wald in Nordost-Kongo (Zaire) 1985-1995 / Michael Rösler - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 3, p. 335-357.

Dieser Beitrag untersucht den Begriff der Frontier hinsichtlich seiner Eignung, Migrationsprozesse an der Siedlungsperipherie tropischer Regenwälder zu beschreiben. Es werden empirische Feldmethoden der Erforschung dynamischer Siedlungsräume erörtert und zu charakteristischen Darstellungsformen der historischen und kulturanthropologischen Frontier-Forschung in Beziehung gesetzt: dem Migrationsepos ('to the region') und der Schauplatzbeschreibung ('within the region'). Mit dem kulturökologischen Konzept der Präadaptation und anhand dreier analytischer Kriterien (den konkurrierenden Gruppen, ihrem Ressourcenverständnis und der Strukturierung von Machtverhältnissen) wird die Frontier-Situation im Ituri-Regenwald im Nordosten der

Demokratischen Republik Kongo (die ehemalige Republik Zaire) untersucht. Die These lautet, dass die Akteure an der Frontier in einem institutionellen Vakuum agieren, das als Funktion des verfallenden zairischen Staates zu sehen ist. Die ökonomischen Interessen der Akteure an der Frontier sind aufgrund ihrer heterogenen regionalen und kulturellen Herkunft uneinheitlich. Sie gleichen sich aber an, da an der Frontier der gemeinsame Wunsch nach Subsistenzsicherheit überwiegt. Auch der einzige global vernetzte Akteur, die örtliche Naturschutzorganisation, muss sich anpassen, da ihr Projekt unfreiwillig zum Angriffsziel informeller ökonomischer Aktivitäten wird. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**285 Saint Moulin, Léon de**

Essai de recensement et perception des élections dans la commune de Ngaba à Kinshasa / Léon de Saint Moulin - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 399, p. 485-506 : tab.

Ce travail de recensement effectué par des étudiants en analyse sociale dans la commune de Ngaba (Kinshasa, République démocratique du Congo) permet de tirer des conclusions sur les caractéristiques de la population recensée (pyramide des âges, état matrimonial, relations de parenté, niveau d'étude, occupation). Les 323 enquêtes se sont déroulées dans le courant du mois de mars et au début avril 2005. On relève en particulier une sous-représentation importante des moins de vingt ans. Les enquêtes permettent également de cerner la perception qu'a la population des élections et des hommes politiques. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**286 Schweiger, Romana**

Der Beitrag des Internationalen Strafgerichtshofes zur Stärkung nationaler Institutionen : Überlegungen anhand der ersten Ermittlungen in Afrika / Romana Schweiger - In: *Stichproben*: (2005), Jg. 5, Nr. 9, p. [67]-88.

Justizielle Aufarbeitung von Menschenrechtsverletzungen wird heute als eine bedeutende Komponente in einem Transitionsprozess anerkannt. Der Internationale Strafgerichtshof (ICC International Criminal Court) kann als ein neutraler Akteur in einem Transitionsprozess wesentlich zur Stärkung nationaler Institutionen, und damit zur Re-Etablierung der Rechtstaatlichkeit in den betroffenen Gebieten beitragen. Im Römischen Statut, der rechtlichen Grundlage des ICCs, werden diese Aufgaben des Gerichtshofes nicht ausdrücklich erwähnt, sie folgen aber aus verschiedenen darin verankerten Prinzipien. Chefankläger des ICC Luis Moreno Ocampo hat bisher in drei Situationen Ermittlungen aufgenommen: in der Demokratischen Republik Kongo, im Norden Ugandas

und in der Darfur-Region des Sudan. Diesen Fallkomplexen ist gemein, dass jahrelange Kriege, nicht nur die einzelnen staatlichen Institutionen zerstörten, sondern, dass sie zum Fehlen effektiver staatlicher Kontrolle führten. Der Erfolg von ICC Ermittlungen wird nicht daran gemessen werden, wie viele Täter er strafrechtlich verfolgte, sondern daran, wie sehr er zur Stabilisierung der Region und damit zur Etablierung eines dauerhaften Friedens beitragen konnte. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Englisch und Deutsch. [Gekürzte Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**287 Tout**

*Tout passe : instantanés populaires et traces du passé à Lubumbashi* / [sous la dir. de] Danielle de Lame et Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2005. - 322 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers africains, ISSN 10219994 ; no. 71) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-7475-9202-2

Cet ouvrage est publié dans le cadre d'un projet de collaboration du Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale en Belgique avec le Musée de Lubumbashi et l'Université de Lubumbashi en République démocratique du Congo. Il présente les résultats d'un projet de recherche assorti d'une démarche de restitution de sa mémoire au public local pour retrouver les traces du passé dans la culture populaire de la ville de Lubumbashi. Les aspects considérés, outre les lieux et la sociabilité, sont la mode et ses pratique, particulièrement les messages véhiculés par les pagnes, les cérémonies du mariage, les rites funéraires, les Églises indépendantes, la culture des jeunes dans les bars-dancings, le catch comme sport et rituel magico-religieux, le théâtre populaire de Mufwankolo. Auteurs: Crispin Bakatuseka, Bundjoko Banyata, Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu, Bogumil Jewsiewicki, Aimé Kakudji, Gabriel Kalaba Mutabusha, Olivier Kahola Tabu, Danielle de Lame, Richard Lubembo Kabeke, Claude Mwilambwe, Alexandre Nawej Kataj, Marcel Ngandu Mutombo, Kizobo O'bweng-Okwess, Angèle Osako. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**288 Tull, Denis M.**

The hidden costs of power-sharing: reproducing insurgent violence in Africa / Denis M. Tull and Andreas Mehler - In: *African Affairs*: (2005), vol. 104, no. 416, p. 375-398.

This article analyses some factors underlying the spread of insurgent violence in Africa. It focuses on the impact external factors have on power struggles on the continent. The first of these is the unsteady support for democracy from Western donors, which has impeded more far-reaching domestic changes in much of Africa. Second are wider

changes in the international setting that dramatically enhanced the international standing of armed movements in the post-1989 period. The article argues that the interplay of both factors has induced would-be leaders to conquer State power by violent rather than non-violent means. This becomes particularly evident in regard to Western efforts to solve violent conflict through power-sharing agreements. The hypothesis is put forward that the institutionalization of this practice for the sake of 'peace', i.e. providing rebels with a share of State power, has important demonstration effects across the continent. It creates an incentive structure would-be leaders can seize upon by embarking on the insurgent path as well. As a result, and irrespective of their effectiveness in any given case, power-sharing agreements may contribute to the reproduction of insurgent violence. The argument is illustrated by the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**289 Vircoulon, Thierry**

L'Ituri ou la guerre au pluriel / Thierry Vircoulon - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 129-146 : krt., tab.

De 1999 à 2004 a eu lieu en République démocratique du Congo dans le district de l'Ituri, bordant les frontières ougandaises et soudanaises, ce que les Ituriens eux-mêmes appellent une "guerre tribale" opposant Lendu et Hema, avec l'appui et l'interférence de forces étrangères plus ou moins visibles. Situé à la périphérie de l'État fantôme de la RDC, qui est perçu comme accapareur et ne parvient pas à imposer son autorité sur cette province rebelle, l'Ituri était un conflit oublié des médias jusqu'en 2003. Il est passé de l'invisibilité à la visibilité médiatique quand des Casques bleus y ont été envoyés pour rétablir un minimum d'ordre. Le conflit iturien est en fait une guerre plurielle, un entrelacs de luttes qui ont fait environ 50 000 morts de 1999 à 2003 et environ dix fois plus de personnes déplacées. À travers les interventions, en 2004, de l'ONG Première urgence à Komanda et Bafwasende en Ituri, cet article s'efforce de présenter la complexité des enjeux et la difficulté des interventions humanitaires en zones sous contrôle milicien. Les lectures par le haut sous-estiment le poids des conflits locaux et préconisent une approche diplomatique ou militaire pour des problèmes qui ne sont ni militaires ni diplomatiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 17-18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]



## EAST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 290 African

*African regional security in the age of globalisation* / ed. by Makumi Mwagiru. - Nairobi : Heinrich Böll Foundation, Regional Office, East and Horn of Africa, 2004. - XVI, 160 p. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 149-150. - Met index, noten.  
ISBN 9966-97725-2

This publication addresses various aspects of the globalization process, especially as they interact with regional security issues in the IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development) region, which covers seven countries in East Africa: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda. The chapters identify the main security challenges in the region and analyse various aspects of regional security, such as political, economic and gender aspects. Other chapters comment critically on the various subregional organizations engaged in security issues, such as the IGAD and the East African Community (EAC). In addition, the book analyses the current peace processes in the Sudan and Somalia. Finally, it suggests a security architecture in the IGAD region and examines the challenges facing its design and implementation. The book is based on a conference on regional security issues in the age of globalization, which was held at the Nairobi Safari Club from 16-18 March 2004. Contributors: John Koech, Samson Lukare Kwaje, P. Godfrey Okoth, Makumi Mwagiru, Eric Masinde, Ludeki Chweya, Patricia Kameri Mbote, Ochieng Kamudhayi, Peter Wanyande, P. Anyang' Nyong'o, Aseggedech Ghirmazion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 291 Democratic

*Democratic transitions in East Africa* / ed. by Paul J. Kaiser, F. Wafula Okumu. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2004. - XIII, 229 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [210]-215. - Met chronologie, index, noten.  
ISBN 0-7546-4278-X

This volume explores the factors that are crucial to the emergence of democratic political systems on the African continent, specifically focusing on Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. It highlights the political challenges facing these countries during this crucial transition period, and provides insights that are applicable to other countries engaged in this process in Africa and beyond. Contributions: Paul J. Kaiser and F. Wafula Okumu: The challenges of democratic transition in East Africa. Thomas Burgess: The history of an

ideal. Dean E. McHenry, Jr: Political parties and party systems. Joshua B. Rubongoya: Political leadership. Stephen Ndegwa and Ryan E. Letourneau: Constitutional reform. Samuel A. Nyanhoga: Civil society. Stephen F. Burgess: Structural adjustment and economic reform. Bruce Heilman and Laurean Ndumbaro: International context. Earl Conteh-Morgan: The crisis of legitimacy, representation, and State hegemony. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**292 East**

*East African popular culture and literature I* [guest ed.: James Ogude and Joyce Nyairo]. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2005. - p. 1-60. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Africa insight, ISSN 02562804 ; vol. 35, no. 2)

This special issue of 'Africa Insight' on popular culture and literature in East Africa covers a wide range of genres ranging from romance literature to music. The authors deal in particular with East African writers of Asian origin (Dan Odhiambo Ojwang), the works of East African Asian writer Moyez Vassanji (Godwin Siundu), masculinity in David Karanja's 'The girl was mine' (Catherine Muhoma), the romance fiction of Kenyan writers Oludhe Macgoye and Genga-Idowu (Colomba Muriungi), the award-winning Kenyan film 'Dangerous Affair' (2002) (Florence Sipalla), the literary journal 'Kwani?' (Dinah Ligaga), and 'Mugiithi' performance, a genre of Gikuyu urban music in Kenya (Maina wa Mutonya). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**293 Hino, Shun'ya**

*Swahili and Fulbe : frontier world of Islam in Africa I* Shun'ya Hino ; ed. by Shimada Yoshihito. - Nagoya : Comparative Studies in Social and Human Sciences, Nagoya University, 2004. - 349 p. : foto's, krt., ill. ; 26 cm. - (African kingdoms collection ; IV) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume contains most of the works by Professor Shyn'ya Hino written in English. Hino belongs to the first generation of Japanese Africanist anthropologists. His studies are mainly situated in the frontier zones of Islam, where Islam and African traditional world encounter each other: the Swahili region of East Africa, the Adamawa region of Cameroon and the Sudan. The publication is divided into two parts: Part I: Swahili Studies 1968-1996 and part 2: Fulbe studies 1984-1992. Contributions: Social stratification of a Swahili town; The costume culture of the Swahili people; Neighborhood groups in African urban society: social relations and Swahili people of Ujiji, a small town of Tanzania, East Africa; Territorial structure of the Swahili concept and social function of the Swahili group; Swahilization, Westernization and nationalization in Tanzania: a

preliminary report on Swahili research; Swahili studies in Japan; Social changes of the Swahili urban society in Tanzania: a case study of Ujiji, 1964-1991; Social relation between towns and villages in Adamawa regional society; Pilgrimage and migration of the West African Muslims: a case study of the Fellata people in the Sudan; Fulbe people in African urban society: a comparative study of Cameroon and the Sudan. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**294 Leloup, Bernard**

Le Rwanda et ses voisins : activisme militaire et ambitions régionales / Bernard Leloup - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 71-91 : krt.

Cette étude passe en revue l'évolution récente des relations entre le Rwanda et deux de ses voisins avec lesquels les liens sont particulièrement complexes: la République démocratique du Congo et l'Ouganda. La première partie est consacrée aux rapports rwando-ougandais et plus particulièrement à ceux de Paul Kagame et Yoweri Museveni depuis leur rencontre et leur amitié jusqu'aux premiers signes d'un conflit souvent éludé. Suit un examen approfondi de la "guerre froide" entre le Rwanda et l'Ouganda, du début de l'année 2001 jusqu'à mai 2005. Les tenants et aboutissants de l'implication rwandaise au Congo sont ensuite analysés, avant que soit abordée la question de l'ordre politique régional. La situation préoccupante qui prévaut dans le Kivu fait l'objet de la dernière partie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

KENYA

**295 Abrahamsen, Rita**

The politics of private security in Kenya / Rita Abrahamsen & Michael C. Williams - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 425-431.

This briefing focuses on private security in Kenya, and especially Nairobi, where private security has become both increasingly indispensable and controversial. As in so many countries where the State is either unable or unwilling to protect its citizens, private security is at the heart of both the maintenance of law and order and the politics of protection. While Kenyans rely extensively on private providers for their day-to-day security needs, the commodification of security simultaneously raises difficult questions about the equality of protection. Presently, the private security sector in Kenya is entirely unregulated, and there is considerable controversy regarding the relationship to the police. The government is currently considering legislation to regulate the sector and has

made attempts to enforce a minimum wage, but judged by its actions to date, the enforcement of any new regulation may leave much to be desired. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**296 Brands, Hal**

Wartime recruiting practices, martial identity and post-World War II demobilization in colonial Kenya / by Hal Brands - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2005), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 103-125.

After World War II, African ex-servicemen in Kenya sought to maintain the socioeconomic gains they had accrued through service in the King's African Rifles (KAR). Looking for middle-class employment and social privileges, they challenged existing relationships within the colonial State. For the most part, veterans did not participate in national politics, believing that their goals could be achieved within the confines of colonial society. The postwar actions of KAR veterans are best explained by an examination of their initial perceptions of colonial military service. Indeed, the social and economic connotations of KAR service, combined with the massive wartime expansion of Kenyan defence forces, created a new class of Africans with distinctive characteristics and interests. These socioeconomic perceptions proved powerful after the war, often informing ex-askari action. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**297 Chweya, Ludeki**

*Control of corruption in Kenya : legal-political dimensions 2001-2004* / ed. by Ben Sihanya ; authors, Ludeki Chweya, John Kithome Tuta, S. Kichamu Akivaga. - Nairobi : Claripress, 2005. - XVIII, 340 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 319-331. - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 9966-91555-9

This book traces and interrogates key developments in the fight against corruption in Kenya in four years (2001-2004) - the two final years of KANU rule and two under the NARC (National Rainbow Coalition) administration. Contributions: Ludeki Chweya: The government anti-corruption programmes, 2001-2004. John Kithome Tuta: Evolution of anti-corruption policy and institutional framework. John Kithome Tuta: Legal framework for control of corruption. S. Kichamu Akivaga: Anti-corruption policies in post-KANU era. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**298 Dellantonio, Johanna**

"In Nairobi I have my house, upcountry I have my home" : Berufstätige Frauen zwischen Land und Stadt in Kenia / Johanna Dellantonio - In: *Stichproben:* (2005), Jg. 5, Nr. 9, p. [3]-36.

Dieser Beitrag untersucht die Migrationserfahrungen berufstätiger Frauen in Nairobi. Der Beitrag basiert auf einer dreimonatigen Forschung, die Oktober 2004 bis Januar 2005 in Nairobi durchgeführt wurde und stellt einen Ausschnitt einer Diplomarbeit zu Land-Stadt Migration von berufstätigen Frauen in Kenia dar. Der Artikel fokussiert im ersten Teil auf die Migrationserfahrungen von Karrierefrauen, die Bedeutung dieser Erfahrungen als Lernprozess, und die Sichtweise auf das Leben in der Stadt beziehungsweise am Land. Ausgehend von der Frage, ob Migrantinnen "stadtorientierter" sind als Migranten konzentriert sich der zweite Teil auf Kontakte zu den Herkunftsregionen, die geprägt sind von Unterstützungsleistungen unterschiedlicher Art, von wechselseitigen Besuchen, und von unterschiedlichen Erwartungen, die die Zurückgebliebenen an die Migrantinnen richten. Im abschließenden Teil wird auf die Beziehung zwischen Migration, beruflicher Karriere und Statusgewinn in der Herkunftsregion wie auch in der Zielregion eingegangen. Mit Blick auf die Ergebnisse der Studie wird resümiert, ob und in welchem Ausmass erfolgreiche Migrantinnen durch einen eventuellen Statusgewinn in der Lage sind, gesellschaftliche Strukturen in der Herkunftsregion zu verändern und insbesondere den Lebensstandard von Frauen und Mädchen zu verbessern. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Englisch. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

**299 Jennings, Christian**

Beyond eponymy: the evidence for Loikop as an ethnonym in nineteenth-century East Africa / Christian Jennings - In: *History in Africa:* (2005), vol. 32, p. 199-220.

During the early 19th century, three missionaries - Johann Ludwig Krapf, Johannes Rebmann and Jakob Erhardt - wrote in detail of an important pastoralist society, called Loikop, that dominated the plains of the Rift Valley (Kenya), and whose divisions included, among others, the rapidly expanding Maasai. The missionaries' documents, written during the 1840s and 1850s, are widely recognized as the earliest documentary evidence for Maasai and Parakuyo history, but they have often been neglected in favour of later written or oral sources, partly because during the course of the 19th century, Maasai expanded dramatically, demolishing and absorbing other Loikop sections. This essay makes the case for restoring the idea of Loikop pastoralists in the narratives of East African history. It argues that Krapf and his contemporaries provided a coherent and convincing picture of Loikop pastoralists during the mid-19th century, one that can

be supported by comparison with other forms of evidence. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**300 Kamau, Caroline**

The global 'order', socioeconomic status and the economics of African identity / Caroline Kamau and Adam Rutland - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. [171]-193 : fig., tab.

Chronic elitism within Africa has created a two-tier milieu in which those Africans who are in a position to take advantage of the global economic system often do so at the expense of other Africans. The authors carried out research on the effects of social class and indicators of individual economic mobility on African identity. 213 Kenyans participated in a questionnaire-based study for structural equation analysis. The main finding was that socioeconomic status (SES) positively predicts individual economic mobility, which then negatively influences African identity concepts, and that the significance of economic concepts for African identity depends on social class. For example, in the high SES group, materialism and cynicism about Africa's future economic global prospects were found to have a negative effect on commitment to the national economy and African identity. The general implication is that anti-group economic behaviour in Africa (e.g. corruption, worker exploitation) is attributable to individual mobility, as well as to intra-national and global economic structures. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**301 Maupeu, Hervé**

La ville dans la chanson kikuyu contemporaine / Hervé Maupeu - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2005), t. 75, fasc. 1, p. 255-292.

La chanson en langue kikuyu au Kenya perçoit majoritairement Nairobi à travers une perception angoissée des relations homme/femme, où la femme citadine serait une menace grave pour l'unité kikuyu car elle empêche l'homme de se réaliser comme adulte fondateur moral d'une famille honorable. Ce discours hégémonique est contesté par une nouvelle génération d'artistes-femmes qui ont récemment intégré la chanson kikuyu et qui interprètent la crise des relations domestiques dans un sens bien différent de celui des hommes. Face à la faillite morale des hommes, les femmes seraient devenues le dernier rempart de l'unité ethnique et, à ce titre, elles demandent que le nationalisme kikuyu leur reconnaisse des droits que leur engagement social leur permet de revendiquer. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**302 Maupeu, Hervé**

Wangari Maathai, femme de paix ou contestataire de choc? / Hervé Maupeu - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 99, p. 131-141.

Cet article présente les différentes étapes de la trajectoire publique de la militante écologiste kenyane Wangari Maathai et explique ses engagements sociopolitiques (associations de femmes, ONG de défense de l'environnement et mouvement, dans les années 1990, en faveur du pluripartisme). Cette analyse insiste sur son implication dans la politique gikuyu et, notamment, dans la renaissance de ce nationalisme ethnique. En resituant ses différents niveaux d'intervention, l'auteur tente d'éclairer des messages complexes, parfois contradictoires, au regard de sa perception de la démocratisation souhaitable des sociétés africaines. Wangari Maathai est une femme d'action qui cherche à mobiliser certains groupes sociaux pour faire évoluer les relations de genre, la stratification sociale, les identités (ethniques, nationales et autres). Elle dispense un discours de libération des néocolonialismes et d'invention de nouvelles identités dont l'article s'efforce de cerner le contenu. En 2004, Wangari Maathai devient la première femme africaine à remporter le prix Nobel de la paix. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 188). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**303 Ogechi, Nathan Oyori**

The language of sex and HIV/AIDS among university students in Kenya / Nathan Oyori Ogechi - In: *Stichproben*: (2005), Jg. 5, Nr. 9, p. [123]-149.

This paper unravels the lexicon and expressions about sex and HIV/AIDS used by university students in Kenya. It argues that in order to effectively run anti-HIV/AIDS campaigns, there is a need to use the lexicon and expressions that the students employ in their discourse on the subject. However, that language must be identified. Based on data that were collected from university students, the paper singles out and discusses the evolution, sustenance and spread of the special lexicon and expressions used by university students in Kenya. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**304 Public**

*Public pension fund management : governance, accountability, and investment policies : proceedings of the Second Public Pension Fund Management Conference, May 2003* / ed. by Alberto R. Musalem, Robert J. Palacios. - Washington, DC : World Bank, 2004. - XXVIII, 287 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met noten.  
ISBN 0-8213-5998-3 pbk. : \$30.00

This publication highlights the key themes and findings of the Second Public Pension Fund Management Conference which was organized by the World Bank in May 2003. It considers issues of governance, accountability, transparency and investment in relation to the management of public sector pension funds. The publication uses a number of case studies to examine a variety of country experiences across regions and between emerging and developed economies, in order to help identify where policies have been successful or have failed. These include examples from Canada, Ireland, Poland, New Zealand, the United States, Norway, Singapore, India and Kenya (Edward Odundo: Supervision of a public pension fund: experience and challenges in Kenya). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**305 Schwartz, Nancy**

Dreaming in color: anti-essentialism in Legio Maria dream narratives / by Nancy Schwartz - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 159-196 : foto.

The author examines dreaming and dream narratives in Legio Maria, sub-Saharan Africa's largest African instituted church with a Roman Catholic background. Most Legios valorize a Black Christ and Black Mary but do so while espousing anti-essentialist attitudes towards racialization of the sacred. The social, cultural and symbolic hybridity of the Joluo or Luo (Kenya), who still form the majority of the membership in this multiethnic, multinational church, has influenced Legios' religious outlook. Legios' views are contrasted with some white and black theologies that take more monochrome, particularistic positions on the colour of the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, Satan, saints, angels and demons. The author discusses how Legios' eclectic altar iconography and dreams interact and influence one another. She demonstrates that Legio Maria's theology of colour has resonances with the perspectives on postmodern humanism and postmodern blackness formulated by scholars like Michel Foucault, Kwame Anthony Appiah, Vincent Anderson and bell hooks. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**306 Siundu, Godwin W.**

Transcending racial/cultural spaces : the power of the woman in Yusuf Dawood's 'The Price of Living' and 'Water under the Bridge' / Godwin W. Siundu - In: *African Identities*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. [203]-213.

This paper interrogates the portrayal of women characters in two novels by Yusuf K. Dawood, a Pakistan-born Kenyan, namely 'The Price of Living' (1983) and 'Water under the Bridge' (1991), against the background of postindependence multiracial Kenya. Positing that Dawood's portrayal of women differs substantially from that of other



authors, the paper engages with notions of group identity and the role of women as disturbing and subverting traditional notions of femininity, cultural and racial purity. This, then, is shown as one way in which women, traditionally viewed as culturally conservative even if by coercion, contribute to the debates on nation-formation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### 307 Special

*Special issue: modern mass media, memory and the popular imagination in Africa* / guest ed.: Liz Gunner. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2005. - 103 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 00020184 ; vol. 64, no. 1 (July 2005)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue is the result of a colloquium held at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, in September 2003. Of particular interest to the participants were questions relating to the relation of popular culture to the social and national imaginary, the place of popular culture in reshaping group memory and identity and the role of the popular as a source of subversion and dissidence. Also important was the role of the media in Africa in the imagining of the modern and in creating specific kinds of modernity. Contributions: African imaginaries and transnational spaces (Liz Gunner) - God rock Africa: thoughts on politics in popular black performance in South Africa (David B. Coplan) - "Zilizopendwa": Kayamba Afrika's use of cover versions, remix and sampling in the (re)membering of Kenya (Joyce Nyairo) - Making memory: stories from 'Staffrider' magazine and "testing" the popular imagination (Irikidzayi Manase) - Confronting and performing power: memory, popular imagination and a "popular" Kenyan newspaper serial (George Ogola) - The globe in the text: towards a transnational history of the book (Isabel Hofmeyr). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 308 Straight, Bilinda

In the belly of history: memory, forgetting, and the hazards of reproduction / Bilinda Straight - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2005), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 83-104 : fig., foto's.

This paper examines the intertwined issues of memory and forgetting, focusing particularly on the question of precisely how, and by what social mechanisms, forgetting is accomplished. The author discusses how collective and individual forms of forgetting are central to Bourdieu's notion of the habitus, commenting that the habitus is a living paradox, foreclosing (unimagined perhaps because unimaginable) possibilities and opening others only when moments of improvised reflection intervene. Moreover, the systems of the habitus enact a forgetting of the strange, the marginal, the in-between,

and even the singular and the autobiographical. The author explores these issues through the juxtaposition of formalized, collective Samburu (Kenyan pastoralists) memory forms and the illicit sexual practices that underworld them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 309 Tackling

*Tackling money laundering in East and Southern Africa : an overview of capacity* / ed. by Charles Goredema. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2004. - XII, 120 p. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series, ISSN 10260412 ; no. 107) - Met noten, samenvatting. ISBN 1-919913-70-X - Vol. 1.

Since 2000, countries in East and southern Africa have become more aware of the threat to economic and political systems posed by the circulation of tainted resources and proceeds of economic crime. This study, the first of a two-volume monograph, deals with efforts to combat money laundering in the area. An overview of factors impacting on the capacity of key sectors of the relevant infrastructure to detect money laundering (Charles Goredema) is followed by case studies on Botswana (Kamogediso Mokongwa), Kenya (George Kegoro), Lesotho (Mokhibo Nomzi Gwintsa) and Malawi (Jai Banda). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## RWANDA

### 310 Genocide

*Genocide in Rwanda : complicity of the churches?* / ed. by Carol Rittner, John K. Roth, Wendy Whitworth. - 1st ed. - St. Paul, MN : Paragon House, 2004. - XIII, 319 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Uitg. in samenw. met Aegis. - Met filmogr., lit. opg., index. - Bibliogr.: p. 293-298. ISBN 1-557-78837-5

This collection of essays provides a variety of perspectives through which to assess the complex questions and issues surrounding the role of the Christian churches, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, during the Rwanda genocide of 1994. Contributions: Hubert G. Locke: Religion and the Rwandan genocide: some preliminary considerations. Roger W. Bowen: Genocide in Rwanda 1994 - an Anglican perspective. Octave Ugirashebuja: The Church and the genocide in Rwanda. Jerry Fowler: The Church and power: responses to genocide and massive human rights abuses in comparative perspective. Charles Petrie: The failure to confront evil - a collective responsibility: a personal reflection. Marie Julianne Farrington: Rwanda - 100 days - 1994: one perspective.

Philippe Gaillard: Memory never forgets miracles. Marie Césarie Mukarwego: The Church and the Rwandan tragedy of 1994: a personal view. Carol Rittner: Genocide and the Church in Rwanda: an interview with Tom O'Hara. Matthias Bjørnlund (et al.): The Christian churches and the construction of a genocidal mentality in Rwanda. Margaret Brearley: The Rwandan genocide and the British religious press - Roman Catholic, Anglican and Baptist. James M. Smith and Carol Rittner: Churches as memorial sites: a photo essay. Léon D. Saur: From Kibeho to Medjugorje: the Catholic Church and ethno-nationalist movements and regimes. Tom Ndahiro: The Church's blind eye to genocide in Rwanda. Martin (François) Neyt: Two convicted Rwandan nuns. David P. Gushee: Why the churches were complicit: confessions of a broken-hearted Christian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## TANZANIA

### **311 Bjerk, Paul**

'Building a new Eden' : Lutheran Church youth choir performances in Tanzania / by Paul Bjerk - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 324-361.

A study of three songs by a Tanzanian youth choir reveals a synthesis of historical and intellectual sources ranging from precolonial social philosophy to Lutheran theology to Nyerere's 'ujamaa' socialism. The Ipogoro Youth Choir, in Iringa, in Tanzania's Southern Highlands, uses the voice granted to them as a church choir to argue for a national ideology that draws on both pre-Christian local concepts and modern government priorities and enfolds them into a new Christian theology in which youth, as youth, have an important responsibility in society. Using the resonant pre-Christian cultural memories, the choir argues for the reestablishment of social structures that were destroyed by the colonial State. In appropriating an active role in shaping Christian ideology, the choir members reinterpret its theology into something wholly new and uniquely Tanzanian. The three songs - the original text and English translation of which are included in the study - were recorded in 2001. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **312 Brennan, James R.**

Democratizing cinema and censorship in Tanzania, 1920-1980 / by James R. Brennan - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2005), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 481-511.

Focusing on the period 1920-1980, this article examines the political processes that emerged with the growth of cinema in colonial and postcolonial Tanzania. It focuses on the cinematograph licensing boards, institutions that served as the image gatekeepers of Tanzania. It situates the significance of censorship beyond a chronicle of the condescension and fears of Europeans - who were afraid that the corrupting influence of Western cinema on 'impressionable' African film goers might undermine the racial boundaries that supported colonial hierarchies - and into a broader framework of struggle for institutional control over cinema itself in the context of the increasing democratization of local and national politics. This struggle over democratizing access to cinema and its censorship broadly mirrors the struggle of African nationalists for political independence but also reveals the contradictions of the censoring nationalist elite and continuities between colonial and postcolonial statecraft in Africa. Finally, the article offers a preliminary sketch of the social and economic history of urban cinemas and cinema going in Tanzania. Particular attention is paid to the sub-imperialist role played by the country's Indian population. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**313 Haram, Liv**

"Eyes have no curtains" : the moral economy of secrecy in managing love affairs among adolescents in northern Tanzania in the time of AIDS / Liv Haram - In: *Africa Today*: (2004/05), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 57-73.

Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork among the Meru of northern Tanzania between 1989 and 2004, the author looks at the way in which the Meru manage their love affairs. She explores the cultural logic of secrecy in sexual life by focusing on how young people manage multiple and concurrent love affairs in a morally acceptable way. This, in turn, facilitates a thriving atmosphere for the spread of infection and disease. AIDS-prevention campaigns have not "simply" placed sexual life on the agenda, but have also made sexual life a public affair. Yet, although people's sexual life and their management of intimate relationships have become increasingly troubled with the AIDS epidemic, the campaigns have made little headway against the epidemic. The author argues that HIV-prevention programmes do not resonate with local practices and principles for managing intimate love affairs, including codes of secrecy, (sexual) "shame", and "respectability". Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**314 Kern, Magdalena**

Cheza salama : play it safe : das Jugendmagazin FEMINA als Medium der HIV/AIDS-Aufklärung in Tansania / Magdalena Kern - In: *Stichproben*: (2005), Jg. 5, Nr. 9, p. [103]-121 : foto.

In Tansania entwickelt sich HIV/AIDS zu einem immer ernster werdenden sozialen Problem. Ende 2003 lebten rund 1,6 Millionen TansanierInnen mit dem HI-Virus, besonders betroffen ist die Jugend des Landes, die dringend Schutz und Aufklärung benötigt. Mit der Jugendzeitschrift FEMINA HIP versuchen AkteurInnen aus verschiedenen Bereichen eine neue Art der Auseinandersetzung mit HIV/AIDS zu etablieren: Mithilfe des "Edutainment"-Konzepts wird gezielt auf die Bedürfnisse junger TansanierInnen eingegangen und die Mischung aus Unterhaltung und Information sorgt dafür, dass die wichtigste Botschaft der Zeitschrift auch ankommt: Cheza salama - Schütze dich, riskiere keine lebensgefährliche Ansteckung. Dieser Artikel untersucht, wie diese Art der Aufklärung aussieht, welche Auswirkung sie auf die tansanischen Jugendlichen hat und ob dieses Konzept erfolgreich ist. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Überarbeitete Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

### **315 Mapunda, Bertram B.B.**

A critical examination of Isaria Kimambo's ideas through time / Bertram B.B. Mapunda - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 269-279.

Isaria Ndelahiyosa Kimambo (1931- ) has served the Department of History of the University of Dar es Salaam and the Historical Association of Tanzania (HAT) for half his lifetime. This paper examines his ideas and publications over time. Although Kimambo's writings cover a wide range of topics, most of his works fall into political history, environmental history and religious history. A review of his early writings reveals that Kimambo had a very focused mission, which was to rewrite the history otherwise distorted by colonial historians before him. Kimambo was fully involved in the paradigmatic discussions on postcolonial historiography held in the Department of History. In the end, he inclined towards environmental history as the best historiography. He continues to be an active historian. A bibliography of Kimambo's works is included. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **316 People's**

*People's representatives : theory and practice of parliamentary democracy in Tanzania* / ed. Rwekaza S. Mukandala, Samuel S. Mushi, Casmir Rubagumya. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2004. - VI, 202 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 9970-02438-8

Full parliamentary democracy did not come quickly or easily to Tanzania. In 1962, the first constitution of Tanzania as an independent republic shifted power from parliament to the executive: specifically to the presidency. In 1965, the interim constitution further

eroded the powers of parliament in favour of a one-party State, controlled by the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). Parliament became little more than a token, rubber-stamping organization. This multi-contributory study traces the development of multiparty democracy in Tanzania from the appointment of the first two chiefs to Tanganyika's colonial Legislative Council in 1945 to the present day. It highlights the struggle for supremacy between parliament and the executive during the period from 1968 to 1992, when parliament began to assert itself as a vibrant multiparty institution. Contributors: R.S. Mukandala, D. Rugaimukamu, S.S. Mushi, K.I. Tambila, C. Gasarasi, A. Liviga, E.T. Mallya, A.E. Chaligha, A. Mhina, B. Killian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**317 Perullo, Alex**

Hooligans and heroes : youth identity and hip-hop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania / Alex Perullo - In: *Africa Today*: (2004/05), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 75-101 : tab.

During the 1990s, the rise in popularity of hip-hop culture in Tanzania brought increased public scrutiny of urban youth due, in part, to preconceived notions of youth culture and rap music. In newspaper articles and public discourses, youth were quickly targeted and labeled hooligans ('wahuni') and often associated with words such as violent, hostile, and disruptive. Youth used music to combat these stereotypes and project images of themselves as creative and empowered individuals in society. In this article, the author examines the ways that youth use rap music to confront stereotypes of young people, and reach the broader listening public through politically and socially relevant lyrics ('ujumbe mkali', "strong messages"). Using transcriptions of lyrics and interviews with artists, the author argues that youth have turned a foreign musical form into a critical medium of social empowerment whereby they are able to create a sense of community among other urban youth, voice their ideas and opinions to a broad listening public, and alter conceptions of youth as hooligans. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**318 Rawlence, Ben**

Briefing: the Zanzibar election / Ben Rawlence - In: *African Affairs*: (2005), vol. 104, no. 416, p. 515-523.

The general elections of October 2005 will be Zanzibar's third election since the return to multiparty politics in 1995. The elections of 1995 and 2000 were disputed and deemed to be not free and fair by international observers. The 2000 elections were cancelled and the rerun was boycotted by the opposition, but the official margin between parties in 1995 was 0.4 percent. This article examines the roots of the tensions on Zanzibar and discusses the chances of free and fair elections in 2005. It also discusses the historic

2001 agreement between the CCM (Chama Cha Mapinduzi) and the CUF (Civic United Front) parties, called 'Muafaka'. This agreement was acclaimed as a pioneering example of home-grown conflict prevention. At the time of writing, the prospect of a free and fair election was unlikely, and the 'muafaka' process designed to put in place the necessary reforms had broken down. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## UGANDA

### 319 Adult

*Adult education in Uganda : growth, development, prospects and challenges* / ed. Anthony Okech. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2004. - XIII, 322 p. ; 21 cm. - (Fountain series in education studies) - Bibliogr.: p. 298-317. - Met index. ISBN 9970-02439-6

This book, published to commemorate fifty years work of the Makerere University Institute of Adult and Continuing Education in Uganda, is a critical review of adult education in Uganda. As well as documenting the history of adult education in Uganda, the book establishes a base for further specialised research, gives an insight into current issues, provides a teaching resource for trainers of adult educators and looks at new developments and challenges. Contributions: Anthony Okech: Introduction: an overview of the field. David Atim and Willy Ngaka: The evolution of adult education in Uganda. Daniel Babikwa: The political economy of adult education in Uganda. Demetrius K. Obbo: Government policy and strategies for adult education in Uganda. George L. Openjuru: The role of civil society in shaping adult education practices in Uganda. Yolamu N. Nsamba: University adult education in Uganda. Patrick K. Kagoda and Anne R. Katahoire: Challenges of developing professional adult educators in Uganda. Anthony Okech: Economics and financing of adult education in Uganda. Jessica N. Aguti: Distance education and open learning. Anthony Okech: Adult literacy efforts. Alice N. Ndidde: Meeting the needs of the marginalised in Uganda. Paulo Wangoola: The Afrikan university adult educator and the challenge of language, education, development and empowerment. Anthony Okech: International partnership and co-operation in adult education. David K. Atim and Anthony Okech: Challenges and prospects of adult education in Uganda. Charles Kabuga: Epilogue: why andragogy? [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 320 Kasfir, Nelson

Guerrillas and civilian participation : the National Resistance Army in Uganda, 1981-86 / Nelson Kasfir - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 271-296.

Guerrilla organizations vary greatly in their relations with civilians living in territories that they control. The National Resistance Army (NRA) in Uganda, which began its guerrilla war against the government in 1981, presents a rare, though not unique, case of a guerrilla group whose commitment to popular support deepened into democratic village management during the course of its civil war. The significant causal factors in deepening this commitment were its ideological conviction, relative military strength, dependence on civilian material assistance, and need for accommodation with civilian preferences in its operational area. It withdrew this commitment when it was under severe military pressure. Military survival was central to NRA calculations, but insufficient to determine its relations to civilians. In those phases of the war when the NRA soldiers were relatively secure, these other factors determined the type of civilian participation the NRA supported. It organized clandestine civilian committees for assistance when it was dependent on civilians. During those periods when it held territory, it held elections for committees which managed their villages without NRA supervision. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**321 Low-Beer, Daniel**

AIDS communications through social networks : catalyst for behaviour changes in Uganda / Daniel Low-Beer and Rand L. Stoneburner - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-13 : ill., graf., krt., tab.

Uganda showed unique patterns of communications through social networks, including a shift from mass and institutional to personal channels, for communicating about AIDS and people with AIDS, through the period 1989 to 1995. This was associated with higher levels of knowing someone with AIDS through social networks and, in turn, positive risk ratios for behaviour change including reducing casual sex and condom use. Youth had distinctively high levels of knowing someone with AIDS in Uganda, suggesting widespread community communication across age groups. Patterns of disclosure, AIDS diagnosis and reporting were influential on social communications about AIDS. The distinctive patterns for communicating through social networks about AIDS and people with AIDS in Uganda appear to work directly at population level rather than in response to clinical interventions and testing and may be important in the uptake of the latter services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**322 Muhumuza, William**

Unfulfilled promises? : NGOs' micro-credit programmes and poverty reduction in Uganda / William Muhumuza - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2005), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 391-416 : tab.



President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) has been pursuing antipoverty strategies from within a neoliberal framework since 1987. These strategies have involved the extension of credit to the poor to engage in income-generating activities and so improve household income and reduce poverty. NGOs have been major players in the delivery of micro-credit to Uganda's poor because of their perceived "comparative advantage" in grassroots development. However, examination of the credit programmes of four NGOs which operate in Mbarara and Mpigi districts - the Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development (ACORD), the Initiative of Small-Scale Industrialists Agency (ISSIA), Feed the Children Uganda (FTCU) and World Vision (WV) - indicates they have many limitations. Notwithstanding the positive innovations and good institutional performance, characterized by high repayment rates in the credit market, the NGO credit programmes did not necessarily translate into meaningful economic empowerment of beneficiaries. This failure is attributed partly to the condescending or top-down approach used by the NGOs' credit programmes, and the fact that stringent loan terms subjected the beneficiaries to perpetual dependency. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**323 Mwenda, Andrew M.**

Patronage politics, donor reforms, and regime consolidation in Uganda / Andrew M. Mwenda and Roger Tangri - In: *African Affairs*: (2005), vol. 104, no. 416, p. 449-467.

Using the State and its resources has constituted a vital form of consolidating power for Africa's rulers. However, donor-sponsored reforms have threatened to curtail the opportunities of African leaders to maintain their regimes in power. Donor reforms introduced under structural adjustment programmes have sought to reduce the size and scope of government as well as to cut State spending and thereby curb the possibilities of State patronage. Reforms have also attempted to contain corruption and improve State governance. In Uganda, however, the relationship between donors and the government has reproduced patronage government. The donors have hailed Uganda as a major case of economic success in Africa. They have provided it with large amounts of financial assistance to support the implementation of reforms. High levels of foreign aid have provided the government with public resources to sustain the patronage basis of the regime. Moreover, in a context where wide discretionary authority was conferred on governing elites in the implementation of reforms, public resources could be used in unaccountable and non-transparent ways to help the government maintain its political dominance. The donors have begun to realize belatedly that they have been propping up a corrupt government in Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**324 Schlichte, Klaus**

Was kommt nach dem Staatszerfall? : die Gewaltordnungen in Uganda seit 1986 / Klaus Schlichte - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2005), Jg. 40, H. 1, p. 83-113 : tab.

Am Beispiel der jüngeren Geschichte Ugandas untersucht dieser Beitrag die Probleme der Staatsbildung unter globalisierten Bedingungen. Nach Jahren des Bürgerkriegs und politischer Instabilität hat dort die National Resistance Army (NRA) 1986 begonnen, staatliche Herrschaft wieder zu errichten. Die These dieses Beitrags ist, dass das Ergebnis dieser Bemühungen selbst unter einer ambitionierten politischen Führung nicht dem ähnelt, was klassische Theorien als Staatlichkeit beschreiben. Die internen Dynamiken unter der äusseren Druck engen den Handlungsraum so ein, dass es zu einer Bifurkation von Sicherheitssystemen kommt. Sicherheit wird entweder kommunalisiert oder kommerzialisiert, und dieser Mechanismus vermindert die Chancen einer Monopolisierung der Gewalt zusätzlich. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**325 Schweiger, Romana**

Der Beitrag des Internationalen Strafgerichtshofes zur Stärkung nationaler Institutionen : Überlegungen anhand der ersten Ermittlungen in Afrika / Romana Schweiger - In: *Stichproben*: (2005), Jg. 5, Nr. 9, p. [67]-88.

Justizielle Aufarbeitung von Menschenrechtsverletzungen wird heute als eine bedeutende Komponente in einem Transitionsprozess anerkannt. Der Internationale Strafgerichtshof (ICC International Criminal Court) kann als ein neutraler Akteur in einem Transitionsprozess wesentlich zur Stärkung nationaler Institutionen, und damit zur Re-Etablierung der Rechtstaatlichkeit in den betroffenen Gebieten beitragen. Im Römischen Statut, der rechtlichen Grundlage des ICCs, werden diese Aufgaben des Gerichtshofes nicht ausdrücklich erwähnt, sie folgen aber aus verschiedenen darin verankerten Prinzipien. Chefankläger des ICC Luis Moreno Ocampo hat bisher in drei Situationen Ermittlungen aufgenommen: in der Demokratischen Republik Kongo, im Norden Ugandas und in der Darfur-Region des Sudan. Diesen Fallkomplexen ist gemein, dass jahrelange Kriege, nicht nur die einzelnen staatlichen Institutionen zerstörten, sondern, dass sie zum Fehlen effektiver staatlicher Kontrolle führten. Der Erfolg von ICC Ermittlungen wird nicht daran gemessen werden, wie viele Täter er strafrechtlich verfolgte, sondern daran, wie sehr er zur Stabilisierung der Region und damit zur Etablierung eines dauerhaften Friedens beitragen konnte. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Englisch und Deutsch. [Gekürzte Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**326 Summers, Carol**

Grandfathers, grandsons, morality, and radical politics in late colonial Buganda / by Carol Summers - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2005), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 427-447.

Under an administration that worked through an alliance between the elite of the Buganda kingdom and a British superstructure (the Protectorate of Uganda), that viewed Baganda as subjects of the 'kabaka' (king of Buganda) and the Protectorate, 'Bataka' activists declared themselves grandparents and grandchildren to proclaim themselves as citizens and active participants in a more democratic polity. In Buganda, the 'bataka', or clans, constituted a hereditary structure that counterbalanced the power of the king and his chiefs. During the 1940s, the name Bataka came to refer to those who sought to reimagine and redirect British and Ganda policies in radical ways. Following definitions of Baganda clan relationships and the meaning of the terms 'grandfather' and 'grandson' (not necessarily biological), the author shows that, when the normative anthropological discussions of grandfather/grandchild relations are juxtaposed to the political rhetoric of the 1940s, Ganda normative ideas of family - rooted in clan and reinforced by ritual and practical webs of connections between grandparents and grandchildren - were active in Ganda radicals' political imagination. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**327 Tuck, Michael W.**

Phoenix from the ashes : rediscovery of the lost Lukiiko archives / Michael W. Tuck, John A. Rowe - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 403-414 : tab.

In 1966, when the kingdom of Buganda (Uganda) came to an end, the historical record of sixty years of Buganda government was destroyed. Recently, however, several years of records (1894-1896; 1901-1909; 1914-1917) from the meetings of the Lukiiko (or Lukiko), the Ganda legislature, have been rediscovered. The Lukiiko not only served as legislature, court of appeal and advisory body, but during the period of these records the Kabaka, the Ganda monarch, was a minor under a regency of officials who were 'ex officio' senior members of the Lukiiko, so the Lukiiko had a great deal of influence in how the kingdom was administered, and how colonial directives were to be carried out. Although the records have their limitations, they are especially useful because they cover such a critical time for Buganda and also lend insight into the professional lives of the regents Apolo Kagwa and Stanislaus Mugwanya, as well as the relationship between the British and the Baganda. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**328 Unpacking**

*Unpacking policy : knowledge, actors and spaces in poverty reduction in Uganda and Nigeria* / ed. Karen Brock, Rosemary McGee, John Gaventa. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, cop. 2004. - XV, 338 p. : fig., krt. ; 21 cm - Omslagtitel: Poverty reduction in Uganda and Nigeria. - Bibliogr.: p. 305-323. - Met bijl., gloss., index, noten.  
ISBN 9970-02428-0 pbk. : \$24,95

This book presents the findings of a research project carried out by a team of researchers based in the UK, Uganda and Nigeria. Using examples from Uganda and Nigeria, it sets out to examine the processes by which policies for poverty reduction are made and implemented, and assesses to what extent policies provide for positive change in the lives of poor people. Contributors: Oga Steve Abah, Karen Brock, John De Coninck, John Gaventa, Yahya Hashim, Rosemary McGee, Jenkeri Z. Okwori, Peter Ozo-Eson, F.O.N. Roberts, Richard Ssewakiryanga, Olusade Taiwo, Judith-Ann Walker. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

GENERAL

**329 Age**

*The age of commodity : water privatization in Southern Africa* / ed. by David A. McDonald and Greg Ruiters. - London [etc.] : Earthscan, 2005. - XV, 303 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 1-8440-7135-9

As globalization and market liberalization march forward unabated the global commons continue to be commodified and privatized at a rapid pace. In this global process, the ownership, sale and supply of water is increasingly a flashpoint for debates and conflict over privatization, and nowhere is the debate more advanced or acute than in southern Africa. This book provides an overview of the debates over water in the region, including a conceptual overview of water 'privatization,' how it relates to human rights, macro-economic policy and international trade agreements. The book then presents case studies of important water privatization initiatives in South Africa, the southern African region (Harare, Lusaka, Namibia), and Ghana, drawing out crucial themes common to water privatization debates around the world including corruption, gender equity and donor conditionalities. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**330 MacDonald, David A.**

(Re)writing xenophobia : understanding press coverage of cross-border migration in southern Africa / David A. McDonald and Sean Jacobs - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2005), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 295-325 : graf., tab.

In a previous article, R. Danso and D. McDonald (2001) reviewed English-language press coverage in South Africa from 1994 to 1998 and argued that reportage and editorial comment on cross-border migration was largely anti-immigrant and unanalytical. The present article updates the previous study to determine what, if any, changes have occurred in South Africa with respect to xenophobia in the press by looking at English-language newspapers from 2000 to 2005 and comparing the results to the former survey. The article also poses a series of hypotheses as to why press coverage in South Africa is xenophobic (or not) and possible future trends. It also expands the analysis to Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and Zambia. The variations across the region indicate that xenophobic press coverage in southern Africa (or its non-xenophobic counterpart) is a highly contextualized phenomenon for which there is no single or universal explanation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**331 Outside**

*Outside the ballot box : preconditions for elections in Southern Africa 2004/5* | ed. by Jeanette Minnie. - Windhoek : Media Institute of Southern Africa, cop. 2004. - 198 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Funded by the Netherlands Institute of Southern Africa (NIZA) and the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS). - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

This collective volume discusses the preconditions for free and fair elections in southern Africa in 2004/2005. Do voters in the SADC region enjoy their universally enshrined rights to freedom of association, freedom of expression and freedom of movement? Are those who take a critical view of government free to hold political meetings? How many citizens are purely engaged in an economic battle for survival, with little energy left to consider political solutions to their plight? What is the degree of literacy, in particular political literacy, in the region? These issues begin to describe preconditions for elections in various SADC countries. Other essential preconditions include the choice of electoral system, the professional administration of elections, and the impartial observation of elections. The articles discuss these issues for the following countries: Angola (Ismael Mateus), Botswana (Zibani Maundeni and Tachilisa Balule), Democratic Republic of Congo (Hamuli Kabarhuza Baudouin), Malawi (Nixon S. Khembo), Mozambique (Joseph Hanlon), Namibia (Phanuel Kaapama), South Africa (Khabele

Matlosa and Sydney Letsholo), and Zimbabwe (Reginald Matchaba-Hove and Andrew Moyse). Introduction by Jeannette Minnie. App.: SADC principles and guidelines governing democratic elections. Principles for election management, monitoring and observation in the SADC region. SADC parliamentary forum: norms and standards for elections in the SADC region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **332 Ringing**

*Ringing up the changes : gender in southern African politics* / ed. by Colleen Lowe Morna ; with a forew. by Gertrude Mongella. - Johannesburg : Gender Links, cop. 2004. - 280 p. : foto's, fig., tab. ; 25 cm - Omslagtitel. - Bibliogr.: p. 279-280. - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 0-620-31559-8

African feminists have long advocated that gender be a central component of governance and development on the continent. This advocacy has gained widespread acceptance and has resulted in the expressed commitment by the African Union to ensure equal representation of women in its governing structures and the advancement of gender-sensitive policies. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has made great strides in furthering the pursuit of gender equity. In 1997, SADC Heads of States signed the Declaration on Gender Development that committed their respective governments to gender mainstreaming, and to the achievement of a target of at least 30 percent women in political and decisionmaking structures by 2005. This book studies the progress made by governments in southern Africa and the impact of these changes. It is based on interviews with 172 politicians in six southern African countries (South Africa, Zambia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles and Namibia). The book concludes that women's equal participation is not just a democratic right, but is critical to more accountable and responsive governance. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **333 Tackling**

*Tackling money laundering in East and Southern Africa : an overview of capacity* / ed. by Charles Goredema. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2004. - XII, 120 p. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series, ISSN 10260412 ; no. 107) - Met noten, samenvatting. ISBN 1-919913-70-X - Vol. 1.

Since 2000, countries in East and southern Africa have become more aware of the threat to economic and political systems posed by the circulation of tainted resources and proceeds of economic crime. This study, the first of a two-volume monograph, deals with efforts to combat money laundering in the area. An overview of factors impacting on the capacity of key sectors of the relevant infrastructure to detect money laundering

(Charles Goredema) is followed by case studies on Botswana (Kamogediso Mokongwa), Kenya (George Kegoro), Lesotho (Mokhibo Nomzi Gwintsa) and Malawi (Jai Banda). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA**

### **MALAWI**

#### **334 Meinhardt, Heiko**

Die Präsidentschafts- und Parlamentswahlen in Malawi : Kontinuität oder Aufbruch? / Heiko Meinhardt - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 3, p. 449-458 : tab.

Am 20. Mai 2004 waren über 5,7 Mio. Wahlberechtigte in Malawi an die Wahlurnen gerufen worden, um in Direktwahlen den Staatspräsidenten und die 193 Abgeordneten zu bestimmen. Es waren die dritten demokratischen Wahlen, die in Malawi stattfanden. Die Wahlen stellten insofern eine Zäsur dar, als dass die Regierungspartei United Democratic Front (UDF) mit einem neuen Präsidentschaftskandidaten antreten musste. Die Frage einer dritten Amtszeit für Präsident Bakili Muluzi (er durfte gemäss der Verfassung nicht wieder antreten) hatte seit Ende 2001 für erhebliche Verwerfungen in der politischen Arena gesorgt. Muluzi hat es vermocht, seinen handverlesenen Nachfolger Bingu wa Mutharika durchzusetzen. Bei der Präsidentschaftswahlen konnte Mutharika sich mit 35,0 Prozent der gültigen Stimmen durchsetzen. Der Regierungswechsel, begründet auf friedlichen und demokratischen Wahlen, ist ein weiterer Meilenstein auf dem Weg zur Konsolidierung der noch fragilen demokratischen Ordnung. Mutharika wird sich im Wesentlichen an seiner Wirtschaftspolitik messen lassen müssen. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

#### **335 Teindas, Nicolas**

L'élection présidentielle de 2004 au Malawi: entre jeux de dupes et ambitions sincères / Nicolas Teindas - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2005), no. 215, p. 163-179.

Le Malawi est considéré à bien des égards comme un anti-modèle en Afrique australe. Il connaît une évolution originale si on la compare à celle des pays de la sous-région australe. Les élections présidentielle et législatives qui s'y sont déroulées en mai 2004 doivent être analysées au prisme de l'histoire particulière de ce pays. Malgré tout, on retrouve en filigrane, comme dans tout pays en phase de consolidation démocratique, les enjeux et les difficultés de la succession au pouvoir dans une configuration institutionnellement démocratique. Dans quelle mesure peut-on parler de

bouleversements, de tournant dans ce Malawi post-transitionnel? Quel crédit accorder à la lutte contre la corruption lancée par le nouveau président malawien, Bingu wa Mutharika? Que dissimulent alors les discours relatifs à la corruption: une démarche sincère ou une stratégie visant à se débarrasser d'adversaires encombrants? Par-delà les rhétoriques de la bonne gouvernance imposées par les instances internationales, il convient de considérer la manière dont le politique est véritablement vécu: toutes proportions gardées, les pratiques de corruption n'ont pas revêtu un caractère malsain dans les systèmes politiques et économiques africains, tant elles étaient considérées comme faisant partie des pratiques normales et acceptées de tous. C'est donc sur le long terme qu'il apparaîtra si les solutions apportées par Mutharika seront bien porteuses de guérison ou bien si elles ne sont que des placebo. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**336 Willms, Dennis G.**

Malawi faith communities responding to HIV/AIDS : preliminary findings of a knowledge translation and participatory-action research (PAR) project / Dennis G. Willms, Maria-Ines Arratia and Patrick Makondesa - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 23-32.

This paper reports on the preliminary findings (year one) of a four-year intervention and participatory-action research (PAR) project in Malawi. Project goals are to enhance the response capacity and effectiveness of faith community (FC) leaders to the problem of HIV/AIDS. Ethnographic interviews with FC leaders were conducted. Intercultural training sessions and theological events were also held using a participatory method called conceptual events. Preliminary results indicate a commitment on the part of faith community leaders to enter into a dialogue with other sectors and faith traditions in addressing the common, critical concern of HIV/AIDS. All FC leaders share a common feeling that they are a small moral voice in this fight against HIV/AIDS, drowned out by a 'big voice' promoting condom use by donors and government. FC leaders are expected to present themselves as having an authoritative voice with respect to protecting the soul, but at the same time are sincerely searching for ways to speak about HIV/AIDS in more practical ways. Condoms become a metaphor for resistance. For example, FC leaders wish to know how the message of condom promotion (a behavioural and technical argument) might be grafted onto what they would posit as a moral message of care, prevention and support. This challenge is made even more complex by the quiet assumption to incorporate the truths of African traditional religion (ATR) in the construction of an ecumenical theology of faith, hope and compassion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]



MOZAMBIQUE

**337 Arnaldo, Carlos**

Ethnicity and marriage patterns in Mozambique / Carlos Arnaldo - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 143-164 : tab.

Marriage in sub-Saharan Africa has been commonly described as early and universal. Yet, its patterns vary across countries and even within countries among different cultural groups. Mozambique is culturally heterogeneous with both patrilineal and matrilineal systems of social organization represented. Using data from the 1997 Census and 1997 Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS), this article examines differentials in marriage patterns among four ethnic groups in Mozambique: Tsonga, Sena/Ndau, Lomwe/Chuwabo, Macua, and Others, a residual group. Multivariate analyses are used to explore whether the reported ethnic differentials in age at first marriage, polygyny and marital dissolution can be attributed to ethnicity or to other characteristics that distinguish the ethnic groups. The findings are consistent with culture-associated differentials. After controlling for the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of women, the differences remain, with the matrilineal ethnic groups (Macua and Lomwe/Chuwabo) having an earlier age at marriage, lower prevalence of polygyny and higher marital dissolution than the patrilineal ethnic groups (Tsonga and Sena/Ndau). Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

**338 Chilundo, Baltazar**

The quality of HIV/AIDS case-detection and case-reporting systems in Mozambique / Baltazar Chilundo, Sundeep Sahay and Johanne Sundby - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 145-155 : fig., foto's, graf., tab.

Despite the importance of surveillance systems for the management of HIV/AIDS prevention and control programmes, there has been limited analysis of the quality of HIV/AIDS case-detection and case-reporting systems. In Mozambique, HIV cases are generally correctly detected despite some unreliable use of test kits beyond their expiry date, uneven distribution of test kits among facilities, frequent disregard for biosafety measures and irregular external quality assessment. Furthermore, HIV/AIDS case reporting is compromised by poor data quality, including underreporting and discrepancies across different reporting channels and organizational levels, as well as a lack of standardized data forms, data items collected and report formats. This analysis of HIV/AIDS surveillance systems in Mozambique - based on research through observation of work practices and interviews carried out in 2003 - leads to the following key

recommendations: a strengthening and standardization of both the case-detection and case-reporting systems at all levels; the regular training of staff at peripheral facilities, to allow for better testing and improved local data analysis, validation and interpretation; the redesign of reporting systems for blood banks, including integration of the AIDS case-reporting subsystems into one; and the use of baseline data as a foundation for more comprehensive analysis across the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**339 Vambe, Maurice Taonezvi**

Fictional depictions of land resistance in southern Africa / Maurice Taonezvi Vambe - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 1, p. [17]-36.

This essay analyses the depiction of land resistance or the struggle over control of land by black people as portrayed in some southern African short stories in English. These stories are drawn from Zimbabwe and Mozambique because these two countries experienced bitter and protracted wars of liberation, with the issue of land at the centre of those struggles. The first part of the essay argues that land resistance, which took the form of the peasant option in the colonial context, demonstrates African agency and is a precursor of renewed efforts at land reform in Zimbabwe today. This is illustrated by short stories from Bernardo Luis Honwana's 'We killed Mangy-Dog & other Mozambique stories' (1969) and David Mungoshi's story 'Seventy-five bags' that appears in the collection 'The sound of snapping wires: a selection of Zimbabwean short stories' (ed. T.O. McLoughlin, 1990). The second part of the essay analyses Stanley Nyamfukudza's story 'Settlers' (1990), Memory Chirere's 'Maize' (2003), and Alexander Kanengoni's 'The ugly reflection in the mirror' (2003), which depict the exhilaration of the black peasantry in Zimbabwe who benefited from the post-1980 land reform that stepped up a gear in 2000. Part three focuses on the anthology 'Exploding the myths about Zimbabwe's land issue; the budding writers' perspective' (ed. Dudziro Nhengu, 2004) and Musaemura Zimunya's story 'The slashers' (1993), which portray Africans grappling with the socioeconomic and political contradictions that arise in their resistance aimed at controlling land after independence. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

**340 Burnell, Peter J.**

From low-conflict polity to democratic civil peace : explaining Zambian exceptionalism / Peter J. Burnell - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 107-133.

Between 1981 and 1996 nearly half of Africa's States experienced episodes of violent conflict between government and opposition groups. One of the exceptions was Zambia. This paper seeks to explain this. After an exposé on theoretical explanations, the paper deals with the periods of the First, Second and Third Republics, since Zambia's three republican eras do not constitute a static experience. In the First Republic, the gaining of independence by peaceful political means combined with a promising economic outlook. Subsequently, Kaunda's alarm over growing group tensions orchestrated by rivals competing for power led to the prohibition of multiparty competition and an increasing concentration of political power. The Second Republic effectively contained conflict by regulating political competition within the arena of the single party, while continuing to encourage national unity. In the 1990s, the modest record of democratic politics monitored by foreign donors, who loaded the incentive structure against violent political initiatives, has helped engender a kind of democratic domestic peace. One constant force beneficial to peace, however, dates from the years before independence. This is Zambians' socialization into a culture whose character is well represented by Kaunda's stricture never to 'disinfect violence'. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**341 Englebert, Pierre**

Compliance and defiance to national integration in Barotseland and Casamance / Pierre Englebert - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2005), Jg. 40, H. 1, p. 29-59.

What determines whether peripheral regions in Africa comply with the national integration project? Why do some regional elites, outside the core "fusion of elites", willingly partake in the State while others promote separate paths for their communities? This paper suggests some answers, based on a comparison between Barotseland - where the Lozi leadership has chosen not to challenge the Zambian project - and Casamance - where local particularism has resulted in active separatist defiance towards the Senegalese State among many Diola elites. It argues that the contrast between the two regions is more apparent than real, and that elites in both cases strive for access to the local benefits of sovereign statehood. Provided they can use the postcolonial State in their local strategies of domination and access to resources, regional elites are unlikely to challenge it, even if they are kept at a distance from resource-sharing arrangements at the national level. A broader model of African State formation, including the benefits of sovereignty for local elites, is needed to make sense of the resilience of African States and of the compliance of loser groups with their authority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

**342 Hansen, Karen Tranberg**

Getting stuck in the compound : some odds against social adulthood in Lusaka, Zambia / Karen Tranberg Hansen - In: *Africa Today*: (2004/05), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 3-16.

The young people on whose everyday experiences in Lusaka (Zambia) in 2001-2002 this article draws come from three different socioeconomic groupings: very poor, middle income, and rich. They are living in an urban setting where space and opportunity have changed in many ways since their parents were young. Focusing on urban space and mobility in relation to gender, the article discusses structural transformations of the city and their ramifications for young women and men. Young people's reactions depend on their socioeconomic location and the kinds of skills and resources they draw from within households and society. Most young people experience urban life simultaneously as exclusion and inclusion. These processes intersect their sociospatial experiences, fueling contradictions between their livelihoods and desires, and shaping what may be new meanings of youth. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**343 Makondo, Francina N. Simataa**

An assessment of the sustainability of information technology at the University of Zambia library / Francina N. Simataa Makondo and Shadrack Katuu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 109-123 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the extent to which the University of Zambia (UNZA) Library has addressed information technology (IT) sustainability challenges. This is done with a view to establishing a feasible IT sustainability model approach that can be adopted by the library. In this case study, multiple sources, including document review, semi-structured interviews and questionnaires, were used to collect data from students, lecturers, librarians, computer centre management and a donor representative. The findings show that most IT facilities in the library were not functioning. This was attributed to such factors as poor funding, lack of support from the university administration, and shortage of staff. The study recommends setting up an automation committee, with a national information policy, and a strategy to reallocate funds to support hardware and software upgrades. The authors conclude that the problem of sustainability of IT is an issue that requires concerted effort by ensuring efficient and effective resource allocation, organizational responsibility and commitment, appropriately scaled technology, cooperation and genuine assistance from donor agencies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**344 Simalelo**

The Simalelo Peer Education Programme for HIV prevention : a qualitative process evaluation of a project in Zambia / Alexander Molassiotis... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 183-190 : tab.

The Peer Education Project is a new programme run by local people in the villages and towns of two districts in southern Zambia under the auspices of a non-governmental organization (NGO), the Simalelo AIDS Peer Education Programme (SAPEP). The programme, which started at the end of 2002, aims at empowering local people with knowledge of HIV prevention. This is accomplished by mobilizing people with recreational activities. Anti-AIDS clubs are set up with a focus on specific activities. The present paper evaluates the programme in relation to changes in behaviour, the effects of the programme on the community and the dynamics of peer health promotion. It uses a qualitative methodology employing focus groups in order to collect and synthesize the perspectives of anti-AIDS club members and peer educators. Key findings indicate that the programme has an impact on participants' attitudes to HIV/AIDS as well as on lifestyle and behaviour, both in relation to sexual practices and cultural norms. Knowledge about HIV prevention is substantial and clear. Most importantly, the findings suggest that the success of the programme is related to the fact that it brings the community together to fight AIDS. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

**345 Boehmer, Elleke**

Beside the West : postcolonial women writers, the nation, and the globalised world / Elleke Boehmer - In: *African Identities*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. [173]-188.

The essay examines two recent postcolonial women writers' delicate negotiations of definitions of the body, home and national identity, in relation to the transnational forces of war and the market which impinge on national integrity and loyalty. Via readings of work by the Zimbabwean Yvonne Vera and the Indian writer Arundhati Roy, the essay suggests that, contrary to current definitions of the postcolonial novel, women writers might in fact be seeking to reclaim the conflicted space of the nation as a refuge in a globalized world. Particular attention is given to the emblemization of the nation as a women's space, and as a woman. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**346 Bracking, Sarah**

Development denied: autocratic militarism in post-election Zimbabwe / Sarah Bracking - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 341-357.

This article examines the recent ideological position of 'Vote for Development' which the ZANU-PF government in Zimbabwe pursued during the election campaign of March 2005, and the brief period of freer expression that accompanied the campaign. This strategy of power, the willingness to seemingly embrace democratic process, is then compared with the postelection situation in Zimbabwe, where despite having entrenched themselves in government, the ZANU-PF leadership is conducting a campaign to destroy the infrastructural, physical, economic and social assets of the urban poor. The article reviews the 'Operation Restore Order' against informal traders, and the 'Operation Murambatsvina' ('Operation Clear Away the Trash' - or grime, rubbish, filth) of 25 May to early July 2005 against people's homes. It concludes that the current destruction of the livelihoods, homes and sometimes lives of the urban poor is part of a longer running turn to authoritarianism by ZANU-PF, the election experience notwithstanding. It also argues that this authoritarianism is a default mode of an anti-developmental, spoils-based political economy, which is partly conditioned by international isolation and illiquidity: excluded by the international financial institutions from access to hard currency, and initially dissembled by structural adjustment, the elite pursues a zero-sum extractive form of accumulation against its own citizens. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**347 Chitando, Ezra**

Studying African Judaism: some methodological challenges / Ezra Chitando - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2005), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 55-74.

The academic study of religion needs to strike a fine balance between theoretical reflections and ethnography. This article provides some methodological reflections emerging from the author's fieldwork on African Judaism in Zimbabwe. It describes the challenges of studying an African community that understands itself as Jewish and draws attention to the truth question in the study of religion, showing that many people have questioned the possibility of African Judaism. It highlights the insider/outsider problem in the study of religion and reflects on the author's status as a black African seeking to understand African Judaism. It also discusses the challenges surrounding the classification of African Judaism as an African Independent Church (AIC) or as a new religious movement. In conclusion, the paper maintains that fieldwork remains central to the study of religion in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**348 Chitando, Ezra**

VaJudha (African Jews) in Harare : expressing contested identities in tight spaces / Ezra Chitando - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 135-155.

This paper examines how VaJudha (African Jews) in Harare, Zimbabwe, express their African Jewish identity in a cosmopolitan setting. First, the paper provides a brief review of the literature relating to African Jewish communities in Africa. Next, it outlines the central beliefs and practices of the VaJudha community in Harare, and reviews their responses to pressing socioeconomic challenges. The paper concludes that VaJudha in Harare seek to create a synthesis between diverse ancient Jewish and African religious beliefs and practices within the strictures provided by contemporary urban space. The paper is based on fieldwork carried out between 2002 and 2004 by way of interviews and an analysis of VaJudha contributions to interfaith dialogue on television and radio debates. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**349 Goebel, Allison**

Is Zimbabwe the future of South Africa? : the implications for land reform in southern Africa / Allison Goebel - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2005), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 345-370 : tab.

In both South Africa and Zimbabwe a history of race-based colonial land dispossession led to the domination of white commercial farmers and rural underdevelopment and impoverishment of black Africans. In both countries, the question of land reform emerged in the postindependence contexts, linked to the dual challenges of redistributive justice and economic development. The dramatic events in Zimbabwe since 2000, involving massive and often violent land occupations of white-owned commercial farms, have sparked concern about developments in South Africa. Despite many structural similarities, however, other factors suggest that South Africa is unlikely to face a Zimbabwean-type future on the land question. These include the minor economic role of agriculture, agro-ecological limitations, the uncertain benefits for rural people of land reform, and South Africa's sensitivity to international approval. As a result, the South African government is downplaying the land question. Bibliogr, notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**350 Kusvika**

'Kusvika taparadzani swa nerufu' (until death do us part) / N. Spark-du Preez... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 81-91 : fig., graf., tab.

A cross-sectional study of 7,667 non-virgins between 15 and 54 years of age was carried out to assess the protective effect of marriage against HIV acquisition in a rural population in Zimbabwe, whilst taking into account gender differentials in risk factors for seroconversion. Persons in stable first marriages and long-term consensual cohabiting unions had higher odds of HIV infection than never-married people but a lower risk than those who had been divorced or widowed, even after adjusting for known confounders and significant risk factors for infection. Partner-related risk factors appear to play a more pivotal role in determining HIV prevalence in females than for males, for whom personal sexual behaviour risk factors are more dominant. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**351 Muhwava, William**

Condom use within marriage and consensual unions in the era of HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe / William Muhwava - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 119-141 : tab.

This paper examines condom use within stable unions like marriage and consensual unions in Zimbabwe. The data, from the 1999 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) for four selected urban and rural areas in Matebeleland South and Mashonaland East provinces, show that condoms are used by less than 6 percent of married couples in sub-Saharan Africa. The paper examines the determinants of condom use with spouse or regular partner among 1936 individuals in Zimbabwe. Only 38 percent of the respondents reported using condoms consistently or occasionally with regular partners. There is little discussion about condoms in stable unions as only a fifth reported that they regularly talk about condoms with their spouses or partners. Couples who frequently discuss condoms are likely to be using them. The main barrier to discussing condoms is mistrust. Some qualitative research was done using focus group discussions. In these discussions, it was noted that bringing the subject of condoms to a partner might result in dire consequences like divorce, abandonment or physical abuse, and that people with negative perceptions about condoms are less likely to use them. The results also show that condoms are less likely to be used as a method of family planning, despite the fact that Zimbabwe has a high contraceptive prevalence rate. Furthermore, women are more likely to have favourable attitudes about condoms and would like to use them, but the main barrier is their partners. Men are more likely to have a negative influence on condom use. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]



**352 Ranga, Dick**

The migration effects of the economic structural adjustment programme on a rural community in Zimbabwe / Dick Ranga - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 165-185 : tab.

This paper examines factors influencing long-distance migration during a period of economic reforms, from Nyamaropa Communal Area in Nyanga district of Manicaland Province in eastern Zimbabwe, to various intra-country destinations. The economic reforms were implemented in phases and the study is particularly concerned with the effects of the first phase, the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP, 1991-1995). Primary data were collected using a household questionnaire between 1998 and 2000 and captured both pre and post-ESAP periods. However, it was not easy to separate the effects of ESAP and other events. This limitation is relevant in the case of Zimbabwe because there was a severe countrywide drought between 1992-1993, just after ESAP started in 1991. Data analysis involved both bivariate and multivariate procedures and results indicated that higher levels of education, singleness, and having off-farm income were all less associated with long-distance migration. This is contrary to findings of distance decay studies, which suggest a greater frictional effect of distance on the less educated and married individuals, particularly in the case of labour migration. The study, however, focussed not only on labour migration, but on all mobility patterns. Two types of migrants emerged: women accompanied by children moving long distance to join their husbands in Harare and short-distance migrants involved in casual work. The latter were not the effect of drought but of ESAP's economic hardships. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**353 Schäfer, Rita**

Haushaltsdynamiken in Zimbabwe und Namibia / Rita Schäfer - In: *Stichproben*: (2004), Jg. 4, Nr. 7, S. 5-24.

Die komplexen und rapiden Transformationsprozesse im südlichen Afrika fordern die Forschung heraus, ihre Analysekatoren zu überdenken. Das betrifft vor allem etablierte Modelle von Familie und Verwandtschaft, mit denen sich die dynamischen Lebenszusammenhänge und die heutigen wirtschaftlichen Strategien nicht mehr erfassen lassen. Auslöser ist keineswegs nur die Wanderarbeit der Männer, die seit Generationen die Sozialstrukturen prägt und das Geschlechter- und Generationenverhältnis grundlegend verändert hat. In jüngster Zeit hat auch HIV/AIDS die Problemkomplexität drastisch verschärft. Um die vielfältigen Ansätze zur sozialen und ökonomischen Neuorganisation zu erfassen, muss eine Auseinandersetzung mit

den variablen und heterogenen Haushaltsdynamiken stattfinden. So zielt dieser Beitrag darauf ab, durch die Gegenüberstellung ländlicher Haushalte in Zimbabwe und Namibia Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede in der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung zu erfassen. Ausgehend von einer akteursorientierten Perspektive sind Gender und Alter die zentralen Analysekatoren. Bibliogr., Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**354 Spierenburg, Marja**

Spirits and land reforms : conflicts about land in Dande, northern Zimbabwe / by Marja Spierenburg - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 197-231.

Despite its present support for the invasion of (mainly white-owned) commercial farms and emphasis on 'fast-track resettlement', most interventions by the post-independence government of Zimbabwe in agriculture aimed to confine African farmers to the communal areas. In Dande, northern Zimbabwe, a land reform programme was introduced in 1987 that sought to 'rationalize' local land use practices and render them more efficient. Such reforms were deemed necessary to reduce the pressure on commercial farms. This article describes how the reforms caused 'Mhondoro' mediums in Dande to challenge the authority of the State over land, thereby referring to the role they and their spirits played in the struggle for independence. Pressure on the mediums to revoke their criticism resulted in a complex process in which adherents challenged the reputation of mediums who were not steadfast in their resistance to the reforms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**355 Vambe, Maurice Taonezvi**

Fictional depictions of land resistance in southern Africa / Maurice Taonezvi Vambe - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 1, p. [17]-36.

This essay analyses the depiction of land resistance or the struggle over control of land by black people as portrayed in some southern African short stories in English. These stories are drawn from Zimbabwe and Mozambique because these two countries experienced bitter and protracted wars of liberation, with the issue of land at the centre of those struggles. The first part of the essay argues that land resistance, which took the form of the peasant option in the colonial context, demonstrates African agency and is a precursor of renewed efforts at land reform in Zimbabwe today. This is illustrated by short stories from Bernardo Luis Honwana's 'We killed Mangy-Dog & other Mozambique stories' (1969) and David Mungoshi's story 'Seventy-five bags' that appears in the collection 'The sound of snapping wires: a selection of Zimbabwean short stories' (ed.

T.O. McLoughlin, 1990). The second part of the essay analyses Stanley Nyamfukudza's story 'Settlers' (1990), Memory Chirere's 'Maize' (2003), and Alexander Kanengoni's 'The ugly reflection in the mirror' (2003), which depict the exhilaration of the black peasantry in Zimbabwe who benefited from the post-1980 land reform that stepped up a gear in 2000. Part three focuses on the anthology 'Exploding the myths about Zimbabwe's land issue; the budding writers' perspective' (ed. Dudziro Nhengu, 2004) and Musaemura Zimunya's story 'The slashers' (1993), which portray Africans grappling with the socioeconomic and political contradictions that arise in their resistance aimed at controlling land after independence. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### **356 Amerom, Marloes van**

Peace parks in Southern Africa: bringers of an African Renaissance? / Marloes van Amerom and Bram Büscher - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 159-182 : tab.

The pursuit of an African Renaissance has become an important aspect of regional cooperation between South Africa and its neighbours. Transfrontier conservation areas, or 'Peace Parks' as they are popularly called, have been identified as key instruments to promote the African Renaissance dream, and are increasingly advocated and justified on this basis. By fostering joint conservation (and tourism) development in Southern Africa's marginalized border regions, Peace Parks are claimed to further international peace, regional cooperation and poverty reduction. This article critically explores this assumption. Using the joint South African-Mozambican-Zimbabwean Great Limpopo Park as a case study, it argues that in reality the creation of Peace Parks hardly stimulates and possibly even undermines the realization of the African Renaissance ideals of regional cooperation, emancipation, cultural reaffirmation, sustainable economic development and democratization. So far, their achievement has been severely hindered by domination of national interests, insufficient community consultation, and sensitive border issues such as the illegal flows of goods and migrants between South Africa and neighbouring countries. Furthermore, exacerbation of inter-State differences induced by power imbalances in the region, and harmonization of land use and legal systems across boundaries, are increasingly becoming sources of conflict and controversy. Some of these problems are so severe that they might eventually even

undermine support for African Renaissance as a whole. Utmost care is thus required to optimally use the chances that Peace Parks do offer in furthering an African Renaissance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**357 Clasquin, Michel**

Religious studies in South(ern) Africa : an overview / Michel Clasquin - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2005), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 5-22.

By the end of 2003, the merger of universities and other tertiary educational institutions stood to reshape the study of religion in South Africa, which has made the position of smaller disciplines, such as religious studies, quite precarious. Following a discussion of previous overviews of the state of religious studies in South Africa, this paper charts the current state of religious studies in the country and some of its neighbours, mainly in terms of tuition but also with some reference to research, in this way providing a static view of the discipline as it stands before the developments from 2004 onwards. Also, it extrapolates possible future developments. Attention is paid to religious studies at, amongst others, the University of Cape Town (UCT), the University of Durban-Westville (UDW), the University of South Africa (Unisa), the University of the Free State, the University of Venda for Science and Technology, the University of Botswana and the University of Namibia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**358 From**

*From local processes to global forces* / Centre for Civil Society. - Durban : University of Kwazulu-Natal, 2005. - VI, 192 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Research reports ; 2005, vol. 1) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume contains six research reports of the Centre for Civil Society (Durban, South Africa). The Centre was established at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in July 2001, with the mission of promoting the study of civil society as a legitimate, flourishing area of scholarly activity. The research reports published here are: Research Report no. 27: Gillian Hart: Denaturalising dispossession: critical ethnography in the age of resurgent imperialism. Research Report no. 28: Prishani Naidoo and Ahmed Veriava: Remembering movements: trade unions and new social movements in neoliberal South Africa. Research Report no. 29: Mandisa Mbali: The Treatment Action Campaign and the history of right-based, patient-driven HIV/AIDS activism in South Africa. Research Report no. 30: Sharad Chari: Political work: the holy spirit and the labours of activism in the shadows of Durban's refineries. Research Report no. 31: Zoë Wilson: Wishful thinking, wilful blindness and artful amnesia: power and the UNDP's promotion of

democracy in Botswana, Namibia and Tanzania. Research Report no. 32: Michael Neocosmos: Re-thinking politics today: elements of a critique of political liberalism in Southern Africa. All research reports are available for free download from the Centre's website at <http://www.nu.ac.za/ccs/>. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**359 Olver, Thomas**

Introduction: African shores and transatlantic interlocutions / Thomas Olver and Stephan Meyer - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 1-17.

There is a puzzling tension between the broadening of Paul Gilroy's scholarship from black culture in Britain to the black Atlantic and then to a postracial cosmopolitan world, and the comparatively low level of engagement with his ideas in southern African literary studies, particularly as practised by southern Africans themselves. This paper attempts to explain and correct this sparseness of southern African participation in critical reflection on black Atlantic interlocutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**BOTSWANA**

**360 Klaits, Frederick**

The widow in blue: blood and the morality of remembering in Botswana's time of AIDS / Frederick Klaits - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2005), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 46-62.

Popular talk and silence about AIDS in Botswana have been shaped by survivors' efforts to manage the ways in which they remember relationships arising from procreation. The emotional force of death induces the immediately bereaved and wider communities of survivors to recollect who has shared blood with whom through sexual intercourse. Such acts of remembering may have decisive repercussions on relations of kinship, marriage and mutual support. For Botswana, 'remembering' is a form of acting as well as feeling, possessing a capacity to shape moral conduct for the long term. In the context of death, local debates about what and how to remember reflect contested endeavours to make relations based on blood persist beyond a person's passing. Focusing on a particular set of local perspectives on the morality of remembering, the article shows that members of an Apostolic church in Gaborone encourage one another to remember in a manner reflecting distinctive methods of maintaining relations of kinship and care. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**361 Livingston, Julie**

AIDS as chronic illness : epidemiological transition and health care in south-eastern Botswana / Julie Livingston - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 15-22.

People in southeastern Botswana in the late 1990s experience the AIDS epidemic as part of a recent epidemiological transition in which rates of chronic debilitating illness have risen, even as the degree of acute infectious disease has fallen (HIV/AIDS aside). Whereas international health programmes and practitioners focus on AIDS as an acute, lethal, infectious disease, patients and care-givers experience AIDS as a set of chronic, degenerative (and deadly) conditions. This is true whether or not patients know or acknowledge their HIV status. Neither the national health system nor the Tswana medical sector ('bongaka') cope well with the particular issues that chronic illnesses present. Thus, the epidemiological context of the AIDS epidemic in Botswana is critical to understanding uneven patient confidence in a comparatively robust health system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**362 Nfila, Reason Baathuli**

Academic library-supplier relationship: the experience of supplier selection and evaluation at the University of Botswana Library / Reason Baathuli Nfila - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2004), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 125-138.

The partnership between an academic library and book suppliers is crucial for the timely and correct delivery of materials for use by customers. This article describes the relationship that exists between the University of Botswana Library (UBL) and its book suppliers. The process of supplier selection and evaluation used by the UBL is described, paying attention to criteria such as the existence of automation, communication and service, delivery of materials, reports and cancellations, invoicing and payment, damaged and duplicate materials, and accuracy of orders. The article suggests areas where there is a need for improvement to ensure effective measurement of supplier performance and evaluation as a means to enhance delivery of quality service to customers. Although the article describes the library-supplier relationship or partnership, it confines itself to book supply rather than serials or periodicals supply. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**363 Taylor, Ian**

Le Botswana face à la montée d l'autoritarisme / Ian Taylor - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 99, p. 116-129.

Le Botswana est généralement présenté comme un "modèle de réussite" et de "prospérité" en Afrique. Pourtant, à examiner la réalité des dynamiques de la politique du pays, en particulier sa démocratie célébrée et son engagement proclamé en faveur de la liberté d'expression, une toute autre image apparaît. Des indices alarmants révèlent la direction autocratique que prend le régime en place. La marche vers l'autoritarisme s'accompagne d'une intolérance envers les peuples autochtones, les Bushmen et les San. L'expulsion, en mai 2005, d'un professeur d'université, Kenneth Good, qui avait exprimé quelque inquiétude quant à l'intransigeance de l'élite au pouvoir envers la critique, en atteste. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 188). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## LESOTHO

### **364 Rakotsoane, Frances C.L.**

The impact of African holistic cosmology on land issues : a southern African case / Frances C.L. Rakotsoane - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2005), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 5-15.

Experience shows that Africans are often opposed to land-related projects which include resettlement as one of their concomitant effects. One project that has recently met this kind of opposition from some of the local people, in Lesotho, is the Lesotho Highlands Water Project - a project aimed at harnessing the water resources of the Highlands of Lesotho to the mutual benefit of both Lesotho and South Africa. This paper looks at what underlies such opposition. It argues that underlying the Basotho's refusal to be resettled is the fact that, for Africans, there is more to land than appears on the surface. It explains this in terms of African holistic cosmology and argues that the Basotho's veneration of their ancestors' graveyards, the dependence of the living on their ancestors for their material welfare, and the Basotho's cultic functionaries' mystical identification with some aspects of nature, all of which give spiritual value to the land, are the source of the problem. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## NAMIBIA

### **365 Botha, Christo**

People and the environment in colonial Namibia / Christo Botha - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2005), no. 52, p. 170-190.

The point of departure for understanding Namibia's environmental history during the colonial period is to appreciate that it was pervaded by European perceptions of toil to tame a hostile landscape. Virtually absent was an awareness of the 'indigenous impacts' and signs of 'non-European occupation'. A second feature of this history is that Namibia largely lacked the environmental activism and growing expertise encountered in British overseas territories, including South Africa. Furthermore, the environmental history of colonial Namibia is less about study of the natural environment and appropriate responses than about political management. Following brief sections on 19th-century Namibia, the German period (1884-1915), and the South African era (1920-1950), the bulk of this article addresses the modern era (1950-1990). For this period, it discusses the failure of soil conservation schemes; the 'uneasy marriage' between game conservation, tourism and parks; the absence of government interventionist policies with respect to black farming communities and African reserves; the exclusion of Africans from game reserves and their wildlife resources; and explanations for the failure of colonial environmental policies. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**366 Gordon, Robert J.**

The battle for the bioscope in Namibia / Robert J. Gordon - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 1, p. [37]-50 : tab.

The direct and indirect moral regulation of its citizens, subjects and denizens is one of the key - albeit under-acknowledged - activities of States, especially in Africa. Using Namibia, a former German colony and then a League of Nations mandate as a case study, the author of this paper examines what the administration regarded as the most potent medium for influencing peoples' behaviour, namely film or motion pictures. Of all the so-called mass media, film was held to have the greatest capacity to impact people's values. Censorship was strongly nuanced in terms of age, gender and race and, with hindsight, was draconian. While appearing exceptional it was very clearly part of an emergent international system of moral regulation with a nexus in the League of Nations. Part of the problem from a colonial perspective was that Europeans believed that by allowing the colonized to view the back regions of European behaviour, it would undermine white prestige and this caused a moral panic. Ironically, despite the almost magical value attributed to cinema, its use for development and moral upliftment was relatively minor. The more intriguing question is why settlers were so intrigued by the impact of the cinema. Part of the answer is that the censors' certificate at the start of the film show was a ritual imprimatur signifying that they were in control of technology and reinforced and inscribed population categories. Each certificate in turn served to amplify



the need for more censorship in order to maintain the settler fantasy world of a stable social situation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**367 Gordon, Rob**

Not quite cricket: 'Civilization on trial in South Africa' : a note on the first "protest film" made in southern Africa / Rob Gordon - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 457-466.

This paper provides brief background information on 'Civilization on trial in South Africa', a 24-minute black and white film shot by Reverend Michael Scott in the second half of the 1940s, with the aim of generating international support for dealing with the plight of the African and Indian population in South Africa and South West Africa (now Namibia). In particular, the paper pays attention to the context in which the film was made, namely the South African government's policy regarding the issue of massive black urbanization and State control of the mass media. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**368 Haacke, W.H.G.**

Linguistic research for literary empowerment of Khoesaaan languages of Namibia / W.H.G. Haacke - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 157-176.

This paper examines literary empowerment of Khoesaaan (Khoesan) languages of Namibia. It focuses on the direct influence that linguistic research since the late 1960s has had on laying foundations for the development of written forms of some of these languages. Khoekhoegowab (formerly Nama or Damara) has become the only Khoesaaan language for which language practitioneres were appointed to work fulltime on its literary development. Literacy development of the Namibian Saan (or San) Ju/'Hoan (or !Xun) and Khwe through their mother tongues has not enjoyed formal governmental support until recently and still relies primarily on the expertise and initiative of academics and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). For literary empowerment to be fruitful, linguistic and cultural competence of indigenous speakers must be backed up by accountable scholarly methodology and approaches, so as to produce authoritative texts. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**369 Münchow, Griseldis**

Die Wüsten-Trakehner in Namibia / Griseldis Münchow - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2005), vol. 53, p. 7-24 : foto's.

In vielen Bücher und Berichten über touristische Sehenswürdigkeiten der südlichen Namib (Namibia), in Filmen und wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten über die verwilderten

Pferde (Namib Feral Horses), die seit etwa 100 Jahren am Rande der südlichen Namib-Wüste leben, wird auf deren Abstammung vom Trakehner Pferd hingewiesen. Um ein realistisches Bild über die Verbindung Trakehner-Pferd, deutsche Kolonialzeit und den heutigen Namib Pferden zu bekommen ist es nützlich, etwas über den geschichtlichen Hintergrund zu erfahren. Der Bericht beschäftigt sich mit der Historie, den Besonderheiten der heutigen Namib-Pferde und die Problematik ihrer Existenz in einem Lebensraum, in dem Pferde unter natürlichen Bedingungen nicht vorkommen. Zsfg. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**370 Schäfer, Rita**

Haushaltsdynamiken in Zimbabwe und Namibia / Rita Schäfer - In: *Stichproben:* (2004), Jg. 4, Nr. 7, S. 5-24.

Die komplexen und rapiden Transformationsprozesse im südlichen Afrika fordern die Forschung heraus, ihre Analysekatoren zu überdenken. Das betrifft vor allem etablierte Modelle von Familie und Verwandtschaft, mit denen sich die dynamischen Lebenszusammenhänge und die heutigen wirtschaftlichen Strategien nicht mehr erfassen lassen. Auslöser ist keineswegs nur die Wanderarbeit der Männer, die seit Generationen die Sozialstrukturen prägt und das Geschlechter- und Generationenverhältnis grundlegend verändert hat. In jüngster Zeit hat auch HIV/AIDS die Problemkomplexität drastisch verschärft. Um die vielfältigen Ansätze zur sozialen und ökonomischen Neuorganisation zu erfassen, muss eine Auseinandersetzung mit den variablen und heterogenen Haushaltsdynamiken stattfinden. So zielt dieser Beitrag darauf ab, durch die Gegenüberstellung ländlicher Haushalte in Zimbabwe und Namibia Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede in der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung zu erfassen. Ausgehend von einer akteursorientierten Perspektive sind Gender und Alter die zentralen Analysekatoren. Bibliogr., Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**371 Siiskonen, Harri**

Parish registers: a challenge for African historical demography / Harri Siiskonen, Anssi Taskinen, Veijo Notkola - In: *History in Africa:* (2005), vol. 32, p. 385-402.

This paper discusses limitations, pitfalls and opportunities related to sources used in African historical demography. The paper first reviews the conventional sources - population counts, censuses and surveys - and then presents an old but seldom-used group of sources, viz. Christian parish registers. The usability of parish registers is discussed through a concrete research project based on data produced since the late

19th century in the parishes of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN). Parish registers make it possible to use direct methods to analyse population development in African societies as early as the early colonial period. Despite several weaknesses related to their use, parish registers have proved to be more reliable sources for historical demography than the early population counts and censuses. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**372 Speich, Richard**

Siedlungen der Wanderhirten zwischen Huab und Cape Cross / Richard Speich - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2005), vol. 53, p. 39-77 : foto's, krt., tab.

Zu den Hinterlassenschaften der Wanderhirten, die viele Jahrhunderte in der Namib lebten, gehören Siedlungen mit Bauten vorwiegend in der Form von Steinkreisen. Der Verfasser konnte in den vergangenen Jahren eine Reihe von Siedlungen und Siedlungsplätzen finden oder wieder erkennen und durch Planaufnahmen erschliessen. Ein Ausschnitt dieser Arbeit wird hier mit rund 25 Siedlungen zwischen dem Huab in Norden Namibias und Cape Cross im Süden gezeigt. Das Bild der Siedlungen ist sehr unterschiedlich. Neben den grossen Siedlungsplätzen, die vor allem in der Regenzeit genutzt wurden, wenn mehrere Hirtenhaushalte an einem Ort Zusammenkamen, gab es viele andere, weit verstreute Siedlungsplätze, wo oft nur ein Haushalt lebte. Damit stellen diese Fundstellen gewissermassen die "Normalsiedlungen" der Wanderhirten dar, denn die autonome Wirtschaftseinheit der Hirten war der einzelne Haushalt. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

**373 Vogt, Andreas**

Ein sensationeller Fund im Dachstuhl des ehemaligen Hotels Schütze, Swakopmund : Entdeckung bisher nicht bekannter Dokumente aus der Geschichte Swakopmunds und zum Bau der Ambolandbahn / Andreas Vogt - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2005), vol. 53, p. 103-149 : ill., foto's, tab.

Beim Abriss des alten Hotels Schütze in Swakopmund, Namibia, wurde eine Menge alter Dokumente entdeckt, die sich auf die Erweiterung der Landungsbrücke aus den Jahren 1913-1914 in Swakopmund sowie den Bau der Ambolandbahn (1914-1915) beziehen. In diesem Beitrag werden die ca. 70 aufgefundenen Dokumente vorgestellt, die eines Licht auf die Umstände im Schutzgebiet zum Ende der deutschen Kolonialzeit sowie auf den Hintergrund und den Alltag beim Bau der Ambolandbahn werfen. Es wird ebenfalls ein Beitrag zur Geschichte und Entwicklung der Firma Grün und Bilfinger gegeben, die damals die Erweiterung der Landungsbrücke betrieb. Der Artikel is mit Fotodokumenten

ergänzt, die z.T. aus dem Unternehmensarchiv der Fa. Bilfinger und Berger, der Nachfolgerin der Grün und Bilfinger, in Mannheim, Deutschland, stammen. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**374 Wilmsen, Edwin N.**

The Okavango River : Charles John Andersson's search for a water route to the Atlantic / Edwin N. Wilmsen - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2005), vol. 53, p. 79-102 : ill., geneal., krt.

Charles John Andersson is justly credited with bringing the Cubango/Kavango/Okavango River to the attention of Europeans, following his discovery of it on 21 March 1859. But Frederick Green and Johan August Wahlberg had reached the river and reported on its existence before him. Green and Andersson were friends and business partners. They often carried out their explorations in tandem and their maps built upon each other's observations, as well as those of other explorers. Drawing on their diaries, unavailable until now, the present author reconstructs the successive refinements in geographical knowledge these men made in the 1850s and 1860s for both cartographic and commercial purposes, and renders Andersson's journey to the Okavango in definitive detail. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

**375 After**

*After the thrill is gone : a decade of post-apartheid South Africa* / [special issue ed. Grant Farred and Rita Barnard]. - Durham, NC : Duke University Press, cop. 2004. - IV, p. 590-882. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (The South Atlantic quarterly, ISSN 0038-2876 ; vol. 103 (2004), no. 4) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-8223-6590-1 pbk. : £10.95

This special issue of "The South Atlantic Quarterly" deals with postapartheid South Africa. The essays are a critique of the euphoric moment that has marked South African society since February 1990. Contributions: Grant Farred: The not-yet counterpartisan: a new politics of oppositionality. Neil Lazarus: The South African ideology: the myth of exceptionalism, the idea of renaissance. Michael MacDonald: The political economy of identity politics. Zine Magubane: The revolution betrayed? Globalization, neoliberalism, and the post-apartheid State. Michiel Heyns: From "The reluctant passenger" (2003). Shaun Irlam: Unraveling the rainbow: the remission of nation in post-apartheid literature. Rita Barnard: "Bitterkomix": notes from the post-apartheid underground Emmanuel

Chukwudi Eze: Transition and the reasons of memory. Adam Sitze: Denialism. Lesego Rampolokeng: Poems. Patrick Bond: South Africa tackles global apartheid: is the reform strategy working? Ashwin Desai and Richard Pithouse: "What stank in the past is the present's perfume": dispossession, resistance, and repression in Mandela Park. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**376 Akinboade, Oludele A.**

South Africa and the New Partnership for Africa's Development : economic spin-offs and linkages / Oludele A. Akinboade and Pinky Lalthapersad-Pillay - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 243-268 : tab.

This article investigates the potential economic impact and business opportunities that NEPAD generates for South Africa. The article focuses on two aspects: how South Africa is contributing towards the realization of the stated goals of NEPAD, and the possible pay-offs that the NEPAD framework could hold for South African firms that are trading or investing in the continent. The recommendations made are intended to inform future economic and investment linkages with the rest of Africa. The article first discusses the socioeconomic profile of Africa and its business environment as background. Next, it discusses the origins and the goals of NEPAD, and also its strategic framework. This is followed by an examination of the trade-related and investment-related aspects of NEPAD. Explanations are offered as to why the rest of Africa and South Africa need each other. This is then linked to South Africa's involvement in the continent. Next, attention is paid to current and planned future investment initiatives that are of importance to the South African economy. Possible investment opportunities within the framework of NEPAD are highlighted. The paper concludes that the type of foreign direct investment (FDI) that has originated from South Africa bodes well for the rest of Africa and is an important avenue for achieving the aims of NEPAD. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**377 Ally, Shireen**

Oppositional intellectualism as reflection, not rejection, of power : Wits sociology, 1975-1989 / Shireen Ally - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 59, p. 66-97.

During the apartheid period in South Africa, sociologists were at the centre of attempts to theorize and activate the racial, cultural and economic ideas that birthed the project of apartheid. Presently, in the postapartheid period, sociology in South Africa is faced with a daunting task, having to negotiate its own reconstruction at the same time as it has to consider its role in the reconstruction of the nation. This requires a serious interrogation

of the discipline's most pervasive paradigms, in particular the oppositional intellectualism that emerged in the 1970s. At the Sociology Department at the University of the Witwatersrand, a Marxist 'critical sociology' emerged not out of freedom from the constraints of power. Instead, its embrace amongst white English-speaking intellectuals involved a reconfiguration of race, inspired by the politics of race and class engendered by the Black Consciousness and emerging labour movements. The intersection of these racialized politics with social movements came to have decisive effects on this group of intellectuals, making possible a distinct radical intellectualism that reformulated the analytic and politics of race and class in ways that protected their intellectual and political voice. Oppositional intellectualism, in this case, was therefore not a rejection of power, but a reflection of it. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**378 Argeseanu, Solveig**

Risks, amenities, and child mortality in rural South Africa / Solveig Argeseanu - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 13-33 : tab.

Using a dataset from rural South Africa, this paper examines the effects of many established factors associated with child mortality at different ages and introduces some less explored issues, such as cause of death. The study population comprises part of a district of KwaZulu-Natal. The paper considers 7,045 households in which children were born of 9,974 mothers between February 1995 and March 2002. The dataset captures many vulnerable people who are usually excluded, such as children whose mothers have died or who are often away from home. The study reveals that the most significant predictors of child mortality are characteristics of the mother, especially her birth history, marital status and education. Factors specific to the individual child, such as being a twin, are important determinants of survival, but only during the first few months of life. Characteristics of the household, including economic and sanitation resources like source of drinking water and electricity, are ambiguously related to child survival, but regional characteristics underlie some of these relationships. The study presents some evidence that AIDS mortality follows a different distribution from overall mortality and may be changing the distribution of deaths among households. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**379 Arora, Vivek**

The implications of South African economic growth for the rest of Africa / Vivek Arora and Athanasios Vamvakidis - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 229-242 : tab.

This paper measures the extent to which South African economic growth is an engine of growth in sub-Saharan Africa. The paper is based on results from a formal econometric analysis using data for 47 African countries, covering the period 1960-1999. The analysis is based on countries' average growth rates during five-year sub periods to avoid the impact of shorter-run macroeconomic fluctuations that may be associated with transitory shocks and business cycles. The analysis does not attempt to isolate each of the channels by which South African economic growth could influence growth in other African countries, but focuses instead on quantifying the aggregate impact. The results suggest that South African growth has a substantial positive impact on growth in the rest of Africa, even after controlling for other growth determinants. The estimates are robust to the effects of global and regional shocks, changes in model specification, and sample period. Since trade does not seem to explain these results, future research can focus on examining the significance of alternative channels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**380 Baines, Gary**

Narratives of New Brighton : representations of the Port Elizabeth township in official discourse, cultural memory, and public history / Gary Baines - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 243-261 : ill., foto's.

Recurring themes are to be found in three narratives - official discourse, cultural memory and public history - constructed to represent New Brighton's history during the century or so of its existence. New Brighton was established in 1903 to rehouse Africans relocated from Port Elizabeth's inner city locations following the outbreak of bubonic plague. During its first 50 years or so, the authorities and Port Elizabeth's publicists took great pride in fêting New Brighton as a 'model' location. After 1952, New Brighton was regarded by the authorities, and especially the nationalist government, as an ANC stronghold and a site of opposition to South Africa's system of apartheid. In the postapartheid dispensation, this meaning has been reconfigured so that the township is now regarded as a site of struggle, a trope that represents the New Brighton public history. These official discourses have co-existed with personal and cultural memories in which New Brighton has been represented as a happy and close-knit community in the literary and visual representations of erstwhile residents. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**381 Bergh, J.S.**

"We must never forget where we come from" : the Bafokeng and their land in the 19th century Transvaal / J.S. Bergh - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 95-115 : krt.

This paper analyses the events, forces, realities, challenges and opportunities with which the Bafokeng community in the vicinity of Rustenburg in the Transvaal (South Africa) was confronted during the course of the 19th century. From the end of the 1830s, the Bafokeng were dispossessed of what they regarded as their traditional land by white settlers. However, after the late 1860s, they succeeded in buying back substantial portions of this land. A number of factors contributed to this success. An important role was played by the arrival of the Hermannsburg missionaries in 1867, and the relationship between the capable 'kgosi' Mokgatle and Paul Kruger, who was later to become president of the South African Republic, and who lived in the vicinity of the Bafokeng. Furthermore, the opportunity to improve their financial position on the diamond fields was of decisive importance for the Bafokeng. But the Bafokeng's 'group pride' and 'history of resilience and self-assertion', encouraged and guided by Mokgatle, must have been even more crucial. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **382 Beyond**

*Beyond retribution : prospects for restorative justice in South Africa* / ed. by Traggie Maepa. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2005. - 156 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series, ISSN 10260412 ; no. 111) - Met bijl., noten, samenvatting. ISBN 1-919913-75-0

This publication on restorative justice in South Africa is divided into three parts. The first part outlines the context for the publication. Chapter 2 presents a definition and motivation for restorative justice and covers some of the widely accepted principles of restorative justice and the arguments both for and against the approach. Chapter 3 explores the experiences and lessons drawn from international practices. Chapters 4 and 5 provide empirical data from various sites in Gauteng on the perceptions of victims, as well as prosecutors and magistrates. Part 2 of the monograph considers some of the ways that restorative justice is currently being practised in South Africa. Chapter 6 explores the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as the country's best known model of restorative justice. Chapter 7 considers the extent and nature of diversion programmes, and the challenges facing the sector in this regard. Chapter 8 discusses a pilot project on victim-offender conferencing in Gauteng, illustrating the success of the project in terms of several restorative justice principles. Chapter 9 considers the extent to which non-custodial sentences are used in South Africa, and challenges whether these sentences can be considered 'restorative' by nature. Part 3 provides a brief analysis of the policy environment. Chapter 10 outlines policy developments relevant to restorative justice since 1994. Chapter 11 focuses on the Child Justice Bill as the piece of legislation that most clearly applies restorative justice principles. Chapter 12 concludes



the monograph and provides specific recommendations to practitioners, researchers and policymakers on points in the criminal justice process where restorative justice can be applied. Contributors: Mike Batley, Amanda Dissel, Janet Dodd, Ted Leggett, Traggy Maepa, Buyi Mbambo, Lukas Muntingh, Beaty Naudé, Johan Prinsloo, Ann Skelton. This publication is also available online: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/Monographs/No111/Contents.htm>. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**383 Blanchon, David**

Vignes et vins du Kalahari: des raisins dans les turbulences de la mondialisation / David Blanchon - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2005), vol. 58, no. 231/232, p. 353-370 : graf., krt., tab.

Le vignoble de l'Orange en Afrique du Sud s'étire le long du fleuve du même nom, au sud du désert du Kalahari, sur une superficie de 15 000 ha. En marge des grands centres de consommation régionaux et mondiaux, ce vignoble "en transition" depuis la fin de l'apartheid connaît un développement économique remarquable, lié au "boom" de la culture du raisin de table destiné aux marchés européens à Noël. Cette orientation économique place ce vignoble dans la dépendance du prix du transport aérien ou de l'évolution du Rand, ainsi que sous la menace de nouveaux concurrents, comme le Brésil ou l'Inde. L'objet de cet article est de présenter les modalités économiques de ce "boom agricole", mais aussi les changements territoriaux qu'il induit (concentration des producteurs, irrigation de nouvelles terres, apparition de nouvelles formes de différenciation spatiale) ainsi que les stratégies d'adaptation des producteurs face aux évolutions rapides du marché mondial. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**384 Buur, Lars**

Sovereignty & democratic exclusion in the new South Africa / Lars Buur - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 104/105, p. 253-268.

The author outlines the contours of the attempt by South Africa's ANC government to reorder State-civil society relations. He does so by delineating the form of civil society participation that the government has promulgated in the field of justice enforcement in order to 'tame' or direct the uncontrolled aspects and forces of self-organization emanating from the struggle against apartheid known as 'people's power'. The author argues that the establishment of institutions like the Community Policing Forums (CPF), which were created to harbour and give direction to these forces, rests on and allows for a particular type of democratic citizenship or normative ethical being, while excluding

other types of political-ethical being. He illustrates how past ideas about friends and enemies of the ANC are used as the interpretive lens to decode opposition to the CPF. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **385 Changing**

*Changing class : education and social change in post-apartheid South Africa* / ed. by Linda Chisholm. - London [etc.] : Zed Books ; Cape Town : HSRC, 2004. - XVI, 448 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-8427-7590-1

The chapters in this collective volume present a multifaceted picture of the changes and continuities which have marked education and training in South Africa since 1994. The major conclusion which emerges is that even as the stated intent of postapartheid's education policymakers has been to reconcile the interests of competing and unequal social classes and races, those of a new and expanding deracialized middle class have come to predominate. The first section (5 chapters) looks at the changing shape, outline and character of the education system and its relationship to society. The following section (6 chapters) shifts the focus to changing alignments in the classroom, union meetings and the lecture hall, paying attention to language policy, curriculum and assessment processes, teacher education, unionisation and higher education. The final section (5 chapters) focuses on those at the margins: women caring for preschool children, NGOs, poorly educated and unemployed youth and their organizations, illiterate and unskilled adults, as well as including a chapter on private contracting in public education. Contributors: Ivor Baatjes, Haroon Borat, Linda Chisholm, Edward B. Fiske, Logan Govender, Suzanne Grant Lewis, Ken Harley, Jane Hofmeyr, Jonathan D. Jansen, Helen F. Ladd, Simon Lee, Khulekani Mathe, Thobeka Mda, Seán Morrow, Shireen Motala, Johan Muller, John Pampallis, Margaret Perrow, Kim Porteus, Yusuf Sayed, Crain Soudien, Volker Wedekind. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **386 Chapman, Michael**

A case of story: Coetzee, Gordimer, Bosman...! / Michael Chapman - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-14.

In present-day South Africa, the short story appears to be more popular than the novel in terms of a reading audience. The present author suggests that the imaginative climate in South Africa after apartheid is conducive to short stories as opposed to novels. With large, singular plots discredited (the narrative of nationalism or socialism), the short story permits smaller, various, often unconventional insights. These find consonance in a

country in the complexity of its transition from an authoritarian order to a civil imaginary. Despite a willing readership, however, the short story suffers relative neglect in academe. One reason may be the difficulty of defining the form of a short story. With this paper, the author pays tribute to one of South Africa's great practitioners of the short story, Herman Charles Bosman (1905-1951). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**387 Chrisman, Laura**

Du Bois in transnational perspective : the loud silencing of black South Africa / Laura Chrisman - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 18-30.

This article explores the 1920s thought of African-American intellectual and activist W.E.B. Du Bois in regard to black South African political culture. It focuses on an influential 1924 article by Du Bois, 'The negro mind reaches out', reprinted in Alan Locke's 'New Negro' 1925 anthology. Despite Du Bois' Pan-Africanist ideology, and despite his personal friendship with African National Congress (ANC) founder Sol Plaatje, Du Bois did not textually acknowledge black South African nationalist agency. The article considers the reasons for this omission and its implications and compares it with Du Bois' textual support for West African and West Indian political struggles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**388 Clasquin, Michel**

Religious studies in South(ern) Africa : an overview / Michel Clasquin - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2005), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 5-22.

By the end of 2003, the merger of universities and other tertiary educational institutions stood to reshape the study of religion in South Africa, which has made the position of smaller disciplines, such as religious studies, quite precarious. Following a discussion of previous overviews of the state of religious studies in South Africa, this paper charts the current state of religious studies in the country and some of its neighbours, mainly in terms of tuition but also with some reference to research, in this way providing a static view of the discipline as it stands before the developments from 2004 onwards. Also, it extrapolates possible future developments. Attention is paid to religious studies at, amongst others, the University of Cape Town (UCT), the University of Durban-Westville (UDW), the University of South Africa (Unisa), the University of the Free State, the University of Venda for Science and Technology, the University of Botswana and the University of Namibia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**389 Clingman, Stephen**

Bram Fischer and the question of identity / Stephen Clingman - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 61-79.

In January 1965, Bram Fischer disappeared from his trial in Johannesburg on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act, beginning a period for him of ten months underground and in disguise. This essay takes this starting point to consider key questions of identity for Fischer, for South Africa and for a wider world. Fischer was groomed for leadership within an eminent Afrikaner nationalist family, yet came to identify himself with the majority of South Africa's people, helping to forge a new version of what South African identity could mean. Through the life of Bram Fischer, the essay explores three interrelated issues: identity, the national and place. What kind of self does a concept of the nation embed? What kind of nationality might the self project? How are both of these linked to a sense of place or belonging, both for the self and for others? And how, and to what extent, are shifts in these three areas achieved? The essay's fundamental assumption is that identity (the inner) and the social (the outer) are intrinsically connected. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**390 Coplan, David B.**

'Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika' and the liberation of the spirit of South Africa / David B. Coplan and Bennetta Jules-Rosette - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 285-308 : ill., foto's.

This paper examines the hymn 'Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika' (God bless Africa), known as the African as well as South African national anthem. The first stanza of the hymn was composed in 1897 by Enoch M. Sontonga, a teacher at a Methodist school in Johannesburg. The additional seven stanzas, composed by the poet Samuel E.K. Mqhayi, were published in 1927. Composed in the form of a blessing, the hymn offers a message of unity and uplift and an exhortation to act morally and spiritually on behalf of the entire African continent. It has come to symbolize the struggle for African unity and liberation in South Africa. In 1925 the ANC adopted the song as its official anthem. Whether the religious or political meanings of the hymn come most to the fore may depend on the context of performance. The paper examines the variations in both the hymn and its contexts of performance over time, revealing the complexities of its messages in the various settings in which it is performed. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**391 Davids, Ismail**

*Participatory development in South Africa : a development management perspective* / Ismail Davids...[et al.]. - Pretoria : Van Schaik Publishers, 2005. - XXIV, 243 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 187-200. - Met bijl., index, noten.  
ISBN 0-627-02599-4

This academic text book for students at tertiary education institutions describes development management principles and strategies in South Africa. The book consists of four sections. The first section contextualizes development within development theory. It also gives an overview of the historical evolution of development management, both as a concept and as an applied discipline. The contextualization concludes with explaining different perspectives on poverty. The next section looks at the public, private and civil society sectors and their contribution to setting and implementing the development agenda. With respect to civil society, the section focuses on NGOs, international development agencies and trade unions. Section three focuses on microlevel interventions and approaches that characterize South Africa's development management. Finally, the last section focuses on research and writing. Contributors: Ismail Davids, Francois Theron, Kealeboga Maphunye, Stephen Wetmore. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**392 De Kadt, Elizabeth**

The past in the present : family histories written by German-speakers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Elizabeth de Kadt - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 96-106.

This paper focuses on the preservation of the German language introduced by 19th-century immigrants to colonial Natal, which in certain communities is still spoken today. One feature of these communities is their fascination with the past. This has resulted in the production of numerous family, parish and school histories, which recreate the five or six generations spent in South Africa. The paper investigates five of these family histories and explores their role in myth-making and in maintaining the self-perception of these ethnic groups as German - though on the basis of a vision of 'Germanness' which is peculiar to the local South African context. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**393 De Vries, Abraham H.**

Three decades short / Abraham H. De Vries - In: *Current Writing*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 37-51.

The author examines developments in the Afrikaans short story between 1970 and 2000. The three decades of the 1970s to the 1990s were for the Afrikaans short story the period during which the contemporaneous social and political conflicts of South Africa came to the fore. During the 1960s, however, there was more emphasis on renewal of form in the prose than on sociopolitical themes. The 1970s and 1980s were characterized by the so-called 'border literature'. During the 1990s, female writers dominated the scene. A fourth trend, making its first appearance in the 1990s, stresses the reconciliation of Western culture with the unintelligible, mystic Africa. For each trend, the author presents a number of writers and their works. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **394 Decade**

*A decade of democracy, South African art 1994-2004* / ed. by Emma Bedford. - Lannsdowne [etc.] : Double Storey [etc.], 2004. - 149 p. : ill., foto's. ; 27 cm - From the permanent collection of Iziko: South African National Gallery. - Met noten. ISBN 1-919930-50-7 pbk. : £25.00

To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the first democratic elections in South Africa, the Iziko South African National Gallery, the country's premier art institution, has mounted a comprehensive exhibition featuring works of art made and acquired between 1994 and 2004. This catalogue, which was launched at the same time, presents in visual and literary form an astonishing record of the hopes and aspirations, fears and concerns, of South Africans in this extraordinary decade through the eyes of the country's artists. Illustrated throughout in full colour, this publication consists of eleven essays by distinguished commentators on the major acquisitions of the Gallery. Contributions: Andries Walter Oliphant: Postcolonial South Africa: three canvas bags on art and change. Rory Bester: Spaces to say. Andre Lamprecht: The tug of history. Joe Dolby: Calculated tiptoeing: 'A small miscalculation in Sir Francis Galton's eugenics theory' by Keith Dietrich. Marilyn Martin: The horn of the national art museum's dilemma. Emma Bedford: Embodying change: reading the body in contemporary South African art. Pam Warne: The studio without. Ashraf Jamal: The bearable lightness of Tracey Rose's 'The Kiss'. Zayd Minty: Finding the 'post-black' position. Liese van der Watt: Identity's lack, identity's excess: the works of Berni Searle and Minnette Vári. Moleleki Frank Ledimo: Rites of passage: refiguring initiation. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**395 Dickovick, J. Tyler**

The measure and mismeasure of decentralisation: subnational autonomy in Senegal and South Africa / J. Tyler Dickovick - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 183-210 : fig., tab.

In the 1990s, Senegal and South Africa undertook decentralization reforms that caused a considerable stir in academic and policy communities. But how much decentralization actually occurred, and how autonomous are subnational governments in two of Africa's leading democracies? This article assesses the mix of decentralizing reforms in these two countries. Subnational officials are now elected and receive revenue transfers, but remain limited by other measures, including low tax-raising capacity, tight central control over spending, limited access to capital markets, and even insecure legal rights in their own jurisdictions. While the decline of governing parties provides incentives for decentralization in some areas, central states successfully resist attempts to devolve fiscal decisionmaking authority to subnational levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**396 Dimitriu, Ileana**

Shifts in Gordimer's recent short fiction : story-telling after apartheid / Ileana Dimitriu - In: *Current Writing*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 90-107.

This paper challenges interpretations of Nadine Gordimer's short-story writing as ideologically less significant and/or artistically less accomplished than her novels: by bringing a more comprehensive approach to the shorter fiction, the paper suggests the need of going beyond binary thinking regarding genre considerations. After presenting an overview of Gordimer's earlier and later short-story collections, looking at 'The soft voice of the serpent' (1953) and 'Jump' (1991), respectively, the focus shifts to her most recent collection, 'Loot' (2003), to analyse new tendencies in her writing. Although in the last decade, the moral pressure for an exclusive focus on South Africa has been lifted, Gordimer neither simply escapes into decontextualized meditations, nor continues to obsess about South Africa. Instead, she expresses a new interest in the dynamics of the local and the global, of the global beyond the local, and looks at broader issues of postcolonial relevance in the world today: identity and (dis)location, migration and exile, hybridity and liminality - all steeped in the tension between 'centre and periphery' as global phenomena after apartheid, and after the Cold War. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**397 Donaldson, Ronnie**

Intro/retrospection on a provincial capital : Pietersburg/Polokwane revisited / Ronnie Donaldson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2005), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 352-368 : tab.

The contestation over space in South Africa's cities has undergone a number of periods of intensity since political transformation swept through South Africa since the 1990s. These have had a complex mesh of spatial outcomes impacting on inner cities, former white suburbs and vacant and derelict land bearing the scars of past injustices. The historical legacy of the built environment now opens up new uses and new meanings of place that impact on established sense of place as perceived (reimagined, reinterpreted) and lived by residents. Public governance, policy and planning in liaison with invisible spatial transgressions alter the quiescence of lived spaces of the recent past. Within a contemporary state of flux are challenges to retain (regain) spatial identity and sense of place persevered by communal struggles or acceptance of the new order. On a recent research trip to Polokwane, the capital of Limpopo Province, the author revisited some of the outcomes of transformation: name changes, political struggles, reimagining, reengineering and restructuring. This paper is a reflection on a decade's research and personal observations of cultural, social, spatial and political aspects of change in the city Polokwane, formerly Pietersburg. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**398 Du Plessis, S.A.**

The democratic deficit and inflation targeting / S.A. Du Plessis - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 93-104.

Inflation targeting solves two important political problems for a monetary policy regime. Separating goal and instrument independence at the central bank solves the first, the democratic deficit. However, this solution often leaves the ultimate goal of monetary policy in the hands of the ruling party, and this raises the second political problem at issue: the problem of limiting the scope of government in the design of the monetary policy rule. Delimiting the scope of government raises two problems: the positive problem of the paradox of power and the normative problem of how to evaluate rival institutions. Taking South Africa as a case study, this paper argues that the rule of law provides a set of criteria for the consistency of a solution to the positive problem of limiting the scope of government. Inflation targeting is largely consistent with the rule of law, in principle and also to a significant extent in the South African case (though the accountability and the limit on the power of government requires further reform, as indicated). Further, the paper argues that the Pareto-Wicksell criterion could be used in the normative evaluation of adopting inflating targeting as a rule to limit the discretion of



the monetary authorities. Applying this criterion to the South African case adds normative and political economy support to the compelling positive case for inflation targeting. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**399 Du Plessis, S.A.**

Regulatory takings / S.A. Du Plessis and S.W.F. Du Plessis - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 121-132.

The State can intervene in economic and social affairs in either (or both) of two ways: firstly, by direct intervention. Alternatively, the State can concern itself with designing, and implementing, institutions that will alter the costs and incentives with which individuals pursue their own ends. This article concerns interventions of the latter kind, especially the institutional implications of certain regulatory innovations (called regulatory takings) that affect property rights adversely. The purpose of the article is to stimulate the interest of economists in this topic and to act as an early warning of an issue that is likely to rise in importance as the South African government pursues microeconomic reform and other regulatory interventions in the economy. The reality of the concern is demonstrated with a recent domestic example, that is the government's policy of beneficiation, with specific reference to the recent regulatory upheaval in the scrap metal industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**400 Du Plessis, Stan A.**

Proposals for strengthening the SARB's inflation targeting regime / Stan A. Du Plessis - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 337-354 : tab.

This paper proposes a set of criteria for efficient institutions derived from the New Institutional Economics literature and the IMF's Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies. These criteria are used to evaluate the institutional framework of the South African Reserve Bank's inflation targeting regime. A test for measuring the comprehensiveness of South Africa's inflation targeting regime is used to verify the results of the institutional evaluation. Finally, a matrix of proposed institutional reforms is constructed to address weaknesses identified by the institutional evaluation. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**401 Ewert, Joachim**

How competitive is South Africa? Advances and challenges in the transformation of the Cape wine industry / Joachim Ewert - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2005), vol. 58, no. 231/232, p. 371-396 : krt.

Since the mid-1990s, the South African wine industry has gone through a 'triple transition' involving local industry deregulation, internationalization and the politics of democratization and legal reform. On the surface the industry has responded remarkably well to these new challenges and opportunities, most notably in the export field where it has won a significant share in European markets. Sales are also growing in the USA, the Far East and further afield. However, export success hides a great unevenness in the industry: on the one hand there are those farmers, cellars and wholesalers who are able to profit from the opportunities offered by international expansion; but on the other hand there are those who cannot. Into the latter category fall mostly cooperative cellars who even ten years later find it hard to make the transition. The paper argues that this is mainly due to decades of regulation and international isolation. Many wine cooperatives lack international competitiveness - not because there is no wine 'cluster' in South Africa, but because the wine cluster is 'low trust' and has been inward looking for too long. New institutions have been set up to support the stragglers and nudge them into the 'right' direction. However, as a result of South Africa's political past, the institutions themselves have become embattled and to some extent paralyzed. Whether they will be able to shake off this inertia and save the coop sector remains to be seen. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**402 Fainman-Frenkel, Ronit**

Ordinary secrets and the bounds of memory : traversing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Farida Karodia's 'Other secrets' and Beverley Naidoo's 'Out of bounds' / Ronit Fainman-Frenkel - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2004), vol. 35, no. 4, p. 52-65.

This article investigates South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) as a form of cultural articulation in dialogue with Farida Karodia's 'Other secrets' (2000) and Beverley Naidoo's 'Out of bounds' (2001). It situates the TRC as an opening device that is inherently limited in terms of being only one (polemical) narrative of the past - literature is another. Narrative in postapartheid South Africa therefore forms a dialogue with both the silences of apartheid and those of the TRC, by occupying seemingly contradictory positions simultaneously. The opening of narrative space and the eschewal of certain oppositions are central in terms of the theoretical shifts that the TRC has engendered, shifts that can be seen in contemporary postapartheid narratives such as 'Other secrets' and 'Out of bounds'. In crossing and erasing thresholds of meaning between public and private, insider and outsider, history and fiction, memory and story, silence and articulation, through a freeing of narrative form, Karodia and Naidoo are renarrating the cultural boundaries of the nation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**403 Foley, Andrew**

The principle of the Principal as Principal : narratorial identity and perspective in Alan Paton's Diepkloof stories / Andrew Foley - In: *Current Writing*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 70-89.

This paper examines Alan Paton's 'Diepkloof stories', which explore Paton's experiences as Principal of Diepkloof Reformatory for African Boys, outside Johannesburg (South Africa), an institution for the rehabilitation of young criminals. The six Diepkloof stories with which the paper is concerned are included in the collection 'Debbie go home' (1961). Though set at the time of Paton's principalship in the 1930s and 1940s, the stories were written in the 1950s. The stories, which on the surface appear to be casual fragments of personal memoir, are in fact profound meditations on the nature of hope and despair. What is revealed through the eyes of the Principal is an understanding of the deep divisions in South African society, which were widening under the pressure of apartheid rule. The perspective of these stories is not so much that of a sympathetic reformatory Principal in the 1940s, but the tortured mind of a political leader in the 1950s, forced to witness the desolation of his "beloved country". More broadly, the stories present a bleak vision of a world in which evil holds sway, in which many wrongs cannot be righted, and in which good men find themselves powerless to change things. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**404 Fotsing Mangoua, Robert**

La littérature française dans l'œuvre romanesque d'André Brink / Robert Fotsing Mangoua - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2004), no. 73, p. 141-154.

Les pratiques intertextuelles constituent un des paradigmes les plus récurrents de l'écriture romanesque d'André Brink. Les romans d'André Brink, dont l'écriture fait volontairement recours à l'intertextualité comme pratique, font une part belle aux auteurs et critiques littéraires français dans leur élaboration. On les trouve dans divers lieux textuels, sous diverses formes intertextuelles, de la citation à l'allusion la plus subtile. Outre que l'intertexte permet d'orienter le lecteur sur "l'intentio operis", il se présente comme un point de référence à partir duquel l'auteur féconde son imagination et donne sa propre vision du monde. Le présent article fait état de références, dans le désordre, à Sartre, Voltaire, Flaubert, Camus, Apollinaire, Éluard, Dumas, Artaud, Barthes, Derrida, Kristeva, Rousseau, et même le Roman de la rose ou Madeleine de Scudéry avec la "carte du Tendre". Cependant, il remarque que l'Afrique noire francophone n'apparaît pas, si ce n'est pour un petit nombre de références simples à Frantz Fanon et un possible pastiche d'Aimé Césaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**405 Freund, Bill**

Urban history in South Africa / Bill Freund - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2005), no. 52, p. 19-31.

The author presents an annotated survey of the literature by historians on urban history in South Africa, with a focus on its efflorescence in the final quarter of the 20th century. He also develops a critical angle on its limitations and makes suggestions on where to take urban history in a postapartheid dispensation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**406 From**

*From local processes to global forces* / Centre for Civil Society. - Durban : University of Kwazulu-Natal, 2005. - VI, 192 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Research reports ; 2005, vol. 1) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume contains six research reports of the Centre for Civil Society (Durban, South Africa). The Centre was established at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in July 2001, with the mission of promoting the study of civil society as a legitimate, flourishing area of scholarly activity. The research reports published here are: Research Report no. 27: Gillian Hart: Denaturalising dispossession: critical ethnography in the age of resurgent imperialism. Research Report no. 28: Prishani Naidoo and Ahmed Veriava: Remembering movements: trade unions and new social movements in neoliberal South Africa. Research Report no. 29: Mandisa Mbali: The Treatment Action Campaign and the history of right-based, patient-driven HIV/AIDS activism in South Africa. Research Report no. 30: Sharad Chari: Political work: the holy spirit and the labours of activism in the shadows of Durban's refineries. Research Report no. 31: Zoë Wilson: Wishful thinking, wilful blindness and artful amnesia: power and the UNDP's promotion of democracy in Botswana, Namibia and Tanzania. Research Report no. 32: Michael Neocosmos: Re-thinking politics today: elements of a critique of political liberalism in Southern Africa. All research reports are available for free download from the Centre's website at <http://www.nu.ac.za/ccs/>. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**407 Gaylard, Gerald**

Postcolonial satire: Ivan Vladislavić / Gerald Gaylard - In: *Current Writing*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 129-148.

This paper examines politics in postcolonialism in the form of satire, specifically focusing on the work of Ivan Vladislavić, using his collections 'Missing persons' (1989) and 'Propaganda by monuments and other stories' (1996), as well as his novel 'The restless supermarket' (2001), as illustrations. Satire has been a useful literary tool for exposing

and destabilizing political regimes of various sorts. Vladislavić uses motifs throughout his fiction to create unity and coherence in his short-story cycles, and many of these motifs centre upon a satirical understanding of power as a monumentalizing impulse. Monumentalism pervades not only the material, as in a central character/narrator, architecture, design, space, place, sculpture; but also certain attitudes, tones and especially words. The paper argues that Vladislavić creates an answer to the question of postcolonial political commitment; the postcolonial cannot ignore the overtly political, but neither can it sacrifice the specific, apparently irrelevant, idiosyncratic or humorous to a cause. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**408 Gaylard, Rob**

R.R.R. Dhlomo and the early black South African short story in English / Rob Gaylard - In: *Current Writing*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 52-69.

This paper looks at R.R.R. Dhlomo, a black writer and an early exponent of the short story in English in South Africa, and explores his ambivalent position as a member of the mission-educated African elite of the 1930s and 1940s. As a 'new African', he was concerned to distance himself from both the tribal past and the new 'marabi' culture of the inner-city slum yards; at the same time, he retains his affiliation to his traditional Zulu culture, and writes a series of historical novels in isiZulu. The article examines the differences and similarities between his 1928 novel, 'An African Tragedy', and the short stories published a few years later in the weekly journal 'Sjambok' (1929-1931) and in 'Bantu World' (after 1931). The stories set in mine compounds on the Reef are an exposé of brutal practices and deserve recognition as early examples of 'protest' writing. However, they also reveal Dhlomo's equivocal position as a 'progressive' African with a respect for the law and a belief in the gradual amelioration of an oppressive system. Other tensions are revealed in a group of stories dealing with traditional beliefs, and suggesting Dhlomo's ambivalent relation to traditional Zulu culture. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**409 Geschier, Sofie M.M.A.**

Beyond experience: the mediation of traumatic memories in South African history museums / Sofie M.M.A. Geschier - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 59, p. 45-65.

South Africa is ten years into its democracy and history is being actively rewritten and negotiated while many of the primary witnesses are still alive. The author examines the question of how museum facilitators define and analyse the role of primary narratives of traumatic events such as the Holocaust and apartheid-forced removals in pedagogical

interactions with a younger generation. The data entails interviews conducted in 2003 with museum facilitators of the Cape Town Holocaust Centre and the District Six Museum. Two of the Holocaust Centre interviewees are Holocaust survivors and all District Six Museum interviewees lived in District Six - the space that was District Six was destroyed and the community living there evicted in the context of apartheid policy. The author asked the interviewees how they perceive their own role in facilitating school visits and what, according to them, is the role of primary narratives of traumatic events in these interactions with young people. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**410 Giddy, Patrick**

Questions regarding tradition and modernity in contemporary 'amakwaya' practice / Patrick Giddy and Markus Detterbeck - In: *Transformation: (2005)*, no. 59, p. 26-44.

In contrast to the view that modern social developments entail a radical discontinuity in history and break with tradition, this paper demonstrates that, in South Africa, the black choral tradition of 'amakwaya' continues to synthesize elements from other cultures without fully losing its continuity with past tradition. The hybrid musical form of 'amakwaya' symbolized, in restrictive political circumstances, the general political and social aspirations of black people and somehow formed their cultural identity. The identity being constructed was, however, mixed with elements of a class stratification and exclusivity, pitting the educated middle class and 'progress' against rural and uneducated 'traditional' folk. This aspect of exclusiveness has been reinforced more recently by commercialization, and competitiveness and monetary gain have increasingly played a distorting role in the choral practice. However, the evidence indicates that the cultural practice here in question is able to resist - through assimilation - those seemingly overwhelming detraditionalizing forces. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**411 Glaser, Clive**

Whistles and sjamboks: crime and policing in Soweto, 1960-1976 / Clive Glaser - In: *South African Historical Journal: (2005)*, no. 52, p. 119-139.

The crime problem in South Africa grew steadily throughout the 1950s, levelled off to an extent around 1960-1961, and then continued to escalate throughout the remainder of the 1960s and early 1970s. This paper focuses on the situation in Soweto, one of Johannesburg's townships. In the apartheid era, the South African Police (SAP) was far more an instrument of political control than civil policing. The central government and the SAP believed that influx control could be used as an instrument to control crime.

However, not only were apartheid policies ineffective in dealing with township crime, they even deepened the crime crisis. By late 1960 there were renewed demands for civil guards from township residents and, despite its illegality and the hazardous nature of patrol duty, there was a spate of civil guard activity in Soweto throughout the 1960s. In the early 1970s the crime situation deteriorated even further, and in 1973 a number of local guards came together to form the Makgotla. From its inception, the Makgotla appealed to the government for legal recognition, but this was denied until 1978. By then, however, Makgotla support was dwindling. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**412 Godlonton, Susan**

The impact of health on poverty : evidence from the South African Integrated Family Survey / Susan Godlonton and Malcolm Keswell - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 133-148 : tab.

This paper examines the impact of health status on poverty status, accounting for the endogeneity of health status. Using exogenous measures of health status from the 1999 South African Integrated Family Survey, which covered the Langeberg health district in South Africa's Western Cape, the authors instrument for health status while allowing for co-variation among the unobservables influencing both health and household poverty status. Health status, as captured by the body mass index, is shown to strongly influence poverty status. Households that contain more unhealthy individuals are 60 percent more likely to be income poor than households that contain fewer unhealthy individuals, and this finding appears invariant to the choice of poverty line. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**413 Goebel, Allison**

Is Zimbabwe the future of South Africa? : the implications for land reform in southern Africa / Allison Goebel - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2005), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 345-370 : tab.

In both South Africa and Zimbabwe a history of race-based colonial land dispossession led to the domination of white commercial farmers and rural underdevelopment and impoverishment of black Africans. In both countries, the question of land reform emerged in the postindependence contexts, linked to the dual challenges of redistributive justice and economic development. The dramatic events in Zimbabwe since 2000, involving massive and often violent land occupations of white-owned commercial farms, have sparked concern about developments in South Africa. Despite many structural similarities, however, other factors suggest that South Africa is unlikely to face a

Zimbabwean-type future on the land question. These include the minor economic role of agriculture, agro-ecological limitations, the uncertain benefits for rural people of land reform, and South Africa's sensitivity to international approval. As a result, the South African government is downplaying the land question. Bibliogr, notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**414 Gordon, Rob**

Not quite cricket: 'Civilization on trial in South Africa' : a note on the first "protest film" made in southern Africa / Rob Gordon - In: *History in Africa*: (2005), vol. 32, p. 457-466.

This paper provides brief background information on 'Civilization on trial in South Africa', a 24-minute black and white film shot by Reverend Michael Scott in the second half of the 1940s, with the aim of generating international support for dealing with the plight of the African and Indian population in South Africa and South West Africa (now Namibia). In particular, the paper pays attention to the context in which the film was made, namely the South African government's policy regarding the issue of massive black urbanization and State control of the mass media. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**415 Gritzman, Steffan**

Is AIDS a rational disease? : some evidence from household data / Steffan Gritzman - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 149-169 : tab.

This paper argues that in addition to the biological link between nutrition and HIV infection, there is a behavioural link between poverty and HIV infection. It first discusses some standard models of the spread of HIV, such as the 'actuarial' model and the 'psychological' model. It then introduces an 'economic' model which is based on the assumption that people are rational utility-maximizers and discusses the appropriateness of applying an economic model to the spread of a disease. Available evidence indicates that individuals respond rationally to social and economic stimuli when it comes to taking risks. The paper shows how viewing AIDS as a rational disease enriches the understanding of the behavioural underpinnings of the spread of HIV. The paper uses panel data gathered by the Centre for Health Systems Research and Development at the University of the Free State (South Africa). The data was collected among households from rural (Qwa-Qwa) and urban (Welkom) areas of the Free State Province. Income and other socioeconomic variables are compared between affected and unaffected households. A definite pattern emerges: households with improved socioeconomic conditions are less likely to be affected by HIV. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]



**416 Handley, Antoinette**

Business, government and economic policymaking in the new South Africa, 1990-2000 / Antoinette Handley - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 211-239.

The stated economic policy of the African National Congress (ANC) underwent a dramatic shift in the 1990s, away from a soft-left redistributionist position to one much more closely aligned with the policy preferences of the South African business community. To what extent can this shift be attributed to lobbying efforts by that community? The article reviews the development of economic policy by the ANC in the 1990s, and concludes that while business was undoubtedly influential in this process, much of that influence was indirect and derived from two sets of sources: first, the international policy consensus around the neoliberal reform agenda; and second, indirect signals from 'the market' by means of such mechanisms as movements in the value of the currency, and investor and business confidence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**417 Heuser, Andreas**

Memory tales: representations of Shembe in the cultural discourse of African Renaissance / by Andreas Heuser - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 362-387.

The discourse on African Renaissance in South Africa shapes the current stage of a postapartheid political culture of memory. One of the frameworks of this negotiation of the past is the representation of religion. In particular, religious traditions that formerly occupied a marginalized status in Africanist circles are assimilated into a choreography of memory to complement an archive of liberation struggle. With respect to one of the most influential African Instituted Churches in South Africa, the Nazareth Baptist Church founded by Isaiah Shembe, this article traces an array of memory productions that range from adaptive and mimetic strategies to contrasting textures of church history. Supported by a spatial map of memory, these alternative religious traditions are manifested inside as well as outside the church. Against a hegemonic Afrocentrist vision, they are assembled from fragments of an intercultural milieu of early Nazareth Baptist Church history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**418 Hudson, Edward**

The English background of Samuel Eusebius Hudson : the central enigma in his life and the key to his mentality / Edward Hudson and Raymond Hudson - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2005), no. 52, p. 32-59.

For some years, the writings of Samuel Eusebius Hudson (1764-1828) - on social issues ranging from slavery to marriage, adultery, women, the family and the aristocracy - have been recognized as a prime source for the history of society and mentalities in South Africa's Cape Town in the early 19th century. The multiple ambiguities and contradictions in the attitudes of this strangest of paradoxes, an Evangelical slave owner, probably sprang from Hudson's (modest) origins and background. Yet his career in England before his departure for the Cape in 1797 - in the service of Andrew Barnard and his wife, Lady Anne Barnard - has largely eluded his biographers. On the basis of recent documentary discoveries in the United Kingdom, of certain autobiographical material in Hudson's literary works and of a new reading of the journals that both Hudson and Lady Anne kept during and after their voyage, this paper explains some of Hudson's ambiguities. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**419 Jackson, Shannon M.**

Cape colonial architecture, town planning, and the crafting of modern space in South Africa / Shannon M. Jackson - In: *Africa Today*: (2004/05), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 33-54.

Architecture and the built environment in Cape Town, South Africa, provide clues and insight into the spatial models that inform continuities and contradictions in the structuring of rules regulating contact and conduct in urban dwellers' daily routines. This paper explores the transition from classical to modernist space in colonial and postcolonial Cape Town to address some of the tensions informing the use of race and gender distinctions to obscure the relations of production behind the organization of domestic space. It is argued that the transcendent nature of classical space is sustained in the modernist moment, but is obscured, in part, through the abstraction of rules separating public and private spheres of the body and the built environment. Transcendence is shifted from the divine to the secular through the incorporation of scientific principles of efficiency and hygiene into the definition and building of proper working-class housing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**420 Johannesburg**

*Johannesburg : the elusive metropolis* / Sarah Nuttall and Achille Mbembe, guest ed. - Durham, NC : Duke University Press, 2004. - X, P. 347-547. : ill., foto's. ; 22 cm. - (Public culture, ISSN 08992363 ; 44/2004) - Met noten.

ISBN 0-8223-6610-X pbk. : £10.95

This special issue of 'Public Culture' attempts to overturn perceptions that frame Africa as an object apart from the rest of the world. By placing the city of Johannesburg - the largest metropolis of the African continent and a city facing a complicated legacy of imperialism and bigotry - at the heart of new critical urban theory, it broadens discussions of modernity, cosmopolitanism, and urban renewal to include Africa. The issue includes scholarly articles as well as short essays and commentaries, interviews and images to provide the reader with a sense of the worldliness of African life in general and of the African metropolis as a process displaced and reversed by the act of reading and deciphering. In his detailed study of three streets in the modern precinct of Melrose Arch, Achille Mbembe shows how the thoroughly commodified and marketed Johannesburg cityscape has shaped the cultural sensitivities, aesthetics, and urban subjectivities of its inhabitants, at times even overriding the historical memory of apartheid. Sarah Nuttall focuses on the emergence of a new urban culture, demonstrating how the city itself becomes a crucial site for the remixing and reassembling of racial identities. AbdouMaliq Simone argues that the boundaries of Johannesburg are constantly mediated through an infrastructure - made up not only of wires, ducts, tunnels, highways, electricity, automobiles, but also, and in the first instance, of "people", "bodies", and "networks." By tracking the movement of people with AIDS to various locations in the city where they seek relief and treatment, Frédéric Le Marcis reveals an urban geography very different from what is seen from the highways. Finally, through interviews and commentaries, journalists, artists, and architects of Johannesburg offer reflections on the geography and shifting culture of the city and its townships, the complicated relationship between Johannesburg and other African cities, and the search for an architectural style that can adequately express the complexity of this global city. Contributors: Lindsay Bremner, Nsizwa Dlamini, Mark Gevisser, Grace Khunou, Frédéric Le Marcis, John Matshikiza, Achille Mbembe, Sarah Nuttall, Rodney Place, AbdouMaliq Simone. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**421 Justice**

*Justice gained? : crime and crime control in South Africa's transition* / ed. by Bill Dixon and Elrena van der Spuy. - Cape Town : UCT Press ; Devon : Willan Publishing, 2004. - XXXVII, 266 p. : graf., tab. ; 25 cm - Met lit. opg., index. ISBN 1-919713-71-9 (UCT)

Ten years into South Africa's new democracy, crime is the subject of endless debate. Arguments rage about everything from the accuracy of the country's crime statistics to the state of its prisons. But why is crime such a persistent problem? How have patterns of offending changed over the course of South Africa's transition to democracy? And how have crime control practices altered in response to the challenges of the postapartheid era? This book sets out to answer these questions by providing a critical commentary on some of the key issues in contemporary South African criminology. Contributions: Bill Dixon: Introduction: justice gained? Crime, crime control and criminology in transition. Graeme Simpson: 'A snake gives birth to a snake': politics and crime in the transition to democracy in South Africa. André Standing: Out of the mainstream: critical reflections on organised crime in the Western Cape. Antony Albeker: Guns and public policy in South Africa. Rob Turrell: Murder and capital punishment after apartheid. Brian Stout and Catherine Wood: Child justice and diversion: will children's rights outlast the transition? Dee Smythe and Penny Parenzee: Acting against domestic violence. Bill Dixon: Cosmetic crime prevention. Elrena van der Spuy: South African policing studies in the making. Dirk van Zyl Smit: Swimming against the tide: Controlling the size of the prison population in the new South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**422 Kariuki, Samuel**

Failing to learn from failed programmes: South Africa's Communal Land Rights Bill (CLRB 2003) / Samuel Kariuki - In: *Stichproben*: (2004), Jg. 4, Nr. 7, S. 49-66.

The controversial Communal Land Rights Bill (CLRB) which South Africa adopted in the year 2003 will affect about 14 million South Africans residing in the former homelands or harbour 72 percent of the total population considered as poor. These people hold insecure, conflicting and overlapping rights to land which are acquired through occupation and not through a statutory process. The objective of the CLRB is to legalize security of tenure in South Africa's former homelands. The logic behind this process is that efficient use of land utilization and investment inflows to these regions will be realized once security of tenure is recognized under statutory law. The CLRB has revived the classical debates around indigenous/communal tenure systems vis-à-vis

individual tenure systems. This paper offers a critical evaluation of the bill. It argues that the bill is a-historical and fails to come to terms with the sociological complexity and uniqueness that defines South Africa's rural societies with respect to land matters. A poorly drafted tenure policy is bound to exacerbate the historically ingrained problems facing the rural population. The title of the paper captures the failure of the drafters of the CLRB to learn from experiences of South Africa's land reform process over the last ten years. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**423 Koch, Steven F.**

Economic growth and the structure of taxes in South Africa : 1960-2002 / Steven F. Koch, Niek J. Schoeman and Jurie J. Van Tonder - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 190-210 : graf., tab.

One tenet of taxation is its distorting effect on economic behaviour. Despite the economic inefficiencies resulting from taxation, it is widely believed that taxes impact minimally on the economy's growth rate. Evidence in developing countries generally supports this view. In this paper, the authors present evidence that tax distortions in South Africa may be much more severe. Using tax and economic data from 1960 to 2002 and a two-stage modelling technique to control for unobservable business cycle variables, the authors examine the relationship between total taxation, the mix of taxation and economic growth. They find that decreased tax burdens are strongly associated with increased economic growth potential; in addition, contrary to most theoretical research, decreased indirect taxation relative to direct taxation is strongly correlated with increased economic growth potential. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**424 Kynoch, Gary**

Crime, conflict and politics in transition-era South Africa / Gary Kynoch - In: *African Affairs*: (2005), vol. 104, no. 416, p. 493-514.

Despite the potentially catastrophic repercussions of South Africa's violent crime epidemic, little progress has been made in understanding why violence has persisted and even escalated since the end of apartheid in 1994. Adopting an historical approach that highlights the persistence of urban violence throughout the twentieth century, this article focuses on the criminal dimensions of the 'political' conflicts of the 1980s and 1990s. The advent of democracy was not in itself sufficient to erase a deeply entrenched culture of violence produced by decades of repressive racial policing, violent crime and social conflict. Moreover, politicized hostilities and the continuing deterioration of law and

order structures in the final years of apartheid gave birth to various groups that engaged in criminal violence and provided favourable conditions for well-established criminal networks. Such elements were unlikely to put down their guns and relinquish power simply because politicians declared the fighting to be over. Situating transition-era violence within its historic context and broadening the narrow conception of 'political' conflict enable us to better understand both this fractious period and the violence that continues to afflict South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**425 Lalu, Premesh**

Incomplete histories: Steve Biko, the politics of self-writing and the apparatus of reading / Premesh Lalu - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 107-126.

The author gathers together deliberations on Steve Biko's 'I write what I like' (1979) as it simultaneously registers the critical importance of the text as an incomplete history. He argues that 'I write what I like' is less a text that supplements biography than one that offers strategies for thinking about the constraint posited by an apparatus of reading. By apparatus of reading the author means the disciplinary and political frameworks that authorize and enable the tasks of reading - the machine not too dissimilar to the state that makes us speak and act in a certain way. Rather than representing a passing phase in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, the text seeps into the postcolonial present by making explicit the extent to which the critique of apartheid is, as yet, not finished. In the process, it brings the techniques of confronting apartheid to bear on the postcolonial problematic of self-writing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**426 Le R. Booysen, Frederik**

HIV/AIDS, poverty and risky sexual behaviour in South Africa / Frederik Le R. Booysen - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 57-67 : tab.

This paper employs data from the 1998 South African Demographic and Health Survey in exploring the nature of socioeconomic inequalities in and determinants of risky sexual behaviour. Risky sexual behaviour was associated with poverty only in the case of multiple partnerships. Affluent women who have engaged in risky sexual behaviour were more likely to have cited negative perceptions about condom use as the main reason for not using a condom at last sex. Poor women in turn were more likely to cite lack of knowledge about condoms and abstinence from condom use as the main reason. Poverty plays little part in explaining differences in risky sexual behaviour, although higher education in some cases was associated positively with risky sexual behaviour. Risky sexual behaviour was associated with differences in age, urban residence and

marital status. Coloured, Asian and White women were less likely than African women to have engaged in risky sexual behaviour. Violence and coercion were also associated with risky sexual behaviour. Women in affluent households who had engaged in risky sexual behaviour were more likely to have been mistreated by a husband or partner compared to poor women. There is no evidence of a definitive one-way causal relationship between poverty, gender and sexual behaviour. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**427 MacCulloch, Jock**

Asbestos, lies and the State : occupational disease and South African science / Jock McCulloch - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 201-216.

Asbestos can tell much about how the mining industry in South Africa has stage-managed medical knowledge to its advantage. In 1959, J.C. Wagner, a research fellow at the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit (PRU), was the first to establish the link between asbestos and what is the most lethal of the asbestos-related diseases, mesothelioma, which was blighting asbestos mining communities in the Northern Cape. Wagner's discovery threatened the market for South African fibre at the very moment that the industry had invested heavily in new mines and mills. It also raised the problem of how the industry was to manage occupational and environmental disease. In South Africa the industry was so successful in stifling public debate that the mining of crocidolite or blue asbestos continued under the same hazardous conditions throughout the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. As the result of legal settlements against asbestos companies in London and Pretoria in 2003, it is now possible to identify how the industry was able to set the agenda for occupational health on the mines. The present paper addresses this question. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**428 MacDonald, David A.**

(Re)writing xenophobia : understanding press coverage of cross-border migration in southern Africa / David A. McDonald and Sean Jacobs - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2005), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 295-325 : graf., tab.

In a previous article, R. Danso and D. McDonald (2001) reviewed English-language press coverage in South Africa from 1994 to 1998 and argued that reportage and editorial comment on cross-border migration was largely anti-immigrant and unanalytical. The present article updates the previous study to determine what, if any, changes have occurred in South Africa with respect to xenophobia in the press by looking at English-language newspapers from 2000 to 2005 and comparing the results to the former

survey. The article also poses a series of hypotheses as to why press coverage in South Africa is xenophobic (or not) and possible future trends. It also expands the analysis to Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and Zambia. The variations across the region indicate that xenophobic press coverage in southern Africa (or its non-xenophobic counterpart) is a highly contextualized phenomenon for which there is no single or universal explanation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**429 Maharaj, Pranitha**

Perception of risk of HIV infection in marital and cohabiting partnerships / Pranitha Maharaj - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 131-137 : tab.

The purpose of this paper is to understand how married and cohabiting men and women define risk and to identify the factors that influence risk perceptions in a setting with a high prevalence of HIV infection. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods was used during a cross-sectional survey conducted in 1999-2000 among 248 men and 289 women in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Forty in-depth interviews were conducted with sexually active men and women. The majority of men and women perceived themselves at risk of HIV infection. Women were more likely than men to report a higher risk of HIV infection. The qualitative and quantitative data show that perception of risk of HIV infection was influenced both by a person's own sexual behaviour and a partner's sexual behaviour. Men were significantly more likely to perceive themselves at risk because of their own risky sexual behaviour. In general, few women reported engaging in risky sexual behaviour. However, women were more likely to report that their partners had other sexual partners. Thus, women were significantly more likely to perceive themselves at risk because of their partner's sexual behaviour. Also, rural women were significantly more likely than urban women to perceive a high risk of HIV infection. Prevention programmes have an important role to play in creating awareness of the risk of HIV, especially among men. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**430 Major, John**

Patrick Wall and South Africa / John Major - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2005), no. 52, p. 102-118.

This paper offers a detailed insight into the thinking on South African apartheid of a significant representative of British right-wing Conservative opinion, Patrick Wall. Wall was a Conservative Member of Parliament (MP) for the East Yorkshire constituency of Haltemprice from 1954 to 1987. He took a close interest in southern Africa and came to be identified as one of the leading advocates of white supremacy in the region. He died



in 1998. His papers contain a vast body of material on South Africa, which forms the basis of this study of his attitudes to South African affairs from the late 1950s to the eve of his retirement from the House of Commons. It looks at his involvement with the white opposition parties in South Africa and at his change of attitude to the National Party government; examines his view of African nationalism and in particular the African National Congress (ANC); surveys his reaction to the movement for sanctions, especially the campaign for an arms embargo; and it touches on his relations with the Conservative Party and on his position as a practising Roman Catholic. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**431 Mandela, Nelson**

*Nelson Mandela in his own words : from freedom to the future : tributes and speeches* / ed. by Kadar Asmal, David Chidester, Wilmot James. - London : Abacus, 2004. - 558 p., [16] p. foto's. ; 20 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: London: Little, Brown, 2003. - Met index. ISBN 0-349-11776-4 pbk. : £12.99

This volume contains a selection of Nelson Mandela's speeches, providing a profile of his lifelong commitment to freedom, reconciliation and democracy in South Africa. Arranged thematically, each section of speeches is introduced by a leading figure, such as Kofi Annan and Desmond Tutu. In these introductory essays, the authors pay tribute to Nelson Mandela's achievements, animating their accounts with personal memories, stories and reflections. Covering a range of topics - struggle and reconciliation, freedom, religion and nation building, culture, education and health, children and development - the book also features Mandela's own tributes to South African heroes such as Steve Biko, Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu. Contributors: Kofi Annan, Kader Asmal, David Chidester, William J. Clinton, Bill Cosby, G.J. Gerwel, Adrian Hadland, Wilmot James, James A. Joseph, Ahmed Kathrada, Garça Machel, Miriam Makeba, Finton O'Toole, Cyril Ramaphosa, Mamphela Ramphele, Albie Sachs, Olive Shisana, F. van Zyl Slabbert and Desmond Tutu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**432 Manuel**

*Manuel, markets and money : essays in appraisal* / Raymond Parsons... [et al.] ; [forew. by Nelson Mandela]. - Cape Town : Double Storey Books, 2004. - IX, 230 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., index, noten. ISBN 1-919930-59-0

This book provides a broad assessment of Trevor Manuel as South Africa's Minister of Finance and of the South African economy under his stewardship between 1996 and

2004. Contributions: Raymond Parsons: Setting the scene. André Roux: Getting into GEAR. Iraj Abedian: Balancing the nation's books. Pierre du Toit: Tackling tax. Dennis Dykes: Targeting inflation. Greta Steyn: Taming the rand. Brian Kantor: Trevor Manuel and the markets. Lukanyo Mnyanda: Reaching out to Africa and the world. Steven Friedman: An act of the will: Manuel and the politics of growth. Raymond Parsons: Beyond Trevor Manuel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**433 Marais, Sue**

"Queer small town people" : fixations and fictions of fellowship in the modern short story cycle / Sue Marais - In: *Current Writing*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 14-36.

The author discusses the distinction between ancient and modern short story cycles, and the latter's association with regionalism and generic appropriateness to the representation of community or 'e pluribus unum'. She then traces the broad trajectory of the South African English-language short story cycle's development from its earliest appearances in the late 19th century to the present, and attempts to account for the affinities with and divergences from broad trends elsewhere which local examples of this genre demonstrate. She pays attention to certain anomalies due to the peculiar form that colonialism assumed in South Africa - the antagonistic coexistence of two European colonizer groups, cultures and languages, South African English and Boers - and shows, amongst others, how, at least until the mid-20th century, local manifestations of the short story cycle in English in South Africa reflect an absorption with the depiction of 'Afrikaans' communities, characterized by patronizing attitudes towards Boer backwardness. In the 1950s, apartheid policy gave a new sense of urgency to South African literature, which now engaged with these new, morally offensive realities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**434 Masemola, Kgomotso**

Of belonging and becoming : Black Atlantic (inter-)cultural memory in the early autobiographies of Peter Abrahams and Es'kia Mphahlele / Kgomotso Masemola - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 47-70.

Peter Abrahams (1919-) was a major New African intellectual of the New African movement, a particular historical event consisting of intellectuals, writers, musicians, political leaders who - between 1904 and 1960 - constructed a singular form of modernity in South Africa known as 'New African modernity'. One of the strongest outside forces influencing the construction of New African modernity was New Negro modernity in the USA. A singular achievement of Peter Abrahams was to have imported

to South Africa the literary modernism of the Harlem Renaissance. One of the most salient features of Es'kia Mphahlele's self-writing is the differential scope of cultural translation borne of the Black Atlantic 'encounters' that inform autobiographical writing 'qua' a simulacral cultural memory. The present author's argument is that in Abrahams' 'Tell freedom' (1954) and Mphahlele's 'Down Second Avenue' (1959), the earlier autobiographies of Abrahams and Mphahlele, the memoric record of cultural displacement encapsulates the potential to reconfigure the subject of cultural discourse, where writing would reflect the manner in which the voyage out of racist South Africa was accompanied by immersions into, and constant reevaluations of, new modes of representation. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**435 Masilela, Ntongela**

Peter Abrahams in the modern African world / Ntongela Masilela - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 31-46.

Peter Abrahams (1919-) is one of the pivotal figures in the intellectual history of modernity in South Africa, making him a major contributor to the New African Movement. He was one of the moving forces in the transition from philosophical to literary modernity, and in establishing the hegemony of English in African literature. Through his realist prose in 'Mine Boy' (1946) he introduced the amalgam of literary modernity and Marxism into South African writing, and via his engagement with pan-Africanism, he made an indispensable contribution to a local Black Atlantic cosmopolitanism. Revisiting his 'Return to Goli' (1953) allows us to recuperate some of the enduring characteristics of South African modernity as epitomized by the Sophiatown Renaissance which entered on a precarious existence in the face of grand apartheid. Bibliogr., note., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**436 Mathabatha, Sello**

Missionary schools, student uprisings in Lebowa and the Sekhukhuneland students' revolts, 1983-1986 / Sello Mathabatha - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 263-284 : graf., krt., tab.

Several scholars have researched the history of the education crisis and the development of youth political consciousness in Lebowa homeland (South Africa) in the 1980s, but missionary schools are left out of the picture. The present paper focuses on the political turmoil that affected schooling in Lebowa from the late 1970s onwards and its consequences for the missionary institutions. It argues that the changing political climate and an increase in mass schooling in Lebowa homeland from the late 1970s to

the mid-1980s had negative effects on missionary institutions, especially those in the Sekhukhuneland area. Despite their being relatively well equipped and managed, missionary schools were drawn into the turmoil. The paper addresses the question of how the missionary institutions managed to retain a culture of learning and teaching at a time when educational standards plummeted significantly in most black schools in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**437 Merid, Lemma**

Regional differences in HIV prevalence under prevailing socio-economic conditions: a preliminary comparison of north-eastern and southern Africa / Lemma Merid - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 121-129 : tab.

Preliminary investigation shows that HIV prevalence in northeastern African countries is generally lower than in southern African countries. This has led some in the north east to complacency. Yet, while prevalence levels change according to the rate of new infections (incidence) and mortality rate, there are indications that the latter may overweigh in northeastern countries. Given the better economic and social welfare conditions in southern African countries, infected persons in that region are likely to live longer than those in the northeastern grouping. Even so, the level of HIV prevalence in the southern region is likely to remain comparatively higher, while the level of incidence may hold unchanged. This paper explores the possible socioeconomic factors behind a divergence in HIV prevalence in these two regions of sub-Saharan Africa. The work is exploratory in intent and scope, primarily aiming to elicit dialogue around certain issues and to stress the need for research to better determine the existing connections between socioeconomic factors and HIV prevalence and incidence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**438 Moolman, Elna**

Can leading business cycle indicators predict the direction of the South African commercial share price index? / Elna Moolman and Johannes Jordaan - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 68-78 : graf., tab.

It has been shown that leading indicators can be used successfully to predict turning points in South Africa's business cycle (E. Moolman, 2003). However, Moolman also shows that the commercial share price index leads the business cycle by six months while, for example, the nominal effective exchange rate and the composite index of leading indicators of South Africa's trading partners leads the business cycle by 24 months. These two leading indicators should therefore also lead the commercial share

price index. This paper evaluates the performance of various leading economic indicators to predict the direction of the commercial share price index. Although the overall share price index is a leading indicator of the business cycle, it is possible that other leading indicators can lead the prices of specific groups of shares such as commercial shares. In addition, a composite index to predict the direction of the commercial share price index is constructed using the best performing individual leading indicators. The results of the empirical analysis show that the best composite model includes the following variables: building plans, new orders, nominal effective exchange rate, the rand/US dollar exchange rate, money supply, the composite index of leading indicators, the yield spread and Sacob's business confidence index. The constructed index predicted the direction of the commercial share price index correctly for 86 percent of the observations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**439 Moultrie, Tom A.**

Racism and reproduction: population rhetoric in South Africa, 1900-1974 / Tom A. Moultrie - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 217-242.

This paper argues that the fear of whites being 'swamped' and the perceived need to limit African fertility were central to the evolution and rhetoric of apartheid policies, not only in the realm of population, but in many other areas of public and political and social life too. The paper investigates the rhetoric and discourse of population policies in South Africa from the turn of the 20th century through to 1974. It shows how apartheid intellectuals and ideologues constructed the threat of rapid African population growth, State responses to this apparent threat, and the consequent evolution of population policies in South Africa. Furthermore, the rhetoric and the population policies adopted are situated in the context of the changing international debates and theories on population growth, family planning programmes and development (and their interrelationship) from the 1950s onwards. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**440 Mubangizi, John C.**

HIV/AIDS and the South African Bill of Rights, with specific reference to the approach and role of the courts / John C. Mubangizi - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 113-119.

An outstanding feature of the 1996 South African Constitution is the inclusion of a Bill of Rights, which contains all the categories of human rights that are ordinarily included in most international human rights instruments. Section 27 provides for, among other things, the right to health care services and the right to emergency medical treatment.

Several other provisions in the Bill of Rights are quite relevant to the fight against HIV/AIDS and to protecting the rights of those who are infected. The South African courts, particularly the Constitutional Court, have often been called upon to interpret and give effect to some of these rights. Judgements regarding confidentiality, HIV testing, access to medication and related issues have been passed in the courts. In that sense, the courts can and have played a pivotal role in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic. In spite of that, South Africa is still perceived as a country that has failed to address the issue of HIV/AIDS with the urgency that it deserves. This article discusses the extent to which the South African Bill of Rights provides for those rights relevant to persons with HIV/AIDS and it examines some decisions by the courts regarding the enforcement of those rights. The article also explores how and whether or not particular court decisions have been implemented and honoured. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**441 Perkins, Peter**

An analysis of economic infrastructure investment in South Africa / Peter Perkins, Johann Fedderke and John Luiz - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 211-228 : graf., tab.

This paper analyses long-term trends in the development of South Africa's economic infrastructure and discusses their relationship with the country's long-term economic growth. A database covering national accounts data, railways, roads, ports, air travel, phone lines and electricity was established for this purpose. The methodology of M.H. Pesaran, Y. Shin and R.J. Smith (1996, 2001) is used to identify directions of association between economic infrastructure and economic growth. These indicate long-run forcing relationships from public-sector economic infrastructure investment and fixed capital stock to gross domestic product (GDP), from roads to GDP, and from GDP to a range of other types of infrastructure. There is also evidence of potential simultaneity between specific types of infrastructure and GDP. The evidence suggests three main findings. First, the relationship between economic infrastructure and economic growth appears to run in both directions. Inadequate investment in infrastructure could create bottlenecks, and opportunities for promoting economic growth could be missed. Second, South Africa's stock of economic infrastructure has developed in phases. Policymakers should focus on choosing or encouraging the right type of infrastructure at the right time. Third, the need for investment in economic infrastructure never goes away. The maintenance and expansion of infrastructure are important dimensions of supporting economic activity in a growing economy, provided that individual projects are chosen on the basis of appropriate cost-benefit analyses. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**442 Peters, Karen**

The paradox of 'free basic water' and cost recovery in Grabouw : increasing household debt and municipal financial loss / Karen Peters and Sophie Oldfield - In: *Urban Forum*: (2005), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 313-335 : krt., tab.

South Africa's Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWA) introduced a free basic water (FBW) policy in 2000 in response to evidence of the denial of sufficient access to water for numerous low-income and poor households. Although FBW prevents the practice of cut-offs, it continues to operate within a cost-recovery framework, with municipalities restricting access to water by means of water-restricting devices (such as 'drips') in cases where households have not paid for overdue accounts. This paper examines the impact of the policy of cost recovery and FBW on the provision of water to households in Pineview North, a low to middle-income neighbourhood in Grabouw, a small municipality outside of Cape Town. It argues that FBW in the context of overall policies of cost-recovery creates a paradox in which low-income, poor households experience debilitating and insufficient access to water and increasing household debt, and - at the same time - small municipalities face increasing financial losses in the delivery of services such as water. Furthermore, non-payment of municipal services is not the result of a momentary crisis for households, but a structural problem of long-term permanent poverty. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**443 Pillay, Suren**

Locations of violence : political rationality and death squads in apartheid South Africa / Suren Pillay - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2005), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 417-429.

From the 1970s to the early 1990s members of the anti-apartheid opposition, in South Africa and outside, were subjected to a range of horrifically violent and illegal acts, including assassinations. These were the work of various agencies or "death squads" set up within the State in the late 1960s. Locating this individualized violence of State perpetrators within the dominant political rationalities which characterized the defence of the late apartheid period enables particular forms of State violence to be made "thinkable" and suggests how certain actions become possible. Seeing members of death squads as members of the security apparatus and its particular institutions, considering them as bodies with aptitudes cultivated within particular discursive and institutional practices, rules and configurations, offers the possibility to investigate not so much what they did or did not do, but how what they could do was configured and which

in turn reproduced the institutions that encouraged them to act or not act in particular ways. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**444 Pillay, Suren**

The radical imagination of peace: belonging and violence in South Africa's past and future / Suren Pillay - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2005), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 11-31.

Conceptions of race and belonging are central both to the violence of South Africa's past, and the relative peace of South Africa's present. In the colonial world the question of belonging was related to the distinction between settler and native, a distinction that came to be racialized as settlers became natives, and natives became foreigners. If there was an enduring question that split the anti-apartheid movements in South Africa, then this was it: what would be the fate of the white settlers in a South Africa without apartheid: where would they belong? This paper argues, through a discussion of two shifts in the conception of belonging in South African political thought, that if South Africa represents a peaceful transition from authoritarian rule to democracy, then it was the answer to the question of 'who belonged' that probably swayed the forces of social change in one direction, rather than another. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**445 Pillay, Suren**

Where do you belong? : natives, foreigners and apartheid South Africa / Suren Pillay - In: *African Identities*: (2004), vol. 2, no. 2, p. [215]-232.

This paper explores the discursive shifts of the meaning of 'belonging', both as sentiment and as identity, in colonial and apartheid South Africa. Through a discussion of the disciplinary conceptions of belonging within historiographical and anthropological studies, the paper argues that these shifts are implicated in complex ways with what should be seen as differentiated settler-colonial and settler-nationalist projects. Two moments of 'belonging' in South Africa are explored as they relate issues of temporality, space and mobility. The first relates to the claim that none really belonged; the second to a different but equally modern notion of belonging - often related to particular forms of belonging - 'the nation'. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**446 Pirie, Gordon**

Researching Cape Town, 1990-2004 / Gordon Pirie - In: *Urban Forum*: (2005), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 336-351 : tab.



This paper analyses the electronically searchable, themed register of Cape Town (South Africa) research (G.H. Pirie, 2004), which lists over one thousand books, journal articles, and university research theses and dissertations produced in the years of political transformation between 1990 and 2004. It focuses on what the bibliographic record reveals about the (changing) nature of urban research in Cape Town. It looks at research types, research bases, research authorship, research themes, research phases, and periods and places researched. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **447 Problematising**

*Problematising resistance* / Centre for Civil Society. - Durban : University of Kwazulu-Natal, 2005. - XI, 255 p. : graf. ; 22 cm. - (Research reports ; 2005, vol. 2) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume contains seven research reports of the Centre for Civil Society (Durban, South Africa). Research Report 33: Osha Sanya: Birth of the Ogoni protest movement. Research Report 34: Andile Mngxitama: The National Land Committee, 1994-2004: a critical insider's perspective. Research Report 35: Raj Patel: International agrarian restructuring and the practical ethics of peasant movement solidarity. Research Report 36: Peter Heusden and Rebecca Pointer: Subjectivity, politics and neo-liberalism in post-apartheid Cape Town. Research Report 37: Mthetho Xali: Seeking trade union and community organisation linkages in the Cape Town metropolitan area: possibilities for new trade unionism and new social movements. Research Report 38: Teresa Barnes: Changing discourses and meanings of redress in South African higher education, 1994-2004. Research Report 39: Gregory Albo: Contesting the 'new capitalism'. All research reports are available for free download from the Centre's website at <http://www.nu.ac.za/ccs/>. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **448 Rafudeen, Auwais**

A parallel mode of being : the Sanūsīyyah and intellectual subversion in Cape Town, 1800-1840 : part one, part two / Auwais Rafudeen - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2005), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 77-95. Vol. 18, no. 2, p. 23-38.

Shaykh 'Abdullāh ibn Qādi 'Abdus Salām (1712-1807), more commonly known in Cape Town as Tuan Guru or 'Esteemed Master', is generally acknowledged as the personality mainly responsible for the formal establishment of Islam in Cape Town. His legacy shaped the world view of the Cape Muslim community (slaves and free blacks) for the centuries to come. This world view is contained in Tuan Guru's transcription of a classic text on Islamic belief, entitled the 'Ummul Barāhīn' (The Demonstrative Proofs), together

with one of its commentaries. The 'Ummul Barāhīn' was authored by a North African scholar, Shaykh Muá,ẓammad bin Yūsuf al-Sanūsī (1435/36-1490) and thus was also known as the Sanūsīyyah. The first part of this two-part paper deals with the implications of the contents of the 'Ummul Barāhīn' and argues that the spectacular growth of Cape Islam at the turn of the 19th century was rooted in the ontology of the text. The second part locates its transmission within the sociopolitical context of the Cape at the turn of the 19th century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**449 Romm, Aylit Tina**

The relationship between saving and growth in South Africa : a time series analysis / Aylit Tina Romm - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 171-189 : fig., graf., tab.

This paper uses the Johansen VECM estimation technique to examine the directions of association between saving and growth in South Africa over the period 1946-1992. It examines the aggregate private saving rate and its interaction with investment and growth and finds that the private saving rate has a direct, as well as an indirect effect on growth. The indirect effect is through the private investment rate. In turn, the paper finds that growth has a positive effect on the private saving rate. The extent of this effect is determined by liquidity constraints. Thus, there appears to be a virtuous cycle, as growth enhances saving, which in turn further enhances growth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**450 Ross, Fiona C.**

Urban development and social contingency : a case study of urban relocation in the Western Cape, South Africa / Fiona C. Ross - In: *Africa Today*: (2004/05), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 19-31.

One of the axes of social transformation in postapartheid South Africa has been the provision of private property to low-income households. This paper examines the effects of opportunities for housing as residents of a shantytown in the Western Cape moved to formal houses in a new suburban housing development. It argues that residents are engaged in ongoing efforts to secure their visions of ideal domestic relations, and that it is important to see these in terms of efforts to consolidate social arrangements and the contingency and indeterminacy of human social arrangements as people struggle with available social conditions to shape lives that conform to differing ideals. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**451 Sandwith, Corinne**

Contesting a 'cult(ure) of respectability' : anti-colonial resistance in the Western Cape, 1935-1950 / Corinne Sandwith - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 33-60.

This paper examines two main traditions of anticolonial resistance in the Western Cape in the period 1935 to 1950. From the 1930s onwards, a younger generation of petit bourgeois intellectuals and activists schooled in the left-wing traditions of groups like the Workers Party of South Africa, rose to prominence in the Western Cape, launching a systematic attack on the politics and practices of what they regarded as a reactionary and compromised older generation of leaders. Critical of the obsession with bourgeois 'respectability' amongst the existing leaders, these young radicals rejected the artificial social distinctions by means of which one class (or racial group) secures its position in society at the expense of all the rest. These issues were publicly debated in the local newspapers and journals. This paper focuses on the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM), a nonracial political organization, with its roots in Cape Town's Trotskyist Left, which emerged in 1943. In a comparison of the NEUM and the more conservative traditions against which this movement arose, the paper focuses particularly on the place of culture in the developing anticolonial resistance movement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**452 Schirmer, Stefan**

White farmers and development in South Africa / Stefan Schirmer - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2005), no. 52, p. 82-101.

If agricultural development in South Africa is to be promoted in the future it will be useful to know which characteristics distinguished the economically successful white farmers from the more common strugglers. Focusing on the period c. 1700-1960s, this paper shows that there were frequent differences in the economic behaviour of large-scale farmers in relation to small-scale farmers. But farm sizes did not directly cause these differences. They can be explained instead by the willingness and the capacity of some large farmers to deal with the risks of investment and expanded production. Farmers without this capacity and willingness avoided risky investments and increased costs. A large proportion of such farmers came to occupy properties that were smaller than the norm. And even though the apartheid State attempted to help poorer whites, these attempts ran up against the problem of farmers who refused to let themselves be developed. Conservative responses to markets became so deeply entrenched that concerted government attempts to assist such farmers could bring about no meaningful

transformation in their economic situation and the attempt was eventually abandoned. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**453 Schuermans, Nick**

On poor whites in post-apartheid cities : the case of Bloemfontein / Nick Schuermans and Gustav Visser - In: *Urban Forum*: (2005), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 259-294 : fig., krt., tab.

A small but increasing number of whites are becoming poor, marginalized and excluded from South Africa's broader postapartheid society. In five sections, this paper presents the results of interviews held with seven representatives of four welfare organizations in Bloemfontein and 24 interviews with poor whites. First, it provides a summary of the history of white poverty, along with a consideration of the contemporary prevalence of poverty among the different South African population groups. The second section draws attention to the difference between absolute and relative poverty, while the third section focuses on the difference between poverty and vulnerability, and the factors that increase the vulnerability of whites. The fourth section elaborates on the multidimensionality of these factors, against a framework of five different types of capital. It is argued that the structural factors underlying contemporary white poverty originated in the last three decades, and not only in the years after 1994. The spatiality of the different types of capital is investigated in the final section. In this way, the paper demonstrates how the marginalized position of the interviewees in segregated urban space exacerbates their vulnerability. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**454 Seepe, Siph**

*Speaking truth to power : reflections on post-1994 South Africa* / Siph Seepe. - Pretoria : Vista University [etc.], 2004. - 283 p. : ill. ; 22 cm  
ISBN 1-86828-174-4

A compilation of journal articles mainly by Siph Seepe which originally appeared across a range of South African publications (The Citizen, The Financial Mail, The Mail and Guardian, The Sowetan, The Sunday World, The Sunday Independent, The Wits Quarterly Review, Focus and African Review of Books) between 1999 and 2004. Seepe is associate political editor of The Weekly Mail and Guardian. His writing critically analyses South African politics and government. The volume includes some reader responses, enhancing impressions of political debates of the period, and a number of Zapiro cartoons. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**455 Seidel, Gill**

Decisions and advice about infant feeding : findings from sociological work in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Gill Seidel - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 167-177.

What are women's practices and experiences in relation to HIV and infant feeding? And what are pregnant women being told about risks through breastfeeding in an area of high HIV seroprevalence? This work explores these questions in terms of the implications for women, and for international and national policy guidelines on infant feeding. During a two-year sociological study carried out in 1998-1999 in KwaZulu-Natal, semi-structured questionnaires, individual and group interviews, and a storytelling element were used to probe women's decisionmaking concerning infant feeding. Interviews were conducted with health workers, including AIDS counsellors and traditional birth attendants, and observations were made at both semi-rural and urban hospitals and clinics. The research was carried out at a time when new international and national guidelines concerning HIV and infant feeding were being circulated. The research is framed within critical and discursive theory, influenced by the work of M. Foucault, and located within a particular feminist theory, concerned with the modes of appropriation of 'the sexed body'. The conclusions centre on ethical considerations and the rights of women to make informed decisions about their own and their baby's health care. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**456 Sibanda, Amson**

Who drops out of school in South Africa? : the influence of individual and household characteristics / Amson Sibanda - In: *African Population Studies*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 99-117 : tab.

This study examines the correlates of dropping out of school in South Africa. Data from a public-use sample of the 1996 South African census are used. Results are mixed, but suggest that both individual and household-level attributes are important determinants of dropping out of primary and secondary school. Race, household size, female headship and the head's level of education are also strong predictors of dropping out. The results also show that the selection process for staying in primary or secondary school appears to favour students from wealthier households. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**457 Sindiwe**

*Sindiwe Magona : the first decade* / ed. by Siphokazi Koyana. - Pietermaritzburg : University of Kwazulu-Natal Press, 2004. - XII, 207 p. : foto's. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 199-207. - Met chronologie, noten.  
ISBN 1-86914-060-5 pbk. : £14.95

This volume on Sindiwe Magona - the South African author, poet, playwright, essayist, storyteller, actor and inspirational speaker - contains seven essays on Magona's works. It also includes interviews with the writer. Contributions: Siphokazi Koyana: 'Why are you carrying books? Don't you have children?': Revisiting motherhood in Sindiwe Magona's autobiographies. Gugu Hlongwane: Writing apartheid for the post-apartheid era: Magona's autobiographical works. Pumla Dineo Gqola: Forced to think: innovation and womanist traditions in Sindiwe Magona's wor(l)ds. Eleonora Chiavetta: 'Through your eyes instead of your ears': orature in 'To My Children's Children' and 'Forced to Grow'. David Callahan: Closure, survival and realism in 'Living, Loving and Lying Awake at Night': South Africa, Magona and realism. Elaine Young: Identity and community: Sindiwe Magona's 'Push-Push! and Other Stories'. Meg Samuelson: The mother as witness: reading 'Mother to Mother' alongside South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**458 South**

*South Africa's 1940s : worlds of possibilities* / ed. by Saul Dubow & Alan Jeeves. - Cape Town : Double Storey Books, 2005. - XI, 289 p. : fig. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 1-7701-3001-2

The decade of the 1940s was a tumultuous moment in the history of South Africa. It opened with the dramatic decision to enter the war, continued with the social upheavals and military disasters of the early war years, witnessed the rise of a palpable spirit of optimism as a result of economic expansion and the eventual triumph against fascism, and closed, quite unexpectedly, with the electoral victory of the Afrikaner Nationalist party and the inauguration of apartheid. Most see it as a decade that led inexorably towards apartheid but the coming of Afrikaner nationalism was only one of several competing visions of the future. The decade was in fact marked by a general sense of expectancy and optimism that the end of the war would usher in a brave new world. Reform, social and political, was in the air. But in the end the kinds of reforms that many envisaged were dealt a death blow, only to be resurrected 40 years later with the demise of white supremacy. The papers in this volume explore the social, economic and political history of the 1940s in South Africa. Some of the papers were first presented at a

conference entitled "South Africa's 1940s : worlds of possibilities" at Queen's University (Kingston, Canada) in September 2003. Contributors: Deborah Posel, Philip Bonner, Shirley Brooks, Saul Dubow, Robert Edgar, Albert Grundlingh, Jonathn Hyslop, Alan Jeeves, Shula Marks, Nicoli Nattrass, Howard Phillips, Parvathi Raman, Jeremy Seekings, Rob Skinner. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**459 Southall, Roger**

The 'dominant party debate' in South Africa / Roger Southall - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2005), Jg. 40, H. 1, p. 61-82.

The persistence of the debate about whether the African National Congress (ANC) can or should be characterized as a "dominant party" was illustrated by exchanges between South Africa's leading political parties during the 2004 general election. The ANC, which views its hegemony as expressing its popularity, rejects its depiction as a 'dominant party' as inherently hostile, conservative and racist. In contrast, the Democratic Alliance (DA) and its associated analysts warn against dangers posed to democracy by the ANC's arrogance, freedom from accountability, and its ambitions to extend increasing control over the State and society. After a review of the central tenets of the debate, the present article suggests that both sets of antagonists exaggerate their case. In contrast, whilst accepting that the ANC's electoral and political hegemony does carry threats to democracy, it also proposes that the ability of the ANC to extend its dominance is subject to considerable limitations, including the multidimensionality of party dominance, the extent to which the ANC's attempted centralization of power is constrained by constitutional, political and economic realities, the perpetuation of debate within the ANC and between itself and its principal allied organizations, and the difficulties faced by the ANC in imposing its authority upon a society as complex as that of South Africa. The conclusion argues that the dominant party thesis, whilst too often exaggerated, is too important and insightful to be abandoned. Careful analysis suggests that the basis of ANC dominance is far from static, and is likely to be subjected to considerable challenge over coming years. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

**460 Special**

*Special issue: modern mass media, memory and the popular imagination in Africa* / guest ed.: Liz Gunner. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2005. - 103 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 00020184 ; vol. 64, no. 1 (July 2005)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue is the result of a colloquium held at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, in September 2003. Of particular interest to the participants were questions relating to the relation of popular culture to the social and national imaginary, the place of popular culture in reshaping group memory and identity and the role of the popular as a source of subversion and dissidence. Also important was the role of the media in Africa in the imagining of the modern and in creating specific kinds of modernity. Contributions: African imaginaries and transnational spaces (Liz Gunner) - God rock Africa: thoughts on politics in popular black performance in South Africa (David B. Coplan) - "Zilizopendwa": Kayamba Afrika's use of cover versions, remix and sampling in the (re)membering of Kenya (Joyce Nyairo) - Making memory: stories from 'Staffrider' magazine and "testing" the popular imagination (Irikidzayi Manase) - Confronting and performing power: memory, popular imagination and a "popular" Kenyan newspaper serial (George Ogola) - The globe in the text: towards a transnational history of the book (Isabel Hofmeyr). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**461 Stanley, Liz**

"A strange thing is memory" : Emily Hobhouse, memory work, moral life and the 'concentration system' / Liz Stanley - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2005), no. 52, p. 60-81.

Emily Hobhouse (1860-1926) was a British pacifist and humanitarian reformer who gained public prominence through her relief work for the South African Women's and Children's Distress Fund between December 1900 and May 1901, during the South African War. Her 'Report to the Distress Fund' was published in 1901 and, like her 'The Brunt of War' published in late 1902, it sought "to portray the sufferings of the weak and the young with truth and moderation". Based on literature published on Hobhouse on the occasion of the centenary of this war, this paper explores how, during the 1920s, when she edited for publication some of the Boer women's concentration camp testimonies she had solicited in 1903, and then set about writing a memoir herself, Hobhouse felt and thought about the moral or ethical dimensions of memory. She was particularly concerned with the complex relationship between her memory of wartime events, her "little memoir", and the facts contained in the letters she had written during the war itself. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**462 State**

*State of the nation : South Africa 2004-2005* / ed. by John Daniel, Roger Southall, Jessica Lutchman. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press ; Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2005. - XLII, 604 p. : graf., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.



ISBN 0-87013-716-6 (East Lansing)

This second issue of a planned annual set of original essays dedicated to reviewing developments in South Africa provides critical insights into the state of the political parties after the 2004 elections, race and identity ten years after the advent of democracy, corruption and accountability, the state of the public service, the performance of the economy, the state of employment and emerging patterns of business ownership. Further essays deal with the state of the military, crime and policing, schooling, arts and culture, the Muslim community, how AIDS is affecting families and households, the state of archives and access to information, and gender equality and representation. Contributors: Miriam Altman, Henri Boshoff, Linda Chisholm, John Daniel, Zimitri Erasmus, Stephen Gelb, Shireen Hassim, David Hemson, Shamil Jeppie, Ted Leggett, Len le Roux, Jessica Lutchman, Lynn Maree, Seán Morrow, Sanusha Naidu, Lungisile Ntsebeza, Kwame Owusu-Ampomah, Tim Quinlan, Benjamin Roberts, Reg Rumney, Sam Sole, Roger Southall, Lloyd Sachikonye, Goolam Vahed, Sarah Willan, Luvuyo Wotshela. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**463 Steingo, Gavin**

'I am proud to be South African because I am South African' : reflections on 'white pride' in post-apartheid South Africa / Gavin Steingo - In: *African Identities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. [195]-210.

In this essay the author explores issues of 'white' subjectivity in postapartheid South Africa. He identifies two types of 'pride' expressed and articulated by many white South Africans today. The first type of 'pride' is a validated pride (validated by the people who express it): for example, many white South Africans are 'proud' to be a part of 'post-reconciliation' democratic South Africa. Moreover, many white South Africans feel proud that they lived through (and in some cases facilitated) the transition in 1994. The second type of pride that is identified is different to, or even contradicts, the first type. This second type of pride is encapsulated in the phrase: 'I am proud to be South African because I am South African'. This (latter) pride is not 'validated' - it is a tautological, or 'prideless' pride, that is not contingent on specific characteristics of South Africa. The second type of pride is pride in being who you are (no matter who you are). The author explores these two 'types' of prides and investigates how they intersect, contradict, or support each other in the lives of contemporary white South Africans. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**464 Townsend, Loraine**

Willingness to care for children orphaned by HIV/AIDS : a study of foster and adoptive parents / Loraine Townsend and Andy Dawes - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 69-80 : graf., tab.

South Africa is facing the prospect of a large number of children, now and in the future, who will be orphaned as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Following the incapacitation and/or death of their parents, many of these children will be cared for by the safety net provided by members of their extended families. However, there is evidence to suggest that this safety net is fast becoming overwhelmed and possibly reaching saturation point. The present study explores the willingness of adoptive and foster parents to care for a child orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Although some differences were noted depending on the HIV status of the child and whether the respondent was an adoptive or foster parent, results indicate an overall willingness in these populations to care for children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. The evidence also suggests that HIV-negative female orphans who are younger than 6 years, and who are family members, or from the same cultural background as the potential caregivers and do not have surviving relatives or siblings, have the best chance of being taken into foster or adoptive care. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**465 (Un)thinking**

*(Un)thinking citizenship : feminist debates in contemporary South Africa* / ed. by Amanda Gouws. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2005. - XII, 281 p. ; 24 cm. - (Gender in a global/local world) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 0-7546-3878-2

On 27 and 28 April 1994 the liberation election turned all South Africans into citizens. Men and women stood in long lines to cast their votes and claim their citizenship. But did men and women really gain the same citizenship that day? This volume takes the debate of citizenship in South Africa in a more theoretical and empirical direction while engaging with knowledge produced elsewhere in the world. It investigates the making of gendered citizenship, institutionalization of gender politics, the state of gendered policymaking, local citizenship, rights, the women's movement, gendered violence, as well as citizenship and the body. Contributors: Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa, Daniel Conway, Louise du Toit, Gertrude Fester, Beth Goldblatt, Amanda Gouws, Shireen Hassim, Sibonile Khoza, Cheryl McEwan, Linzi Manicom, Anneke Meerkotter, Mikke van Zyl. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**466 Vahed, Goolam**

Passengers, partnerships, and promissory notes : Gujarati traders in colonial Natal, 1870-1920 / by Goolam Vahed - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2005), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 449-479 : tab.

Based on archival material, this paper examines Gujarati trade in colonial Natal, from 1870 to 1920. Migrants from Gujarat on the west coast of India began arriving in the 1870s and were geographically dispersed throughout Natal. They were termed 'passengers' because they came of their own free will and at their own expense, and were subject to the ordinary laws of the Colony. While passengers were numerically too small to alter the overall working-class character and low-income status of Indian settlers, they aroused the ire of whites as a result of their dominant role in Indian social, political and economic life. This paper explores aspects of the business lives of these Gujarati traders, including their sources of commercial and economic information, the involvement of their extended families, their relationship with African clients, and their business structures and practices. The study is set within the broader economic and politico-institutional processes in colonial Natal that influenced the opportunity structures of immigrant enterprise. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**467 Van der Merwe, Izak**

An investment strategy for effective town development in the Western Cape, South Africa / Izak Van der Merwe, Sanette Ferreira and Larry Zietsman - In: *Urban Forum*: (2005), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 295-312 : graf., krt., tab.

The differential growth of towns and the concomitant decline of many settlements is an international phenomenon addressed in different ways. South Africa in general and the Western Cape Province in particular also experienced this trend for many decades. A survival strategy for the problematic towns is not apparent. Authorities ignored the problem when investment policy and development support of towns were at stake. However, a recent national policy document (National Spatial Development Perspective, NSDP, 2003) intends to address this situation by suggesting a system of differentiated government investment in towns with special development profiles. In order to implement such a policy it is necessary to ascertain which settlements possess sufficient growth potential and which have limited chances. These town profiles should lead to an investment typology as prescribed in the NSDP. The present paper presents an appropriate typology of 131 selected towns in the Western Cape, based on comprehensive development analysis, which can be utilized as guidelines for authorities in their future investment decisions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**468 Van der Watt, Liese**

Exiting whiteness: unthinking race, imagining different paradigms / Liese van der Watt - In: *Current Writing*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 93-120 : foto's.

In the context of South Africa, the author examines the possibilities and the limitations of a study intent on making whiteness visible. Arguments for the need to pursue nonracialism in the 21st century prompt her to explore alternative paradigms that lead away from seeing race as a defining characteristic of human interaction. First, she discusses recent texts by Vron Ware and Les Back (2002), Paul Gilroy (2000) and Kalpana Seshradi-Crooks (2000), who all advocate a utopian end to race thinking. Next, she considers Seshadi-Crooks' observation that race is above all a visual system of discrimination. Following her proposal that race is "a practice of visibility rather than a scientific, anthropological or cultural theory", the present author speculates about the role visual culture could play in giving shape to a nonracial society where "solidarity is premised not on identity and sameness but on other definitions of commonality and connection". She concludes by considering the work of South African artist Berni Searle, whose work proposes ways to move away from race as such. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**469 Walker, Cheryl**

Land of dreams: land restitution on the eastern shores of Lake St Lucia / Cheryl Walker - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 59, p. 1-25.

From the 1950s to the early 1980s some 1,200 Zulu-speaking households were removed from what now is the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park (GSLWP), a World Heritage site stretching along the northern reaches of the KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) coastline. The claims of the dispossessed to this land first began to receive serious recognition from national policymakers in the early 1990s, during a hard-fought battle between conservationists and mining interests. The conservationists won a qualified victory in 1996, when the new, postapartheid government decided in favour of conservation linked to ecotourism as the development strategy for the region. Today the legacy of forced population removals remains one of the biggest challenges facing the GSLWP Authority. Amongst others, there are tensions between those people whom the postapartheid State has recognized as legitimate land claimants and other, neighbouring groups who do not have direct ancestral ties to conservation land. This paper explores these issues as they weave themselves through one of the pivotal land claims in this region - that of the Bhangazi or Mbuyazi people to the eastern shores of Lake St Lucia. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**470 Wasserman, Herman**

Renaissance and resistance: using ICTs for social change in Africa / Herman Wasserman - In: *African Studies*: (2005), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 177-199.

Internationally, new media technologies have not only facilitated formal political participation in certain countries, but also provided the means for social movements, activist groupings or minority groups to engage with these processes on a global level. The question, however, is whether this also holds true for African contexts. Seen in the light of the resurgence of Pan-Africanist discourses, this paper examines what role ICTs will play in the new visions of establishing a foothold for Africa within the processes of globalization. Taking an activist group from South Africa, the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) as an example, the paper focuses on the ways in which new media technologies make it possible for this local activist grouping to establish broader support networks. It examines opportunities (and problems) provided by 'many-to-many' communication for activists in three key areas: dissemination of alternative news; creating virtual public spheres; and organizing political action. The paper is based on readings of the TAC's website and email lists, as well as interviews held with TAC officials in 2003. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**471 Woglom, Geoffrey**

Forecasting South African inflation / Geoffrey Woglom - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2005), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 302-320 : graf., tab.

In order for inflation targeting to be successful, a central bank must be able to generate reasonably accurate forecasts of future inflation. Ideally, however, these forecasts of inflation should also depend on variables over which the central bank has some control. This distinction in forecast accuracy can be illustrated with the help of a standard, modern Phillips curve. The evidence for South Africa suggests that the current output gap is related to future inflation, as is suggested by the theory of the modern Phillips curve. In addition, short-term interest rates and the rate of inflation of imported producer goods also appear to have significant forecasting power. The price of imported goods is most likely capturing information on the effect of the exchange rate on domestic price inflation. Short-term interest rates appear to be capturing the effects of current monetary policy on future levels of aggregate demand. Unfortunately, the simple Phillips curve forecasts are not terribly accurate and the regression equations of the more accurate, augmented Phillips curves appear to suffer from instability. Therefore, one must interpret their forecasting performance with caution. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**472 Wotshela, Luvuyo**

"Asiyi eCiskei" ["We are not going to the Ciskei"] : removals and resistance in the 'Border' region, 1972-1988 / Luvuyo Wotshela - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2005), no. 52, p. 140-169 : krt.

Drawing on empirical research that is based on archival material and oral testimonies, this paper examines a case in which attempts by the South African State at forcible relocation of the Mgwali mission settlement from the Stutterheim district, in the 'white corridor' or Border region (South Africa's Eastern Cape), to the Ciskei failed. Focusing on the period 1972-1988, the paper shows that African communities were not passive recipients of apartheid policy. Indeed, local forces were instrumental in the Mgwali community's successful resistance to apartheid's forced removal. The paper illustrates how the legal status of land occupiers, as well as political mobilization, had an impact on the struggle against apartheid removals. In highlighting the role of community politics in shaping the consequences of State removal policies, the paper emphasizes one main factor which contributed to different outcomes for various communities on the land. Initiatives and actions of home-grown civic structures, such as the Mgwali Residents Association (MRA), shaped the long-term pattern of their settlements, as well as homeland policy more generally. In the process, they became linked to broader liberation movements, notably the United Democratic Front (UDF), during the insurrection of the mid and late 1980s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SWAZILAND

**473 Using**

Using an undertaker's data to assess changing patterns of mortality and their consequences in Swaziland / Christopher Desmond... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 43-50 : graf., tab.

This paper measures AIDS mortality using routinely collected data from one of two nationally operating undertakers in Swaziland. The business recorded a marked increase in the number of deaths it handled between 1998 and 2002, most obvious in the 0 to 4 and 20 to 49 age categories. Cost data reflects this increase in mortality. Prices for funerals and coffins have declined in real terms. Recorded causes of death were of little use in determining the extent of AIDS mortality. This was due to stigma and denial, the relatively small number of people dying in hospitals and lack of accurate reporting of medical diagnoses. Key informant interviews were done to support the undertaker's data and determine how families bear the burden of burying deceased

relatives. Despite a disproportionate increase in deaths in certain age categories and evidence of worsening poverty, funerals remain large and elaborate affairs. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## ISLANDS

### GENERAL

#### 474 Indian

*Indian Ocean Region : conflict and co-operation* / V.S. Sheth, ed. - Mumbai : Centre for African Studies, 2004. - 430 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 81-7764576-5

This volume presents the papers from the seminar on the "Indian Ocean islands and littoral: conflicts and cooperation" organized by the Department of African Studies, Bombay University. Six papers focus on Africa: M. Sahu: Information and communication technology (ICT) in littorals in Africa: few suggestions from experiences in India. S.C. Saxena: Genocidal wars in Rwanda and Burundi: impact upon littoral States. P. Vasudevan: Africa on the cusp: structural reforms and lessons from Asia. A. Biswas: Post-apartheid South Africa, SADC and the Indian Ocean Rim Association. R. Modi: Migration to South Africa: a human rights perspective. D. Singh: The Asian diaspora in Tanzania. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### COMOROS

#### 475 Blanchy, Sophie

Esclavage et commensalité à Ngazidja, Comores / Sophie Blanchy - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 905-933.

Cet article examine comment, dans l'île de Ngazidja (Grande Comore), les institutions des gens libres ont été reproduites par les descendants d'esclaves, quelles ont été les formes de leur libération économique, et quels discours de mémorisation ou d'occultation sont produits sur les anciens rapports de domination. L'exclusion des descendants d'esclaves n'est aujourd'hui visible que dans les pratiques de commensalité coutumière. La validité de leurs institutions doit s'imposer à l'extérieur de leurs communautés. Entrés dans la compétition grâce à l'argent de la migration, ils tentent de se faire reconnaître face aux autres cités. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MADAGASCAR

**476 Bialuschewski, Arne**

Pirates, slavers, and the indigenous population in Madagascar, c. 1690-1715 / by Arne Bialuschewski - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2005), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 401-425 : krt.

In the second half of the 17th century, many chiefdoms in Madagascar's coastal regions were fused into larger polities, such as the Sakalava kingdoms of Boina. In the same period, the island became the chief destination of slaving expeditions into the Indian Ocean. Furthermore, the island became the principal refuge for several hundred European pirates in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Against this background, the author examines the various interactions between pirates, slave traders, and the Malagasy population. He shows that it was only in the course of the first decade of the 18th century that the pirates and the indigenous population overcame cultural differences and learned to profit from each other. The Malagasy gained access to material wealth and advanced martial skills, while the rovers found a place of refuge, far away from the rule of law. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**477 Razafindralambo, L.N.**

Inégalité, exclusion, représentations sur les Hautes Terres centrales de Madagascar / L.N. Razafindralambo - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2000), vol. 45, cah. 179/180, p. 879-903.

Ce texte est une réflexion sur les relations sociales au sein de la société d'Imerina (Hautes Terres de Madagascar). Celles-ci ne peuvent être comprises que dans le cadre de la division de la population en deux catégories sociales principales, les 'mainty', anciens andevo ou dépendants, et les 'fotsy', anciens libres, dont l'appartenance est déterminée par le statut supposé des ancêtres. Si l'esclavage n'existe plus officiellement depuis 1897, l'ancien système hiérarchique perdure. Les représentations, et les comportements qu'elles régissent, marquent la séparation entre membres de catégories différentes dans la vie quotidienne, et contribuent ainsi à maintenir la hiérarchie sociale. Le processus par lequel les relations entre catégories sociales différentes se rigidifient est analysé ici. On peut y voir également un aspect paradoxal du changement: il peut contribuer à renforcer les anciennes positions. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]



MAURITIUS

**478 Sandbrook, Richard**

Origins of the democratic developmental State: interrogating Mauritius / Richard Sandbrook - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 549-581.

Although underdeveloped and racially stratified, Mauritius, in contrast to nearly all sub-Saharan African countries, has achieved not only sustained economic growth but also a degree of equity, a remarkable welfare State, and a consolidated democracy. Following a discussion of the Mauritius success story since the 1980s and the State's modus operandi - bold and deliberate policy responses to economic problems -, this paper examines the origins of the Mauritian developmental State. It shows that three unusual historical conditions have been conducive to the State model's emergence and effectiveness. First, no potentially reactionary precapitalist classes survived into the 19th and 20th centuries, as they did elsewhere. Second, the complex overlap of class and ethnic divisions facilitated a social-democratic compromise by separating economic from political power. Third, the patterns of governance established under British rule have positively influenced the postcolonial democratic-developmental State model. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]