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Abstracts produced by
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EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

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

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

Contents and arrangement

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

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

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

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

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Barringer, Terry

Reviewing reviews / [contrib. by] Terry Barringer, Stephanie Kitchen, John Pinfold - In: *African Research and Documentation:* (2007), no. 102, p. 13-35.

Book reviews, from the varied perspectives of scholars, publishers and librarians, was the theme of the panel organized by the Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa (SCOLMA) at the meeting of the African Studies Association of the UK (ASAUK) on 13 September 2006. Terry Barringer, reviews editor of 'African Research and Documentation' and 'The Round Table', discusses the art of book reviewing, illustrated with feedback from fellow review editors, reviewers, reviewees and publishers. Though she dispels her existential angst at the idea that the time and energy she has spent on "the book reviews enterprise" may be misspent, she remains concerned about how much scholarship and how many publications originating in Africa are reviewed in "mainstream" Africanist journals, as well as how many Africa-based scholars are employed as reviewers. Stephanie Kitchen presents a publisher's viewpoint. On the basis of the experience of African Books Collective (ABC), she details the marketing, profiling and cultural benefits of book reviews, and the challenges for African authors/publishers in securing reviews in Northern Africanist/African studies academic journals. John Pinfold, based at the Bodleian Library of Commonwealth and African Studies at Rhodes House, Oxford, presents a librarian's view. He discusses the journals he regularly scans for book reviews and what he looks for in a book review, concluding that the book review remains a vital tool in the acquisition process. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

2 Contemporary

Contemporary Africana theory, thought and action : a guide to Africana studies / ed. by Clenora Hudson-Weems ; [forew. by Robert E. Weems, Jr.]. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2007. - XII, 476 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 1-592-21309-X

This collection of essays on Africana or Black Studies in America is divided up into a number of sections in which various scholars give their views on various aspects of this topic. Preceded by a Foreword by Robert E. Weems, Jr., and an Introduction by Clenora Hudson Weems, the first section deals with theories and contains papers by Clenora

Hudson-Weems (2), Molefi Kete Asante, Jacob Carruthers and Delores P. Aldridge. The second part is composed of essays on the beginnings and evolution of Black Studies and the contributions are by Kwame Alford, Winston A. Van Horne, William E. Nelson, Jr., and James B. Stewart. The third part investigates Black aesthetics and is composed of articles by Tony Martin, H. Ike Okafor-Newsum and Richard K. Barksdale. Part Four is devoted to hegemonic discourses and includes contributions by Ali A. Mazrui, Clenora Hudson-Weems, Robert L. Williams, Talmadge Anderson and Karlton Edward Hester. The topic of the fifth section is Toward Africana Womanism and those who contributed to it are Clenora Hudson-Weems, Daphne W. Ntiri, Barbara A. Wheeler, Anne Steiner, Betty Taylor Thompson and Adele S. Newson-Horst. The final section is entitled Constraints and Solutions and Robert E. Weems, Jr., Alvin O. Chambliss, Jr., Maria K. Mootry, Obedike Kamau, and Maulana Karenga have made contributions. There is also an Epilogue by Irene Thompson and an Afterword by Mark Christian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

3 Ikambere

Ikambere et la vie quotidienne des femmes touchées par le VIH/SIDA / étude réal. par l'Association Ikambere "La Maison Accueillante" ; sous la dir. de Bernadette Rwegera ; [préf. de Didier Houssin]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 171 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 148-167. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04601-6

L'association "Ikambere" est un lieu d'accueil à Saint-Denis, près de Paris, en France, pour les femmes touchées par le VIH/Sida, majoritairement originaires d'Afrique subsaharienne. Fondée en 1997, elle travaille en partenariat avec la Direction générale de la santé du ministère français de la santé, de la jeunesse et des sports. La recherche sur laquelle s'appuie le livre a été effectuée de septembre 1999 à mars 2001. Enquête d'ethnologie participative, elle a permis de recueillir les récits de vie de 53 femmes fréquentant l'association. Cette recherche doit permettre d'appréhender les valeurs et les conceptions qui organisent le vie quotidienne des femmes séropositives immigrées, leurs rapports avec l'entourage immédiat et les différents secteurs de la société avec lesquels elles entretiennent des relations. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

4 Invisible

Invisible Africans : hidden communities in Asia / Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya, guest-ed. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2007. - p. 219-345. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (African and Asian studies, ISSN 1569-2094 ; vol. 6, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special volume draws together papers from Indonesia to Palestine, including India and Sri Lanka. It aims to build a more comprehensive picture of a widely dispersed African population from the world's largest continent. Contents: Invisible Africans: hidden communities in Asia, by Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya; A forgotten minority: the Afro-Sri Lankans, by Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya; 'Belanda Hitam': the Indo-African communities on Java, by Ineke van Kessel; Service to God, service to master/client: African Indian military contribution in Karnataka, by Pashington Obeng; African Bedouin in Palestine, by Susan Beckerleg; Sidis in Mumbai: negotiating identities between Mumbai and Gujarat, by Beheroze Shroff; Dynamics of ethnic identity among the Siddis of Hyderabad, by Ababu Minda Yimene. [ASC Leiden abstract]

5 Kessel, Ineke van

Belanda Hitam: the Indo-African Communities on Java / Ineke van Kessel - In: *African and Asian studies:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 243-270.

Most of the successive groups of African immigrants to the Indonesian archipelago have disappeared without a trace, or at least without leaving recognizable descendants. The 'Belanda Hitam' or Black Dutchmen are the one exception. 'Belanda Hitam' was the Malay name given to some 3,000 soldiers from West Africa who were recruited for the Dutch colonial army between 1831 and 1872, and to the Indo-African descendants of these African soldiers and their Indonesian wives. From the 1830s until Indonesian independence, the African soldiers, their Indonesian wives and their Indo-African off spring formed small but vibrant communities in the garrison towns of Java, mainly in Batavia, Semarang, Salatiga, Solo and Purworejo. This article, largely based on interviews with descendants now living in the Netherlands, explores life in these Indo-African communities, with a particular focus on Purworejo. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

6 Mise

La mise en œuvre des langues dans l'interaction / sous la dir. de Michelle Auzanneau ; avec la collab. de Sarah Verdoïa. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 372 p. : foto's, tab. ; 22 cm. - (Espaces discursifs, ISSN 1623-8877) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04258-2

Cet ouvrage réunit les textes de communications du IVème colloque du réseau français de sociolinguistique intitulé 'Faits de langues et de cultures dans la dynamique interactionnelle' ayant eu lieu les 7 et 8 octobre 2005 à Paris. Les actes s'ouvrent sur une question posée par Anthony Lodge: La sociolinguistique historique est-elle

possible? Ce texte est suivi d'articles réunis en quatre sections reprenant les thématiques principales du colloque: la construction de l'identité et de l'altérité; échanges de savoir, de langues et de cultures: interactions à caractère pédagogique; pratiques langagières et cultures urbaines; la question du corpus ou le corpus en question. L'objectif défini était d'étudier les pratiques langagières (langues, formes linguistiques, formes discursives), à partir de "corpus" correspondant à des interactions considérées dans leur dynamique en tenant compte de l'environnement plus large dans lequel elles ont lieu, ce qui a favorisé la diversité des études présentées concernant les terrains et les espaces sociaux considérés, les problématiques et les objectifs particuliers des contributions. Ainsi, les communications ont porté sur la France (Françoise Hickel, Claudine Moïse, Christian Hudelot et Mireille Froment, Isabelle Sourdot, Marie Thérèse Vasseur, Claude Cortier et Alain Di Meglio, Michelle Auzanneau et Malory Leclère-Messebel, Lukas Balthasar et al., Philippe Blanchet, Didier de Robillard), l'Afrique, la Suède (Sarah Verdoïa), la Suisse (Lorenza Mondada) ainsi que sur les migrations internationales ou encore des espaces virtuels (Amina Bensalah, Isabelle Pierozak). Les contributions portant sur l'Afrique sont de Martine Dreyfus, Point de vue à propos de l'analyse d'interactions en milieu multiculturel et plurilingue (Sénégal, Mali); Catherine Miller, Interaction et norme dans des tribunaux de Juba au Soudan; Carole de Féral, Ce que parler camfranglais n'est pas: de quelques problèmes posés par la description d'un "parler jeune" (Cameroun). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

7 Study

The study of Africa / Paul Tiyambe Zeleza. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2007. - X, 409 p. : graf., tab. ; 23 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 2-86978-198-9

This is the second book in the two-volume collection The Study of Africa, which grew out of a seminar run by Paul Tiyambe Zeleza at the University of Illinois in 2002. Its theme is announced in the Introduction: The Internationalisation of African Knowledges by Paul Tiyambe Zeleza. The first part, Globalisation studies and African Studies, consists of five essays: Globalisation: an ascendant paradigm? Implications for African Studies (James H. Mittelman); If you are part of the solution, you are likely part of the problem: transboundary formations and Africa (Ronald Kassimir); Economic liberalisation and development in Africa (Jomo Kwame Sundaram); African diasporas and academics: the struggle for a global epistemic presence (Paul Tiyambe Zeleza); and The problem of translation in African Studies: the case of French (Jean-Pierre Dedieu). The second section is called: African Studies in regional contexts and is composed of twelve essays: African Studies: France and the United States (Bogumil Jewsiewicki); New directions in

African Studies in the United Kingdom (John McCracken); Betwixt and between: African Studies in Germany (Peter Probst); Research on Africa: a Swedish perspective (Ann Schlyter); Anti-colonialism in Soviet African Studies (1920s-1960) (Irina Filatova); Area studies in search of Africa: the case of the United States (Pearl T. Robinson); 'Returning to the Caribbean by way of Africa': African Studies in the Caribbean in historical perspective (Alan Cobley); Let the drums sound: the teaching of African history and the history of Africans in Brazil (Mônica Lima); African Studies in India (Aparajita Biswas); The state of African Studies in Australia (Tanya Lyons and Elizabeth Dimock); African Studies in China in the twentieth century: a historiographical survey (Li Anshan); and African Studies in recent years in Japan (Masao Yoshida). [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 Tarinyeba, Winifred M.

Poverty, trade and child labour in the developing world: an analysis of efforts to combat child labour in Uganda / Winifred M. Tarinyeba - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 294-308 : tab.

Until recently, efforts to combat child labour have focused on demonizing the practice by exposing its adverse short and long-term consequences on children. Measures to combat child labour included legislating against the practice, both at the international and domestic levels, improving access to education as well as poverty reduction strategies. Although current statistics indicate that child labour is on the decline, poor countries in Asia and Africa are at risk of increased cases of child labour due to current global trade policies that have left them worse off economically. In addition, a framework for open trade that inhibits access to medication adversely affects socioeconomic structures due to increased disease (HIV/AIDS) burdens on households, thereby accelerating poverty and impeding efforts to combat child labour. This paper examines the problem of child labour (with special attention for Uganda) from three perspectives: poverty, HIV/AIDS and global trade. It involves an analysis of empirical and theoretical literature on poverty, trade and child labour. The paper specifically focuses on the economic outcomes of a global trading system managed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) that inherently disadvantages poor countries and its implications for child labour. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

AFRICA

GENERAL

9 Africa

Africa and fortress Europe : threats and opportunities / ed. by Belachew Gebrewold. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, 2007. - XV, 186 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-0-7546-7204-3

At this moment Europe is feeling threatened by the number of African (illegal) migrants attempting to gain access to it. People from North African countries are regarded as particularly threatening because of their Islamic religion. This volume contains a number of essays on this topic. It commences with an Introduction: migration as a transcontinental challenge (Belachew Gebrewold). Part One is entitled: Threats from Africa, and contains six essays: Crisis region Eastern Africa: the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in an environment of latent conflict (Dustin Dehéz); Crisis region Western Africa: the cradle of African migration to Europe (Dirk Kohnert); Crisis region Southern Africa: the Southern Africa Development Community and human security in the region (Cheryl Hendricks); Peace and security policy of the African Union and the regional security mechanisms (Stephan Klingebiel); Migration theories and African migration to Europe (Belachew Gebrewold); Migration from Africa to Europe in the age of globalization: historical and economic perspectives (Andreas Exenberger). The second part, The Responses of the EU, looks at the matter from the European point of view and has contributions on: Frontex (European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union) and African illegal migration to Europe (Ilkka Laitinen); European migration policy (Heinrich Neisser); The EU's peace and security strategy in the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) (Birgit Loeser). The Conclusion: securitization of migration and the civilizing process, is by Belachew Gebrewold. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Africa

Africa and the new globalization / George Klay Kieh, Jr. (ed.). - Aldershot : Ashgate, cop. 2008. - X, 192 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 978-0-7546-7138-1

Globalization is not a new phenomenon; various stages and types have been occurring for quite a few centuries. However, the focus of this book is the 'new' globalization which

has arisen since the end of the Cold War. This is the most expansive and technologically advanced ever. It has seen the integration of virtually all States of the world and non-State actors into the global capitalist system. The consequences have varied but this book identifies some of the frontier issues in Africa: debt, human rights, development, State sovereignty, the environment and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.The book commences with an Introduction: from the old to the new globalization by George Klay Kieh Jr., and contains the following essays: The new globalization: scope, nature and dimensions (George Klay Kieh Jr.); The African debt crisis and the new globalization (John Mukum Mbaku); Human rights and the new globalization in Africa (E. Ike Udogu); The norms of displacement: NGOs, globalization and the State in Africa (P.L.E. Idahosa); State sovereignty and the new globalization in Africa (Jacques Mangala); The environment and the new globalization in Africa (John Mukum Mbaku); The new globalization and HIV/AIDS in Africa (Amy S. Patterson); and Weaving together the threads of the new globalization: the lessons (George Klay Kieh Jr.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 Africa

Africa on the move : African migration and urbanisation in comparative perspective / ed. by Marta Tienda... [et al.]. - Johannesburg : Wits University Press, 2006. - VIII, 375 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-86814-432-1

The thirteen papers in this collective volume examine the patterns of internal, regional and international migration in Africa, plus some comparisons with Latin America and Asia. They challenge certain traditional ideas about African migration and look at how communication technology has influenced it. In the introduction the comparative perspectives are examined by Marta Tienda, Sally E. Findley and Maia Jachimowicz. The first part, entitled Migration and Urbanisation, contains five essays: The dimensions of migration in Africa by Hania Zlotnik; Patterns and processes of international migration in the twenty-first century: lessons for South Africa by Douglas S. Massey; Comparative urban systems: an overview by Bryan R. Roberts; Urbanisation in Asia: an overview by Graeme Hugo; and Urbanisation and internal migration patterns in Latin America by Marcela Cerrutti and Rodolfo Bertoncello. The second section, Internal Migration, Employment and Gender, contains another five papers: Migration and the urban informal sector in Colombia by Carmen Elisa Flórez; Bridging the gap: internal migration in Asia by Philip Guest; Highly prevalent circular migration: households, mobility and economic status in rural South Africa by Mark A. Collinson, Stephen M. Tollman, Kathleen Khan, Samuel J. Clark and Michel Garenne (study area, the Agincourt subdistrict in

Bushbuckridge district, Limpopo Province, adjacent to the border with Mozambique); Moving on: patterns of labour migration in post-apartheid South Africa by Dorrit Posel; and Forced displacement in Colombia: public policy, gender and initiatives for reconstruction by Donny Meertens. The third section examines: Migration and Population Health and is composed of three chapters: Migration, urbanisation and child health: an African perspective by Michel Garenne; Migration, urbanisation and malaria: a comparative analysis of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Machadinho, Rondônia, Brazil by Marcia Caldas de Castro and Burton H. Singer; and Health consequences of migration: evidence from South Africa's rural north-east (Agincourt) by Mark Collinson, Mark Lurie, Kathleen Kahn, Brent Wolff, Ari Johnson and Stephen Tollman. The conclusion: African migration in the twenty-first century, is by Eleanor Preston-Whyte, Stephen Tollman, Loren Landau and Sally Findley. [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 Africa's

Africa's long road to rights = Long trajet de l'Afrique vers les droits : reflections on the 20th anniversary of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights / ed. by Hakima Abbas. - 2nd ed. - Oxford : Fahamu Books, 2007. - X, 177 p. ; 23 cm - Text in English and French. - Oorspr. uitg.: 2007. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-906387-25-7 pbk : £11.95

The twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights was celebrated in 2007. This book was compiled to accompany a special issue of the electronic newsletter 'Pambazuka'. The essays review the achievements of the Commission. The Preface, by Firoze Manji, is entitled Marking the 20th anniversary of the African Commission. The volume contains seven essays: Africa's long road to rights by Hakima Abbas; The rights of indigenous peoples in Africa by Korir Sing'oei Abraham; Women, equality and the African human rights system by Roselynn Musa; Refugees and displaced people in Africa (an interview with Commissioner Bahame Tom Mukirya Nyanduga, Special Rapporteur on Refugees and Displaced Persons in Africa, by Hakima Abbas); Regional protection of child rights in Africa by Mireille Affa'a Mindzie; Freedom of expression in Africa (interview with Commissioner Faith Pansy Tlakula, Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression in Africa, by Hakima Abbas); and Celebrating minor victories? Zimbabwe at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights by Otto Saki. The seond half of the volume repeats the same contributions in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Afrique

L'Afrique sera-t-elle catholique? : des religieux s'interrogent / sous la dir. de Marie-Paulette Alaux, Jean-François Petit, Isabelle Roux ; préf. du Père Julio Navarro Román. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 279 p. ; 22 cm - Actes de la 3e Rencontre internationale de l'Assomption pour le dialogue (Nairobi, juillet 2006). - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04016-8

Cet ouvrage constitue les Actes de la 3e Rencontre internationale des Assomptionnistes pour le dialogue (Nairobi, 2006). Il présente des réflexions sur les changements qui affectent le continent africain et la société africaine du point de vue d'une "anthropologie chrétienne", c'est à dire en montrant une vision de la place de la personne humaine telle que la comprend la religion chrétienne, ou plus précisément catholique, tout en privilégiant les dialogues interreligieux et œcuméniques. Certaines contributions font un état des lieux de la société contemporaine de l'Afrique, en revenant aussi sur certains tournants de son histoire. Elles peuvent traiter plus précisément de la crise de l'éducation au Kenya, de la question de la justice et de la paix dans la région des Grands Lacs, de celle de la violence et de la réconciliation au Rwanda, des Églises autochtones diverses et de leurs leaders charismatiques, comme William Wade Harris (1860-1929). Auteurs: Béatrice Churu, Pierre Diarra, Benoît Guillou, Mgr Josaphat Lebulu, Jan Lenssen, Oswald Lusenge, Josée Ngalula Tshianda, Jean-François Petit, Alphonse Quenum, Jean-Paul Sagadou, Sidbé Simpore, Nicolas Tarralle. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

14 Afrique

L'Afrique, le sens : représentations, configurations, défigurations : semiotica africana / sous la dir. de Michel Costantini ; postf. de Simon X. Battestini. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 223 p. : ill., foto, krt. ; 22 cm. - (Collection groupe EIDOS) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04626-9

Cet ouvrage collectif se propose de faire l'application de la méthodologie sémiotique à divers objets africains, ou en d'autres termes l'étude sémiotique d'un métalangage sur l'Afrique. Titres des contributions: Étiquettes et synthétisme des cultures : ivoires du Sierra Leone (Michel Costantini) - Altérité, hybridité, originalité : la presse satirique en Afrique francophone (Souleymane Bah) - Afrique à vendre (Luc Scaccianoce) - Sémiologie visuelle et cartographie : la construction d'une sémantique de l'Ailleurs (Emanuela Casti) - La sémiosis cartographique dans les cartes participatives: le village de Kondio (Burkina Faso) (Federica Burini) - La guerre civile dans la littérature mozambicaine contemporaine ou l'appréhension du chaos (Solène Lalfert). Les trois derniers textes portent sur le Maghreb: Le signe du désert dans l'espace de Paris (Fethi

Dellal) - Signe, retour, détour (Zineb Ali-Benali) - Du roman au film : 'L'opium et le bâton' de Mouloud Mammeri (Boussad Berrichi) - Quid de la sémiotique africaine? (Postface) (Simon F.X. Battestini). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Afro-Chinese

Afro-Chinese relations : past, present and future / ed. by Kwesi Kwaa Prah. - Cape Town : The Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society, 2007. - IX, 392 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Casas book series ; no. 45) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-1-919932-67-5

As China's trading relationship with Africa has exploded in magnitude over the past few years, so has the international scrutiny apportioned to this changing relationship and its impact. The papers in this volume were presented at a conference on Afro-Chinese relations held in Johannesburg on 23-25 November 2005. Contributions: Introduction: defining a relationship (Kwesi Kwaa Prah); 'All-weather friend': the evolution of China's Africa policy (He Wenping); Nationalism, revolution and economic transformation in China: any lessons for Africa? (Kwesi Kwaa Prah); The African Charter and China's legislation: a comparative study of ideas of human rights (Hong Yonghong); Paradigm shift: from 'Washington consensus' to 'Beijing consensus' (Li Xing); Sino-Tanzanian relations and political development (Li Baoping); China's relations with Botswana: an historical perspective (Maitseo Bolaane); Mutual opportunities or hidden threats? South Africa's relations with the People's Republic of China (Sanusha Naidu); Africa and China in a new globalised world (Dani W. Nabudere); Afro-Chinese relations in an era of globalisation (Garth Shelton); Reality and strategic construction: globalisation and Sino-African relations (Zhang Yongpeng); Contemporary economic and trade relations between China and Africa (Li Zhibiao); An appraisal of contemporary China-Sudan relations: their future trajectory in the context of Afro-Chinese relations (Peter Adwok Nyaba); Mining industry cooperation between China and Africa: challenges and prospects (An Chunying); Oil exploration and exploitation in Northern Upper Nile (Sudan) : a long-term assessment (Daniel Deng Bul); An emerging African-Chinese community in Hong Kong: the case of Tsim Sha Tsui's Chungking Mansions (Adams B. Bodomo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Alber, Erdmute

Einleitung zum Themenschwerpunkt 'Familienwandel in Afrika' / Erdmute Alber, Jeannett Martin - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 151-166.

Diese Einleitung zum Themenheft 'Familienwandel in Afrika' weist nicht nur hin auf die Formenvielfalt familiären Lebens in Afrika, sondern thematisiert auch die unterschiedlichen Einflüsse auf das familiäre Leben in afrikanischen Gesellschaften sowie deren jeweilige Antworten darauf. Die Einleitung beschreibt auch die Geschichte der Forschung zum Familienwandel in Afrika. Der Familienwandel in Afrika ist auf vielfältige Weise mit Modernisierungs- und Globalisierungsprozessen verbunden. Trotz dieser Veränderungen haben sich Afrikahistoriker nur selten explizit mit dem Wandel von Familienstrukturen befasst. In den 1960er Jahren entstanden erste soziologische Studien zu diesem Thema. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

17 Approches

Approches endogènes des sciences sociales = Endogenous approach to social sciences. L'Afrique et la papauté = Africa and papacy. - Paris : Société africaine de culture, 2005. - 211 p. ; 22 cm. - (Présence africaine, ISSN 0032-7638 ; no. 172 (2005)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce numéro spécial comporte deux dossiers: Le premier est intitulé "Approches endogènes des sciences sociales / Endogenous approach to social sciences". Il comprend les textes suivants: Strengthening education through culture: a case for the integration of cultural traditions in modern African education (Mervyn Claxton) - Education vernaculaire et accumulation productive des migrants bamiléké du Cameroun (Timothée F. Tabapssi) - Essai d'analyse sur la sorcellerie en Afrique noire (Martin Edzima) -Native knowledge and conflict resolution in post-colonial Nigeria (R.A. Olaoye) - Pensée thérapeutique africaine et traitement des conflits : la méthode de la lutte constructive (Nsame Bongo). Une partie composée de poèmes comprend les textes : Croquis et haïkus maliens (Roger Little) - Extraits de Magies... (Léopold Congo-Mbemba). Le deuxième dossier "L'Afrique et la papauté / Africa and papacy" réunit les contributions: Note sur le poids de l'occidentalité dans l'expérience chrétienne (Alioune Diop) - Redéfinir les rapports entre le catholicisme africain et l'autorité du pape de Rome (Justin Kalibwami) - Paul VI et la fondation d'une nouvelle tradition spirituelle en Afrique (Oscar Bimwenyi-Kweshi) - "Maximum Illud", de Benoît XV, et l'œuvre missionnaire au Cameroun (1890-1935) : entre anticipations, applications et contradictions (Roger B. Onomo Etaba) - Papauté, Église et monde contemporain : quête interculturelle des discours et pratiques du pouvoir (Ntumba Muena Muanza) - Le Vatican et l'Afrique noire (Claude Wauthier) - Le Vatican, l'Afrique et la mondialisation (Martial Ze Belinga). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

18 Calandra, Lina M.
Per un Atlante del turismo sostenibile in Africa / Lina M. Calandra - In: *Terra d'Africa:* (2006), p. 19-49 : fig., krt., tab.

La réflexion sur la possibilité et les modalités de représentation cartographique du tourisme durable en Afrique, pour la réalisation d'un atlas, pose au moins trois questions fondamentales. La première concerne la définition du terme de "ressource touristique" que, dans la perspective géographique ici proposée, l'on peut concevoir en tant que résultat d'une interaction à plusieurs niveaux entre élément attractif, destination et pratique (tous éléments composants du territoire iconisé). La seconde question renvoie à la nécessité d'expliciter les contenus du rapport tourisme-durabilité, qui se joue à l'interface (matérielle, cognitive et organisationnelle) entre destination touristique et pratiques touristiques. En troisième lieu, il importe de prendre pleinement en compte l'Afrique dans ses spécificités, avec ses faiblesses mais aussi, et même surtout, avec ses extraordinaires richesses en termes de territoires, d'histoire, de cultures, de milieux, de réseaux et de savoirs. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

19 Challenges
Challenges of conflict, democracy and development in Africa / ed. by Khabele Matlosa, Jørgen Elklit, Bertha Chiroro. - Johannesburg : EISA, 2007. - XIII, 377 p. ; 30 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 339-364. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-1-920095-64-2

The main theme of this volume, which has emerged from the first Electoral Institute of Southern Africa annual symposium held in Johannesburg in 2006, is to explore the reasons why authoritarianism in Africa has not triggered economic growth, as it did in East Asia. Part One (Democracy and Development) contains the essays: Democracy and development: a complex relationship (Adebayo Adedeji); Democracy and development in Africa: the Commonwealth approach (Ade Adefuye); Does globalisation foster democracy and development in Africa? (Martha Mutisi); Democracy and development in Southern Africa: strange bedfellows (Khabele Matlosa). The second section (Elections and Democracy) has the papers: Democracy and elections in Africa (Jørgen Elklit); Democracy and political institutions in the SADC region (Chris Landsberg); Diamonds, democracy and presidentialism in Botswana (Kenneth Good); Traditional leadership and democracy in Cameroon (Thaddeus Menang). Part Three (Governance, Civil Society and Development) is composed of: Local governance and development in Southern Africa (Bornwell Chikulo); The institutional requirements for

developmental local government: a case study of South Africa (Jaap de Visser); Defining civil society in the context of the African Peer Review Mechanism (Grant Masterson); Democracy and poverty eradication in Southern Africa (Sue Mbaya). Part Four (Conflict and Governance in Africa) examines: 'Security' and 'democracy': some comparative and critical reflections (Peter Vale); Conflict and governance in West Africa (Abul Lamin); Democracy and security in East Africa (Timothy Othieno); Conflict and democratic transition in the Great Lakes Region (Che Ajulu); Conflict, violence and crisis in Zimbabwe (Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni). The Introduction and Conclusion are by the editors (Khabele Matlosa, Jørgen Elklit and Bertha Chiroro). [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Chenntouf, Tayeb

L'Afrique face à la mondialisation / Tayeb Chenntouf - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 213-224.

Selon l'auteur, l'histoire, en situant le continent africain dans la moyenne et la longue durée historique, peut permettre d'analyser la crise contemporaine de l'Afrique, qui affronte aujourd'hui un nouveau monde né au cours de la décennie 1980-1990. Les transformations géopolitiques au cours de la décennie en question, avec la disparition de l'URSS, ont permis à la puissance américaine d'imposer sa vision du monde au reste de la planète. Les relations de l'Afrique avec le reste du monde s'en trouvent brutalement affectées. Le diagnostic comporte de multiples facettes, mais considère comme période charnière la décennie 1980-1990, au cours de laquelle l'endettement en particulier mine le développement et les investissements publics reculent, avec tous les corollaires de la récession économique sur le chômage et l'inflation. Selon l'auteur, c'est dans le contexte post-11 septembre 2001, caractérisé par les initiatives des États-Unis pour lutter contre le terrorisme au Proche-Orient, en Afrique du Nord et dans les pays du Sahel, et par une crise profonde des États postcoloniaux en Afrique, que la colonisation est réhabilitée et que des projets de recolonisation du continent africain sont formulés. Face à la gravité de la situation, l'idée d'une réforme globale et urgente s'est imposée en Afrique aujourd'hui. Elle passe par la critique de la tradition et relève de la responsabilité sociale des intellectuels, et des historiens. Aujourd'hui, la tradition politique et religieuse semble avoir retrouvé une nouvelle vigueur et s'est érigée en véritable obstacle au progrès et à la modernité. Pourtant, les notions de liberté et de démocratie ne sont pas étrangères à l'histoire du Maghreb et de l'Afrique, comme le montrent les exemples de réformateurs au XIXe siècle. Les politiques pour relever les défis se situent au niveau mondial et africain, global et local. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

21 Chikasha, S.

A study on the human factor issues of lecturers and students that hinder the establishment of e-learning enabled tertiary institutions in a traditionally face to face institution / S. Chikasha, J. Tarugarira & Wim Van Petegem - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 12-35 : graf., tab.

The introduction of e-learning in institutions of tertiary education used to traditional face-to-face learning has met with mixed feelings and some form of resistance on the part of university lecturers and students in Africa. Based on questionnaires distributed among students and lecturers of several institutions of tertiary education in Zimbabwe as well as a comparison with the situation at Gent University (Belgium), the authors show that the institutions of tertiary education in developing countries face more challenges than those in developed countries. Concentrating on the human factors hindering the implementation of ICT-driven education, the authors show that lecturers and students are not aware of their new roles in the new learning environment. In conclusion, they present recommendations for a development programme which takes cognizance of the human factor issues. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 China

China in Africa : mercantilist predator, or partner in development? / ed. by Garth le Pere. - Midrand [etc.] : Institute of Global Dialogue [etc.], 2006. - 287 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 1-919697-96-9

China is a growing force in Africa. In this volume, thirteen essays examine various aspects of China in the continent. The introduction, China's growing role in Africa, is by Philip Alves and Peter Draper. The first part, China's geostrategic thrust, contains the essays: China's geostrategic thrust: patterns of engagement by Suisheng Zhao; and Chinese reforms from a comparative perspective by Athar Hussain, Nicholas Stern and Joseph Stiglitz. The title of Part Two is China's African thrust and it is composed of the papers: China and Africa: advancing South-South co-operation by Garth Shelton; and The 'Asian drivers' and sub-Saharan Africa by Rhys Jenkins and Chris Edwards. These two sections, which deal with general problems, are followed by Country Studies: The political economy of commercial relations: China's engagement in Angola by Emilio Moreso Grioñ; China's growing presence in Namibia by Robin Sherbourne; The political economy of relations between Sudan and China by Ali Abdalla Ali; Harare's 'Look East' policy now focuses on China by Sven Schwersensky (Zimbabwe); China's trade and investment flows in Benin by Toussaint Houeninvo, and Tanzania-China relations in

historical perspective by Mwesiga Baregu. The part which follows is Sector Studies and contains the following essays: Chinese oil interests in Africa by Douglas Yates; China's entry into Africa's construction sector: the case of Angola by Martyn Davies and Lucy Corkin; and The clothing and textile industries in sub-Saharan Africa: an overview with policy recommendations by Christi van der Westhuizen. The final section, China's Deployment of Diplomatic Instruments to Achieve Its Goals, contains just one essay: China's rise in South East Asia: implications for the United States by Elizabeth Economy. [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Cinquante

Cinquante ans de cinéma africain : hommage à Paulin Soumanou Vieyra / Ousmane Sembène... [et al.]. - Paris : Societé africaine de culture, 2004. - 234 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Présence africaine, ISSN 0032-7638 ; no. 170 (2004)) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten.

À l'occasion des cinquante ans (1955-2005) du cinéma africain majoritairement francophone, Romuald Fonkoua, Tierno Monemembo et Xavier Darcos ouvrent ce numéro spécial. Les deux parties suivantes sont dédiées au cinéaste Paulin Soumanou Vieyra, né en 1925 à Porto Novo au Bénin et mort en 1987. Auteurs des contributions: Ousmane Sembène, Sarah Maldoror, Momar Thiam, Françoise Pfaff, Timité Bassori, Annette Mbaye d'Erneville, Pierre Haffner, Maria Loftus. La partie suivante rassemble des réflexions - dont des entretiens - sur le film africain, son évolution, ses difficultés, le festival panafricain de cinéma FESPACO, le cinéma numérique, le cinéaste Djibril Diop-Mambéty, l'Association des trois Mondes, et Valério Truffa, fondateur d'une école de cinéma au Bénin (Euzhan Palcy, Mahama Johnson Traoré, Aminata Barry Nénéamy Kolen-Timbo, Jean-Baptiste Tiémélé, Balafu Bakupa-Kanyinda, Jean-Michel Humeau, Amadou Elimane Kane, Thierry Sinda, Martine Leroy, Jeannick Le Naour et Andrée Davanture, Marie-Aïda Diop-Wane). La quatrième partie présente des études sur des aspects plus techniques du cinéma africain comme l'écriture filmique ou la distribution, sur le film et la diaspora noire américaine, sur des figures d'enfants, et enfin sur Habib Benglia, acteur noir soudanais en France au début du vingtième siècle (auteurs: Harold Weaver, Sarah Bouyain, Thierry Sinda, Samba Gadjigo, Claude Le Gallou, Nathalie Coutelet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Coquery-Vidrovitch, Catherine

Afrique noire: à l'origine de l'historiographie africaine de langue française / Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 79-90.

L'auteur rappelle comment s'est formée l'historiographie africaine française. Les premiers historiens de l'Afrique furent des historiens africains comme Abdoulaye Ly et Joseph Ki-Zerbo, alors qu'en France il s'agissait majoritairement d'autodidactes de l'histoire africaine, souvent non professionnels ou issus d'une autre discipline. La plupart de ces derniers furent d'anciens administrateurs d'Outre-mer gagnés par la passion scientifique. À partir des années 1980, l'école française d'histoire africaine s'est développée, contrairement à son homologue africaine face à la crise économique et politique. En revanche, le nombre de thèses de troisième cycle soutenues en France par des étudiants africains dépasse dans ces années celui des thèses soutenues par des étudiants français. En termes quantitatifs, l'école historique africaine francophone a toujours été largement plus nombreuse que l'école française stricto sensu. Mais, en définitive, une différence majeure de notoriété entre l'école africaine et l'école française d'histoire de l'Afrique fut la diffusion: une minorité seulement de thèses de troisième cycle africaines fut publiée. Toutefois, on peut constater la qualité de l'école historique francophone, par le nombre et la réputation d'enseignants d'histoire africaine soit en poste sur le continent, soit dans la diaspora universitaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

25 Coran

Coran et talismans : textes et pratiques magiques en milieu musulman / Constant Hamès (dir.). - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 416 p. : foto's, ill., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., gloss., noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6873-1

Le présent ouvrage entend montrer et expliquer les bases de pratiques contemporaines dans le domaine des procédés magiques en milieu musulman en Afrique pour la plus grande part et en France, tout en explorant les textes historiques (du Coran à al-Bûnî) auxquels se réfèrent ces pratiques et en interrogeant les conceptions d'auteurs musulmans (al-Qurtubî, Ibn Khaldûn). L'accent est mis sur l'utilisation de l'écrit dans ces actes de magie. L'approche générale de ce livre est anthropologique et islamologique. Titres des contributions: La notion de magie dans le Coran (Constant Hamès) - La magie vue par un exégète du Coran: le commentaire du verset de Hârût et Mârût (s2v102) par al-Qurtubî (XIIIe siècle) (Francesco Zappa) - L'interprétation des rêves dans la culture musulmane (Pierre Lory) - Magie: le point de vue d'Ibn Khaldûn (Abderrahmane Lakhsassi) - La tradition talismanique en Tunisie (Ahmed Rahal) - Cinq tuniques talismaniques récentes en provenance de Dakar (Sénégal) (Alain Epelboin, Constant Hamès et Anne Raggi) - Morsures de serpent: thérapie et magie chez les Bidân de Mauritanie (Yahya Ould El-Bara) - Les sciences ésotériques musulmanes et le

commerce des amulettes au Mali (Benjamin F. Soares) - Les manuscrits arabico-malgaches (sorabe) du pays Antemoro (Sud-Est de Madagascar) (Philippe Beaujard) - Les textes islamiques protecteurs aux Comores: transmissions et usages (Sophie Blanchy) - Deux coupes magico-thérapeutiques, biens de fondation pieuse (Nord du Yémen) : transmission du savoir et efficacité (Anne Regourd) - Variations sur le retour de l'aimé : consultations maraboutiques parisiennes (Liliane Kuczynski) - Une version de la 'ruqiya' de rite prophétique en France : le cas d'Abdellah, imâm guérisseur en Lorraine (Moussa Khedimellah). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

26 Crossing

Crossing places : new research in African studies / ed. by Charlotte Baker and Zoë Norridge. - Newcastle : Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2007. - 143 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-8471-8096-5

In this volume of essays, twelve international research students interested in Africa question existing disciplinary frameworks and search for new academic approaches to African history and culture in the twenty-first century. The essays are introduced by Charlotte Baker and Zoë Norridge. Part One is entitled: Renegotiating Colonial Encounters and in it Joan Haig, Ayako Aihara and Marie Rodet analyse colonial insistence on constructing boundaries. Haig examines: Crossing colonial boundaries: the "Indian question" and early Indian immigration to Northern Rhodesia; Aihara looks at Colonial encounters and border crossings in two Zimbabwean war novels: 'Jikinya' and 'Nehanda'. Rodet discusses female migration. The second part is entitled Transgressive "Racial" Identities. It contains essays by Zoë Norridge on race as reflected in two short stories by two Zimbabwean authors, Alexandra Fuller and Alexander Kanengoni; Isabel Trevor on Algerian-born Jacques Derrida's autobiography and the influence on him of St Augustine (of Hippo), a fellow North African; and Charlotte Baker and Médard Djatou explore the thoughts and feelings of a black African albino from Cameroon. Part Three, Self-definition within Changing Groups, is composed of three essays: Emilie Venables looks at sex workers in a Senegalese STI (sexually transmitted infection) clinic; John Masterson discusses recent developments in the work of Nuruddin Farah, the Somali author, now living in Cape Town; and Abigail Dumes examines the question of trust in rotating savings and credit associations in Cameroon and France. Finally Part Four, Forging Hybrid Communities, has two essays: Adèle Langlois talks about rules for bio-ethics in Kenya and Lizelle Bisschoff examines documentary-making in the new South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Dujardin, Stéphanie

La Cour africaine de justice et des droits de l'homme: un projet de fusion opportun et progressiste des juridictions panafricaines par l'Union africaine / par Stéphanie Dujardin - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2007), année 61, no. 4, p. 511-533.

L'Acte constitutif officialisant le passage de l'Organisation de l'Unité africaine à l'Union africaine en juillet 2002 fait mention d'une instance juridique, la Cour de justice de l'Union africaine, chargée de statuer sur l'application et l'interprétation des textes de l'Organisation panafricaine. En juillet 2004 a été prise une nouvelle décision, celle de fusionner la Cour de justice de l'Union africaine avec la Cour africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples. Le présent article fait une analyse des mutations que pourrait apporter le nouveau protocole portant statut de la Cour africaine de justice et des droits de l'homme. Dans la première partie sont présentés les statuts de la Cour de justice de l'Union africaine; la seconde partie examine le projet de fusion des deux juridictions pan-africaines en soulignant les innovations qu'elle pourrait apporter en particulier à la section des droits de l'homme. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

28 Ending

Ending Africa's wars : progressing to peace / ed. by Oliver Furley and Roy May. - Burlington, VT [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2006. - IX, 247 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-7546-3932-0

Postcolonial Africa has been wracked by a seeminly endless series of wars. This volume explores the ways the wars have been ended and the lessons learned, as well as the stability of recently reconciled conflicts. After an Introduction by Oliver Furley and Roy May, it is in two parts: General Issues and Case Studies. The first part consists of the essays: Africa's wars: overview, causes and the challenges of conflict transformation (Richard Jackson); Post-settlement governance programmes: what is being built in Africa? (Bruce Baker); Civil society, reconciliation and conflict transformation in post-war Africa (Andrew Rigby); and Disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration in Africa (Joanna Spear). The second part is composed of specific examples: Multi-party mediation in the Guinea-Bissau civil war (Simon Massey); Demcoratic Republic of Congo: problems of the peacekeeping process (Emeric Rogier); Uganda: the struggle for peace (Oliver Furley); Elusive settlement: Angola's 'peace processes', 1975-2002 (Norrie MacQueen); A separate peace: Mozambique, State reconstruction and the search for sustainable democracy (Chris Alden); Peacemaking in Sudan (Peter Woodward); Liberia: a durable peace at last? (Gerry Cleaver and Simon Massey); A long prelude to

peace: African involvement in ending Burundi's war (Roger Southall); and A sustainable peace? Sierra Leone (Bruce Baker and Roy May). [ASC Leiden abstract]

29 Esthétique

Esthétique africaine et discours philosophiques = African aesthetics and philosophy discourses : le cinquantenaire du 1er congrès des écrivains et artistes noirs. - Paris : Société africaine de culture, 2005. - 238 p. ; 22 cm. - (Présence africaine, ISSN 0032-7638 ; no. 171 (2005)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Le présent dossier célèbre le cinquantième anniversaire du premier congrès international des écrivains et artistes noirs, qui se tint du 19 au 22 septembre 1956 à la Sorbonne à Paris. Ce congrès réunissait une centaine de délégués venus d'Afrique et de la diaspora d'Europe, des États-Unis et de la Caraïbe. Titres des contributions: Nu pour soi, nu pour autrui. Sur la résistance des arts "traditionnels" négro-africains à la muséification (Jean-Luc Aka-Evy) - Zera Yacob et la philosophie éthiopienne ancienne (Nsame Mbongo) - Regional and colonial architectures in French West Africa: formalistic dialogues (Liora Moshé) - Negritude, 'mestizaje', Africana philosophy: Zapata Olivella and multiculturalist pan-Africanism (Michael Janis) - The proverbial philosophy of Fon Njoya the Great (Bongasu Tanla Kishani) - Remarques sur le comparatisme dans l'œuvre de Cheikh Anta Diop (Jean Fonkoué) - An African American artist finds his voice in Paris during the 19th century (on Henry Ossawa Tanner, by Rae Alexander-Minter). [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Eze, Emmanuel Chukuwudi

Language and time in postcolonial experience / Emmanuel Chukuwudi Eze - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 24-47.

This article examines the relationships between language and time from the standpoint of postcolonial African experience. While focusing materially on language, it explores, on the one hand, the concept of time from the point of view of experiences usually characterized as postcolonial. On the other hand, it investigates what the expression "postcolonial" could mean from the perspective of a general concept of time. These approaches lead one to understand in what ways it could reasonably be argued that, more than in any other modes of consciousness in any disciplines, both the times and the experiences of postcolonialism in continental Africa can be most insightfully traced in the histories of what has been called the African experience in literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

31 Fourie, Pieter

The future of AIDS in Africa : lessons from two scenario projects / Pieter Fourie - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 97-107 : fig., graf., tab.

Scenario planning or futures studies have their origin in military planning, but have also been used with great success in the private sector, most notably in the energy industry. In 2005 and 2006, UNAIDS and the South African financial services group Metropolitan each published a set of scenarios regarding the future impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa and South Africa, respectively. This article reviews the methodologies and outcomes of those two studies, and highlights the many lessons to be gleaned for HIV-related health planning and policymaking in general. This is the first time that a comparative study has been done on scenario planning that refers to HIV in particular, and the findings may inspire the conceptualization of futures studies elsewhere. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Furniss, Graham

The future of UK-Africa collaboration in humanities and social science research / by Graham Furniss - In: *African Research and Documentation:* (2007), no. 102, p. 3-12.

In this Presidential Address to the African Studies Association of the United Kingdom (ASAUK), delivered on 11 September 2006, the author reflects on collaboration between the UK academic community and scholars in African universities in the pursuit of research, and the more detailed practical issues of how such collaboration does and does not work. He discusses the constraints and hindrances that get in the way, as well as the best mechanisms for making such collaboration succeed. He also outlines the broader context of developments amongst those involved in the UK, including donors and funding agencies, the British Council and the Association of Commonwealth Universities, and trends in support for higher education in Africa on the part of the international community. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Generations

Generations in Africa : connections and conflicts / ed. by Erdmute Alber, Sjaak van der Geest and Susan Reynolds Whyte. - Berlin : Lit Verlag, cop. 2008. - 416 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung ; Bd. 33) - Met bibliogr., indices, noten.
ISBN 978-3-8258-0715-3 pbk

The contributions in this volume on generational relations in Africa originated in a panel at the first European Conference of African Studies in London, June 2005. They are are organized around four themes: reciprocity between generations, differential uses of the

past in navigating the present, generation as a factor in politics, and virtue as it is contested in intergenerational relations. Contents: Generational connections and conflicts in Africa: an introduction (Susan Reynolds Whyte, Erdmute Alber, Sjaak van der Geest; Respect and autonomy: children's money in eastern Uganda (David Kyaddondo); 'Shameful!': the inverted intergenerational contract in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso (Claudia Roth); Sharing food: grandmothers and 'the children of today' in western Kenya (Erick Otieno Nyambedha); Transnational reciprocity: Ghanaian migrants and the care of their parents back home (Valentina Mazzucato); 'The young people do what they want': negotiating intergenerational relationships among the Khwe of Namibia (Gertrud Boden); Struggling for growth in western Kenya: modernity, tradition, generation and gender (Ruth Prince); Inventing a generation: the revitalisation of 'umcwasho' in Swaziland in response to the HIV/AIDS crisis (Ria Reis); 'That was your time... this time is ours!': memories and intergenerational conflicts in South Africa (Els van Dongen); Between emancipation and patronage: changing intergenerational relationships in central Benin (Pierre-Yves Le Meur); Today's elders, yesterday's youth: generations and politics in the 20th century Gambia (Alice Bellagamba); Children and supporting adults in child-led organisations (Michael Bourdillon); Tanzania's 'new generation': the power and tragedy of a concept (Koen Stroeken); Changing youth religiosity in Ethiopia: a generational perspective (Data Dea); Valentine's Day in Ghana: youth, sex and secrets (Astrid Bochow); Collisions in life-courses: teenage motherhood and generational relations in north-east Tanzania (Mette Line Ringsted); Wisdom, an intergenerational gift? : notes from Kwahu-Tafo, Ghana (Sjaak van der Geest). [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Higher

Higher education in postcolonial Africa : paradigms of development, decline, and dilemmas / ed. by Michael O. Afoláyan ; forew. by Jan Vansina. - Trenton NJ : Africa World Press, 2007. - XVII, 381 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-592-21415-0

Seventeen scholars have contributed essays discussing the problems confronting tertiary education in postcolonial Africa. After a foreword by Jan Vansina and an introduction by Michael O. Afoláyan, there are contributions about: The University of Kinshasa: from Lovanium to Unikin (René Devisch); Problems of seeding and harvesting higher education in postcolonial Ghana: historical antecedents and contemporary trends (Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry); Adding a historical dimension to the dilemmas of higher education in post-colonial Nigeria (Adebayo A. Lawal); Public university, private funding: the challenges in East Africa (Chacha Nyagotti-Chacha); Facing the challenges of legal

education in Kenya in an era of social flux (Victor Mosoti); The dilemma of post-colonial science education in Nigeria (Toye J. Ekunsanmi); Literary studies in post-apartheid universities: possibilities for a new South African literature in Ivan Vladislavić's "Courage" (Brendon Nicholls); The professional insertion of African graduates: the case of the Université de Conakry (Guinea) (Mamdou Gando Barry); Some thoughts about tertiary education in Nigeria: historical lessons from Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH) (Olusegun L. Oke and Cheryl S. Ajirotutu); Student discipline in Nigerian universities: the limits of the criminal law (Oluyemisi Bamgbose); Perceptions of lecturers and students on the use of negotiation, dialogue, and consultation in crisis management in some tertiary educational institutions in Nigeria (S.O. Salami and K.I. Bello); Muddling through of knowledge and financing education in Nigeria (Ikechukwu Enwemnwa), Culture and education in Tanzania (Dallas L. Browne); Education and Christian orthodoxy in Ethiopia (Dallas L. Browne); The Yoruba experience in post-colonial higher education: a socio-cultural analysis (Bode Agbaje); Islamic religion and education in Libya (Dallas L. Browne); and Higher education in Africa and the critical question of brain drain: the case of Nigerian Americans (Michael O. Afoláyan).The book ends with two essays: Tribute to the apogee of Nigerian higher education: reflections of a scholar in diaspora (Funmi A. Amobi) and On a final note: confronting and shifting the paradigm of the political process (Michael O. Afoláyan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Hommage

Hommage à Joseph Ki-Zerbo (1922-2006) / Roland Colin... [et al.] - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 9-75.

Les textes suivants s'appliquent à rappeller la mémoire de l'historien Joseph Ki-Zerbo (né en Haute-Volta, actuel Burkina Faso) et de son œuvre: Joseph Ki-Zerbo, berger de notre histoire (Roland Colin) - Le veilleur de jour (Mangoné Niang) - Une nouvelle image du professeur africain (Pathé Diagne) - L'histoire africaine aujourd'hui (Adame Ba Konaré) - Un nationaliste sans concession (Assane Seck) - Un homme de tous les combats (Boubacar Barry) - Un héritage à préserver (Jacqueline Ki-Zerbo). À ces souvenirs et témoignages fait suite un choix de textes de Ki-Zerbo lui-même, intitulé "Prémices d'une historiographie africaine": La civilisation africaine d'hier et de demain; L'histoire: levier fondamental; L'histoire recommence. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

36 Human

Human sexuality in Africa beyond reproduction / ed. by Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale, Richard Tiemoko and Paulina Makinwa-Adebusoye. - Auckland Park [etc.] : Fanele [etc.], 2007. - XIX, 244 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-1-920196-02-8

This volume, which examines the recreational rather than the purely reproductive aspects of sexuality in Africa, is an outcome of a seminar organized by the Understanding Human Sexuality Programme of the Africa Regional Sexuality Resource Centre (ARSRC), a project of Action Health Incorporated (AHI) in Lagos, Nigeria. This programme has been developed in four focus countries: South Africa, Kenya, Egypt and Nigeria. The introduction: Healthy sexuality: discourses in East, West, North and Southern Africa, is by Paulina Makinwa-Adebusoye and Richmond Tiemoko. The first section: Sexuality and Education, is composed of the following papers: Delaying gratification as a beautiful choice by Muchugu Kiiru (Kikuyu adolescents in Kenya); Sexual education from an Islamic perspective by Hamid Abou Taleb; Sex education: do our teens need it? by Scholastica Nganda; Benefits of sexuality education for young people in Nigeria by Ademola J. Ajuwon; and Empowering youth through sexuality education: the challenges and opportunities by Bene E. Madunagu. The second section is entitled: Sexuality and Social Institutions with a Focus on Religion, Beliefs and Marriage. It contains the papers: Sexuality and the marriage institution in Islam: an appraisal by Hajiya Bilkisu Yusuf (examing especially the rights of Muslim women in marriage in Northern Nigeria); Culture and sexuality in North Africa and the Middle East by Hind Khattab; Religion and sexuality: individuality, choice and sexual rights in Nigerian Christianity by Matthews A. Ojo; Marriage and sexuality in indigenous Kenyan film by Rachael Diang'a; Married couples and the expression of sexuality during and after middle age by Michael Moloney; Health and the individual right to sexual pleasure and choice by Sophie B. Oluwole (special emphasis on Yoruba traditions in Nigeria); Sexuality of older women by Phyllis Orner (concentrating on working-class women in Cape Town, South Africa); Sexuality and religion in the time of AIDS by Barbara Schmid; and Sexuality, violence and HIV/AIDS in Nigeria by Ejiro Otive-Igbuzor. The fourth section, Moving Sexuality Research Forward, comprises the Conclusion by Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale. [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 India-Africa

India-Africa relations : emerging policy and development perspective / V.S. Sheth ed. - Delhi : Academic Excellence, 2008. - 386 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [361]-369. - Met index.

ISBN 978-81-8990130-1

The papers in the volume were originally presented at a seminar at the Centre for African Studies at the University of Mumbai in 2006 as part of its sesquicentennial

celebrations. They cover such fields as emerging areas of cooperation; the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), democracy, good governance and conflict; and multilateral and bilateral cooperation. The Keynote Address was given by Navdeep Singh Suri and was entitled India and Africa: a contemporary perspective. Other contributions were made by Mwelwa C. Musambachime (management of fish stocks in the Indian Ocean), Girijesh Pant (exchange of knowledge and the ICT revolution), V.S. Sheth (factoring energy security in India-Africa relations), J.K. Dhar (cooperation in the shipping industry), Sudha Srivastava (the state of forests and their management), Bhekinkosi Moyo (the relevance of the African Union and NEPAD), Denis Venter (NEPAD, peer review and Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa/CSSDCA), Z.M. Khan (democracy in India and Kenya), Jagdish P. Sharma (Indian diplomacy in Africa), Tidenekialesh Asfaw (COMESA), Aparajita Biswas (India and South Africa), A.K. Pasha (India and Egypt), Kamini Krishna (India and Zambia), Govin Reddy (the Indian diaspora in South Africa), Vanita Ray (bilateral development cooperation in Francophone Africa), Anand P. Mavalankar (economic transformation in India and its impact on India-Africa trade relations), K.R. Singh (India-Africa maritime cooperation), B.M. Antony (defence cooperation), Jehangir Engineer and Aruna Parimi (regional trading arrangements and the Economic Partnership Agreements between the European Union and sub-Saharan African countries), A. Kuruvilla (market opportunities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda), Sheila Sudhakaran (African economic potential), S.S. Rangnekar (shipping problems), and Manendra Sahu (Indian pharmaceutical exports). [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Industrial

Industrial relations in Africa / ed. by Geoffrey Wood and Chris Brewster. - Basingstoke [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2007. - XIV, 243 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-230-01366-X : £60.00

This volume contains an overview of the state and nature of industrial relations across Africa. It contains theoretical studies, comparative perspectives and country studies. It begins with the Introduction: comprehending industrial relations in Africa (Chris Brewster and Geoffrey Wood). Part I contains Country Studies from East and Central Africa: Eritrea 1991-2006 (Fitsum Ghebregiorgis and Luchien Karsten), Kenya (George Hagglund; Tayo Fashoyin), Malawi (Lewis Dzimbiri) and Uganda (Joy T. Kirenga). Part II contains country studies from Southern Africa covering Zimbabwe (Lloyd Sachikonye), Mozambique (Edward Webster and Geoffrey Wood), Namibia (Gilton Klerck), South Africa (Pauline Dibben) and Botswana (Thabo Lucas Seleke). Part III is composed of country studies from West and North Africa and examines Morocco (Mohamed

Essaaidi), Nigeria (Sola Fajana; Dafe Otobo), Ghana (Garth Frazer) and Niger (Richard Croucher). Part IV looks at trans-continental trends and issues and has essays on the informal economy in Ghana from a comparative perspective (Richard Croucher) and cross-continental trends and issues in employment relations (Frank Horwitz). [ASC Leiden abstract]

39 Kanywanyi, Josaphat L.
Academic freedom, the autonomy of institutions of higher education and the social responsibility of academics / Josaphat L. Kanywanyi - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa:* (2006), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 69-81.

This paper critically examines the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Academic Freedom and Social Responsibility of Academics (1990), in view of arousing interest in and stimulating discussion on the provisions of the declaration. It argues that for the declaration to serve its purpose, it needs to do more than generate an African debate on academic freedom and social responsibility of intellectuals generally, and on the use of a legal format in crystallizing democratic political perspectives in particular. The paper stresses the need for more concrete action by scholars in the interest of academic freedom and social responsibility of academics, if they are to be taken seriously. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

40 Kasende, Jean-Christophe L.A.
L'ironie douce, tendre et humaniste de la négritude senghorienne / Jean-Christophe L.A. Kasende - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 1-11.

Examinant la démarche de Léopold Sédar Senghor en tant que chantre de la négritude et intellectuel engagé, le présent article la qualifie de "clin d'œil" et d'"ironie douce", dans le sens où Senghor choisit la stratégie de l'humanisme et de la complémentarité des cultures dans sa formule "la raison est hellène comme l'émotion est nègre", au lieu de la confrontation menant à l'intransigeance des vainqueurs, comme ont pu le faire d'autres auteurs noirs. La "différence" est pour Léopold Sédar Senghor l'argument stratégique dans le débat en vogue des années 1930. Cet argument est mis en regard de celui d'Aimé Césaire, plus conflictuel, qui dénonce la raison instrumentale de l'homme blanc, maître et colonisateur. Selon l'auteur de l'article, la théorie de la négritude telle qu'elle est défendue par Senghor débouche sur l'ouverture au monde dit moderne, le métissage culturel, et la mondialisation comme dialogue des civilisations pour arriver à la construction d'une civilisation de l'universel. L'interprétation critique qu'en fait Marcien Towa, qui avance que le métissage comme principe de philosophie politique est

inadmissible, semble ne saisir qu'au premier degré la pensée de Senghor et demeurer insensible à la métaphore du poète. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

41 Konaté, Doulaye

Traditions orales et écriture de l'histoire africaine: sur les traces des pionniers / Doulaye Konaté - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 91-106.

L'un des combats majeurs de l'écriture de l'histoire africaine a porté sur l'utilisation des traditions orales comme sources d'histoire aux côtés d'autres sources tels que l'écrit, l'archéologie et d'autres sciences pourvoyeuses d'informations historiques. Selon l'auteur, le débat récurrent sur l'utilisation des traditions orales, en recouvre en fait un autre, celui qui se rapporte à la relation entre histoire et mémoire, les traditions orales africaines étant souvent été assimilées à la "mémoire" au sein des souvenirs, donc ce qui relève des "affects". Or, Joseph Ki-Zerbo, en particulier, a montré combien une bonne approche des sources orales pouvait contribuer à faire revivre l'histoire africaine. Le présent article propose une analyse de l'évolution de l'historiographie africaine, notamment celle produite de l'intérieur (dans l'espace francophone) et dans des centres d'étude régionaux, pour tenter d'en saisir les rapports avec la pluralité des "mémoires" qui caractérise l'Afrique. La réflexion porte sur les enjeux, les difficultés et les perspectives de l'écriture d'une histoire africaine. Un des grands défis pour l'historien de l'Afrique réside dans la difficulté d'articuler ces différentes mémoires, en vue de l'élaboration d'une "histoire collective" en laquelle puissent se reconnaître les différentes communautés. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

42 Kura, Sulaiman Balarabe

Contemporary African political parties : institutionalisation for the sustainability of democracy / Sulaiman Balarabe Kura - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 41-90 : fig., tab.

Following the return of democracy to Africa, political parties are undergoing structural changes (from military and one-party authoritarianism to liberal multiparty systems) for the development of sustainable democracy. This paper examines the historical development of political parties and their transformational nature in relation to the development of democracy in Africa. It identifies some critical challenges that are threatening the institutionalization process of the parties. These include party funding and finance, party ideology, the dominant-party syndrome, ineffective civil society opposition and problems of fragile electoral institutions. The paper argues that though these problems are part of the wider sociopolitical and economic dilemmas inherent in

Africa, they are more pervasive and have a devastating effect on political parties as instruments of modern representative democracy. The paper thus contends that, given the main concerns and attributes of good governance, it is the only panacea that can wholly address the institutional problems of political parties as well as other structural and institutional obstacles to the development of sustainable democracy in Africa. Good governance is presumed here to be the ideal and pragmatic solution to such institutional obstacles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

43 Language

Language and national identity in Africa / ed. by Andrew Simpson. - Oxford [etc.] : Oxford University Press, 2008. - XIII, 367 p. : krt., tab. ; 26 cm - Omslagtitel: Language & national identity in Africa. - Bibliogr.: p. [339]-362. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-0-19-928674-4 hbk

This book concentrates on language, culture and national identity in Africa. Each chapter describes and examines the linguistic and political history of a country and the relation of its languages to national, ethnic and cultural identities, and assesses the status of majority and minority languages and the role of language in ethnic conflict. After the introductory essay by Andrew Simpson are the essays: Egypt: from Egyptian to Pan-Arab nationalism (Yasir Suleiman); Morocco: language, nationalism, and gender (Moha Ennaji and Fatima Sadiqi); Sudan: majorities, minorities, and language interactions (Wendy James); Senegal: the emergence of a national lingua franca (Fiona McLaughlin on Wolof); Mali: in defence of cultural and linguistic pluralism (Ingse Skattum); Sierra Leone: Krio and the quest for national integration (B. Akíntúndé Oyètádé and Victor Fashole Luke); Ghana: indigenous languages, English, and an emerging national identity (Akosua Anyidoho and M.E. Kropp Dakubu); Ivory Coast: the supremacy of French (Anne Moseng Knutsen); Nigeria: ethno-linguistic competition in the giant of Africa (Andrew Simpson and B. Akíntúndé Oyètádé); Cameroon: official bilingualism in a multilingual State (Edmond Biloa and George Echu); D.R. Congo: language and 'authentic nationalism' (Eyamba G. Bokamba); Kenya: language and the search for a coherent national identity (Chege Githiora); Tanzania: the development of Swahili as a national and official language (Farouk Topan); The Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia (David Appleyard and Martin Orwin); Zambia: 'one Zambia, one nation, many languages' (Lutz Marten and Nancy C. Kula); and South Africa: the rocky road to nation building (Rajend Mesthrie). [ASC Leiden abstract]

44 Lomo, Aggée
L'histoire au chevet de l'Afrique : passé colonial, histoire trouée et mémoire brouillée / Aggée Lomo - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 169-188.

Cet article se propose d'examiner, partant de l'esclavage et de la question coloniale, des interprétations du passé de l'Afrique entre la France, l'Afrique et les Amériques, dans le cadre de la question de la mémoire, de l'histoire et de la "fracture coloniale" en France. Après une réflexion sur les représentations sociales dans les rapports dominant-dominé, l'image du "Noir" dans le regard inégal et l'aliénation de l'Autre, l'auteur se demande comment sortir, pour les ex-esclaves ou ex-colonisés, des catégories imposées par le dominant. La seconde partie de l'article traite des "usages politiques du passé" et des instances à travers lesquelles l'esclavage a été déclaré crime contre l'humanité, comme la loi Taubira (21 mai 2001) et la conférence de Durban (31 août-8 septembre 2001). Sur la question des réparations pour l'esclavage, l'auteur recommande l'indemnisation. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

45 Mama, Amina
Towards academic freedom for Africa in the 21st century / Amina Mama - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa:* (2006), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 1-32.

This paper reviews the ways in which the higher education landscape in Africa has changed during the last decade as a result of the ongoing regional crisis and the changing perspectives on African higher education articulated within the international development arena. It argues that, if the higher education crisis of the 1980s and 1990s was the result of financial conditionalities imposed through structural adjustment, then the ensuing decade has seen a global policy shift that has profoundly changed the conditions under which academic work is carried out. Particular attention is paid to the manner in which the changing, economically driven constraints on academic freedom, institutional autonomy and conditions of service in higher educational institutions are mediated by other social conditions such as gender inequalities, the HIV/AIDS crisis, the effects of long-term brain drain and the manner in which local capacity is diverted into survivalism. The author argues that higher education reforms threaten to undermine the material base for academic life by emphasizing privatization and cost recovery in contexts where poverty is a major feature of life. Exaggerated concerns with "efficiency" and "excellence" lead to increased regulation of scholarly output, rendering academic freedom vulnerable to formulaic measures of performance that may be insensitive to the work of African academics. The paper concludes by recommending a programme of activities designed to re-affirm the public stake in higher education, strengthen and

diversify independent scholarly work and encourage African governments to adopt policies that will strengthen the tertiary sector and ensure an enabling environment for intellectual development and freedom. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

46 Managing

Managing technologies and automated library systems in developing countries : open source vs commercial options = Le management des technologies et des systèmes automatisés de bibliothèques dans les pays en développement : logiciels libres vs options commerciales / ed. by Bernard Dione and Rejean Savard. - München : Saur, 2008. - 217 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (IFLA publications, ISSN 0344-6891 ; 132) - Met bijdragen in het Engels of het Frans. - Proceedings of the IFLA Pre-conference Satellite Meeting Dakar, Sénégal, August 15-16 2007. - Op rug en omslag: Managing technologies in developing countries. - Op rug en omslag: Le management des technologies dans le pays en développement. - Met lit. opg.
ISBN 978-3-598-22038-8

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu des travaux en anglais et en français d'un pré-colloque de l'IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) à Dakar (Sénégal), tenu les 15 et 16 août 2007, sur la gestion des systèmes automatisés de bibliothèques dans les pays en développement. Il souligne l'importance de la maîtrise de logiciels libres dans le développement des technologies de l'information pour lutter contre la fracture numérique en Afrique. La mise en place de groupes d'utilisateurs est recommandée, de façon à mutualiser les savoir-faire résultant de la pratique des logiciels libres. Auteurs traitant plus particulièrement de la situation en Afrique: Radia Bernaoui, Edward M. Corrado, Tor Arne Dahl, Amadou Diop, Jean-Pierre Diouf, Dorothy Doreen Eneya, Filip Kabeya, Unni Knutsen, Véronique Mesguich, John Rose, R.N. Sharma. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

47 Mangena, Fainos

Issues on curriculum development for moral education / Fainos Mangena - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 1-11.

The author argues that 'curriculum' must go beyond mere content in its quest to generate intellectual knowledge. It must also include the teaching of moral values and the cultivation of virtue. A 'moral education curriculum' can be considered to be a programme of social values, norms and attitudes taught in life by social institutions such as schools. Using the views of R.S. Peters (1959, 1981), Terrence McLaughlin (1999),

R.F. Dearden (1968) and Lawrence Kohlberg (1981), the author discusses the nature and scope of a moral education curriculum and its benefits for contemporary Zimbabwe and Africa in general. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

48 Mavhunga, Pharaoh Joseph

Africanising the school curriculum : a case for Zimbabwe / Pharao Joseph Mavhunga - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 440-456.

This paper analyses the school curricula of postindependent African States in general, and Zimbabwe in particular, addressing the following questions: from a historical point of view, how did colonialism influence the nature of the school curricula in colonial States? Have there been any meaningful changes to the fundamentals of the school curricula in postcolonial Africa? As a way forward, how can the school curricula be reengineered in order to meet the needs of postcolonial Africa, especially against the background of the new world order driven by the concept of globalization? The paper argues that the school curricula in postcolonial African States have remained largely irrelevant to the needs of indigenous people because they perpetuate European cultural hegemony. The solution to this problem lies in a concerted effort to truly Africanize the school curriculum at all levels. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Negrón, Laura A.

Gender and education in post-apartheid South Africa: possibilities and limitations of the international human rights framework / Laura A. Negrón - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 166-189.

Although a fundamental right to education free from gender disparity has been established under myriad international legal instruments, chronic and pervasive educational deprivations persist for over 90 million girls worldwide. This article addresses the schism between the promise and reality of universal primary education for girls, and considers whether existing international human rights law can be effective as a tool by which to achieve gender equality in education. It provides an overview of the international legal framework and the global context undergirding the universal right to basic education; discusses the nexus between the right to education and the ability to exercise other human rights; and explores the myriad forces that obstruct gender equality in education. The final section examines the intersection between international human rights law and national law through the lens of South Africa's struggle to achieve its constitutionally-enshrined goal of universal basic education, with particular focus on the unique obstacles to schooling faced by girls. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 NEPAD

NEPAD and the future of economic policy in Africa / ed. by Sylvain H. Boko and Diery Seck. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2008. - XIV, 366 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-592-21558-0

This volume contains papers presented at the international conference on NEPAD organized by the African Finance and Economic Association (AFEA) and the United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) at Dakar, Senegal, in November 2005. The book is composed of seventeen papers: An analytical framework for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (Diery Seck); Human development as a right: the capabilities approach (Simeon O. Ilesanmi); Quality of governance, FDI, and currency black markets: evidence from African countries (Osman Suliman); Assessing NEPAD as a growth strategy (Ronelle Burger, Rulof Burger, Stan du Plessis); Decentralization, local governance and the New Economic Partnership for African Development (Sylvain H. Boko, Mina Baliamoune-Lutz); APRM (African Peer Review Mechanism) and the challenges of the implementation of economic governance standards in Africa: a critical assessment (Reine Djuidje Kouam); The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM): update and evaluation (Afeikhena Jerome); Public sector reforms and the future development of African economies: an appraisal of the Nigerian situation (Ndubisi I. Nwokoma); Gender issues and the role of NEPAD (Mina Baliamoune-Lutz); The role of NEPAD in shaping African agricultural policy and performance (Toussaint Houeninvo, Charles Dossou); Planning sustainable cities in Africa: implications for the NEPAD agenda (Geoffrey I. Nwaka); NEPAD and Africa's agricultural sector: from strategy to effective agricultural development (Augustin Wambo, Ward Anseeuw); Income, working standards and labor mobility: planning for an integrated African economy (Mwangi wa Gíthínji, Patrick L. Mason); The challenges of globalization and regional integration: lessons from Africa (Gbadebo O. Odularu); NEPAD and the economic integration agenda in Africa - reflections on the prospects and constraints (M.T. Usman); and On the design of a new mechanism for Africa's external debt (Diery Seck). The book concludes with an anonymous conclusion and recommendations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Ngomo, Angéline-Florence

Des droits de la femme et de l'enfant en Afrique: réflexions sur l'article 18 alinéa 3 de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples / par Angéline-Florence Ngomo -

In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2007), année 61, no. 3, p. 331-355.

La Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, adoptée par la dix-huitième conférence des chefs d'État et de gouvernement le 26 juin 1981 à Nairobi (Kenya) et entrée en vigueur le 21 octobre 1986, s'inscrit dans la mouvance de l'internationalisation des droits de l'homme. L'alinéa 3 de l'article 18 de la Charte africaine entend consacrer la protection spécifique des droits de la femme et de l'enfant. Au delà de la portée de la protection catégorielle ainsi accordée (deuxième partie), il convient de s'interroger sur son fondement même (première partie). En effet, ces deux catégories de personnes présentent à la fois une condition sociale "défavorable" et un statut juridique précaire dans le cadre africain. Les rédacteurs de la Charte africaine ont opéré le choix de retenir comme source et cadre de référence au devoir de protection de l'État les instruments internationaux relativement complets. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

52 Ntakirutimana, Jean
De la valeur éducative du genre narratif dans les sociétés africaines traditionnelles / Jean Ntakirutimana - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 173-192.

La présente étude explore la fonction didactique des contes, légendes, fables et autres genres narratifs dans les sociétés traditionnelles africaines. Une part non négligeable des valeurs transmises par le biais de l'oralité se rapportait aux origines et au passé des groupes sociaux, d'où le rôle essentiel des conteurs, ces chroniqueurs spécialistes du verbe. L'oralité est une importante source de renseignement sur l'origine du passé des sociétés traditionnelles. Le genre narratif propose une explication des structures de l'univers selon une logique souvent surnaturelle et sous un angle consistant et rassurant. Il bâtit des théories écologiques explicatives, parfois complexes, à travers des productions narratives de nature étiologique. Le genre narratif fait état d'interactions, souvent conflictuelles, entre différentes espèces animales ou entre humains et animaux. L'oralité peut être considérée comme une forme d'initiation accélérée des enfants à la sagesse ancestrale et à la norme sociale, illustrée par le comportement des protagonistes dans les contes. Dans les cultures de l'oralité, les textes oraux sont considérés comme des biens communautaires; l'art oratoire s'enseigne, et le public est souvent impliqué dans une forme de création collective. L'auteur de l'article voit dans la pratique du genre narratif une sorte de formation publique continue, en particulier à travers les contes-énigmes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

53 Patrimoine

Patrimoine et sources historiques en Afrique / sous la dir. d'Ibrahima Thioub. - Dakar [etc.] : Département d'histoire, Université Cheikh Anta Diop [etc.], 2007. - 178 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.
ISBN 978-92-9900-207-0

Cet ouvrage concerne le projet Fontes Historiae Africanae (FHA) adopté en 1964 par l'UAI (Union Académique Internationale basée à Bruxelles), qui avait pour but d'améliorer l'accès aux sources pour l'écriture de l'histoire de l'Afrique. Il est issu du séminaire international de Dakar (Sénégal) tenu en 2005. À partir des années 1960, les sources orales ont retrouvé une place réelle et leur valeur dans l'écriture de l'histoire du continent africain a été reconnue. La production des savoirs sur l'Afrique peut aussi s'appuyer sur des sources écrites originaires de la rencontre avec l'islam et le monde arabe, sur la documentation issue des cultures scripturaires de l'Occident et sur les résultats des fouilles archéologiques. Titres des contributions: Histoire, mémoire et oralité (Ibrahima Wane) - Patrimoine et sources historiques au Manden (Seydou Camara) - Les manuscrits africains en écriture arabe et "ajami": essai de codicologie et de paléographie (Seyni Moumouni) - Sources orales, sources arabes et "ajami" dans l'historiographie du Cameroun: bilan et perspectives (Thierno Mouctar Bah et Hamadou Adama) - Relations entre l'oralité et les manuscrits arabes dans l'histoire du Sénégal (Thierno Kâ) - Patrimoine et sources historiques: enjeux et perspectives pour l'Afrique (Hamady Bocoum) - Histoire, mémoire et patrimoine lié à la traite des esclaves au Bénin (Élisée Soumonni) - Les lieux de mémoire: des sources historiques encore peu exploitées au Sénégal (Rokhaya Fall-Sokhna et Abdoulaye Touré) - De divers types de patrimoines au Sénégal: pour des programmes de collecte, de conservation et de publication (Charles Becker) - "Ampansacabe" or the "King" of Madagascar in the XVIIIth century : activities of Count Morice de Benyowsky on the Island of Madagascar (Viera Pawliková-Vilhanová) - Trafic illicite et protection des manuscrits anciens au Mali (Sidi Mohamed ould Youbba) - La gestion et la valorisation des patrimoines documentaires de l'IFAN Cheikh Anta Diop (Gora Dia). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

54 Policy

The policy paradox in Africa : strengthening links between economic research and policymaking / ed. by Elias T. Ayuk and Mohamed Ali Marouani. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press [etc.], 2007. - XII, 307 p. : ill., foto's, tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten en samenvattingen.
ISBN 978-1-592-21577-5

Will Africa reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015? There is an increasing tendency that donors will favour democratic countries which adopt 'sound' development policies, meaning that they should not only meet short-term expediencies but also tap into the broad knowledge base provided by policy research in Africa itself. This book is a survey of the extent to which policymakers and political leaders take account of home-grown research in formulating their policies for sustainable development. The first part is entitled: Asking Questions, Finding Answers: Improving African Research to Improve African Policy-making. It has an introductory essay by Mohamed Ali Marouani and Elias T. Ayuk and contains papers examining strengthening the role of African research in policymaking in and for Sub-Saharan Africa (Olu Ajakaiye), the MADIO (Madagascar-Dial-Instat-Orstom) experience in Madagascar (Mireille Razafindrakoto, François Roubaud), the 'RAPID' (Research and Policy in Development) approach of the Overseas Development Institute in London (John Young), the influence of Canada's IDRC-(International Development Research Centre) supported research on policy processes (Fred Carden), building capacity for economic policy research in Africa (Elias T. Ayuk, Basil Jones), and the SEAPREN (Southern and Eastern African Policy Research Network) experience (Dirk Hansohm, Erwin Naimhwaka). The second section, Economic Research and Policy-making through National Experiences in Africa, has essays about trade policymaking in Nigeria (Afeikhena Jerome), the research-policy nexus in Nigeria (Ade S. Olomola), a South African case study of roles for applied research institutions (Haroon Bhorat), research and public policy in Senegal (Gaye Daffé, Abdoulaye Diagne), the experience of NEPRU (Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit) (Dirk Hansohm), the influence of research on Kenyan development policies (Thomas N. Kibua, Lineth N. Oyugi) and the new social contract between economic research and decisionmaking in Côte d'Ivoire (Mama Ouattara, Kalilou Sylla, Souleymane S. Diallo, Yaya Ouattara). The conclusion is by Elias T. Ayuk and Mohamed Ali Marouani. [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Resolution

The resolution of African conflicts : the management of conflict resolution & post-conflict reconstruction / ed. by Alfred Nhema and Paul Tiyambe Zeleza. - Oxford : James Currey ; Athens, OH : Ohio University Press ; Pretoria : Unisa Press, 2008. - XV, 207 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-1-8470-1303-3 (Oxford)

The editors have chosen essays which try to explain the roots, routes, regimes and resolution of African conflicts. Altogether there are eleven essays and an Introduction: the resolution of African conflicts (Alfred Nhema). The papers are: The role of sub-regional integration schemes in conflict prevention and management in Africa: a

framework for a working peace system (Victor A.O. Adetula); Conflict resolution in Africa: the role of the OAU and the AU (P. Godfrey Okoth); The continental early warning system of the African Union: what role for civil society? (Jakkie Cilliers); The International Criminal Court and the Lord's Resistance Army insurgency in Northern Uganda (Kasaija Philip Apuuli); How to make democracy work? Local government and the beneficial and destructive potential of social capital in post-apartheid South Africa (Ursula Scheidegger); Local government and the management of conflict in fragmented societies: South Africa, Namibia and Mauritius compared (Christof Hartmann); Managing the process of conflict resolution in the Sudan (Idris Salim El Hassan); Elections and conflict in Southern Africa (Khabele Matlosa); The Somali peace process from Arta to Eldoret to Mbagathi: opportunities and challenges (Kizito Sabala, Aisha Ahmad and Edwin Rutto); Peace and war in post-conflict Mozambique (Brazão Mazula with Eduardo Sitoe, Obede Baloi and Guilherme Mbilana); and Post-1990 constitutional reforms in Africa: a preliminary assessment of the prospects for constitutional governance and constitutionalism (Charles Manga Fombad). [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Roots

The roots of African conflicts : the causes & costs / ed. by Alfred Nhema and Paul Tiyambe Zeleza. - Oxford [etc.] : James Currey [etc.] ; Athens, OH : Ohio University Press ; Pretoria : Unisa Press, 2008. - XII, 244 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Op de omslag: Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, The Horn of Africa. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-1-8470-1301-9 (Oxford)

This book is the outcome of the OSSREA's Research Programme on African conflicts that sponsored an international conference titled 'African Conflicts: Management, Resolution, Post-conflict Recovery and Development', which was held in Addis Ababa from 29 November to 1 December 2004. The papers in this volume and its companion volume, 'The Resolution of African Conflicts: the Management of Conflict Resolution & Post-Conflict Reconstruction', review several strategeis intended to ensure conflict resolution and post-conflict recovery in Africa. Contributions: Introduction, The causes & costs of war in Africa: from liberation struggles to the 'war on terror' (Paul Tiyambe Zeleza); Prologue, Conflict in Africa: an overview (Ali A. Mazrui); When States implode: Africa's civil wars 1950-92 (Errol A. Henderson); Multiple complexity & prospects for reconciliation & unity: the Sudan conundrum (Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed); 'You don't belong here': citizenship, the State & Africa's conflicts : reflections on Ivory Coast (John Akokpari); The terrible toll of postcolonial rebel movements: towards an explanation of

the violence against the peasantry (Thandika Mkandawire); Fanon & the African woman combatant: updating Fanon's psychological perspectives on anti-colonial & postcolonial wars (Aaronette M. White); Fighting locally, connecting globally: inside & outside dimensions of African conflict (Sandra J. MacLean); Legislative responses to terrorism & the protection of human rights: a survey of selected African practice (Cephas Lumina); Conflicts & implications for poverty & food security policies in Africa (Fondo Sikod); Two Africas? Two Ugandas? : an African 'democratic developmental State'? or another 'failed State'? (Timothy M. Shaw & Pamela K. Mbabazi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Salih, Mohamed

A preface to an inclusive African electoral system reform agenda / Mohamed Salih & Abdalla Hamdok - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 118-133 : tab.

The authors wish to contribute to a better understanding of why African electoral systems should be reformed and how to do so in order to improve the quality of representation, participation and government effectiveness. They offer a generic framework whereby African political parties and policymakers can reflect on the current state of play vis-à-vis their electoral systems and then decide whether a comprehensive or partial electoral reform agenda is needed. They also delineate the various institutions and stakeholders that should be involved in the electoral system reform process. This is a call to improve the reform process instead of entrusting it with a limited range of State-sponsored institutions, which often create more problems that those they contrive to solve. The paper is divided into 4 sections: a synoptic exposé of electoral reforms; the various types of electoral reforms and the factors which militate against them; lessons from the African experience with electoral system reforms; and an analysis of the main stakeholders required to steer a comprehensive electoral system reform agenda. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

58 Soro, G.A. David Musa

De l'exigence d'une école culturellement intégrée et la problématique du développement de l'Afrique chez Joseph Ki-Zerbo / G.A. David Musa Soro - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 207-221.

Selon l'historien Joseph Ki-Zerbo, il est nécessaire, pour que l'Afrique d'aujourd'hui puisse se développer, que la crise que traverse l'école africaine soit résolue. La thèse que développe Ki-Zerbo est que, paradoxalement, l'école, comme un élément exogène transplanté, participe au sous-développement de l'Afrique, du fait de la désintégration de son substrat culturel et de l'"acquis culturel africain". Pour prévenir la critique présentant

Joseph Ki-Zerbo comme le défenseur d'une logique de repli identitaire, le présent article insiste sur le fait qu'une école culturellement intégrée chez Joseph Ki-Zerbo ne veut pas dire enfermement sur soi, mais plutôt recherche d'ouverture à l'altérité. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

59 Spears, Ian S.

Human security and the State in Africa / Ian S. Spears - In: *African Security Review:* (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 14-25.

The most recent major document on human security - the Commission on Human Security's report 'Human security now' (2003) - tells us more about the ideal of human security than how this worthy objective can best be achieved. This is a problem because most African States were created to serve as a bulwark against further colonial rule rather than provide domestic order and protection for their citizens. Many African States have since become battlegrounds for ethnic or economic struggles. Neither a new and committed African leadership, nor intervention by the international community, is likely to transcend this problem and effectively advance the human security agenda. A reformed African State - one which induces leaders to be more concerned with advancing the interests of their people more broadly - remains the only viable alternative. The problem is that any reform of African States will also involve difficult trade-offs and dilemmas. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

60 Subaltern

Subaltern sexualities / [editorial by Elaine Salo and Pumla Dineo Gqola ; contrib. by Jessica Horn... et al.]. - Cape Town : African Gender Institute, 2006. - 111 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Feminist Africa, ISSN 1726-4596 ; no. 6) - Met bibliogr., noten.

The contributors to this issue of 'Feminist Africa' on subaltern sexualities in Africa explore the diversity of sexualities that exist across normative heterosexuality and homosexuality. While heterosexual masculine regimes appear hegemonic to notions of gender, personhood and sexualities in Africa, their dominance is fragile and contested. In her article 'Re-righting the sexual body', Jessica Horn interrogates the evocation of morality associated with an assumed authentic 'tradition' or 'culture' that is used to justify the tide of homophobia in Africa. In the same vein, Kopano Ratele argues that the recent rape trial of Jacob Zuma, erstwhile vice-president of South Africa, has fuelled debates about gender, permissible sexual relations, sexual rights and citizenship in postapartheid South Africa. In her tribute to Lorna Mlosana, Margie Orford maps out how men's desire to control women's sexuality through the rape epidemic in South Africa, coupled with the

misogynistic notion that women are the primary vector of the HI virus, fuelled Lorna's murder. Chipo Hungwe addresses the meanings of heteronormative gender identities as these interlocked with race in the historical context of colonialism in Zimbabwe. Hudita Nura Mustafa examines Senegalese women's display of homosocial eroticism through the aesthetics of beauty. South African filmmaker Shelly Barry reflects on her sexuality as a disabled lesbian. Jessie Kabwira Kapasula presents literary and real-life examples of cross-dressing in African contexts. Elinor Sisulu reflects on the 50th anniversary of the famous march on the seat of apartheid power in 1956 by South African women. The issue also contains profiles of the organizations Sister Namibia and Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Task Force (SWEAT), and an interview with South African human rights lawyer Wendy Isaack. [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Technical

Technical efficiency, efficiency change, technical progress and productivity growth in the national health systems of continental African countries / Joses M. Kirigia... [et al.] - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review:* (2007), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 19-40 : graf., tab.

This study assesses the technical efficiency of the National Health Systems (NHSs) of African countries for producing maximum health outcomes, measured, for example, in terms of male and female life expectancies, as well as the changes in health productivity over time, with a view to analysing changes in efficiency and changes in technology. The analysis is based on five-year panel data (1999-2003) from all the 53 countries of continental Africa. The findings indicate that the NHSs of 49 countries were run inefficiently in 1999 and 2000; 50 were operated inefficiently in 2001; 48 ran inefficiently in 2002; and 47 operated inefficiently during 2003. All the 53 countries' national health systems registered improvements in total factor productivity attributable mainly to technical progress. Fifty-two countries did not experience any change in scale efficiency. Thirty countries' national health systems had a pure efficiency change (PEFFCH) index of less than one, signifying that those countries' NHSs pure efficiency contributed negatively to productivity change. African countries may need to critically evaluate the utility of institutionalizing the Malmquist total factor productivity (TFP) type of analysis to monitor changes in the economic efficiency and productivity of health systems over time. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

62 Tieku, Thomas Kwasi

African Union promotion of human security in Africa / Thomas Kwasi Tieku - In: *African Security Review:* (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 26-37.

This paper explores the contribution of the African Union (AU) to human security promotion in Africa. It contends that human security concerns informed the formation of the AU. Through the efforts of the AU Commission, the African ruling elite and policymakers have become aware of human security doctrines. Human security ideas have been integrated into AU binding agreements, declarations, decisions and policies. The commission is now in the difficult, yet most important, phase of trying to persuade significant numbers of the African ruling elite and civil society to accept human security as a guiding principle and the desirable norm. Through the African Citizens' Directorate (CIDO), the commission is using indigenous African civil society groups to institutionalize human security doctrines in Africa. The commission faces serious challenges in its efforts to make human security the only security norm. While member States of the AU that have never been comfortable with the introduction of human security doctrines into the continental integration project are tacitly undermining the CIDO's ability to work with civil society groups to institutionalize the doctrines in Africa, the leaders who enthusiastically supported the integration of human security doctrines into the documents and work of the AU have seemed in recent times to be less resolute in their support of AU Commission's human security work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

63 Tissières, Hélène

Biennale de Dakar 2006: œuvres exposées et témoignages / Hélène Tissières - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 285-301 : ill.

La biennale de Dakar au Sénégal offre une occasion rare en Afrique de se familiariser avec des œuvres d'art qui ont peu l'occasion d'être exposées et qui relient diverses approches culturelles et valeurs esthétiques. La thématique de la manifestation 2006 était: "Afrique, entendus, sous-entendus et malentendus". Si la manifestation était centrée sur la peinture, elle comportait aussi quelques installations vidéo. Le présent article passe en revue certaines des œuvres exposées et leur signification: œuvres numériques d'artistes (Nu Barreto, originaire de Guinée-Bissau; Mounir Fatmi, du Maroc); sept toiles de Pélagie Gbaguidi, originaire du Bénin; des installations de Safaa Erruas, du Maroc; d'Aimé Mpane, de la République démocratique du Congo; d'Abdoulaye Konaté, du Mali; Souleymane Keita, du Sénégal. Les travaux des trois derniers suscitent un recueillement et une analyse introspective. D'autres productions font appel à l'humour: Dilonprizulike (Niger); Billie Zangewa (Malawi), ou privilégient par la vidéo un regard féminin sur l'identité (Amal El Kenawy, Aly Doa, Égypte). La vidéo d'Adel Abdessemed (Agérie), l'installation de Brahim El Anatsui (Ghana), la vidéo

d'Ibrahima Niang (Sénégal) entrecroisent procédés et concepts. Selon la conclusion de l'article, les artistes témoignent du vécu d'une société au carrefour de cultures en Afrique, de ses combats et de ses valeurs, et aussi de ses frustrations, mais laissent au spectateur, dans la contemplation, le soin de l'investissement d'une compréhension. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

64 Trade

Trade unions and the coming of democracy in Africa / ed. by Jon Kraus. - New York : Palgrave, 2007. - XIV, 296 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 0-230-60061-1

The message suggested by this collective volume is that, contrary to conventional wisdom, organized labour is part of the solution to the economic and political malaise in Africa and is pertinently not part of the problem. African trade unions have played a principal role in ousting dictatorships and easing the way for democracy. The volume was inspired by the strikes and demonstrations which broke out all over Africa in 1989-1991 and thereafter, when unions and workers stormed the barriers of authoritarian rule and repression. The volume contains nine chapters discussing aspects of this union activism: Trade unions in Africa's democratic renewal and transitions: an introduction (Jon Kraus); Labor, democracy, and development in Senegal (Geoffrey Bergen); Labor unions and "democratic forces" in Niger (Robert Charlick); Trade unions, democratization, and economic crises in Ghana (Jon Kraus); Trade unions, development, and democratization in Zambia: the continuing struggle (Emmanuel Akwetey and Jon Kraus); Trade union struggles for autonomy and democracy in Zimbabwe (Richard Saunders); Organized labor in the Republic of South Africa: history and democratic transition (William Freund); "Nothing to lose but their subordination to the State"? Trade unions in Namibia fifteen years after independence (Gretchen Bauer); and Conclusion: trade unions and democratization in Africa (Jon Kraus). [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Traditional

Traditional justice and reconciliation after violent conflict : learning from African experiences / ed. Luc Huyse and Mark Salter. - Stockholm : International IDEA, cop. 2008. - XIII, 203 p. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-91-85724-28-4

This book is a collection of essays presenting a major comparative study examining the role played by traditional justice mechanisms in dealing with the legacy of violent conflict

in Africa. It suggests that under certain circumstances traditional mechanisms can effectively complement conventional judicial systems and do represent a real possibility for cultivating justice, reconciliation and a culture of democracy. Nevertheless, it also cautions against expectations which are too high, offering an evidence-based assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of traditional conflict management mechanisms. It consists of seven chapters, and an Introduction: tradition-based approaches in peacemaking, transitional justice and reconciliation policies (Luc Huyse). This is followed by: The Gacaca courts in Rwanda (Bert Ingelaere); Restorative justice and the role of 'magamba' spirits in post-civil war Gorongosa, central Mozambique (Victor Igreja and Beatrice Dias-Lambranca); Northern Uganda: tradition-based practices in the Acholi region (James Ojera Latigo); Reconciliation and traditional justice: tradition-based practices of the Kpaa Mende in Sierra Leone (Joe A.D. Alie); The institution of 'bashingantahe' in Burundi (Assumpta Naniwe-Kaburahe); and Conclusions and recommendations (Luc Huyse). [ASC Leiden abstract]

66 Tshiyembe, Mwayila

Refondation de l'État africain et mondialisation / Mwayila Tshiyembe! - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 161-168.

Cet article pose la question de la survie des sociétés africaines dans la logique de la mondialisation, en examinant cette problématique à la lumière de l'opinion qui veut que les sociétés africaines ne peuvent relever les défis de la mondialisation que si, au préalable, elles se dotent d'un État-nation en tant que "manageur" stratégique d'une communauté politique et d'un projet démocratique, capable de réveiller les intelligences et de rassembler les dévouements. L'article propose un plan de re-fondation du pacte républicain ou de république pluriethnique, et du pacte démocratique ou de démocratie de proximité de façon à maintenir l'équilibre entre des éléments de type occidental et de type africain dans la constellation de la réalité sociale. Le but en est d'asseoir la "nouvelle gouvernance" sur des bases qui intègrent des caractéristique sociopolitiques africaines, comme par exemple les ethnies, la réconciliation de la modernité traditionnelle (chefferies) avec la modernité importée, ou bien encore la culture du Conseil des Sages pour leur savoir ou de l'Arbre-à-palabre. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

67 Turisme

Turisme e sviluppo : le sfide della nuova Africa = Tourisme et développement : les défis de la nouvelle Afrique / a cura/sous la dir. de Maria Giuseppina Lucia. - Torino : L'Harmattan Italia ; Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 218 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Collana "Logiche Sociali") - Bijdr. in Italiaans en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-88-7892-072-9 (Torino)

Cet ouvrage collectif en italien et en français est issu des travaux exécutés dans cinq établissements universitaires italiens (universités de L'Aquila, Bologne, Gênes, Rome, Unité de recherche de Turin) dans le cadre d'un projet portant sur le lien entre tourisme et développement durable en Afrique. La première partie est intitulée: "Africains et africanistes: théories, méthodes, pratiques". Elle s'interroge sur les représentations et les images des touristes sur l'Afrique et inversement dans la rencontre touristes-autochtones, sur l'évolution des tendances du tourisme de l'uniforme vers le concept de site, l'interprétation des données statistiques, la fiabilité économique avec l'exemple du tourisme de montagne au Maroc, la contribution au développement du tourisme en Afrique du Nord. Auteurs: Daniele Mezzana, Marco Aime, Hassan Zaoual, Carlo Cencini, Bruno Melegatti, Hassan Ramou, Abdelfettah Kassah. Les contributions de la deuxième partie se penchent sur l'apport du tourisme au développement durable dans le contexte de l'Afrique centrale d'après les résultats de la recherche "PRIN", en traitant des obstacles et opportunités, de la conservation du patrimoine naturel, des différences territoriales au Congo-Brazzaville, du microcrédit comme aide au processus, de l'écotourisme (Maria Giuseppina Lucia, Laura Giainetti, Annunziata Vita, Fabio Parascandolo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

68 Understanding

Understanding terrorism in Africa : building bridges and overcoming the gaps / ed. by Wafula Okumu and Anneli Botha. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2008. - VII, 136 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 30 cm - 19-20 May 2007, Cairo, Egypt. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-1-920114-26-8

This report contains papers presented at the second of a series of four seminars on the theme 'understanding terrorism in Africa', a joint project of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), the Terrorism Studies and Research Programme (TSRP) of the University of Cairo, and the African Centre for Strategic Research and Studies (ACSRS) at the Nigerian National War College. It was held at the University of Cairo on 19-20 May 2007 and consisted of four panels. The first panel discussed: Bridging gaps in definitions and understanding of terrorism and two papers were given: Terrorism: an etymo-epistemological analysis by Mhand Berkouk and Challenges in understanding terrorism in Africa by Anneli Botha. The second panel addressed Bridging gaps in understanding the impact of the war on terrorism. Six papers were given: The impact of the war on terrorism in Western democracies by Clinton W. Watts; The impact of terrorism in the Middle East and North Africa by Mohamed Kamal; The impact of the war on terror on

governance and human rights in Sub-Saharan Africa by Samuel M. Makinda; Economic consequences of terrorism in North Africa: insights from economic theory by Abdallah Shehata Khattab; Terrorist attacks and the Kenyan economy by Martin Kimani Mbugua; and The impact of the war on terrorism on the media and civil society in North Africa by Al-Shikaki Ahmed. The third panel discussed: Building bridges in preventing and combating terrorism in Africa. It consisted of four papers: Egyptian legislative strategy in addressing terrorism by Ismael Abd El Rahman; Gaps and challenges in preventing and combating terrorism in East Africa by Wafula Okumu; Initiatives to prevent and combat terrorism in Southern Africa by Anneli Botha; and Counter-terrorism measures in West Africa by Gani Yoroms. The fourth panel, International experiences in preventing and combating terrorism, comprised four papers: Terrorism in Southeast Asia: threats and responses by Mohamed Bin Ali; Terrorism: the European experience by Karin Kneissl; The United States of America's experience in preventing and combating terrorism by Donovan C. Chau; and Canadian experiences in preventing and combating terrorism by Kent Roach. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 Van Rooyen, Frank C.

Africa's maritime dimension: unlocking and securing the potential of its seas : interventions and opportunities / Frank C. Van Rooyen - In: *African Security Review:* (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 110-119 : tab.

This paper proposes the elevation of the vast, underutilized, neglected or suboptimally managed maritime resources of Africa's seas to sustainable and economically viable areas of endeavour. It focuses on three apparently dissimilar, yet linked interventions, one being of a developmental nature and the other two in the realm of geopolitics, all three finding applicability in the maritime domain. The first and third interventions are maritime assets-in-being, accrued to African nations, which can become the resources that will build upon the founding development layer. The second intervention has the ultimate function of laying the required minimum developmental foundation for distressed nations, correctly utilizing a given (that is, maritime) resource. Managed transparently and effectively, these may produce a wrought opportunity that can change the face of development permanently and positively, provided that the challenges that may lie in securing and unlocking the harvest of Africa's oceanic estates are overcome. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 Wambu, Onyekachi

Under the tree of talking : leadership for change in Africa / ed. and with an introd. by Onyekachi Wambu ; forew. by John Githongo. - London : Counterpoint, 2007. - 291 p. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 0-86355-586-1

Leadership is frequently recognized as the key to positive social and political change; hence it is one of the critical issues facing Africa. This volume, compiled as Ghana celebrates fifty years of independence, contains essays by eighteen African thinkers and writers exploring various types of leadership. In the first section, African Leadership: from the beginning, Chinweizu discusses divine kingship in Pharaonic Egypt. The second section is entitled: African leadership: from the top down, and features an essay on liberation, democracy, development and leadership in Africa, by Ali A. Mazrui, in which he examines the typology of leadership in Africa so far in the post-independence period. There is also a transcript of a dialogue between the Nigerian novelist Chinua Achebe and Onyekachi Wambu. This is followed by a comparison of the leadership of Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki by William Gumede. The third part reverses the process and looks at leadership from the bottom up. There are discussions of the Naivasha Forum (Kenya, 2006) which brought together 70 emerging leaders from African countries to debate issues of culture, leadership and development, by Kimani Njogu and again by Ndidi Nwuneli. Martha Chinouya looks at the concept of 'ubuntu' (Ndebele for human values) and the fight agains AIDS in Zimbabwe. Onyekachi Wambu examines leadership and 'followership' at village level in Nigeria (Igbo). Jean-Bosco Butera reviews the rebuilding of human capital in Rwanda. The frustrations of people in the media in Egypt is the topic of Eva Dadrian. The problems of translating leadership concepts are analysed by the Kenyan translator Wangui wa Goro. The fourth section focuses on the leaders of tomorrow and their specific challenges. It comprises papers on creating future business leaders in South Africa by Taddy Blecher, marshalling women and girls in the labour force in Uganda by Susan and Juliet Kiguli, the failure of Project Kenya by Parselelo Kantai, and development in Ghana fifty years after independence by Marianna B.A. Ofosu. The fifth section examines African leadership from the perspective of the diaspora, in papers by Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie, Paul Tiyambe Zeleza and Ali A. Mazrui. Finally, in the sixth section, Onyekachi Wambu dissects the relationship between African leadership and relations with China. There is an afterword by Philip Goodwin, Regional Director of the British Council East and West Africa and Ali Fisher, Director of Counterpoint. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Wandji K, J.F.
Les zones d'ombre du constitutionnalisme en Afrique / par J.F. Wandji K - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2007), année 61, no. 3, p. 263-307.

Le constitutionnalisme africain actuel, qui a renoué à partir des années 1990 avec l'orthodoxie des démocraties libérales sous la pression des bailleurs de fonds pour répondre aux impératifs de développement économique, repose sur les principes que sont la séparation des pouvoirs, le multipartisme, l'organisation d'élections disputées et concurrentielles, la reconnaissance et la protection des libertés politiques et individuelles. Mais ces principes tendent à avoir une portée limitée et la nouvelle tendance du constitutionnalisme africain, celle d'un constitutionnalisme de développement, souffre de zones d'ombre susceptibles de faire douter de la capacité des normes constitutionnelles à contenir ou encadrer efficacement le pouvoir politique. En effet, le constitutionnalisme africain de développement est confronté à des résistances qui sont à considérer comme des tentatives de refus de la suprématie ou de la sacralité de la norme constitutionnelle. Ces résistances s'articulent autour du refus de l'alternance démocratique, de la suppression par les présidents en place de la clause limitative du nombre de mandats présidentiels et du recours récurrent à l'alternance politique que représente le coup d'État. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

72 Wanitzek, Ulrike
Normative Familienbilder für Afrika : das UN-Übereinkommen und die Afrikanische Charta über die Rechte des Kindes / Ulrike Wanitzek - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 275-300.

Die Autorin will einen Beitrag zum Verständnis der normativen Familienbilder leisten, die in internationalen und regionalen Menschenrechtsinstrumenten für Afrika enthalten sind. Alle afrikanischen Staaten mit Ausnahme Somalias haben das UN-Übereinkommen über die Rechte des Kindes von 1989 ratifiziert bzw. sind ihm beigetreten. Im Fall der Afrikanischen Charta über die Rechte und das Wohl des Kindes von 1990 gilt dies für drei Viertel der afrikanischen Staaten. Hieraus ergibt sich die Verpflichtung der Vertragsstaaten, die in den beiden völkerrechtlichen Verträgen enthaltenen Bestimmungen zu implementieren. Beide Verträge betonen die Bedeutung der Familie für die Verwirklichung des Kindeswohls und den Schutz der Kindesrechte. Die Autorin untersucht, welches Verständnis von Familie in den Verträgen zum Ausdruck kommt und wie das Verhältnis zwischen dem Schutz der Familie auf der einen Seite und den individuellen Rechten einzelner Mitglieder der Familie, insbesondere der Kinder, auf der

anderen Seite ausgestaltet ist. Bibliogr., Fussnoten., Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

73 Yogolelo Tambwe Ya Kasimba

De "lignage" à "maison" ou des concepts en historiographie africaniste de l'Afrique noire / Yogolelo Tambwe Ya Kasimba - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 107-116.

L'historiographie africaniste de l'Afrique noire est à distinguer de l'historiographie africaine. Les africanistes, qui écrivent sur l'Afrique du dehors, sont en effet non-Africains, occidentaux en général. L'auteur pose la question de la validité des concepts, marqués ou non d'idéologie, qui doivent servir à expliquer la réalité sociohistorique africaine. Il prend l'exemple de l'hypothèse, exprimée en 1980 et précisée en 1990 par Jan Vansina, selon laquelle les catégories de lignages, clans et tribus ne reflètent pas la réalité censée être invariable de l'organisation sociale des Bantu de la grande forêt, et qui propose à la place les notions de "maison", "village", et de "district". Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

74 Youth

Youth in Africa's labor market / ed. Marito Garcia, Jean Fares. - Washington, DC : World Bank, cop. 2008. - XXXI, 293 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Directions in development) - Met bibliogr., index, noten, samenvatting.
ISBN 978-0-8213-6884-8

This book examines the challenges African youth face in their transition to work and presents a strategy for meeting these challenges. It argues that African youth start working too early and are unprepared to meet the demands of the labour market, limiting their contribution to economic growth and increasing their vulnerability to poverty and economic hardship. The book describes how Africa's young people spend their time and presents a case for investing in youth in Africa, analysing the two paths to working life for Africa's youth: directly (without the benefit of education) and through school. It also presents new evidence on the effects of education on employment and income in selected countries, and examines youth unemployment and its determinants. The case studies conducted in selected countries - Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda - analyse policies and programmes implemented on youth employment and suggest a policy framework to help African youth successfully transition to working life. Contributors: Lisa Dragoset, Jean Fares, Marito Garcia, Lorenzo Guarcello, Florence Kondylis, Scott Lyon, Marco Manacorda, Daniel Parent, Furio Rosati, Cristina Valdivia, Lars Vilhuber. [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Youth

Youth / guest ed. Michael Etherton ; reviews ed. Jane Plastow. - Oxford : James Currey ; Hollywood, CA : African Academic Press, 2006. - XIV, 272 p. : foto's. ; 22 cm. - (African theatre) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-85255-590-3 (Oxford) pbk : £14.95

This volume presents studies of theatre that young Africans have made and performed to audiences across the continent. It shows a wide range of work, much of which depicts the crises that young Africans face as they enter the world of adult relationships and compromises. Contributions: Creating for & with children in Ghana: Efua Sutherland, a retrospective (Esi Sutherland-Addy); Competitive youth theatre festivals in Ghana: Stage Motion & Studrafest (Awo Mana Asiedu with Sarah Dorbgadzi); Three Malawian student performances: playing pains (Pia Thielmann); African youth, performance & the HIV/AIDS epidemic: theatre of necessity (Esiaba Irobi); Young people's drama & social action in Northern Nigeria: a case study of the Zaria 'For tomorrow...' project (Ogah Steve Abah); Promenade theatre in a Sudanese reformatory: divining for stories, 'The Cockerel & the King's Ear' (Ali Campbell with Jane Plastow); Youth theatre in the displaced people's camps of Khartoum: 'Kwoto' (Luke Dixon); Theatre with street children in Senegal (Rosa Stourac McCreery); West African child rights theatre for development: stories as theatre, theatre as a strategy for change (Michael Etherton); The impact of child rights theatre in Sierra Leone: Umo is talking (Paul Moclair with Mike Charley & children in Daru); 'Sewit' children's theatre in Eritrea (Christine Matzke & Jane PLastow); Project Phamaka; stories of South Africa, London & Lesotho: landscapes of the heart (Yvonne Banning, Caroline Calburn & Lucy Richardson); Approaching theatre work with children in Zimbabwe: 'share what you have' (Robert Mshengu Kavanagh); On the making of journeys: young people's theatre in Zambia: Tansitha, Safe-T-Child & others (Dave Pammenter); Hopeful youth drama in Kibera, Kenya (Phan Y. Ly). The volume also contains the script of a play entitled 'The Ghosts Return', devised by students at the University of Botswana, and transcribed and introduced by David Kerr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTH AFRICA

SAHARA

76 Pandolfi, Paul

Un uomo e il Sahara : in ricordo di Edmond Bernus / Paul Pandolfi, Raffaele Cattedra - In: *Terra d'Africa:* (2006), p. 173-183 : ill., krt.

À travers ce texte est évoquée la personne et l'œuvre de l'africaniste Edmond Bernus. Géographe de formation, il est décédé le 12 juillet 2004. Il a consacré une grande partie de sa vie à l'étude des Touaregs, de leur histoire et de leurs sociétés. L'article présente les thèmes privilégiés de la recherche pluridisciplinaire qu'il a conduite pendant plusieurs décennies au Sahara et les axes qui ont structuré cette recherche. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

GENERAL

77 Riparian

The riparian States of the Nile River, their national interests and regional stability / guest ed. Korwa G. Adar. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2007. - 106 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (African sociological review, ISSN 1027-4332 ; vol. 11, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Since the 1960s, a number of attempts have been made by the countries in the Nile River basin to establish an acceptable regime for the utilization of the Nile River waters and its international drainage system. However, these attempts have mostly failed. The most recent initiative was the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) which, since its establishment in 1999, is still trying to put in place acceptable rules for the use of the Nile waters. This special issue deals with the foreign policy interests of the countries in the Nile River basin. Specific objectives of the study are to assess opportunities for the development of a better understanding among the countries in the region, to examine the role of the East African Community (EAC) with respect to the Nile water question, to investigate opportunities for conflict resolution in the Nile River basin, to assess the extent to which the 1929 Egyptian-British treaty remains the main stumbling block to an acceptable legal regime, and to provide recommendations that can contribute to long-term stability. An introduction by Korwa G. Adar is followed by an article on the 1929 treaty, its legal relevance, and implications for the stability of the region by Patrick Loch Otieno

Lumumba. The remaining contributions are country case studies by Hamdy A. Hassan and Ahmad Al Rasheedy (Egypt), Biong Kuol Deng (Egypt and Sudan), Korwa G. Adar (Kenya), P. Godfrey Okoth (Uganda), and Adams Oloo (Eritrea). [ASC Leiden abstract]

ERITREA

78 Gebremedhin, Solomon Haile

Locating community participation in a water supply project : the Galanefhi Water Project (Eritrea) / Solomon Haile Gebremedhin, Francois Theron - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2007), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 20-28 : krt., tab.

Using the Galanefhi Water Project in Eritrea as a case study, the authors examine the question of how to select appropriate strategies for spanning the range between strategies which inform participants, to strategies which consult participants, to lastly strategies which empower participants. They argue that Eritrea is undertaking projects based on what the country's Constitution sees as participatory strategies, but that this is a false premise. The lack of authentic and empowering participation in the case study had as result poor harnessing of social capital; poor decentralized decisionmaking procedures; poor local capacity building; and a lack of conscientization amongst the project beneficiaries. The authors conclude with recommendations to improve the situation. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ETHIOPIA

79 Alemu, Abreham

Oral narrative as ideological weapon for subordinating women: the case of Jimma Oromo / Abreham Alemu - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 55-79.

It is a widely acknowledged fact that gender inequality is a sociocultural construct, deeply rooted in collectively shared beliefs, norms and practices that define the two sexes in terms of sets of metaphorically associated binary oppositions, dictating different and unequal roles, statuses, rights, responsibilities and restrictions, as well as rewards, to each. Generally, gender categories are arranged categorically; men and the masculine attributes are positively valued, while women are considerably less valued. In oral societies like the Jimma Oromo of southwestern Ethiopia, many of the assumptions and norms underlying the gender system are embodied and expressed in the various forms of folklore. Among others, myths, historical narratives, and the like play a vital role

in propagating, validating, and maintaining the subordination and marginalization of women in every aspect of Jimma Oromo life. The article examines in particular two types of oral narrative, the 'seenaa', or historical narratives, and the 'oduu durii', or humorous tales. Following D. Novitz (1997), it argues that it is in stories that 'we assert and maintain our own interests not just by advancing a particular view of ourselves, but by undermining the views that others advance of themselves'. The stories people tell about their lives and those of others are, thus, of considerable importance, for there is an intimate connection between the ways in which people construe themselves and others, and the ways in which they are likely to behave. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

80 Kurtz, J. Roger

Debating the language of African literature: Ethiopian contributions / J. Roger Kurtz - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 187-205.

This essay recapitulates a discussion that appeared in a series of articles in the early 1980s in Yekatit, an Ethiopian periodical, in which three leading Ethiopian literary critics - Asfaw Damte, Sahle Sellassie Berhane-Mariam, and Menghistu Lemma - debate whether African national literatures may be written in non-African languages. Their observations and arguments, made with an awareness of the larger debate that was occurring elsewhere on the continent, offer insights on the topic from a distinctively Ethiopian perspective. That perspective is worthy of our attention for two reasons. First, it serves as a noteworthy example of the nature of Ethiopian literary critical activity during this period, which has been too often overlooked in African studies. Second, the historical perspective offered by this debate, now more than two decades old, offers fruitful background for considering the future directions of Ethiopian literatures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

81 Pili, Eliana

Guaritori tradizionali ad Addis Abeba: saperi e pratiche terapeutiche / Eliana Pili - In: *Terra d'Africa:* (2006), p. 115-147 : ill.

Les dernières recherches ethnographiques sur la médecine traditionnelle éthiopienne ont montré une situation thérapeutique très complexe, caractérisée par de profonds processus de transformation, mais aussi de fortes contradictions. Certaines catégories thérapeutiques traditionnelles importantes il y a quelques années ont perdu aujourd'hui beaucoup de leurs prérogatives et compétences, alors que des rôles thérapeutiques "émergents" se sont rapidement affirmés. Le présent article prend en considération

l'activité de ces guérisseurs, leur formation, leur système de classification de la maladie et des infortunes, leurs procédures thérapeutiques, ainsi que la relation qu'ils ont avec la médecine officielle, ses technologies et ses praticiens. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

82 Salvadore, Matteo

A modern African intellectual: Gäbre-Heywät Baykädañ's quest for Ethiopia's sovereign modernity / di Matteo Salvadore - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente:* (2007), a. 62, n. 4, p. 560-579.

Gäbre-Heywät Baykädañ (1886-1919) grew up at a Swedish mission in Eritrea and studied in Germany and Austria before he was recruited as an interpreter for a German diplomatic mission to Addis Ababa. He soon became an important figure in Menelik's entourage. After Menelik's death and the 1916 coup, he was first appointed controller of the railways and later collector of customs in Dérre Dawa, where he died. Most experts have portrayed Gäbre-Heywät as a European-educated intellectual who, fascinated with European civilization, took a harsh stance vis-à-vis the condition of his own country. This paper argues that his ideas were much more than a simple mimicry of European modernity and offered an original perspective on the challenges that Ethiopia was facing as part of its incorporation into the capitalist world economy. He struggled to see his country turn modern, while maintaining its cultural and political independence: his ultimate goal was Ethiopia's 'sovereign modernity'. The paper therefore rejects the notion that Gäbre-Heywät was Eurocentric. His thought was very much the product of a new world view that characterized intellectual production in Menelik's Ethiopia. Notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

83 Semela, Tesfaye

Identification of factors contributing to gender disparity in an Ethiopian university / Tesfaye Semela - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review:* (2007), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 71-94 : graf., tab.

This study identifies factors that underpin gender disparity in participation in higher education at Debub University, a public university in Awassa, Ethiopia. Data were generated using a semi-structured interview with 20 female undergraduates and quantitative information obtained from the University's Registrar Office. The results show that enrolment has increased in absolute numbers while female dismissal rates soared alarmingly between 2000/01-2004/05. Some of the core issues identified as contributing to gender disparity include: socio-psychological factors and problems related to

interpersonal relationships conditioned by the university environment, inadequate provision of academic guidance and counselling support, and financial and health problems. To bridge the gender disparity in participation, the paper recommends intervention strategies aimed at bolstering academic achievement and a positive self-concept among female students. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

84 Special

Special issue: the challenges of building democratic institutions of governance for economic development and poverty alleviation in Ethiopia / guest ed.: Sisay Asefa. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2003. - 199 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Northeast African Studies, ISSN 0740-9133 ; new series, vol. 10, no. 1) - Met bilbiogr., noten.

This special issue of Northeast African Studies contains essays on the dimensions and challenges of building democratic institutions for development, with a focus on Ethiopia. Most of the papers were presented at the International Conference on Ethiopian Development Issues (ICEDS), held at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, 16-18 August 2001. Also included are papers given at ICEDS conferences 11-12 July 2003 and 18-19 July 2005, both held in Ethiopia. Most of the articles were selected by the late Professor Harold Marcus before his death in 2003. After a general Introduction by Sisay Asefa the six essays are: Democracy and development: are there lessons from Turkey's experience applicable to Ethiopia? by Paul B. Henze (like Ethiopia, Turkey roughly the same population, was never colonized, has an ancient civilization, is torn by political strife); Theoretical underpinnings of bureaucratic neutrality in an ethnic federalism by Berhanu Mengistu and Elizabeth Vogel; Developing democratic institutions in Ethiopia: the challenge of building enabling insitutions for economic growth and development by Sisay Asefa; Ethnicity, economic conditions, and opposition support: evidence from Ethiopia's 2005 elections by Leonardo R. Arriola; Ethiopian macroeconomic modeling in historical perspective: bringing Gebre-Hiwot and his contemporaries to the Ethiopian macroeconomics realm by Alemayehu Geda (Gebre-Hiwot Baykedagne was an early twentieth-century Ethiopian development economist); and Macroeconomic development and private sector performance in Ethiopia: the 1990s experience by Melesse M. Tashu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

85 Stellmacher, Till

The historical development of local forest governance in Ethiopia: from imperial times to the military regime of the Derg / Till Stellmacher - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 3, p. 519-530.

This article analyses forest governance in traditional societies in rural Ethiopia, in which the occurrence, differentiation, and connection of formal and informal institutions are unlike those in urban, 'modern', Western societies. Generally speaking, informal institutions play a much larger role in rural traditional societies. However, there is not a strict dichotomy between 'formal' and 'informal' institutions. Focusing on the case of Kaffa Zone in southwestern Ethiopia, the article examines forest management in two periods: from prehistoric times to the end of the Ethiopian Empire, and since the Derg revolution of 1974. The Derg revolution entailed a rapid and fundamental transformation from feudal land-lease agreements to socialist-inspired nationalization of all land holdings, including forests. This gave rise to an overexpansion of State control combined with incoherent and uncoordinated implementation of existing forest tenure policies. Forest governance patterns that were formalized before the revolution continued to exist de facto with an informal status afterwards. As a result, the Ethiopian forests are still declining rapidly. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Tamene, Wossenyelesh

Fertility desire and family-planning demand among HIV-positive women and men undergoing antiretroviral treatment in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia / Wossenyelesh Tamene and Mesganaw Fantahun - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 223-227 : tab.

Little information exists about the desire to have children and family-planning use among HIV-positive individuals and how this may vary according to individual, social, health and demographic characteristics, especially in developing countries. To assess these topics in Ethiopia, a facility-based cross-sectional study was undertaken among 460 HIV-positive individuals receiving follow-up care at antiretroviral treatment (ART) centres in six public hospitals in Addis Ababa in 2006. One hundred and nine of the women (44.7 percent), 76 of the men (35.2 percent), and 40.2 percent overall of the HIV-positive individuals receiving care desired to have children. In comparison to those who said they did not desire to have children, those who did desire children tended to be younger (18-29 years), married or in a relationship, without a child, and with a partner who also desired to have children. Two hundred and forty-six individuals (53.5 percent) were using family planning (e.g. condoms, abstinence, injectables) and 85 wanted to use family planning in the future. The desire to have children and family-planning needs of these ART clients have implications for preventing vertical and heterosexual transmission of HIV, and the need for appropriate counselling and delivery of services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

87 Woldemariam, Hirut

The challenges of mother-tongue education in Ethiopia: the case of North Omo area / Hirut Woldemariam - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 210-235 : tab.

It is a well-known fact that the best medium for teaching a child is his/her mother tongue. Implementing mother-tongue education is not, however, a trouble-free task for a country that is multilingual, multi-ethnic and culturally pluralistic. Mother-tongue education has been practised in Ethiopia since 1992. Before then Amharic, the federal working language, served as the only language of education in a nation where more than 85 languages are spoken. At present, about twenty languages are involved in the school system across Ethiopia. However, multidimensional challenges face the endeavour. These include the scarcity of financial and human resources, multiplicity of languages and dialects, inconsistent strategies employed to handle the situation, sceptical attitudes of the society towards mother-tongue education, and pedagogic problems. The problem is especially complex in regions that comprise an assortment of ethnolinguistic groups. The situation in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional States (SNNPS), particularly the area formerly known as 'North Omo zone', which is the main focus in this paper, is an instance of this complexity. This paper discusses the problems and challenges facing mother-tongue education in the subregion and concludes with some suggested ways to ameliorate or even to avert them. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

SOMALIA

88 Carcangiu, Bianca Maria

Somaliland : prima e seconda indipendenza / di Bianca Maria Carcangiu - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente:* (2007), a. 62, n. 4, p. 495-532.

Protectorat britannique depuis la fin du 19e siècle, le Somaliland est devenu indépendant le 6 juin 1960, avant de se fusionner avec la Somalie italienne le 1 juillet dans la même année. En dépit de l'unification des deux territoires dans un seul, britannique, une tentative de coup d'État eut lieu en 1961. De 1969, quand Siad Barre accéda au pouvoir, jusqu'en 1991, la vie politique dans le protectorat était pratiquement absent. Le mécontentement du peuple continua à croître, surtout parce que les familles claniques qui menaient une vie pastorale dans le nord étaient hostiles à celles méridionales, dont l'économie était basée sur l'agriculture. Le Somaliland s'est proclamé un État indépendant pour la deuxième fois en 1991, mais celui-ci n'a pas encore obtenu

la reconnaissance internationale. App., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

89 Renders, Marleen

Appropriate 'governance-technology'? : Somali clan elders and institutions in the making of the 'Republic of Somaliland' / Marleen Renders - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 3, p. 439-459.

Can informal 'traditional' institutions help to build more legitimate, accountable and efficient States and governance? This article aims to contribute to that emerging discussion by unravelling the story of 'Somaliland', a self-declared independent republic which seceded from civil war-ridden Somalia in 1991. The Somaliland secession seems to have been instigated by 'traditional' clan leaders. The clan leaders were also responsible for several instances of political reconciliation between groups competing for power and resources in the region. The political weight of these clan leaders in the new polity had important repercussions for its institutional make-up. Somaliland started out as a clan-based politico-institutional arrangement, with an important role for 'traditional' clan leaders, albeit in a 'modern' framework: a 'State'. The article examines the dynamic between these 'modern' and 'traditional' components and the evolution it underwent from Somaliland's declaration of independence in 1991 to 2007. It discusses ways and means in which 'modern' and 'traditional' institutions and personnel co-exist, overlap and become reinvented in the context of political competition in the newly founded 'State'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

90 Kearney, J.A.

Transcultural journeys in Mahjoub's historical novels / J.A. Kearney - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 4, p. 127-140.

Jamal Mahjoub's two historical novels reveal intense engagement with various forms of transculturation, ranging from the power-driven imposition of a new culture, to a willing absorption of the knowledge offered by another culture, or a reciprocal sharing of understanding between two cultures. In the first novel, 'In the Hour of Signs' (1996), Mahjoub, whose life has been full of transcultural journeys, sets up a central tension between the antitranscultural mission of the Muslim prophetic figure, the Mahdi, and the philosopher, Hawi, who more sincerely values the downtrodden whom the Mahdi claims to represent, and who is open to transcultural influence. Avoiding generalizations about

the two opposed sides in the Sudanese war of the late 19th century, Mahjoub distinguishes between the receptivity of military leaders on both sides in terms of transcultural awareness. A similarly penetrating portrayal of the more ordinary people's lives reveals startling differences, in relation to transcultural potential, between two young dispossessed people, the woman Noon, and the youth, Kadaro. In the second novel, 'The Carrier' (1998), Mahjoub highlights the forces of prejudice and fear as major obstacles to transcultural developments. To those who have managed to rise above such insidious influences - Rashid, the dispossessed young Arab whom fate has brought to Denmark in the 17th century, as well as Danish farmer-astronomer, Heinesen, and his sister Sigrid - transculturation, chiefly here through historical research, is a fervently desired goal. As in the first novel, however, the forces of resistance prove more powerful and one is left in suspense as to the possibility of any lasting transcultural achievement. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

91 Schultz, Ulrike
Autonomie oder Sicherheit: das Aushandeln von Familiennormen in sudanesischen Familien / Ulrike Schultz - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 167-194.

Sudanesische Familien sind komplexe Einheiten mit durchlässigen Grenzen. Sie sind nicht nur durch Modernisierung und Islamisierung grossen Herausforderungen ausgesetzt, sondern stehen selbst im Mittelpunkt des Diskurses um die 'Moderne'. Innerhalb der Familien werden westliche und islamische Modernisierungskonzepte zu einer hybriden 'Moderne' zusammengefügt und neu interpretiert; durch Bezug auf die 'moderne' islamische Familie oder auf die 'traditionelle' sudanesische Familie versuchen die einzelnen Haushaltsmitglieder, sich Handlungsspielräume zu erschliessen. Das Ringen um die 'moderne' Familie bleibt somit eingebettet in lokale 'Traditionen', lokales Wissen und in moralökonomische Institutionen, auch wenn diese durch die Modernisierung der sudanesischen Gesellschaft in die Kritik geraten sind. Bibliogr., Fussnoten., Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

92 À
À propos de développement rural en Afrique noire / sous la dir. de Pierre Vennetier. - [Pessac] : Institut d'Outre-Mer, 2007 (Fontenay-Le-Comte : Lussaud). - 263 p. : ill., krt. ;

24 cm. - (Espaces enclavés ; no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Frans en Engels.
ISBN 2-905081-45-7

Les textes rassemblés dans cet ouvrage ont pour thème commun le développement rural en Afrique noire, pour lequel tant de projets et plans ont été mis en œuvre, mais qui ont suscité des espoirs trop souvent déçus. Cet ouvrage montre, à travers des analyses menées à l'échelle soit locale, soit régionale, soit internationale, la complexité du problème, et permet d'entrevoir peut-être l'amorce d'un véritable progrès. Sur les hautes terres de l'Afrique des Grands Lacs, handicapées par leur enclavement et soumises à des ruptures et recompositions rurales dues aux nombreux conflits et à l'explosion démographique, la recomposition des espaces ruraux revient à s'interroger sur les possibilités d'un développement centré sur le rural couplé avec une croissance urbaine spécifique (Alain Cazenave-Piarrot). L'histoire de l'"opération plaines mécanisées" sur le périmètre rizicole irrigué de Boulbi au Burkina Faso fait se dessiner les causes des difficultés et de l'échec final du projet: médiocrité des profits retirés de leurs parcelles par les paysans-coopérateurs et détournement de l'objectif initial par la main-mise des citadins sur le périmètre (Dieudonné Ouédraogo). Yolande Ofoueme-Berton traite de l'enclavement en tant que frein aux différents aspects du développement économique et social de la Cuvette Ouest en République du Congo (Congo-Brazzaville), puis de la consommation et de la commercialisation du 'koko' (Gnetum) ainsi que de leurs conséquences (en particulier, surexploitation des zones de cueillette) en milieu rural, comme exemple de l'influence que le marché urbain peut exercer sur les activités paysannes. Bonaventure Maurice Mengho et Pierre Vennetier recherchent les causes des échecs de tentatives de développement dans le monde rural congolais, malgré les tentatives de modernisation des activités rurales menées antérieurement. L'urbanisation et son corollaire, le marché de la consommation, pourraient désormais changer la donne, mais il faut aussi s'interroger sur le rôle de l'État par rapport aux infrastructures, à la production et à la commercialisation. Dans la dernière contribution, Pierre Vennetier propose une étude globale de la question du développement et de l'évolution socioéconomique des campagnes en Afrique tropicale francophone au XXe siècle. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Africa's

Africa's development in the twenty-first century : pertinent socio-economic and development issues / ed. by Kwadwo Konadu-Agyemang and Kwamina Panford. -

Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, 2006. - XVI, 409 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Voices in development management) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-7546-4478-2 : £65.00

Even though the majority of (Sub-Saharan) African countries became independent in the mid-twentieth century, this whole hundred years has to be written off as a period of missed opportunities, attributable to both endogenous and exogenous factors. This book examines the prospects for the 20st century. It begins with an introduction to the problem by Kwadwo Konadu-Agyemang and Kwamina Panford. The first section, Theoretical discussions and consideration, contains essays by Kwamina Panford and Kwadwo Konadu-Agyemang, Smile Dube and Calvin O. Masilela, and Kwame A. Ninsin. The second part, Regional Groupings, Political and Economic Unions, has two essays, by Kwamina Panford (from the OAU to the African Union) and by Joseph Mensah and Richard Aidoo (ECOWAS). The third part, Food, Land Matters, Natural Resources and Management, has papers by Fenda A. Akiwumi (resource exploitation - timber, diamonds - in Sierra Leone), Abigail Amissah-Arthur (food security and climate forecasts), Tadesse Kidane Mariam and Delphis F. Levia, Jr. (land degradation in Ethiopia), J. Henry Owusu (deforestation in Ghana), Smile Dube and Calvin O. Masilela (land reform in Zimbabwe) and Seth Appiah-Opoku (indigenous knowledge and environmental management in Ghana). The final section, Developmental Issues, has contributions by Gerald Acquaah-Gaisie (public service corruption), Olayiwola Abegunrin (the military and Nigerian political economy), Kristin Henrard (constitutional transformation in South Africa), Sesime Adanu (transportation in Ghana), Kwadwo Konadu-Agyemang and Judith Shabaya (gender disparities in education), Karl Botchway (development projects in northern Ghana), Mohameden Ould-Mey (currency devaluation and poverty in Mauritania), Richard Grant (urban development in Accra, Ghana), Peter A. Kwaku Kyem and Olivia Kyem (ICT adoption), and Kwamina Panford and Kwadwo Konadu-Agyemang (the African development conundrum). [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Africa's

Africa's future, Africa's challenge : early childhood care and development in Sub-Saharan Africa / ed. Marito H. Garcia, Alan Pence, Judith L. Evans. - Washington, DC : World Bank, 2008. - XXIX, 525 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Ook verschenen als online resource. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-0-8213-6886-2

There are at least 130 million children under six in Sub-Saharan Africa. So far, many provisions for their development and education have been woefully absent. The World

Bank, now recognizing the importance of Early Childhood Development (ECD), has commissioned this book to look into some of the most pressing problems. The study is introduced by Alan Pence, Judith L. Evans and Marito Garcia. The first section, which examines the contexts of the problem, contains essays by Marito Garcia, Gillian Virata and Erika Dunkelberg; Agnes Akosua Aidoo; Adriana Jaramillo and Alain Mingat; Mary Eming Young and Fraser Mustard; and Jodie Fonseca et al. The second section investigates the sociohistorical contexts and there are contributions by Larry Prochner and Margaret Kabiru; A. Bame Nsamenang; Linda M. Richter and Robert Morrell. The third section covers policy development with papers by J.K.A. Boakye et al.; and Emily Vargas-Barón. The fourth section sets out the programming to respond to the identified needs and has articles by Kofi Marfo et al.; Linda Biersteker et al.; Gilberte Chung Kim Chung and Cyril Dalais; Judith L. Evans, Chalizamudzi Elizabeth Matola and Jolly P.T. Nyeko; Patrice L. Engle and Erika Dunkelberg with Shireen Issa; Michael Wessells and Carlinda Monteiro; and Cecilia Cabañero-Verzosa and Nawsheen Elaheebocus. The fifth section, Evaluations and research, contains chapters by Harold Alderman and Patrice L. Engle; Micahel M. Lokshin, Elena Glinkskaya and Marito Garcia; Peter Mwaura and Bishara T. Mohamed; Elizabeth Swadener et al.; and Jane E. Lucas et al. The final section evaluates the challenges and the ways forward, with contributions by Adriana Jaramillo and Alain Mingat; and Alan Pence with Abeba Habtom and Francis R.W. Chalamada. [ASC Leiden abstract]

95 Afrique

Afrique: musées et patrimoines pour quels publics? / textes réunis par Anne-Marie Bouttiaux. - Tervuren : Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale ; Tervuren : Culture lab éditions ; Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 175 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-90-74752-25-1 (Musée royal)

Fondamentalement associés à l'Occident et à son ancienne emprise coloniale, les musées en Afrique sont encore délibrement ignorées par une partie du public autochtone. Cet ouvrage reprend les actes d'un colloque qui s'est tenu à Bamako (Mali) du 9 à 10 septembre 2006 et qui a rassemblé des chercheurs et des professionnels de musée autour des problématiques liées au patrimoine. Les spécificités et les susceptibilités des populations concernées par les collections conservées dans les musées offrent en outre des pistes de travail pour les musées d'ethnographie occidentaux qui ont fait leur 'fonds de commerce' de la mise en scène de l'Autre et de ses productions artisitiques et culturelles. Contributions de: Yves Robert, Donatien Muya Wa Bitanko Kamwanga, Sèdéhou Édouard Koutinhouin, Salia Malé, Anne-Marie

Bouttiaux, Viviane Baeke, Henry Bundjoko, Abdoulaye Sylla, Pierre Hanotaux, Oumar Yamadou Diallo, Séverine Le Guevel, Aurélien Gaborit, Daouda Keita, Gian Giuseppe Simeone, Boureima Diamitani, Gaetano Ciarcia. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 Cities

Cities in contemporary Africa / ed. by Martin J. Murray and Garth A. Myers. - New York, NY [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2006. - XIV, 318 p. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-403-97035-1 : £40.00

This book contains a number of essays about contemporary cities in sub-Saharan Africa. The first section is entitled: Culture, imagination, space, and place and it contains essays by Dominique Malaquais comparing Douala, Johannesburg and New York; Daniel Jordan Smith about internal migration and the escalation of ethnic and religious violence in urban Nigeria, with a case study of Christian Igbo-speaking people from southeastern Nigeria who have migrated to Kano; Joyce Nyairo who examines images of cities in Kenyan popular songs; Martin J. Murray (text) and Juanita Malan (photography) presenting a photographic essay on fortified Johannesburg; and Basile Ndjio on Douala, Cameroon, which he stigmatizes as a necropolis, a city barely functioning because of stifling problems. The second section, Political economy, work and livelihood, features contributions by Elizabeth H. Campbell on refugee trade networks in Nairobi; Darlene Miller on South-African owned shopping malls; M. Anne Pitcher with Aubrey Graham on the problems besetting the Angolan capital, Luanda, supplemented by a photographic essay; Miriam Grant discusses the problems facing young people in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe; and Guillaume Iyenda and David Simon look at gender relations, bread winning and family life in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. The final section investigates: Urban planning, administration and governance and is composed of papers by Abdou Maliq Simone on South African urbanism; Matthew Gandy on the infrastructure crisis looming in Lagos; Deborah Potts discusses city life in Zimbabwe in a time of 'fear and loathing'; and Greg Ruiters investigates social control and social welfare under neoliberalism in South African cities with specific reference to free basic water services. [ASC Leiden abstract]

97 Evangelical

Evangelical Christianity and democracy in Africa / ed. by Terence O. Ranger. - New York, NY [etc.] : Oxford University Press, 2008. - XXX, 267 p. ; 24 cm. - (Evangelical Christianity and democracy in the global South) - Bibliogr.: p. [243]-259. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-0-19-517477-9

In recent decades evangelical Christianity has acquired millions of new adherents in Africa. This book, which is part of a series of four volumes entitled Evangelical Christianity and Democracy in the Global South, contains, besides an Introduction: Evangelical Christianity and democracy in Africa by Terence O. Ranger, seven essays: Evangelicals, Muslims, and democracy: with particular reference to the declaration of Sharia in Northern Nigeria by Cyril Imo; Evangelical attitudes towards democracy in Kenya by John Karanja; President Frederick Chiluba and Zambia: evangelicals and democracy in a "Christian nation" by Isabel Apawo Phiri; Foundations for democracy in Zimbabwean evangelical Christianity by Isabel Mukonyora; Evangelicals and democracy in Mozambique by Teresa Cruz e Silva; From apartheid to the new dispensation: evangelicals and the democratization of South Africa by Anthony Balcomb and Evangelical Christianity and democracy in Africa: a response by Paul Gifford. It concludes with an Afterword by Terence O. Ranger. [ASC Leiden abstract]

98 Fénéon, Alain

Le nouveau droit de l'arbitrage en Afrique / par Alain Fénéon - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 861, p. 425-437.

Signé à Port-Louis (île Maurice) le 17 octobre 1993, le traité relatif à l'Harmonisation du Droit des Affaires en Afrique (OHADA) s'est fixé pour objectif d'améliorer, par le développement de l'intégration régionale, la sécurité juridique et judiciaire en Afrique, notamment en dotant les États parties d'un même droit des affaires simple, moderne et adapté à la situation de leurs économies. Le traité de l'OHADA a créé un arbitrage institutionnel, confié à une institution unique: la Cour Commune de Justice et d'Arbitrage, organe interétatique siégeant à Abidjan, et disposant d'un pouvoir d'organisation de l'Arbitrage et de contrôle des sentences. Au-delà de l'arbitrage institutionnel, l'Acte uniforme, complétant le traité, prévoit des règles communes à l'ensemble des États en ce qui concerne tant le champ d'application de l'arbitrage que la procédure arbitrale, les voies de recours et encore la reconnaissance et l'exécution des sentences. L'article 1 de l'Acte uniforme précise ainsi que ce nouveau droit a vocation à s'appliquer à tout arbitrage lorsque le siège du Tribunal arbitral se trouve dans l'un des États parties au Traité. L'intérêt de ce nouveau droit de l'arbitrage pour les praticiens et les opérateurs économiques en Afrique de l'Ouest et en Afrique centrale devrait être mesuré tant au regard de son efficacité (1e partie) que des garanties qu'il apporte aujourd'hui aux parties (2e partie de l'article). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

99 Foko, Athanase

Analyse critique de quelques aspects du droit pénal OHADA / par Athanase Foko - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 859, p. 195-239.

Les rédacteurs des outils OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires) ont fait preuve de beaucoup d'incohérences en domaine du régime répressif: tantôt, le législateur s'est attelé à traiter à la fois des incriminations et des sanctions, tantôt il s'est limité à la fixation des incriminations, laissant à chaque État membre le soin d'édicter les sanctions correspondantes, tantôt enfin, il a ignoré complètement l'organisation de la responsabilité pénale d'une catégorie donnée de commerçants. L'arsenal répressif comporte un nombre considérable de lacunes. Celles-ci peuvent être mises en évidence, que l'on prenne en considération la décision de la non-fixation des sanctions pénales par l'OHADA, ou celle de la non-réglementation de la responsabilité pénale des commerçants personnes morales par cette institution. L'OHADA a abandonné le pouvoir de fixation des peines principales aux législateurs nationaux, ce qui a pour conséquence majeure que les infractions susceptibles d'être commises par les commerçants ont de fortes chances de rester impunies. La non-réglementation de la responsabilité pénale des commerçants personnes morales peut certes constituer une mesure incitative vis-à-vis des personnes désireuses de réaliser des investissements en mettant sur pied des sociétés commerciales, mais elle semble critiquable, parce qu'en contradiction avec le régime réservé aux commerçants, personnes physiques. Il est urgent de prendre déjà des dispositions idoines afin qu'une éventuelle réforme du droit OHADA offre l'occasion de consacrer l'option contraire, c'est-à-dire la reconnaissance de la responsabilité pénale de ces structures commerciales. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

100 Fuest, Veronika

German-African research co-operation: practices, problems and policies / Veronika Fuest - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 3, p. 483-505.

This paper provides some insights into the policies, practices and problems of German-African cooperation in research projects conducted in sub-Saharan Africa. Differences in interests, knowledge domains and competences, in economic, social and political situations, a lack of awareness thereof, power imbalances and a lack of management skills can severely impede fruitful research partnerships. These factors are compounded by institutional constraints in the German academic sector. Germany seems to be conspicuously absent as a participant in international debates and (development) policies of research cooperation between countries of the North and the South.

Research funding policies are at great variance with the complex realities in African countries. A critical analysis of policies and practices of research cooperation elsewhere could contribute to a revision of some of the current policies of research funding organizations in Germany. What seems to be needed involves institutional change concerning cooperative research funding in Germany and a review of the system of quality control. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

101 Hanging

Hanging by a thread : cotton, globalization, and poverty in Africa / ed. by William G. Moseley and Leslie C. Gray. - Athens, OH : Ohio University Press ; Uppsala : The Nordic Africa Institute, cop. 2008. - XII, 297 p. : fig., foto' s, tab. ; 22 cm. - (Ohio University research in international studies. Global and comparative studies series ; 9) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-89680-260-4 (Athens)

The textile industry was one of the first to be globalized. Mechanized production in Europe depended on supplies of the raw material from its various colonies. Now Africa is increasingly engaged in growing this crop for the world market. Most of the contributions in this volume stem from papers given in two sessions on Cotton, Natural Resources and Society in Sub-Saharan Africa at the November 2004 annual meeting of the African Studies Association [of America] in New Orleans. The introduction is entitled Cotton, globalization, and poverty in Africa (William G. Moseley and Leslie C. Gray). Part One, Global Cotton, Local Crises, is composed of: Producing poverty: power relations and price formation in the cotton commodity chains of West Africa (Thomas J. Bassett); Cotton production in Burkina Faso: international rhetoric versus local realities (Leslie C. Gray); Mali's cotton conundrum: commodity production and development on the periphery (William G. Moseley); and The decline of Bt cotton in KawZulu-Natal: technology and institutions (Marnus Gouse, Bhavani Shankar, Colin Thirtle). Part Two, Organizing Cotton: national-level reforms and rural livelihoods, contains the essays: The many paths of cotton sector reform in East and Southern Africa: lessons from a decade of experience (David Tschirley, Colin Poulton, Duncan Boughton); Cotton production, poverty, and inequality in rural Benin: evidence from the 1990s (Corinne Siaens, Quentin Wodon); Rural development is more than commodity production: cotton in the farming system of Kita, Mali (Dolores Koenig); and Cotton casualties and cooperatives: reinventing farmer collectives at the expense of rural Malian communities? (Scott M. Lacy). Part Three considers Alternate Futures: genetically engineered and organic

cotton, in papers on: Genetically engineered cotton: politics, science, and power in West Africa (Jim Bingen); and Organic cotton in Sub-Saharan Africa: a new development paradigm? (Brian M. Dowd). The conclusion, by Leslie C. Gray and William G. Moseley, is called: Hanging by a thread: the future of cotton in Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

102 Hierarchy

The hierarchy and the multi and super-ethnic regional formation concerning African traditional kingdoms / ed. by Yoshihito Shimada. - Nagoya : Comparative Studies in Social and Human Sciences, Nagoya University, 2006. - 360 p. : ill., krt. ; 30 cm. - (African traditional kingdoms studies ; 3) - Tekst in Engels, Japans en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

Instead of a mosaic of ethnic societies, Africa is composed of multi or super-ethnic societies or regions. Chiefdoms or kingdoms, in particular, have institutionalized this multi-ethnicity in many ways. In other words, African traditional states have existed as regional systems and this is why some have succeeded in surviving to the present day, filling the vast spaces of national territory left unoccupied by the modern State. Even in countries where traditional states no longer exist, such as Mali, their bases or sociocultural heritages continue to be felt. The French, English and Japanese essays in this collective volume explore the multi-ethnic integrative dynamics of African traditional states and their regional institutionalization of the geo-human spaces where multiple ethnic groups meet and coexist, notably in Cameroon and Ghana, with contributions which deal, amongst others, with Islam and State in Cameroon, the power of the 'lamido' of Ngaoundéré, the role of traditional rulers in combating banditry in North Cameroon, cattle trade in Ngaoundéré, significance and function of the 'hiirde' among the Fulani in northern Cameroon, polygamy in Accra, Ghana, and the effects on the Muslim community in Djenné and Timbuktu, Mali, of inscribing these sites of ancient kingdoms on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Contributors: Hamadou Adama, Ousmanou Adama, Shozo Akutsu, Amadou Ballo, Mohamman Djingui, Reita Furusawa, Roberto Christian Gatti, Keiko Hirose, Shun Ishiyama, Saibou Issa, Kazuyo Iseki, Ryo Nakamura, Saibou Nassourou, Yoshihito Shimada, Chiaki Shimoyasuba, Makiko Toda. [ASC Leiden abstract]

103 Kuate Tameghe, Sylvain Sorel

Sortie de la Cour du roi Pétaud: à propos de l'interdiction d'exercer la profession commerciale dans l'Acte uniforme OHADA relatif au droit commercial général / par Sylvain Sorel Kuate Tameghe - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 861, p. 492-515.

L'article 10 de l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit commercial général (OHADA) en Afrique énonce l'exclusion des activités commerciales des personnes qui ne sont juridiquement pas capables d'exercer une profession commerciale, comme en particulier les individus qui, en raison de la gravité des condamnations qu'ils ont reçues ou des indélicatesses de gestion dont ils se sont rendus coupables, peuvent faire mettre en doute leur honnêteté et jeter du discrédit sur la profession commerciale. Accueilli avec enthousiasme en raison de la nécessité de réprimer plus fermement le délit en col blanc, l'assainissement recherché à travers l'interdiction d'exercice de la profession commerciale montre ses limites. La première partie de l'article s'interroge sur son contenu; la deuxième partie scrute son efficacité, dans l'hypothèse que l'interdit fasse le choix d'enfreindre l'interdiction et y contrevienne. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

104 Livingstone Smith, Alexandre

Histoire du décor à la roulette en Afrique subsaharienne / Alexandre Livingstone Smith - In: *Journal of African Archaeology:* (2007), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 189-216 : foto's, krt.

Employée par de nombreuses populations d'Afrique subsaharienne actuelles et anciennes, le décor à la roulette a souvent été utilisé comme élément de datation ou comme marqueur culturel. La reconnaissance de cette technique ornementale en contexte archéologique, comme son évolution dans l'espace et le temps, est pourtant restée longtemps problématique. Cet article propose d'explorer la dimension historique de cette technique à l'échelle du continent africain. D'après les données disponibles, la roulette apparaît aux alentours de 4000 ans bp en Afrique de l'Ouest, puis se diffuse à l'Ouest jusqu'au Sénégal et à l'Est jusqu'à la région des Grands Lacs. Elle ne pénètre que très marginalement dans la zone forestière d'Afrique centrale. Une série d'effets de frontière sont mis en évidence et plusieurs éléments sont pris en compte pour interpréter certains aspects de la distribution: identité ethnolinguistique et sous-groupes sociaux. L'existence d'une relation entre la distribution de la roulette et l'histoire du sous-groupe des potières/forgerons est envisagée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

105 Masinda, Mambo Tabu

Les collaborations université-industrie en Afrique / Mambo Tabu Masinda - in: Journal of Higher Education in Africa: (2006), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 55-68.

Cet article traite des collaborations université-industrie comme stratégie de modernisation industrielle en Afrique. En présentant les avantages liés aux collaborations université-industrie, l'objectif est de mettre en relief l'amplitude de

l'apprentissage collectif par le partage des ressources et la circulation des connaissances. L'auteur ne prétend pas fournir des solutions miracles à l'échec industriel en Afrique mais susciter un débat sur des questions comme celle-ci: quelles sont les limites et les forces des universités africaines dans d'éventuelles collaborations avec des entreprises nationales et multinationales? La discussion met en relief les cultures du monde industriel et universitaire avant de se pencher sur l'expérience des collaborations université-industrie des pays aux différents niveaux de développement dans les sciences et technologies en Afrique, pour ensuite suggérer des pistes d'actions adaptées aux réalités des entreprises et des universités d'Afrique. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

106 Ngandu Nkashama, Pius

MèreFille dans les récits fictionnels féminins: symbolique d'analogies / Pius Ngandu Nkashama - In: *Présence africaine:* (2005), no. 171, p. 209-227.

L'auteur fait la constatation que, depuis une dizaine d'années, le roman africain s'est orienté résolument vers une expansion mythologique: à l'intérieur du contexte de représentation, l'imaginaire se mêlerait à l'onirique, au fabulatif et au fictionnel. Dans la présente étude, la réflexion s'applique aux strates sur lesquelles se dévelope la narration. Trois niveaux du langage apparaissent: le niveau représentatif des analogies, le niveau symbolique de la figuralité énonciative, et le niveau critique de la narrativité. En analysant principalement des romans francophones d'auteurs femmes et majoritairement issues d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Mariama Ba, Philomène Bassek, Tanella Boni, Monique Ilboudo, Ken Bugul, Angèle Rawiri, Aminata Sow Fall et Véronique Tadjo), l'auteur de l'article fait ressortir la place prépondérante de la relation mère-fille. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

107 Performances

Les performances des organisations africaines : pratiques de gestion en contexte incertain / publié sous la dir. de Jean Nizet et François Pichault ; contrib. de Sylvie Ayimpam... [et al.] ; postf. de Pierre Louart. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 297 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Conception et dynamique des organisations) - Bibliogr.: p. 265-285. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04257-5

Les organisations africaines seraient peu performantes. Leurs dirigeants seraient mal formés. Ils seraient marqués par une mentalité traditionnelle peu conciliable avec la modernité managériale et la recherche de la rentabilité. Les auteurs de l'ouvrage

déconstruisent ce cliché. Dans une quinzaine de contributions qui se réfèrent à des approches disciplinaires variées (anthropologie, économie, sociologie, gestion), ils analysent les spécificités des entreprises d'Afrique subsaharienne: leur ancrage familial et communautaire, l'incidence qu'ont sur elles les croyances magico-religieuses. Ils explorent l'apport d'outils de gestion tantôt inspirés des traditions locales (tontine d'entreprise, conseil des sages), tantôt importés de l'Occident (qualité totale, externalisation, supervision, évaluation). Il en ressort une image contrastée des facteurs contribuant à la performance des organisations africaines ainsi que des pistes susceptibles de l'améliorer de façon durable. L'ouvrage se structure en quatre parties, prenant principalement en compte la catégorie d'organisations privilégiée par chaque contribution: l'ancrage local des très petites entreprises (TPE) appartenant essentiellement au secteur informel et ne dépassant pas cinq travailleurs; les tensions dans la gestion des PME (entre 5 et 200 travailleurs); les dispositifs formels de gestion dans la grande entreprise (plus de 200 travailleurs), les unes à capitaux locaux, les autres filiales de firmes multinationales, et la manière dont leur introduction compose avec les réalités culturelles africaines; et la rationalisation de la gestion publique dans un contexte de rareté des ressources. Les cas traités proviennent de différents pays d'Afrique subsaharienne: République démocratique du Congo (RDC), Cameroun, Sénégal, Burkina Faso, Bénin. Les auteurs: Sylvie Ayimpam, Patrick Bakengela Shamba, Miftaou Fatoke, Florent Kyanihib Hien, Emmanuel Hounkou, Honorine Illa, Emmanuel Kamdem, Luchien Karsten, Pierre Louart, Augustin Mbangala Mapapa, Mathieu Mpinda Madila, Evalde Mutabazi, Jean Nizet, Raphaël Nkakleu, Blaise Muzingu Nzolameso, Elisabeth Paul, François Pichault, Bassirou Tidjani. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Perspectives

Perspectives historiques sur le genre en Afrique / coor. par Odile Goerg. - Paris : l'Harmattan, 2007. - 284 p. : ill., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cahier - Groupe Afrique Noire, ISSN 0981-339X ; 23) - Publié avec la participation du Laboratoire SEDET (CRNS) Paris 7 - Denis Diderot (UMR 7135). - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-03775-5

Les onze contributions à cet ouvrage collectif sur les femmes et le genre en Afrique sont organisées selon trois thématiques: 1) Morale sexuelle et politique coloniale; 2) Rapport au corps et représentations; 3) Politique, mutations des rôles et identités. Contributions: 1) Anxiété, critique et offensives contre les ménagères et le concubinage interracial en situation coloniale: l'exemple du Congo Belge (1908-1918) (Amandine Lauro) - Le commandant, ses compagnes, son épouse (Francis Simonis) - Marier les "demoiselles

frigidaires" et les "mangeurs de craies": l'idéal du ménage lettré et l'administration coloniale en Afrique Occidentale Française (AOF) (Pascale Barthélémy, Jean-Hervé Jézéquel) - Les femmes métisses dans les Hautes Terres centrales de Madagascar pendant la période coloniale (Violaine Tisseau) - 2) Genre et société dans la cour royale du Yaadtenga Naaba: corps, identité et territorialité (milieu du XVIe-fin du XIXe siècle) (pays mossi, Burkina Faso) (Marianne Nabakoum) - Médias visuels et construction des identités féminines : le cas des étudiantes nigérianes (Erika Nimis) - Être jeune, masculin et sportif: représentations urbaines de la masculinité au Sénégal (Susann Baller). 3) Ethnicité joola et genre : femmes et constructions identitaires en Casamance au XXe siècle (Sénégal) (Séverine Awenengo Dalberto) - Tous derrière, les femmes devant! : femmes, représentations sociales et mobilisation politique en Guinée (1945-2006) (Céline Pauthier) - Associations et ONG féminines au Cameroun: des partenaires pour le développement? (Odile Chantal Ekindi Chatap) - Les Cendrillons africaines : fillettes exploitées, fillettes exclues (Yves Marguerat). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 Political

The political economy of economic growth in Africa / Benno J. Ndulu. - Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 2008. - XL, 719 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm + CD-ROM - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-0-521-87849-4 - Vol. 2: Country case studies.

This is the second book of a two-volume work exploring political economic growth in various parts of Africa between 1960 and 2000. It consists of three parts and a two-part CD-ROM. It commences with an Overview by Stephen A. O'Connell. This is followed by a survey of land-locked economies including: Burundi (Janvier D. Nkurunziza and Floribert Ngaruko); Chad (Jean-Paul Azam and Nadjiounoum Djimtoïngar); Ethiopia (Alemayehu Geda); Malawi (Chinyamata Chipeta and Mjedo Mkandawire); Niger (Ousmane Samba Mamadou and Mahaman Sani Yakoubou); Sudan (Ali Abdel Gadir Ali and Ibrahim A. Elbadawi); and Uganda (Louis A. Kasekende and Michael Atingi-Ego). The second part covers coastal economies and examines: Ghana (Ernest Aryeetey and Augustin Kwasi Fosu); Kenya (Francis M. Mwega and Njuguna S. Ndung'u); Mauritius (Shyam Nath and Yeti Nisha Madhoo); Senegal (Mansour Ndiaye); Tanzania (Nkunde Mwase and Benno J. Ndulu); and Togo (Tchabouré Aimé Gogué and Kodjo Evlo). The third part deals with resource-rich economies and contains essays on: Botswana (Gervase S. Maipose and Thapelo C. Matsheka); Cameroon (Georges Kobou, Dominique Njinkeu and Bruno Powo Fosso); Guinea (Sékou F. Doumbouya and Fodé Camara); Nigeria (Milton A. Iyoha and Dickson E. Oriakhi); and Sierra Leone (Victor A.B. Davies). [ASC Leiden abstract]

110 Privatization

Privatization and alternative public sector reform in Sub-Saharan Africa : delivering on electricity and water / ed. by Kate Bayliss and Ben Fine. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. - XX, 268 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 249-264. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-230-00485-7 hbk : £55.00

This book examines the debate on the privatization of public utilities in sub-Saharan Africa, concentrating on electricity and water. After a Foreword by Terry McKinley, the Director of International Poverty Centre, Brasilia, UNDP, and an Introduction and Overview (anonymous), Part One takes a theoretical look at the Privatization Experiment and contains several essays by Ben Fine and Kate Bayliss. Part Two presents a number of case studies of the privatization of the electricity and water and sanitation sectors: Ghana (Kate Bayliss and Rudolf Amenga-Etego), Tanzania (Kate Bayliss), Zambia (Hulya Dagdeviren), and Namibia (Kate Bayliss). [ASC Leiden abstract]

111 Reflections

Reflections on identity in four African cities / ed. by Simon Bekker & Anne Leildé. - [S.l.] : African Minds, 2006. - VI, 248 p. : krt., tab. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [225]-241. - Met index.
ISBN 1-920051-40-6

This book is the fruit of a three-year collaborative programme launched in 2001 which compared identity in two South African (Cape Town and Johannesburg) and two Francophone cities (Libreville, Gabon, and Lomé, Togo). The research programme was coordinated in South Africa at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Stellenbosch, and in France at the Centre d'Études d'Afrique Noire (CEAN), University of Bordeaux IV. The papers are a selection from those given at a conference at Stellenbosch in 2004. The Introduction is by Simon Bekker, professor of sociology at Stellenbosch, and the papers are: Identity studies in Africa: notes on theory and method (Charles Puttergill and Anne Leildé); Demographic profiles of Cape Town and Johannesburg (Izak van der Merwe and Arlene Davids); Demographic profiles of Libreville and Lomé (Hugues Steve Ndinga-Koumba Binza); Space and identity: thinking through some South African examples (Philippe Gervais-Lambony); Domestic workers, job access and work identities in Cape Town and Johannesburg (Claire Bénit and Marianne Morange); When shacks ain't chic! Planning for 'difference' in post-apartheid Cape Town (Steven Robins); Discourses on a changing urban environment: reflections of middle-class white people in Johannesburg (Charles Puttergill); Class, race and language in Cape Town and Johannesburg (Simon Bekker and Anne Leildé); The importance of language identities to black residents of Cape Town and Johannesburg

(Robert Mongwe); The importance of language identities in Lomé and Libreville (Simon Bekker and Anne Leildé); and What is an African? Narratives from urban South Africa, Gabon and Togo (Anne Leildé). [ASC Leiden abstract]

112 Shandera, Wayne Xavier

Key determinants of AIDS impact in Southern sub-Saharan Africa / Wayne Xavier Shandera - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 271-286 : graf., krt., tab.

To investigate why Southern sub-Saharan Africa is more severely impacted by HIV and AIDS than other parts of sub-Saharan Africa, the author reviews the literature assessing viral factors, in particular the aggregation of subtype-C HIV infections in Southern sub-Saharan Africa; host factors, including unique behaviour patterns, concomitant high prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases, circumcision patterns, average age at first marriage and immunogenetic determinants; and transmission and societal factors, including levels of poverty, degrees of literacy, migrations of people, extent of political corruption, and the usage of contaminated injecting needles in community settings. HIV prevalence data and published indices on wealth, fertility, and governmental corruption are correlated using statistical software. The high prevalence of HIV in Southern sub-Saharan Africa is not explained by the unusual prevalence of subtype-C HIV infection. Many host factors contribute to HIV prevalence, including frequency of genital ulcerating sexually transmitted infections, absence of circumcision, and immunogenetic loci, but no factor alone explains the high prevalence of HIV in the region. Among transmission and societal factors, the wealthiest, most literate and most educated, but also the most income-disparate, nations of sub-Saharan Africa show the highest HIV prevalence. HIV prevalence is also highest within societies experiencing significant migration and conflict as well as in those with government systems experiencing a high degree of corruption. The interactions between poverty and HIV transmission are complex. Epidemiologic studies currently do not suggest a strong role for the community usage of contaminated injecting needles. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

113 Songs

Songs and politics in Eastern Africa / ed. by Kimani Njogu, Hervé Maupeu. - Dar es Salaam [etc.] : Mkuki na Nyota Publishers [etc.], 2007. - XVII, 401 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 9987-44942-5

This volume is a collection of essays on songs and politics, principally in Eastern Africa. Through an analysis of the voices from the margins, the authors enter into the debate on cultural productions and political change. A common theme is that songs are, in addition to their aesthetic appeal, vital tools with which to explore how political and social events are shaped and understood by citizens. The essays cover a wide range: the (re)use of religious versification in Kenya (Kimani Njogu); the career of Joseph Kamaru, the best-known Kenyan Gikuyu 'benga' singer (Hervé Maupeu); artistic discourse and gender politics in Gikuyu popular songs in Kenya (Michael W. Mwaura); Gikuyu 'mwomboko' poetry as a technique in combating AIDS (Mwangi P. Muhoro); hip-hop in Nairobi (Aurélia Ferrari); folk poetry and the Chaka Mchaka resistance songs of the National Resistance Movement/Army in Uganda (Musambayi Katumanga); 'Mugiithi' performances in Kenya (Maina wa Mutonya); D. Owino Misiani and his jazz band in Kenya (Adams Oloo); Mau Mau songs in Kenya (Bantu Mwaura); the 'busungusungu' vigilantes' dance of the Sukuma of Tanzania (Herbert F. Makoye); music and politics in Tanzania, highlighting Nyota-wa-Cigogo, a music troupe from Dodoma (Frowin Paul Nyoni); a survey of hip-hop, Westernization and gender in East Africa (Mwenda Ntarangwi); presenting the author of a modern Swahili epic ('utenzi'), Mahmoud Abdulkadir (Rayya Timammy); hip-hop in Tanzania (Alice Bancet); Somali oral political poetry (Chantal Logan); and songs, resistance and subversion in Southern Africa (Lupenga Mphande). [ASC Leiden abstract]

114 Spécial

Spécial OHADA / [av.-pr. de Antoine Delabrière ; contrib. de Philippe Tiger... et al.]. - Paris : Éditions juris Africa, 2007. - 419 p. ; 24 cm. - (Penant, ISSN 0336-1551 ; année 117, no. 860 (juillet-septembre) 2007) - Met noten.

Exclusivement consacré au droit OHADA, ce numéro spécial regroupe à la fois des contributions présentées lors des VIIIe assises de l'Association africaine des hautes juridictions francophones à Lomé, tenues du 6 au 9 juin 2006, des articles de doctrine et une chronique de jurisprudence OHADA. Contributions: Communications introductives présentées par Philippe Tiger et par Laurent Ben Kemoun lors du Colloque international tenu à Lomé, Togo, du 6 au 9 juin 2006 sur le thème: Les rapports entre les juridictions de cassation nationales et la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) de l'OHADA: bilan et perspectives d'avenir - La question de la saisissabilité ou de l'insaisissabilité des biens des entreprises publiques en droit OHADA, de Filiga Michel Sawadogo - De l'intérêt social dans l'AUSC (Acte uniforme relatif au droit des sociétés commerciales et du Groupement d'intérêt économique, GIE) de l'OHADA, de Bérenger

Yves Meuke - L'inscription des sûretés mobilières dans les actes uniformes de l'OHADA relatifs au droit commercial général et aux sûretés, de Miessan Ursène Emien. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

115 State

State recognition and democratization in Sub-Saharan Africa : a new dawn for traditional authorities? / ed. by Lars Buur and Helene Maria Kyed. - New York, NY [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2007. - XIII, 241 p. ; 22 cm. - (Palgrave studies in governance, security, and development) - Met lit. opg. en index.
ISBN 0-230-60033-6

This book explores the link between liberal style democratization and State recognition of traditional authority in Sub-Saharan Africa, showing how traditional leaders are being drawn into governance. It begins with an Introduction: traditional authority and democratization in Africa (Helene Maria Kyed and Lars Buur). The first section, Traditional Authorities and Decentralized Governance, contains four essays: Bringing the Sultan back in: elders as peacemakers in Ethiopia's Somali region (Tobias Hagmann); The ambivalent role of chiefs: rural decentralization initiatives in Malawi (Asiyati Lorraine Chiweza); Chiefs, policing, and vigilantes: "cleaning up" the Caprivi borderland of Namibia (Wolfgang Zeller); and Traditional authority in Mozambique: the legible space between State and community (Lars Buur and Helene Maria Kyed). The second part is entitled Traditional Authorities and State and Party Politics and is composed of: Traditional chieftaincy, party politics, and political violence in Burkina Faso (Sten Hagberg); From pastoral to State politics: traditional authorities in Northern Somalia (Markus V. Höhne); Traditional authority: accountability and governance in Zimbabwe (Everisto Mapedza); and "Now we are a town": chiefs, investors, and the State in Zambia's Western Province (Wolfgang Zeller). [ASC Leiden abstract]

116 Tibaldi, Ettore

Fame nera : considerazioni intorno al cibo in Africa / Ettore Tibaldi - In: *Terra d'Africa:* (2006), p. 95-114.

La qualité et la quantité des produits alimentairs disponibles au sein des communautés locales en Afrique subsaharienne sont de puissants indicateurs des conditions économiques, écologiques et sociales. En effet, la nourriture représente aussi un vecteur pour la justice et l'émancipation, conditions nécessaires pour la qualité de la vie mais aussi pour la démocratie. En outre, en étudiant la qualité et la disponibilité des aliments, nous pouvons comprendre les conditions écologiques et environnementales

qui jouent un rôle si important dans les pratiques des communautés locales concernant la conservation des ressources naturelles. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

117 Tone

Tone systems in African languages / Rose-Juliet Anyanwu (ed.). - Köln : Köppe, 2005. - 198 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Frankfurter afrikanistische Blätter, ISSN 0937-3039 ; Nr. 17) - Lit.opg.
ISBN 978-3-89645-019-7

The contributions in this volume discuss tone, including its function in the distinction of the pitch level of a syllable, morpheme, as well as word, and its role as a mainstay in grammatical constructions in most African languages. Contents: Tones in Jukunoid languages (Rose-Juliet Anyanwu) - The functions of the morphosyntactic tone in Bidiya (Rose-Juliet Anyanwu & Khalil Alio) - Rhythmic units and stress/word accent mobility in Fula (Rose-Juliet Anyanwu & Abdourahmane Diallo) - A survey of Northern Khoisan tonology (Rose-Juliet Anyanwu & Bernhard Köhler) - Tonal cases in Mushere (Plateau, Nigeria) (Herrmann Jungraithmayr) - Some remarks on nominal tone in Maa (Antje Meissner) - The variable status of nasals as tone bearing units in Kabiyè (David Roberts) - The tones of Iko: a preliminary descriptive study (Eno-Abasi Urua). [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Youlou, Philippe

Économies informelles et criminalités: la face cachée de la mondialisation: l'Afrique subsaharienne / par Philippe Youlou - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 861, p. 465-476.

L'auteur fait part de ses réflexions sur les causes des déséquilibres du développement, de la pauvreté, ainsi que aspects collatéraux de la mondialisation. Il faut reconnaître que croissance et développement ne sont pas la même chose. Selon l'auteur, ce n'est pas une économie capitaliste qui joue le "jeu du marché" ni une société de droit qui émerge en Afrique subsaharienne, mais une économie et une société mafieuses. La question de fond est la reconnaissance d'un vrai État-nation. Et le corollaire politique de cette question est de savoir comment étendre et renforcer la démocratie en Afrique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

119 État

État et corruption en Afrique : une anthropologie comparative des relations entre fonctionnaires et usagers (Bénin, Niger, Sénégal) / sous la dir. de G. Blundo et J.-P. Olivier de Sardan. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2007. - 374 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [347]-371. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6892-2

Cet ouvrage sur la corruption en Afrique de l'Ouest a utilisé les divers outils habituels de la socio-anthropologie, portant sur les représentations, locales et contextualisées, des pratiques de corruption: soit d'un côté, la recherche et l' analyse de sources documentaires existantes; et de l'autre, la production et le dépouillement de données qualitatives de première main, recueillies lors d'enquêtes de terrain dans trois pays, Bénin, Niger et Sénégal. Contributions: Étudier la corruption quotidienne: pourquoi et comment? (Introduction, G. Blundo et J.-P. Olivier de Sardan) - La corruption et l'État en Afrique vus par les sciences sociales : un bilan historique (G. Blundo) - La corruption quotidienne en Afrique de l'Ouest (G. Blundo et J.-P. Olivier de Sardan) - Sémiologie populaire de la corruption (idem) - La corruption dans le système judiciaire (M. Tidjani Alou) - "Ce n'est pas les papiers qu'on mange!" : la corruption dans les transports, la douane et les corps de contrôle (N. Bako-Arifari) - La corruption dans le domaine de la santé (J.-P. Olivier de Sardan, N. Bako-Arifari et A. Moumouni) - Une corruption policée? : le monde social des marchés publics (G. Blundo) - " Une république autonome" : la corruption au quotidien dans un programme de coopération au développement au Sénégal (M. Mathieu) - La lutte contre la corruption au Bénin, au Niger et au Sénégal : une approche historique (M. Mathieu). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

120 États-nations

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Sénégal / sous la dir. de Amadou Diop et Aminata Niang Diene ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 252 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6916-5

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu des travaux d'un séminaire tenu les 13 et 14 septembre 2006 à Dakar au Sénégal, un des États membre de la Communauté économique des

États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), dans le cadre du programme MOST-UNESCO sur la gestion des transformations sociales. L'intégration régionale est une nécessité vitale pour de petits États comme le Sénégal car, quelle que soit la politique de développement, la croissance se heurtera inévitablement à l'étroitesse du marché national. Il s'avère donc nécessaire de favoriser un schéma d'aménagement en tenant compte de l'histoire, de la géographie et de la culture et de facteurs dynamisants comme l'Union africaine et le NEPAD (Nouveau partenariat pour le développement). Titres des contributions: Historique des dynamiques d'intégration économique en Afrique de l'Ouest (Brahim Diop) - Processus d'intégration économique et monétaire en Afrique de l'Ouest: conséquences socioéconomiques (Aboubacry Demba Lom) - Transports, communications et intégration régionale (Mamadou Kassé) - Le défi de l'urbanisation en Afrique: la stratégie de la ville pour l'intégration sous-régionale (Alexis Campal) - Dynamiques locales dans les espaces transfrontaliers et intégration régionale en Sénégambie méridionale (Mohamadou Abdoul et Lotje de Vries) - Décentralisation et intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest (Ibrahima Thioye) - Peuplades anarchiques contre nations à construire: intégration invisible dans le bassin sénégalo-mauritanien : épreuve du peuple et/ou équation de l'État-nation? (XIXe-XXe siècles) (Abderrahmane N'Gaide) - Place et rôle de l'agriculture dans l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest (Baba Dioum, Kalilou Sylla, Pape Y. Diop, Bakho Guissé et Ndèye D. Niang) - Nouvelle stratégie pour un développement territorial intégré : une approche spatiale à l'échelle sous-régionale (Amadou Diop). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

121 Bach, Daniel C.

Nigeria's 'manifest destiny' in West Africa : dominance without power / Daniel C. Bach - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 301-321.

Ever since independence, messianic references to a natural Nigerian leadership in the affairs of the African continent have been ingrained in the conduct of Nigeria's foreign policy. Internationally, Nigeria's endowments of human and natural resources, deeply asymmetrical interactions with neighbouring States and the active engagement of successive regimes in the affairs of the continent have called for the country's treatment as a regional power and a pivotal State for West Africa. However, Nigeria's 'manifest destiny' remains more about influence than power. The country's unsteady projection of structural or relational power contrasts with the deep regional imprint left by trans-frontier networks that focus on Nigeria but operate independently of territorial affiliations. The related regionalization process exacerbates the fluidity and fragility of regionbuilding as

much as problems of Statehood and governance within Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

122 Exploitations

Exploitations agricoles familiales en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre : enjeux, caractéristiques et éléments de gestion / coord. Mohamed Gafsi... [et al.]. - Versailles : Quae, 2007. - 472 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Collection synthèses, ISSN 1777-4624) - Bibliogr.: p. 443-462. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-2-7592-0068-9

En un demi-siècle, les agricultures africaines ont évolué très rapidement, passant de l'autosubsistance familiale à l'intégration aux marchés. Les exploitations familiales d'Afrique subsaharienne, qui jouent un rôle essentiel pour l'alimentation et les produits d'exportation, sont pénalisées par l'accès limité à certains facteurs de production (intrants et équipement) et par la concurrence liée à la mondialisation et aux politiques agricoles des pays du Nord. Néanmoins, la demande alimentaire des villes africaines constitue une opportunité pour les agriculteurs et les éleveurs. S'appuyant sur des expériences récentes en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, cette synthèse pluridisciplinaire propose un ensemble de méthodes d'analyse des exploitations, ainsi que des démarches de conseil; des travaux théoriques et méthodologiques alternent avec des études de cas. Quatre thèmes sont traités: fonctionnement de l'exploitation agricole familiale et son environnement; évolution des systèmes de production (diversité, mécanismes); méthodes et pratiques de gestion (stratégie, production, ressources humaines et naturelles, trésorerie); appui aux producteurs (innovation, recherche-action, conseil à l'exploitation). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

123 Guerres

Guerres nomades et sociétés ouest-africaines / sous la dir. de Michel Galy. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 300 p. : krt. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04642-9

Le fil conducteur de cet ouvrage collectif sur les conflits en Afrique de l'Ouest est l'idée que cette partie de l'Afrique refusant de force l'État et sa forme prédatrice et coercitive, les guerres qui depuis 1989 affectent le Libéria, la Sierra Leone, la Guinée et la Côte d'Ivoire, pourraient être les manifestations d'un "conflit nomade" qui traduirait - pour paraphraser l'expression inversée - la "continuité des sociétés par d'autres moyens". Les différents auteurs montrent que cette circulation de la guerre obéit à des logiques propres: amplification de la violence par l'errance des groupes armés et l'usage de la

guérilla, instrumentalisations extérieures, ethnies transfrontalières et "foyers" d'insurrection, rôle ambigu des corps expéditionnaires et néonationalisme réactif, émergence des médias et piégeage des organisations humanitaires. Les contributions sont réparties sous les titres: 1) Sur la guerre; 2) Agencements de la violence; 3) Sociétés et déterritorialisations; 4) Interventions et juridiciarisation. Auteurs: Axel Augé, André Abel Barry, Marc Fontrier, Jérôme Frignet, Michel Galy, Aline Lebœuf, Natacha Lemasle, Henri Soupa, Moustapha Baïdy Sow. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

124 Kipré, Pierre

L' historiographie de la formation de l'État contemporain en Afrique noire: du devoir de mémoire à la construction de l'avenir / Pierre Kipré - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 145-160.

L'historiographie africaine s'est enrichie d'éclairages conceptuels empruntés à d'autres sciences sociales depuis les années 1960. Dans l'analyse comme dans la restitution du passé africain, ces apports sont loin d'être négligeables. La question de la formation de l'État contemporain est un des thèmes où il est possible de voir comment les positions et les approches ont évolué ces dernières décennies dans la communauté des spécialistes de l'histoire de l'Afrique. Comment, après les pionniers de l'histoire savante de l'Afrique, différents courants de l'historiographie africaine apportent-ils des éclairages parfois nouveaux sur un processus qui, en Afrique de l'Ouest au moins, semble commencer vers la fin des années 1950? La question est de savoir si, de par la nature de ses crises, l'État contemporain en Afrique de l'Ouest, déconnecté de la matrice de l'histoire longue de ces peuples, prolonge un processus amorcé seulement depuis l'ère coloniale. À moins que justement le caractère apparemment inédit de ces crises de l'État ne renvoie en fait à des ressorts anciens de l'histoire de l'État en Afrique de l'Ouest, au moins depuis le choc atlantique du XVIe siècle. Le présent article présente un panorama de la production d'études sur l'histoire de l'État en Afrique de l'Ouest, montrant le renouvellement des problématiques de la formation de l'État contemporain depuis autour des années 1980, à partir de notions issues de l'anthropologie, de la sociologie, de la politologie, de la géographie. Parmi les limites et les défis actuels de l'histoire de l'État contemporain en Afrique de l'Ouest, il relève le problème de la conservation des sources - écrites aussi bien qu'orales, les témoignages étant difficiles à rassembler. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

125 Ky, Eric

Des enjeux de la réforme du droit des marchés publics au sein de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine / par Eric Ky - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 859, p. 133-163 : tab.

Le 9 décembre 2005, le Conseil des Ministres de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (UEMOA) a adopté deux directives relatives à la réglementation des marchés publics et des conventions de délégations de service public en son sein. De fait, les efforts d'intégration régionale en Afrique ne peuvent se permettre d'ignorer plus longtemps le secteur des marchés publics. Toutefois, cela pose la question fondamentale de savoir dans quelle mesure une harmonisation, voire une unification des règles de passation des marchés publics entre les États membres d'un espace communautaire intégré donné, est susceptible de participer à la construction de l'édifice du marché commun et, donc, nécessaire à une valeur ajoutée économique communautaire. L'état du droit des marchés publics en vigueur dans l'UEMOA consacre des disparités entre les réglementations nationales des marchés publics dans l'Union faussant les conditions de la concurrence sur le marché commun et provocant, de ce fait, des distorsions qui doivent être éliminées. Ces dernières ne sont qu'une des manifestations à preuve de la circonstance que les marchés publics de l'Union ont une incidence directe sur l'établissment ou le fonctionnement du marché commun ou qu'ils peuvent avoir pour objet l'établisssement et le fonctionnement du marché intérieur. On peut en inférer qu'une réforme des marchés publics présente un intérêt certain pour la construction communautaire ouest-africaine, étant entendu que l'un des enjeux capitaux de cette réforme est l'instauration, l'affermissement et la consolidation du marché intérieur. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

126 Mande

Mande mansa : essays in honor of David C. Conrad / ed. by Stephen Belcher, Jan Jansen, Mohamed N'Daou. - Münster [etc.] : Lit Verlag, 2007. - 233 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (Mande worlds ; 2) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-3-8258-1318-5 (Münster)

David C. Conrad was president of MANSA (Mande Studies Association) from its foundation in 1986 to 2008. He has often jokingly been alluded to as the MANSA 'mansa', the 'king' of MANSA. In 2008 he retired from this position and a collection of twenty-two contributions have been put together in his honour. The papers cover a number of topics and describe the Mande in a number of countries in West Africa. Among the subjects discussed are the puppet masquerades in Kirango, Mali (Mary Jo

Arnoldi, Elisabeth den Otter), the Conde family in the Sankaran region of Guinea (Laura Arntson), the problem of the Mande creation myth (Ralph A. Austen), archaeology in Mali (Rogier M.A. Bedaux, Annette M. Schmidt), the textualization of the 'Charte de Kouroukan Fougan' (Stephen Belcher), popular musicians in the battle gainst AIDS in Mali (Louise M. Bourgault), a praise song in Mande for Conrad, a.k.a. Daouda Konde (Brahima Camara), themes of migration in Mande history (Mamdou Diawara), anecdotes about the life of Nansa Doumbia, a female blacksmith-potter of Kangaba, Mali (Barbara E. Frank), leadership in Mande in a Guinean text of the Sunjata epic (Nicholas S. Hopkins), trade links between Freetown (Sierra Leone) and the Mande heartland (Allen M. Howard, David E. Skinner), postage stamps in Mali (Jan Jansen), Mande hunters' spells collected in Mali and Guinea (Agnes Kedzierska-Manzon), an imagined telephone conversation with David Conrad (Roderick J. McIntosh), the late Tayiru Banbera, Malian specialist in the epic of 'Bamana Segu' (Paulo F. de Moraes Farias), Djibril Tamsir Niane and the 'Sundiata Keita' epic of old Mali (Mohamed Saidou N'Daou), the terminology of the Mande world (Mamadou Lamine Sanogo), the concepts of 'faso' ('nation' or 'homeland') and 'jamana' ('State', 'political community') in Malian political discourse (Brandon County, Ryan Skinner), the Dogon 'Baja Ni' (Walter E.A. van Beek), and Maninka honorific vocabulary (Guinea) (Valentin Vydrin). The book concludes with a full bibliography of the works of David C. Conrad. [ASC Leiden abstract]

127 Murphy, Laura

Into the bush of ghosts: specters of the slave trade in West African fiction / Laura Murphy - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 4, p. 141-152.

Despite critical assertions that West Africa has experienced an "amnesia" regarding the trans-Atlantic slave trade and its effects, this reading of the West African literary canon provides previously unconsidered insight into the way African authors explore the traumatic history of the slave trade on Africa's shores. The central argument is that even when texts ostensibly depict some later period or concern, West African writers can hardly avoid the pervasive presence of the slave trade in the memory of the region. This article focuses on the work of Nigerian author Amos Tutuola. It traces in particular the way in which Tutuola imbues the landscape of his novel 'My Life in the Bush of Ghosts' (1954) with the memory of the trade, representing the way in which the memory of the trade continues to haunt the collective psyche of West Africa. As a figure of that memory, the protagonist in the novel is both physically captured and enslaved within the bush. For Tutuola, the bush becomes a space of Freudian traumatic repetition from which the protagonist can hardly escape. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

128 Njeufack Temgwa, René

La fonction transactionnelle des organes communautaires de régulation de la concurrence en Afrique (cas de la CEMAC et de l'UEMOA) / par René Njeufack Temgwa - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 861, p. 438-464.

Les États d'Afrique centrale et d'Afrique de l'Ouest, prenant conscience de ce que la logique du marché est aujourd'hui au cœur des politiques d'intégration, ont adopté des réglementations de la concurrence. L'administration des règles issues de cette législation a été confiée en Afrique centrale à un organe spécifique: l'Organe de surveillance de la concurrence (OSC). En Afrique de l'Ouest, cette prérogative a été confiée à la Commission de la Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC). Pour assurer et soutenir la performance économique des entreprises, des procédures non contentieuses ont été instituées. Il s'agit d'examiner au préalable les pratiques des entreprises et de décider de leur compatibilité avec les normes du marché. Le cas échéant, des suggestions sont faites en vue de redresser l'opération en cause. Par ailleurs, l'objectif du développement progressif de la communauté conduit à profiter de la flexibilité qu'offre la réglementation pour sortir de la rectitude du pouvoir sanctionnateur et reconnaître l'effort éthique fait par les entreprises dans la conception de leurs stratégies économiques. C'est cette démarche "amicale", incitative à la recherche du développement économique et social communautaire, qui traduit l'idée de transaction. La première partie de l'article traite de l'engagement et de la conduite de la transaction, et la seconde, des suites de la transaction, y compris l'admission des exemptions et l'autorité de la mesure transactionnelle. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

129 Nouveaux

Les nouveaux urbains dans l'espace Sahara-Sahel : un cosmopolitisme par le bas / sous la dir. de Elisabeth Boesen et Laurence Marfaing. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala, 2007. - 330 p. : foto's, krt., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6951-6

La recherche qui a abouti à ce volume collectif est centrée autour du concept de "translocalité", qui ne prend pas uniquement en considération les mouvements des hommes, des marchandises et des idées, mais aussi les interactions sociales et les processus d'"installation", en l'occurence dans l'espace Sahara-Sahel. L'ouvrage réunit une grande part des contributions présentées à un colloque tenu à Berlin en 2005. Première partie: Mouvement et mobilité sociale: Échelle locale et mouvement: de la

porosité spatiale et sociale dans les migrations circulaires (Florence Boyer) - Recompenses of belonging: Iklan migrants venturing out while bound by kinship (Annemarie Bouman) - Des migrants aux "notables" urbains: les communautés transnationales des gens du fleuve Sénégal (Sénégal/Mali/Mauritanie) (Jean Schmitz) - Migrants du travail et/ou migrants de la "faim": les migrations en provenance du Sahel vues de la Côte d'Ivoire (1968-1984) (Daouda Gary-Tounkara). Deuxième partie: Commerce, sociabilité et "étrangeté: Constructions spatiales et relationnelles dans un espace urbain: commerçantes sénégalaises à Casablanca (Laurence Marfaing) - Les pèlerins sénégalais au Maroc: la sociabilité autour de la Tijaniyya (Abdoulaye Kane) - Des localités nomades: les "maisons" wodaabe en brousse et en ville (Elisabeth Boesen) - The map of magic: migrating marabouts in Dakar (Amber Gemmeke). Troisième partie: Créations urbaines: Le rôle des communautés sahéliennes dans l'économie locale d'une ville saharienne: Tamanrasset (Sahara algérien) (Dida Badi) - Installations dans une ville de transit migratoire: le cas de la ville de Tamanrasset en Algérie (Dalila Nadi) - Dans un monde masculin: le travail de femmes dans un camp de chercheurs d'or au Burkina Faso (Katja Werthmann). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

130 Pauvreté

Pauvreté des ménages et accès à l'éducation en Afrique de l'Ouest : Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana et Togo / B. Kouassi (éd). - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 178 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Économie et développement) - Bijdragen in Frans en Engels. - Met bibiogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6948-6

En Afrique de l'Ouest la pauvreté a de graves conséquences sur les différentes réformes engagées dans le secteur de l'éducation. C'est sur ces conséquences, les moyens d'y remédier et les résultats déjà obtenus que réfléchissent les chercheurs qui ont collaboré à cet ouvrage, sous l'impulsion de la Fondation SADAOC (Sécurité alimentaire durable en Afrique de l'Ouest centrale). Leur travail se fonde sur des enquêtes de terrain menées au Burkina Faso, en Côte d'Ivoire, au Ghana (deux contributions en anglais), au Mali et au Togo. Les enquêtes montrent comment la précarité d'un très grand nombre de familles les empêche de payer les frais de scolarité de leurs enfants. D'autant plus qu'une certaine déresponsabilisation des services publics a pour conséquence l'intervention massive du secteur privé dans la formation scolaire et universitaire. Les résultats montrent aussi comment, par la suite, le faible niveau de scolarisation de ces enfants ne leur assure que de bas revenus quand ils arrivent à leur tour sur le marché du travail. L'ampleur de ces difficultés sont autant de défis aux États d'Afrique de l'Ouest dans la poursuite des réformes qu'ils ont engagées pour que l'éducation primaire,

secondaire et supérieure remplisse la fonction cruciale qui est la sienne dans le développement de chaque pay. Contributions de A.E. Agbodji, A.S. Bah, J. Coulidiata, T.H. Kaboré, Kodjo Appiah-Kubi, E.M. Koffi-Tessio, N.N.N. Nsowah-Nuamah, M. Sissoko, et G.J.M. van den Boom. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

131 Sénégalia

Sénégalia, études sur le patrimoine ouest-africain : hommage à Guy Thilmans / publié par les soins de Cyr Deschamp, Abdoulaye Camara. - Saint-Maur-des-Fossés : Sépia, 2006. - 335 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8428-0122-9

Le colloque international "Anthropologie, Archéologie, Muséologie en Afrique de l'Ouest" qui s'est tenu à Dakar, Gorée et Saint-Louis (Sénégal) du 13 au 16 décembre 2004 a été dédié à la mémoire de Guy Thilmans (1922-2001). Vingt-sept textes de communications figurent dans ce volume d'actes, auxquels s'ajoutent trois textes de travaux inédits de Guy Thilmans. Les travaux présentés dans le présent ouvrage ont été regroupés en quatre parties: Archives et histoire, Musées et patrimoine, Anthropologie et archéologie, Préhistoire et environnement. Les deux tiers des travaux concernent l'espace sénégalais. Auteurs: Hassan Aouraghe, Vanni Beltrami, Joseph-Roger de Benoist, Hamady Boucoum, Abdoulaye Camara, Khadija Chennaoui, Philippe David, André Debenath, Cyr Descamps, Edmond Dioh, Brahim Diop, Christian Dupuy, Jacob Durieux, Alian Gallay, Mathieu Gueye, Ndeye Sokhna Gueye, Augustin Holl, Eric Huysekom, Hélène Jousse, Marta Lahr, Anne-France Maurer, Saliou Mbaye, Paulo Fernando de Moraes Farias, Abdoulaye Baila Ndiaye, Alain Person, Michel Raimbault, Isabelle Ribot, Josette Rivallain, Caroline Robion-Brunner, Eric Ross, Jean-François Saliège, Amadou Abdoulaye Seck, Camila Storto, Magalie Tavier, Mandiomé Thiam, Ousmane Chérif Touré, Philippe Tous, Thibault Vallette, Robert Vernet. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BENIN

132 Klein, Thamar

Selecting therapies in Benin: making choices between informal, formal, private and public health services / Thamar Klein - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 3, p. 461-481 : graf., krt.

This paper addresses a distinctive feature in Benin's health care system. Even though the latest figures state that 83 percent of the population have access to governmental health facilities, only 36 percent of the population make use of them. Thus governmental

health facilities are extremely under-utilized. Where does this rejecting attitude come from and what kinds of health institutions are used instead? The present study explores this peculiarity and analyses the criteria for therapeutic itineraries in central Benin. The queried criteria included the distance between home and the facility's location, queuing time, opening hours, treatment costs, reputation of the institution concerning the treatment available, the facility's equipment, reception (politeness), language spoken by staff/practitioner, privacy, comfort and sex of staff/practitioner. A gendered focus shifts the evidence from 'the' Beninese population to gendered perspectives of male and female residents. It appears that the resistance to governmental health care is to a large extent linked to staff behaviour towards patients, their language skills, privacy issues and queuing time. The findings are based on 22 months of qualitative fieldwork between 2002 and 2005, and a large quantitative database obtained from 839 participants in central Benin. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

133 Martin, Jeannett

Yakubas neues Leben: zum Wandel der Kindspflegschaftspraxis bei den ländlichen Fée (Mokollé) in Nordbenin / Jeannett Martin - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 219-249.

Im Siedlungsgebiet der Fée im Nordosten der Republik Benin ist es eine verbreitete soziale Praxis, Kinder nicht bei ihren leiblichen Eltern, sondern bei Verwandten wie Grossmüttern, Tanten oder Onkeln aufwachsen zu lassen. Vor dem Hintergrund wirtschaftlicher und sozialer Veränderungen innerhalb der Region lässt sich gegenwärtig ein Wandel dieser als 'traditionell' bezeichneten Pflegschaftspraxis beobachten. Am deutlichsten zeigt er sich im Rückgang der Anzahl 'traditioneller' Pflegschaften, aber auch im Aufkommen und in der Verbreitung neuer Pflegschaftsformen, in einer Pluralisierung der Normenvorstellungen in Bezug auf die Weggabe und Aufnahme von Kindern sowie in der Zunahme von Konflikten im Zusammenhang mit Kindspflegschaftsverhältnissen. In diesem Artikel werden Aspekte des Wandels dieser sozialen Institutionen seit dem Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts bis in die Gegenwart sowie Ursachen der beschriebenen Transformationen beleuchtet. Bibliogr., Fussnoten., Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

134 Monroe, J. Cameron

Continuity, revolution or evolution on the Slave Coast of West Africa? : royal architecture and political order in precolonial Dahomey / by J. Cameron Monroe - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2007), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 349-373 : graf., krt.

The Kingdom of Dahomey has played a central role in our understanding of political organization in West Africa in the era of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Research has focused on two major questions: whether or not Dahomey possessed revolutionary qualities that allowed it to maintain order in this turbulent era, and the role of militarism in fostering stability. Mounting archaeological evidence from the Republic of Bénin can contribute to our understanding of Dahomean political dynamics over time. Spatial patterns in royal palace construction, materialized regionally and architecturally, are examined in this essay. These data suggest that Dahomey achieved real administrative advances in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including the expansion of regional control and the successful integration of a complex administrative hierarchy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BURKINA FASO

135 Dacher, Michèle

De la chance d'être captif dans une société matrilinéaire : les Gouin du Burkina Faso / Michèle Dacher - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2007), t. 77, fasc. 2, p. 45-81 : fig.,krt.

Dans la société gouin du Burkina Faso, lignagère, matrilinéaire et dysharmonique, les captifs - l'article porte plus particulièrement sur le XIXe siècle - étaient immédiatement intégrés au matrilignage de leur acquéreur et leurs conditions de vie étaient comparables à celles de leurs parents adoptifs. Les captives étaient mariées au sein du lignage et donnaient aux maîtres gouin des fils qui étaient en même temps des neveux, ce qui permettait de réunir dans les mêmes mains héritage foncier et biens monnayables. Les fils de captives étaient ainsi avantagées par rapport aux fils libres. Le captif pouvait remplacer son maître dans toutes les circonstances de la vie, ce qui lui a souvent permis de jouer des rôles rituels et politiques très importants. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés., en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de le revue]

136 Language

Language in African urban contexts : a contribution to the study of indirect globalisation / ed. by Gudrun Miehe, Jonathan Owens and Manfred von Roncador. - Münster : LIT Verlag, cop. 2007. - VI, 384 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 0938-7285 ; 31) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 3-8258-0388-0 Pbk : EUR 39.90, sfr 61.90

This volume is the fruit of the Bayreuth University SFB (Humanities Collaborative Research Centre 560) research programme "Effects of Globalization Processes on the

Vitality of Languages in West African Cities". The essays look at two cities with differing historical and colonial backgrounds: Maiduguri in northeastern Nigeria and Banfora in southwestern Burkino Faso. The introduction, which sets out the goals of the programme, is by Gudrun Miehe, Jonathan Owens and Manfred von Roncador. In the first section on Nigeria Jonathan Owens introduces Maiduguri and sets out its linguistic history. Initially it was Kanuri speaking (Kanuri is a Nilo-Saharan language) but this picture has since been changed by migration, especially of Arabic- and Hausa-speaking people. The five essays in this section are: Intra-language variation in a complex linguistic situation (Jonathan Owens); L2 speakers, koineization and the spread of language norms: Hausa in Maiduguri, Nigeria (Michael Bross); Ethnicity or language loyalty: the case of Shuwa Arabs in Maiduguri (Jidda Hassan Jumaa and Bamidele Rotimi Badejo); Loanwords in Kanuri newspapers: a descriptive analysis (Sheriff Abdullahi); and Kanuri orthography: is there a standard in schools? (Eva Rothmaler). The second part on Banfora in Burkina Faso, originally populated largely by three groups, the Karaboro, the Gouin and Turka, is composed of: Les recherches au Burkino Faso: remarques introductives (Gudrun Miehe); La ville de Banfora et la région (Klaudia Dombrowsky-Hahn); La dynamique des langues à Banfora: résultats d'une equête par questionnaire (Gabriele Slezak); Le kar (ou karaboro de l'est, Karaboro Eastern) à Banfora (Klaudia Dombrowsky-Hahn); Le cerma (aussi 'gouin') à Banfora (Gudrun Miehe); Mooré (Moore, the language of the largest population group in Burkina Faso, the Moose) en diaspora: le cas du mooré à Banfora (Manfred von Roncador); Le yaadré [a dialect of Mooré] dans la ville de Ouagadougou (Pierre Malgoubri); and Comportements langagiers et représentations linguistiques en milieu plurilingue: le cas de la communauté lyèlé (Lyèla) à Ouagadougou (André Batiana). [ASC Leiden abstract]

137 Traditions

Traditions et modernité au Burkina-Faso / Les Amitiés Franco-Burkinabè. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 223 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04530-9

Cet ouvrage collectif cherche à présenter les différentes facettes du vécu au Burkina Faso aujourd'hui, du point de vue de membres d'une association de relations humaines entre le Burkina Faso et la France. Il s'appuie pour la plus grande partie sur des textes parus dans le bulletin de l'association, et sur des témoignages et des articles de journaux burkinabè. Les sujets abordés couvrent les survivances du passé, les influences extérieures comme celles des religions importées, les façons d'être et de penser, les groupes ethniques, les nouvelles données du modernisme sur la société,

l'économie, la politique et la démocratie, les maux nouveaux comme la corruption, les fraudes et les affaires, le développement et la modernité (ingérences et partenariats, mondialisation). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

138 Werthmann, Katja

Gold mining and Jula influence in precolonial southern Burkina Faso / by Katja Werthmann - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2007), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 395-414 : krt.

The 'Lobi' region in what is today southern Burkina Faso is frequently mentioned in historical accounts of gold mining in West Africa. However, little is known about the actual location of the gold mines or about the way gold mining and trade were organized in precolonial times. This article points out that some previous hypotheses about precolonial gold mining, trade and the sociopolitical organization of this region - notably that gold mining and trading were directly controlled by the 'Mande-Jula' from Kong - are flawed, partly because 'Lobi', as the name for both the region and its inhabitants, is misleading. In fact, the references to 'Lobi' merge two distinct gold-producing zones along the Mouhoun river, about 200 km from each other. The present-day populations of southern Burkina who have settled there since the eighteenth century do not know who was mining gold prior to their arrival, and many of them have not been involved in gold mining at all due to conceptions of gold as a dangerous substance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

THE GAMBIA

139 Janson, Marloes

"We're the sauce on top of the rice": a case study on 'finoo' negotiation of Muslim identity in The Gambia / Marloes Janson - In: *Mande Studies:* (2006), no. 8, p. 183-205.

'Finoos' or Islamic bards, are often classified in Mande studies as a subcategory of 'jalis' or griots. Although both are bards and occasionally perform together, they see themselves as separate status categories, each with their own activities. In contrast to 'jalis', the 'finoo' realm of expertise focuses on religion. As a result of their Islamic knowledge, 'finoos' generally consider themselves a step above 'jalis' on the social ladder ('the sauce on top of the rice'). However, because 'finoos' may ask them for gifts, 'jalis' often rank their religious counterparts lower in the social hierarchy. 'Finoos' operate within a field of tension between the traditional system of status categories marking social stratification and a reformist Islam, now gaining influence in contemporary Gambia, which does not recognize hereditary social distinctions. As such, 'finoos' are

faced with the challenge of sorting out the relationship between Islam as a global entity and multiple local Islamic beliefs and practices. In order to answer the question as to how 'finoos' disentangle themselves from the ambiguous position in which they operate, the author explores how they relate their activities to Islam and (re)negotiate their Muslim identity in everyday life. For this purpose, she takes the life history of Kalilu Fatty, a middle-aged Gambian 'finoo', as point of departure. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

140 Kea, Pamela

Girl farm labour and double-shift schooling in The Gambia : the paradox of development intervention / Pamela Kea - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2007), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 258-288.

This article examines the intensification of Gambian girls' domestic and farm labour contributions as a result of the introduction of double-shift schooling. Drawing on fieldwork among female farmers and their daughters in Brikama, Western Division, in 1996/1997 and 2005, the article puts forth the following arguments: double-shift schooling facilitates the intensification and increased appropriation of surplus value from girls' household and farm labour because girls are more readily able to meet gendered labour obligations that are central to the moral economy of the household and to the demands of agrarian production; second, double-shift schooling highlights the paradoxical nature of development intervention where, on the one hand, legislation and policy call for a reduction in child labour by increasing access to school and, on the other, neoliberal educational policy serves to facilitate the intensification of girls' domestic and farm labour. The paper maintains that the intensification of girls' work must be placed within a wider context where children's - particularly girls - cheap, flexible and/or unremunerated labour is central to the functioning of local and global processes of accumulation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

GHANA

141 Bochow, Astrid

Valentinstag in Kumasi, Ghana : Sexualität und Generationenbeziehungen im Wandel / Astrid Bochow - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 195-218.

In den letzten fünf Jahren wird der Valentinstag in Ghana von Jugendlichen auf Strassen und öffentlichen Plätzen mit viel Lärm gefeiert. Die öffentlichen Reaktionen darauf verweisen auf den Wandel von Jugend und Kindheit im postkolonialen Ghana: diese

Feiern stehen in engem Zusammenhang mit neuen Waren und Kommunikationstechnologien, die sich Jugendliche seit der Jahrtausendwende aneignen. Medien und Pfingstkirchen sind an der Schaffung einer sexualisierten Öffentlichkeit beteiligt, in deren Mittelpunkt die 'Jugend' steht. Schulen tragen nicht nur zur Verlängerung von Kindheit und damit zur Verschiebung von sexueller Reife und Reproduktion im Lebenslauf bei, sondern bieten auch einen sexualisierten Raum ausserhalb des Elternhauses. Trotz dieses vielschichtigen Wandels greifen Jugendliche (und ihre Eltern) auf tradierte Formen vorehelicher Beziehungen zurück, in denen Schweigen und Verheimlichung sexueller Beziehungen zum generationsübergreifenden Kommunikationsmodus gehört. Bibliogr., Fussnoten., Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

142 Gott, Suzanne

"Onetouch" quality and "Marriage Silver Cup" : performative display, cosmopolitanism, and marital 'poatwa' in Kumasi funerals / Suzanne Gott - In: *Africa Today:* (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 79-106 : foto's.

This study focuses on display and performance at one of the most widely attended, high-visibility events throughout urban Kumasi, the Asante customary funeral rites held on public grounds and side streets each weekend. In particular, it examines the dynamics of competitive status-seeking display ('poatwa') in the form of funerary presentations orchestrated by Kumasi wives to proclaim the superiority of their marriages. These presentations are the 'adesiedee', a presentation of burial gifts, staged immediately before the burial, and the 'adekyeredee', a presentation of prestigious funeral donations, staged during commemorative rites held after the burial. The expressive impact and prestige associated with these events are enhanced by aesthetic strategies of visual display, concerted movement, and female oratory alluding to the modern, such as Onetouch, Ghana's most expensive cellphone service. The strategic efficacy of these events is inextricably linked to Kumasi's environment and its mixture of the local and the global. For more than three hundred years, this city has provided the stage, audience, and material resources for high-visibility performances of wealth and superior status. Its combination of customary practice and global visual culture, as epitomized by 'adesiedee' and 'adekyeredee', is a contemporary expression of its indigenous cosmopolitanism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

143 Laube, Wolfram

The promise and perils of water reforms: perspectives from northern Ghana / Wolfram Laube - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 3, p. 419-437.

The Ghanaian government, while aiming at the privatization of the country's drinking water resources, initiated a wide-reaching reform of the water sector in 1996, the Water Resources Commission Act, Act 522. Ghana's water resources are now officially under the control of the Water Resources Commission (WRC), which propagates integrated water resource management (IWRM), and has the task of managing the country's water resources efficiently, sustainably and equitably. Taking the Tono irrigation project in Upper East Region of northern Ghana as an example, this article shows formal and informal constraints on the implementation of the water reform at the local level. The WRC largely depends on the existing local government structures, such as the District Assemblies, for implementation. Given the local political climate of legal pluralism and weak governance, the question arises as to how the WRC, with slender resources, is to implement resource management locally. As the WRC has also failed to influence important water sector decisions on the national level, there is the danger that powerful local and national interest groups use the reforms to legitimize their vested interest, thereby excluding others and ignoring environmental concerns. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

144 Legacy

The legacy of Efua Sutherland : Pan-African cultural activism / ed.: Anne V. Adams and Esi Sutherland-Addy. - Banbury : Ayebia, cop. 2007. - XV, 271 p. : ill., foto's, tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 242-256. - Met bijl., chronol., index, noten.
ISBN 978-0-9547023-1-1

This volume, produced in the framework of the golden jubilee of independence in Ghana, is a celebration of the Ghanaian educator, publisher, artist, activist, director, dramatist and writer Efua Sutherland. Born Theodora Olivia Morgue aka Efua Nyankoma, after her maternal grandmother Nana Ama Nyankoma (aka Araba Mansa), of royal descent, in Cape Coast, Ghana, in 1924, and educated in Ghana and then at Cambridge and SOAS in Britain. She certainly has the right to the title of the first African female playwright/director south of the Sahara. She married William H. Sutherland, an Afro-American, in Accra in 1952. She died in Accra on 21 January 1996 after an illness. The book commences with a Preface by her daughter Amowi (Muriel) Sutherland Phillips and an Introduction by Anne V. Adams and Esi Sutherland-Addy. Part I is entitled Efua Sutherland's Artistic Space and contains essays praising her work by Ola Rotimi, Biodun Jeyifo, David Donkor, John Collins, Penina Mlama, Mabel Komasi, Esi Sutherland-Addy, Jürgen Martini (including an interview with Meshack Asare), Anne V. Adams, Sandra Richards, John Lemly, Margaret Busby and James Gibbs. Part Two, Efua Sutherland

and Cultural Activism, contains contributions from Robert July, Sandy Arkhurst, Comfort Caulley Hanson, H.N.A. Wellington, Vivian Windley, and Femi Osofisan. The third part is Reminiscences and Tributes and Michael McMullan, Florence Laast, William Branch, Margaret Busby, Maya Angelou, Kofi Anyidoho, Margaret (Peggy) Watts and Ama Ata Aidoo pay their respects. The Appendix contains a a biographical sketch by Kofi Anyidoho and a Chronology by Amowi Sutherland Phillips. [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Reaching

Reaching disenfranchised youth and mobile populations in Ghana through voluntary counselling and testing services for HIV / Susi Wyss... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 121-128 : graf., tab.

This paper documents the evaluation of a 20-month project (2003-2005) to provide voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) to a mobile population of youth surrounding the Agbogbloshie market in Accra, Ghana. The specific objectives of the evaluation were to determine to what extent targets for providing VCT services to the specified population were reached; how HIV prevalence among clients compared to that of the general population; to what extent former clients self-reported behaviour change; and whether useful lessons could be drawn regarding fees, hours, and location of services, as well as use of peer educators to increase use of VCT services among the target population. Various methodologies, including questionnaires, focus group discussions, a review of the service statistics and an exit poll of clients were used to evaluate the project. The service statistics demonstrated that the project exceeded the life-of-project target for number of clients by nearly 40 percent. Prevalence for the VCT client population (aged 15-25) was higher than for the general population (aged 15-24), although the gender differentials were similar. Focus group data suggested that clients may have adopted behaviour changes as a result of VCT. Finally, focus group discussions and VCT service trends showed that the high number of clients was largely influenced by three factors: services being free, location and hours of services being convenient to the target population, and use of peer educators to promote the services. In addition, the evaluation highlighted the importance of the counselling component of VCT. The evaluation stressed the need to appropriately remunerate peer educators for their work whenever possible. Finally, VCT programmes continue to face challenges such as: HIV stigma as a barrier to people coming to be counselled and tested; insufficient availability of medication, support and services for HIV-positive clients; and difficulty of ensuring the sustainability of VCT programmes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

146 Enjeux

Enjeux et défis démocratiques en Guinée (février 2007 - décembre 2010) / sous la dir. de Dominique Bangoura, Mohamed Tétémadi Bangoura et Moustapha Diop. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 252 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Actes du colloque organisé par le Centre d'études des mondes africains (Cemaf), l'Observatoire politique et stratégique de l'Afrique (Opsa) et le Collectif pour une transition démocratique en Guinée (Cotradeg) Paris, le 22 juin 2007. - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04661-0

Le présent ouvrage est issu d'un colloque, qui s'est tenu le 22 juin 2007 à l'Université de Paris I, et qui avait pour projet d'évaluer les enjeux politiques (Première partie) et les défis démocratiques (Deuxième partie) en Guinée avec la mise en place du nouveau gouvernement issu de la grève, celui de Lansana Kouyaté, nommé le 26 février 2007. Titres des contributions: 1ère partie: Les pouvoirs du nouveau premier ministre face au défi démocratique (Dominique Bangoura) - Le rôle civique des organisations de la société civile (Moustapha Diop) - La veille politique et sociale des syndicats (Fabienne Sylla) - Le rôle et le comportement des partis politiques dans la perspective du changement (Abdoulaye Youlaké Camara) - L'armée face aux défis démocratiques et au changement (Mamadou Aliou Barry). 2ème partie: Comment obtenir une véritable commission électorale nationale indépendante? (Mohamed Tétémadi Bangoura) - Les dossiers brûlants de la justice (Amadou Thidiane Kaba) - L'assainissement des finances publiques et la lutte contre la corruption (Karamo Kaba) - La politique africaine de la France: le changement dans la continuité? (Emmanuel Dupuy). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

147 MacGovern, Mike

Janvier 2007: Sékou Touré est mort / Mike MacGovern ; trad. [de l'anglais] par Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 107, p. 125-145.

Cet article décrit la montée des protestations populaires contre le régime du président Conté, encadrée par deux fédérations syndicales. L' analyse de la "structure de conjoncture" des grèves et des manifestations exige de comprendre comment le mécontentement déjà ancien des Guinéens a pu aboutir début 2007 à de tels mouvements de masse. Le véritable succès de cette mobilisation réside peut-être moins dans ses tentatives d'arracher des concessions au régime que dans la rupture symbolique et rhétorique qu'elle constitue par rapport au style politique guinéen, forgé

entre 1958 et 1984, dans la période "socialiste". Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 222) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

148 Straker, Jay

Stories of 'militant theatre' in the Guinean forest : 'demystifying' the motives and moralities of a revolutionary nation-State / Jay Straker - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 207-233.

The cultural dynamics of anticolonial and postcolonial nationalisms have inspired impassioned research and writing for several decades. Stark contrasts have emerged within this still growing body of work. Many analysts have stressed nationalism's powers to reconfigure popular experiences of politics, culture, and the movement of history. Conversely, many others, particularly current anthropologists, have underscored nationalism's incapacities to enfold peripheral localities within its hegemonic visions of ideal citizenship, modernity, and progress. Within African Studies, this latter emphasis on nationalism's weaknesses has become dominant. Depictions of nationalist cultural emphases and initiatives deployed by postcolonial regimes have become increasingly critical. Recent ethnographies of attempted politicizations of cultural performance around the continent have largely condemned official conceptualizations and promulgations of 'national culture,' as well as the long-term impacts of cultural policies adopted by specific States. Drawing on research conducted in Conakry and the remote southeastern forest region of Guinea, and foregrounding Guineans' reflections on the role of 'militant theatre' in local life during the revolutionary dictatorship of Sékou Touré, this article generates a very different account of the meanings and ramifications of African nationalist cultural initiatives. In doing so, it seeks to expand and enrich the interpretive frameworks within which cultural studies of African nationalism are currently conducted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA-BISSAU

149 Padrão Temudo, Marina

Cultura, agri-cultura e cultura política no sul da Guiné-Bissau : uma abordagem orientada para os actores sociais / Marina Padrão Temudo - In: *Lusotopie:* (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 127-154 : krt.

Focusing on the case study of the Cubucaré Peninsula, this article analyses local stakeholders' perceptions on the roots of the 1998-1999 civil war in Guinea-Bissau and the political developments to which it gave rise. It shows why the armed conflict

remained mostly an urban one and why the rural areas could function as a hinterland where internally displaced people were given shelter, food, solidarity and trust. It also discusses the ways in which the political-military instability and the "ethnicization" of the State apparatus are perceived, and the ways the resulting inter-ethnic tensions are negotiated at a local level. It concludes with a discussion on the necessary conditions for a new conflict to find a social base of rural support and on the kind of external intervention that will help to maintain social and political stability at the local level. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in Portuguese, English and French, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract]

IVORY COAST

150 Bottyhi, Nainayby

Les prisons coloniales en Afrique occidentale française : le cas des prisons de la colonie de Côte d'Ivoire (1893-1958) / par Nainayby Bottyhi - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2007), année 61, no. 3, p. 308-330.

La prison ou pénitencier, lieu de détention, constitue pour l'AOF (Afrique occidentale française) une des innovations majeures introduites par l'ordre colonial qui s'y met en place à partir du XIXe siècle. Il existait certes en Afrique des modes d'enfermement, mais ceux-ci se distinguaient de la prison telle qu'exportée et organisée par les colonisateurs. Le présent article prend pour exemple le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire. Il montre en quoi la prison est un instrument de politique coloniale, en insistant notamment sur ses missions, son cadre légal et son fonctionnement. Il détaille ensuite les conditions de détention dans les maisons d'arrêt, qui le plus souvent nient les droits humains les plus élémentaires. Les prisons sont en théorie soumises à des contrôles variés, qui se révèlent en fait peu efficaces ou qui ne sont pas exercés. Ann., bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

151 Dosso, Karim

Le Premier ministre dans la crise ivoirienne / par Karim Dosso - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2007), année 61, no. 4, p. 447-469.

En Côte d'Ivoire, à l'avènement du multipartisme et sous la pression de la communauté internationale, la primature a été réinstallée. La Constitution du 1er août 2000 instaure un Premier ministre, chef du gouvernement, à côté de la présidence de la République. De plus, l'accord de Linas-Marcoussis (23 janvier 2003) qui faisait suite à la période de crise, semble avoir pour corollaire un rôle accru du Premier ministre ivoirien disposant

des prérogatives de l'exécutif. Le Premier ministre ne semble plus être le délégataire du président de la République, mais son compétiteur. On peut se demander si le président de la République ivoirienne est encore le détenteur exclusif du pouvoir exécutif, si la nature du régime politique ivoirien a changé, et si le Premier ministre, de par son statut renforcé, est devenu la figure centrale de l'exécutif sinon du système politique ivoirien. La présente étude montre que si en apparence le Premier ministre est atypique (première partie), une analyse plus fine révèle, en réalité, que c'est un Premier ministre classique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

152 N'Da, Pierre

Le roman africain moderne: pratiques discursives et stratégies d'une écriture novatrice : l'exemple de Maurice Bandaman / Pierre N'Da - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 63-84.

La quête d'une identité africaine et la recherche d'une écriture moderne s'affirment dans deux romans de l'écrivain ivoirien Maurice Bandaman: "Le Fils-de-la-femme-mâle" et "La Bible et le fusil". L'originalité de la création romanesque de l'auteur tient au fait que non seulement il puise dans les sources de la tradition orale (par exemple intervention du narrateur-conteur, interpellation de l'auditoire), de la structure narrative du conte africain et de la culture baoulé, qu'il sait tirer parti des nouvelles techniques narratives, mais aussi que son écriture n'échappe pas à tout un ensemble d'influences étrangères et de techniques de rénovation du roman (mélange des genres, introduction de l'épopée et de l'histoire). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

153 Penser

Penser la crise ivoirienne / [par Lazare M. Poame, coord., et A. Ahouma... et al.]. - [S.l.] : Menaibuc, 2007. - 124 p. : fig. ; 29 cm. - (Repères "international" ; no. 1, 2007) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-353-49027-1

Les articles qui composent ce premier numéro de la revue 'Repères "international"' ont été conçus pour répondre aux multiples interrogations soulevées par la crise en Côte d'Ivoire. Les réponses données ici par des universitaires ivoiriens peuvent être rangées sous deux grands registres: le registre étiologico-critique qui fait remonter la réflexion sur la crise ivoirienne aux contradictions sociétales amorcées depuis les années 1960; et le registre herméneutico-critique qui polarise les vues sur la situation critique induite par le coup d'État manqué de septembre 2002, transformé en rébellion armée. Communications: La crise ivoirienne ou la réinvention risquée d'une nation (Francis Akindes); Approche étiologique de la crise ivoirienne (Joseph P. Assi Kaudjhis); La crise

du monopole de la violence instrumentale en Côte d'Ivoire (Azoumana Ouattara); Démocratie multipartite et paix en Côte d'Ivoire (Lou Mathieu Bamba); La problématique du passage de l'ethnie à la nation dans les nouveaux États indépendants: quelle réalité en Côte d'Ivoire? (Christophe Yahot); Aux fondements de la crise ivoirienne: le plurilinguisme (Léa Marie Laurence N'goran-Poame); De l'essentielle interpellation: la crise ivoirienne par-delà le phénomène (Adayé Ahouma); Raisons et raisonnements dans la crise ivoirienne (Ramsès L. Boa Tiemele); Les avatars de la raison instrumentale dans la crise ivoirienne (Lazare M. Poame). [Résumé ASC Leiden].

LIBERIA

154 Fuest, Veronika
'This is the time to get in front': changing roles and opportunities for women in Liberia / Veronika Fuest - In: *African Affairs:* (2008), vol. 107, no. 427, p. 201-224 : tab.

Most research on women in war focuses on female losses. This article demonstrates that wars may also bring gains. The scope of political and economic roles that Liberian women perform today appears to be larger than before the war. Both individually and collectively, certain women have gainfully used openings the war provided them. The article discusses the historicity of Liberian gender roles, examining the social subgroups of politicians, businesswomen, women's organizations, employees, and school girls. Changes have also been fostered by the international peace-building and aid agencies. Although the realization of female ambitions seems to be constrained by various institutional and economic factors, Liberia may harbour a unique potential for sustainable shifts in gender roles. However, the extent and sustainability of the apparent changes is still hard to assess. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

155 Sawyer, Amos
Emerging patterns in Liberia's post-conflict politics: observations from the 2005 elections / Amos Sawyer - In: *African Affairs:* (2008), vol. 107, no. 427, p. 177-199 : graf., tab.

The 2005 elections were the first Liberian elections in over a century in which the political environment was controlled neither by the settler oligarchy nor, latterly, by the dictators Samuel Doe and Charles Taylor. Observers feared that the postconflict environment was not conducive to holding elections and that a serious programme of reconciliation and constitutional reform should have preceded them. Nevertheless, elections were conducted with some degree of success, providing an opportunity to identify some emerging patterns in postconflict Liberian politics. The article first outlines

the nature of the transitional government and the incentives that drove voters to seek its replacement through elections. Then it discusses the political parties registered and the presidential candidates, alliances formed (Heritage Movement, 50-50 Movement, the populist Weah movement, the Christian fundamentalist movement) and political tendencies of these broad groupings (prearranged patterns of alternation or forms of regional allocation of positions, consolidating an ethnic base, rewarding outstanding service, financial incentives). Finally, the article assesses some of the new or hitherto dormant institutions and processes that are likely to play a significant role in shaping Liberia's political order in the twenty-first century. A version of the article was presented at a conference on 'Designing Constitutional Arrangements for Democratic Governance in Africa: challenges and possibilities', held at the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Indiana University, 30-31 March 2006 and at a subsequent colloquium. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

MALI

156 Arnoldi, Mary Jo
Bamako, Mali: monuments and modernity in the urban imagination / Mary Jo Arnoldi - In: *Africa Today:* (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 3-24 : foto's, krt.

Between 1995 and 2002 more than forty commemorative monuments were built in Bamako, the capital city of Mali. Their number, scale, presence, and placement make them striking additions to the city's built environment. The monument project is associated with the presidency of Alpha Oumar Konaré, an archaeologist and historian. As public sculptures, the monuments are designed to represent a particular vision of good government, patriotism, and citizenship. They are intended to be national 'lieux de memoire', wherein citizens, especially young people, can engage in the performance of a shared history and national purpose. This study takes the capital and its built environment as the primary site for analysis. It considers the role that the city has played in constructing a Malian modernity, and looks at how public monuments contribute to an image of this modernity. It examines messages encoded in the monuments and the ways that these messages are tailored for Malian youth. Finally, it identifies how these monuments have become inserted into the field of commercial and popular images of a Malian modernity that circulate within the city and the nation, and increasingly within a global arena. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

157 Ba, Douada

Le droit à un procès équitable et impartial à l'épreuve de la justice de paix à compétence étendue au Mali / par Douada Ba - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 861, p. 516-521.

Le présent article concerne la loi du 5 avril 1988 au Mali portant réorganisation judiciaire. Il s'interroge sur l'article 9 de cette loi, qui définit la compétence des tribunaux de première instance à la justice de paix à compétence étendue. Au Mali, le juge de paix à compétence étendue est un magistrat professionnel, qui assure à la fois les fonctions de juge du siège, de procureur et de juge d'instruction. C'est le même magistrat qui instruit, requiert la peine et prononce le jugement. Ce fait constitue une concentration du pouvoir entre les mains d'une seule personne. Au regard de la distinction traditionnelle des organes de poursuite et de jugement, il apparaît que le droit à un procès équitable et impartial ne trouve pas son application effective dans la justice de paix à compétence étendue (1e partie de l'article), et que, pour ce faire, la garantie de ce droit fondamental requiert la séparation des organes de poursuites et de jugement dans cette juridiction (2e partie). Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

158 Education

Education in the Mande world / guest ed. Dinie Bouwman, Anneke Breedveld. - Madison, WI : University of Wisconsin, African Studies Program, 2006. - 182 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Mande studies ; no. 8) - Bijdragen in het Engels en Frans. - Met noten.

This special issues describes different forms of education in contemporary Mali, from traditional Islamic education to modern Arabic education, French-language public education, informal education, and education through apprenticeships. Contributions: Introduction (Dinie Bouwman and Anneke Breedveld); 'Sotrama parantikè'; l'apprenti-chauffeur et son monde du travail (Kirstin Tounkara); Oral transmission to younger generations during ceremonial preparations: the case of the 2004 'Kamabolon ti' (Simon Toulou); L'enseignement islamique traditionnel de niveau avancé: cursus, pédagogie, implications culturelles et perspectives comparatives (Tal Tamari); Modern Arabic education in Mali: the 'madrasas' and corresponding higher Arabic education (Dinie Bouwman); The introduction of the national languages into the educational system of Mali: objectives and consequences of the reform (Ingse Skattum); La classe école: une proposition radicale pour l'éducation au Mali (Gérard Dumestre); The rejection of formal education in the 5th Region of Mali (Anneke Breedveld); "Why do the bench?": education as modernity and estrangement (Sten Hagberg). [ASC Leiden abstract]

159 Magee, Carol

Spatial stories: photographic practices and urban belonging / Carol Magee - In: *Africa Today:* (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 109-129 : foto's.

Photographs can reflect the excitement, calm, vitality, decay, alienation, and intimacy of urban environments, yet they not only record the city, they create it. To demonstrate this point, the author analyses photographs by Alioune Bâ, a Malian, and Zwelethu Mthethwa, a South African. These images, though void of human beings, address the urban realities of movement, migration, and labour. The author frames this analysis with the spatial theorizing of Michel de Certeau, who posited that individuals' everyday practices (such as photographing) are significant for understanding the invention of spaces (such as cities and the meanings they embody). Ultimately, she argues, the city as the content of these photographs intersects with the city as a context for them, creating a sense of place and engendering a discourse of belonging. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

160 Razy, Élodie

Les sens contraires de la migration : la circulation des jeunes filles d'origine soninké entre la France et le Mali / Élodie Razy - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2007), t. 77, fasc. 2, p. 19-43.

L'étude de parcours migratoires familiaux et individuels permet d'explorer une forme particulière de mobilité, la mobilité intrafamiliale d'enfants et d'adolescents entre la France et le Mali. Il s'agit ici plus d'une circulation que d'un flux migratoire à sens unique depuis l'Afrique. Les étapes du processus sont analysées en termes de modelage identitaire des fillettes et des jeunes filles en examinant les enjeux de l'éducation, de l'excision et de l'alliance. Plus globalement, il s'agit de saisir les logiques parentales et familiales qui sont sous-tendues par le paiement de la "dette migratoire" - une forme de "dette communautaire". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITANIA

161 Dahou, Tarik

L'autochtonie dans les aires marines protégées : terrain de conflit en Mauritanie et au Sénégal / Tarik Dahou et Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 108, p. 173-190 : krt.

En 1992, la Convention sur la diversité biologique a garanti les droits des populations autochtones sur la nature. Dans les aires marines protégées (AMP) ouest-africaines, l'approche conservatoire tend à encourager des formes autochtones de régulation de l'accès aux territoires et aux ressources. Si l'autochtonie s'est imposée comme un référent global, elle n'en soulève pas moins un certain nombre d'ambiguïtés que révèlent ici les exemples de deux AMP, le Parc national du banc d'Arguin en Mauritanie et la Réserve de biosphère du delta du Saloum au Sénégal. L'autochtonie serait-elle davantage un produit du capitalisme global contemporain qu'une résistance à la modernité marchande? Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 224) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

162 Hamady, Omar Ould Dedde Ould

La réforme constitutionnelle mauritanienne du 25 juin 2006: portée et limites / par Omar Ould Dedde Ould Hamady - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2007), année 61, no. 3, p. 356-409.

Il est à craindre que le processus démocratique entamé en 1991 en Mauritanie en soit aujourd'hui réduit à un simple ravalement de façade, le pays ayant renoué avec les coups d'État et les révolutions de palais. Le Conseil militaire pour la justice et la démocratie (CMJD) s'est emparé du pouvoir dans un coup d'État pacifique le 3 août 2005. Ce conseil s'est engagé à ne garder le pouvoir que temporairement pour assurer la préparation et la mise en place de véritables institutions démocratiques. La réforme constitutionnelle a été adoptée lors du référendum du 25 juin 2006. Le premier volet de la réforme tend à instaurer un mécanisme durable d'alternance démocratique au pouvoir (première partie) alors que le second, lui, est lié à la perspective de l'instauration d'un État de droit en ce qu'il entend organiser le statut des lois d'exception sous le nouvel ordre constitutionnel (deuxième partie). Deux facteurs en particulier risquent de constituer des obstacles au fonctionnement démocratique des institutions: l'hégémonie présidentielle consacrée par la Constitution, et l'ambiguïté entretenue autour du statut des forces armées nationales. Demeure le problème d'assurer l'apurement de l'ordre juridique mauritanien du fait de l'existence de lois ultérieures à la Constitution qui n'ont pas été contrôlées par le juge constitutionnel, aussi bien que des lois antérieures à 1991 mais bénéficiant d'une "postconstitutionnalisation". Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

163 Lesourd, Céline

"Capital beauté" : de quelques riches femmes maures / Céline Lesourd - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 107, p. 62-80.

"Être belle" en pays maure, c'est faire le prestige de son groupe. Mais un charmant sourire, une gestuelle en dentelle, un embonpoint volubile et la réplique coquette peuvent également fournir à quelques femmes l'occasion de se distinguer et d'accéder aux moyens de leurs ambitions. La beauté peut conduire à un beau mariage, avec un homme riche ou de bonne tente, ou à des relations plus brèves mais lucratives. En convertissant ainsi leur capital beauté en capital relationnel et financier, certaines femmes sont devenues de grandes commerçantes, des Dames évoluant dans les sphères politico-commerciales. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 221) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGER

164 Deycard, Frédéric
Le Niger entre deux feux : la nouvelle rébellion touarègue face à Niamey / Frédéric Deycard - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 108, p. 127-144.

Après les élections de 1999, le Niger croyait être entré dans une période de stabilité politique. Mais la mauvaise gestion des anciens rebelles après les accords de paix qui avaient mis fin au précédent conflit et les fragilités de la démocratie nigérienne ont conduit à une nouvelle rébellion touarègue. Le mouvement d'aujourd'hui s'appuie sur la frustration des anciens combattants et sur les faiblesses de l'armée pour contrôler le nord du pays. Alors que de nouveaux enjeux économiques et écologiques apparaissent, la crispation autoritaire du président Tandja ainsi que l'instrumentalisation des acteurs étrangers par les deux parties au conflit accentuent les risques d'embrasement. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 224) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

165 Issa Daouda, Abdoul Aziz
L'étude onomastique comme pré-texte à la lecture du roman nigérien de langue française / Abdoul Aziz Issa Daouda - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 45-61.

Dans la production romanesque nigérienne, l'utilisation des noms de terroir participe d'une sorte de réalisme de la "couleur locale", qui établit un lien intime entre l'univers romanesque et les réalités sociales et culturelles vécues par les lecteurs. Cette étude sur les noms de personne dans les romans écrits en langue française au Niger entre les décennies 1970 et 1980 s'intéresse au cadre conceptuel et aux règles qui le régissent et qui constituent un espace communicationnel lisible par les lecteurs nigériens, l'onomastique traditionnelle apparaissant comme un discours socialement codé; elle répertorie ensuite les différentes exploitations qu'en font les écrivains, et signale

quelques fonctions littéraires remplies dans ce corpus, telles qu'elles apparaissent dans l'univers romanesque nigérien. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGERIA

166 Adeboye, Olufunke

"Iku ya j'esin" : politically motivated suicide, social honor, and chieftaincy politics in early colonial Ibadan / Olufunke Adeboye - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2007), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 189-225.

Politically motivated suicide was a common occurrence in early colonial Ibadan (Nigeria). This paper argues that the desire to preserve personal and family honour in the face of impending ignominy was a major factor that moved public figures to commit suicide, and colonial rule could not immediately sweep aside the ideals of heroic honour associated with militarism. What forces 'institutionalized' politically motivated suicide in Yorubaland? What circumstances were considered ignominious at different periods of Ibadan history? What did it mean to have honour in death? Did such suicides have any cleansing effect on society? The author first examines relevant theories of honour and of suicide to see what light these could shed on the Yoruba/Ibadan cases discussed in the paper. The next two sections examine the idea and practice of suicide in Old Oyo and in 19th-century Ibadan respectively, in order to accentuate the changes and continuities that presaged the colonial period. This is followed by a presentation of the suicide cases of three principal chiefs - 'Baale' Dada Opadere (1907), 'Baale' Irefin (1915) and 'Balogun' Ola (1917). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [ASC Leiden abstract]

167 Adigbuo, Richard

Beyond IR theories : the case for national role conceptions / Richard Adigbuo - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 83-97.

There is no doubt that the theories of International Relations (IR) were developed primarily in response to Eurocentric interests. Until the end of the Cold War, Western analysts configured international politics from the lenses of what happened in Europe. The belief was that studying the Western experience is empirically sufficient to establish generalizations that are applicable to the Third World and in particular African countries. This means the mainstream IR theories - Realism, Liberal-idealism, Marxism, and lately Constructivism - have little to tell us about 80 percent of the world's population contained in about 140 States. This study explains the utility of national role conceptions as a more promising analytical tool in the study of foreign policy. It specifically uses role analysis to

examine Nigeria's quest for a decolonized Southern Africa from 1975 to 1990, through a case study of Namibia. Nigeria's foreign policy is seen to conform to the policymakers' national role conceptions. These included that of active independent agent, defender of the faith, developer, regional protector and, in the case of Namibia, liberation supporter. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

168 Ajala, Aderemi Suleiman

Knowledge, attitude and the practice of traditional bone-setting among the residents of Ibadan, Nigeria / Aderemi Suleiman Ajala and Aderemi Suleiman Ajala - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology:* (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 123-141 : krt.

The practice of traditional bonesetting is a branch of traditional medicine, which is fast gaining recognition not only in Ibadan city, but also in Nigeria as a whole. Despite the increasing popularity of this branch of traditional medicine, particularly in urban centres in Nigeria, Western health institutions undermine its potency. This study assesses the knowledge and attitude of people in Ibadan city towards traditional bonesetting with a view to ascertaining if the practice can be regarded as an alternative therapy. For this purpose, 237 respondents were involved in the research. The results show that Ijaw, Yoruba and Hausa/Fulani people practise traditional bonesetting more than any other ethnic groups in Ibadan. People believe in the potency of the traditional bonesetting more than Western orthopaedics because it is affordable, accessible and accommodating to patients. It is further established that there is a need to integrate the traditional bonesetting into Western orthopaedic practice for the development of a sustainable health care system in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

169 Bach, Daniel C.

Nigeria's 'manifest destiny' in West Africa : dominance without power / Daniel C. Bach - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 301-321.

Ever since independence, messianic references to a natural Nigerian leadership in the affairs of the African continent have been ingrained in the conduct of Nigeria's foreign policy. Internationally, Nigeria's endowments of human and natural resources, deeply asymmetrical interactions with neighbouring States and the active engagement of successive regimes in the affairs of the continent have called for the country's treatment as a regional power and a pivotal State for West Africa. However, Nigeria's 'manifest destiny' remains more about influence than power. The country's unsteady projection of structural or relational power contrasts with the deep regional imprint left by trans-frontier networks that focus on Nigeria but operate independently of territorial affiliations. The

related regionalization process exacerbates the fluidity and fragility of regionbuilding as much as problems of Statehood and governance within Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

170 Haynes, Jonathan

Nollywood in Lagos, Lagos in Nollywood films / Jonathan Haynes - In: *Africa Today:* (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 131-150 : foto's.

Nollywood, the Lagos-based Nigerian film industry, has become the third-largest film industry in the world, and it is by far the most powerful purveyor of an image of Nigeria to domestic and foreign populations. It consists of many small producers working with tiny amounts of capital; it therefore has not been able to build its own spaces - studios, theatres, office complexes - and remains nearly invisible in the Lagos cityscape, apart from film posters and the films themselves, displayed for sale as cassettes or video compact discs. Material constraints and the small screens for which the films are designed shape the images of Lagos that appear in them. Nigerian videos differ markedly from typical African celluloid films, both in their "film language" and in their handling of the city. They present Lagos as a turbulent and dangerous landscape, where class divisions are extreme but permeable, and enormous wealth does not buy insulation from chaos and misery. They show supernatural forces permeating all social levels, particularly the wealthiest. A shared realism, born of location shooting and common strategies for imaging the desires and fears of the audience, creates a considerable coherence in the representation of Lagos, despite the size and variety of the city and the industry. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

171 History

History of the Urhobo people of Niger Delta / ed. by Peter P. Ekeh. - Lagos : Urhobo Historical Society, cop. 2007. - XII, 710 p. : ill., krt. ; 28 cm. - (Monograph ; 3) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-978-07-7288-8

For many centuries the Urhobo people and their near neighbours, the Isoko, have occupied a large part of the West Niger Delta in Nigeria. At some time the Urhobo migrated from Benin to the relatively inhospitable delta region in search of refuge. In the delta they faced severe challenges from the geographical circumstances and in the course of time they segmented into twenty-two cultural units in their efforts to overcome their difficulties. This book, sponsored by the Urhobo Historical Society, aims to eradicate some of the hard-and-fast ideas imposed by British imperialists and restore the

Urhobo to what is regarded as their proper status. After three introductory essays by Peter P. Ekeh, Whitney P. Foster, and Onigu Otite, it is divided into eight sections. The first examines the beginnings of British colonial rule in Urhoboland and contains essays by T.E.A. Salubi on the establishment of British administration and on the origins of Sapele Township, as well as a compilation of British trade and protection treaties with Urhobo communities (1880s-1890s) by Peter P. Ekeh. The second section discusses the advent of Christianity in Urhoboland (essays by Samuel U. Erivwo, Imo Otite, M.Y. Nabofa). The third section contains essays on colonialism and the scramble for Urhobo lands (Peter P. Ekeh, Onoawarie Edevbie, Akindele Aiyetan, a judgement of the Supreme Court of Nigeria delivered by Atanda Fatayi-Williams in a case of land claims on 8 October 1976 and another by J. Jackson of the High Court of the Warri Judicial Division on 5 May 1942). The fourth section is devoted to the Urhobo Progress Union and its quest for education and development (essays by T.E.A. Salubi, Oboro Ikime on Chief Mukoro Mowoe, 1890-1948, David A. Okpako, Peter P. Ekeh). The fifth section looks at Urhobo and its ethnic neighbours (essays by P.C. Lloyd on ethnicity in Warri Town in the mid-1950s, Obaro Ikime on Isoko-Urhobo relations, F. (Frank) M.A. Ukoli, Ajovi Scott-Emuakpor, Jackson Omene). Section six examines modern Urhobo migrations and the Urhobo diaspora (Onigu Otite, Uyilawa Usuanlele). The next topic to be addressed is oil exploration and its vicissitudes (Terisa E. Turner, Bright U. Ekuerhare, A.B.M. Egborge, and a compilation of petroleum fire disasters in Urhoboland 1998-2000 by Peter P. Ekeh). The last section contains fragments of Urhobo history (David O. Dafinone, Moses Taiga, Samuel U. Erivwo, Omafume F. Onoge, Onigu Otite, Peter P. Ekeh, F.M.A. Ukoli, D.A. Obiomah, and a number of disquisitions on obituaries as a source of history). [ASC Leiden abstract]

172 Imam, Ibrahim

Neurological manifestations of HIV infection in Nigerians / Ibrahim Imam - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 187-192.

Nervous system complications commonly accompany HIV infection and are associated with significant morbidity and mortality. HIV incidence has been progressively increasing in Nigeria, yet the neurological manifestations of the disease have not been systematically studied in Nigerians. This study describes the nature and frequency of neurological manifestations associated with HIV infection in a sample of 202 Nigerians. It is a prospective study of patients with documented HIV infection who attended a referral centre clinic in Abuja in 2003. A personal history, general and neurological examinations, and other relevant medical investigations were carried out for all subjects. A mini mental-state exam was carried out with those willing to cooperate. In all, 89 patients (44

percent) were diagnosed with at least one neurological disorder. Herpes zoster and cognitive impairment were the most frequent, each present in 12,3 percent of the study group. Peripheral neuropathy and facial palsy were also present, in 10,4 percent and 3,9 percent of subjects, respectively. Brain mass lesions, seizure disorder, cryptococcal meningitis, cord compression syndrome, and trigeminal neuralgia were also documented. There was no significant difference demographically between subjects with or without neurological impairment. Future studies in this area should utilize nerve conduction studies and more detailed testing of cognitive function to further characterize the neurological manifestations of HIV infection. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

173 Immerwahr, Daniel

The politics of architecture and urbanism in postcolonial Lagos, 1960-1986 / Daniel Immerwahr - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 165-186.

After independence, the Nigerian government faced a number of choices about how to manage its urban environment, particularly in Lagos, Nigeria's capital. By favouring a programme of tropical modernist architecture for its prestige buildings in Lagos and British New Town style for its housing estates there, the government sought to demonstrate both its independence from European culture and its ability to perform the functions of a modern State. And yet, Lagos was not made over as the government and architectural elites hoped as informal trading, illegal housing, and, eventually, a rising crime wave made it clear that Lagos could not be controlled from the top neither by reform and provision nor by authoritarian disciplinary tactics. The Nigerian government's retreat to Abuja and its abandonment of Lagos mark the failures of urban policymaking in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

174 Jockers, Heinz

Demokratie in Nigeria? : kein Fortschritt nirgends / Heinz Jockers, Ralph-Michael Peters, Eckart Rohde - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 335-350.

Die nigerianischen Präsidentschafts-, Parlaments- und Gouverneurswahlen vom April 2007 waren geprägt durch massive Wahlfälschungen, Intransparenz und eine chaotische Organisation. Die Wahlkommission 'Independent Electoral Commission of Nigeria' (INEC) fungierte weitgehend als verlängerter Arm des scheidenden Präsidenten Olusegun Obasanjo und konnte nicht als 'unabhängig' gelten. Der neue Staatspräsident, Umaru Yar'Adua, offiziell mit rund 70 Prozent ins Amt 'gewählt', gilt somit gemäss internationalen Standards für demokratische Wahlen nicht als demokratisch legitimiert. Gleiches gilt für die Mehrheiten seiner Regierungspartei 'People's Democratic Party'

(PDP) in den beiden Häusern der Nationalversammlung und in den Bundesstaaten, wo sie 28 der 36 Gouverneure stellt. Die Wahlen 2007 mit den Eingriffen der Exekutive in den Wahlkampf und den schweren Manipulationen an den Wahltagen bestätigten die 2005 von L. Diamond vorgeschlagene Klassifizierung Nigerias als 'electoral authoritarian'. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

175 Language

Language in African urban contexts : a contribution to the study of indirect globalisation / ed. by Gudrun Miehe, Jonathan Owens and Manfred von Roncador. - Münster : LIT Verlag, cop. 2007. - VI, 384 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 0938-7285 ; 31) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 3-8258-0388-0 Pbk : EUR 39.90, sfr 61.90

This volume is the fruit of the Bayreuth University SFB (Humanities Collaborative Research Centre 560) research programme "Effects of Globalization Processes on the Vitality of Languages in West African Cities". The essays look at two cities with differing historical and colonial backgrounds: Maiduguri in northeastern Nigeria and Banfora in southwestern Burkino Faso. The introduction, which sets out the goals of the programme, is by Gudrun Miehe, Jonathan Owens and Manfred von Roncador. In the first section on Nigeria Jonathan Owens introduces Maiduguri and sets out its linguistic history. Initially it was Kanuri speaking (Kanuri is a Nilo-Saharan language) but this picture has since been changed by migration, especially of Arabic- and Hausa-speaking people. The five essays in this section are: Intra-language variation in a complex linguistic situation (Jonathan Owens); L2 speakers, koineization and the spread of language norms: Hausa in Maiduguri, Nigeria (Michael Bross); Ethnicity or language loyalty: the case of Shuwa Arabs in Maiduguri (Jidda Hassan Jumaa and Bamidele Rotimi Badejo); Loanwords in Kanuri newspapers: a descriptive analysis (Sheriff Abdullahi); and Kanuri orthography: is there a standard in schools? (Eva Rothmaler). The second part on Banfora in Burkina Faso, originally populated largely by three groups, the Karaboro, the Gouin and Turka, is composed of: Les recherches au Burkino Faso: remarques introductives (Gudrun Miehe); La ville de Banfora et la région (Klaudia Dombrowsky-Hahn); La dynamique des langues à Banfora: résultats d'une equête par questionnaire (Gabriele Slezak); Le kar (ou karaboro de l'est, Karaboro Eastern) à Banfora (Klaudia Dombrowsky-Hahn); Le cerma (aussi 'gouin') à Banfora (Gudrun Miehe); Mooré (Moore, the language of the largest population group in Burkina Faso, the Moose) en diaspora: le cas du mooré à Banfora (Manfred von Roncador); Le yaadré [a dialect of Mooré] dans la ville de Ouagadougou (Pierre Malgoubri); and Comportements

langagiers et représentations linguistiques en milieu plurilingue: le cas de la communauté lyèlé (Lyèla) à Ouagadougou (André Batiana). [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Mabura, Lily G.N.

Breaking Gods: an African postcolonial Gothic reading of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's 'Purple Hibiscus' and 'Half of a Yellow Sun' / Lily G.N. Mabura - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 203-222.

Gothic as a literary term emerged in the late 18th century. Gothic fiction is imbued with "a nostalgic relish for a lost era of romance and adventure". Stock features of the genre include a castle setting that is sometimes surrounded by wild and desolate landscapes, apparitions, curses and other notions of evil, an atmosphere of overwrought emotions, fear, and doom precipitated by various notions of evil, and women in distress. This article examines Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's 'Purple Hibiscus' (2003) and 'Half of a Yellow Sun' (2006) through an "African Postcolonial Gothic" lens. It begins by tracing the historiography and manifestations of Gothic attributes in precolonial and colonial Africa as exemplified in novels such as Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart' (1959), Mongo Beti's 'Poor Christ of Bomba' (1971), and Bessie Head's 'A Question of Power' (1974). It then discusses 'Half of a Yellow Sun', which explores postindependence ethnic strife in Nigeria, particularly the Biafra War, and situates it as the historical precedent of the contemporary haunted setting in 'Purple Hibiscus'. Adichie, the author argues, participates in an ongoing reinvention and complication of Gothic topography in African literature. She teases out the peculiarities of the genre on the continent; dissects fraught African psyches; and engages in a Gothic-like reclamation of her Igbo heritage, including Igbo-Ukwu art, language, and religion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

177 Mines

The mines of his mind : critical reflections on the works of Tayo Olafioye / ed. by Beth L. Virtanen and Sola Owonibi. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2008. - XII, 273 p. : foto's, tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-592-21549-1 pbk. : £18.99

The poet Tayo Peter Olafioye is a notable figure in Nigerian literature. He was born in Ibgotako in Okitipupa division of Ondo State. After obtaining his BA in Lagos, he pursued further studies in the United States, where he was to remain for thirty years. He is now Head of the Department of English Studies and Mass Communication, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State. This volume contains a number of critical essays examing aspects of his works such as 'The Parliament of Idiots' and 'A Carnival

of Looters', 'Tomorrow Left Us Today', 'A Stroke of Hope', and 'My Heart Swims in the Tears of Happiness'. Among the topics tackled are the domestication of Nigerian English and social criticism. The contributors are: Funso Akere, Henri Oripeloye, M.O. Ayola, Uriel Okunrinmeta, Busuyi Mekusi, Oluchi J. Igili, Sola Owonibi, J.O.J. Nwachukwu-Agbada, Stanley Adelodun Oriola, Adeyemi Adegoju, Segun Aminu, Beth L. Virtanen, Elfrida Sadoh, Oye Alonge and Olumide Ogundipe. The book concludes with an interview with Tayo Olafioye, conducted by Mike Aliu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

178 Nwosu, Maik

Christopher Okigbo and the postcolonial market of memories / Maik Nwosu - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 4, p. 70-86.

The association of Christopher Okigbo's poetry with Anglo-American modernist poetics has often attracted two main types of evaluation: the failure of ideology and Eurocentrism. But Okigbo demonstrates literary dexterity in the manner in which the deep structure of his poetry troubles the historical overvaluation of the white sign and the devaluation of the black sign manifest in the colonial market of memories between Europe and Africa. Historical dialogism or a postcolonial market of memories, involving the invocation of both the local and the foreign, the specific and the universal, is a strategic feature of Okigbo's poetry. He ultimately creates a third signifying field via a conjunction of two signifying systems, the native and the colonial, into a new state of consciousness rooted in a traditional African mythic code. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

179 Ojini, Frank I.

Socio-demographic and clinical features of HIV-positive outpatients at a clinic in south-west Nigeria / Frank I. Ojini and Adenike Coker - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 139-145 : tab.

Despite the increasing prevalence of HIV in Nigeria, there is scarce knowledge about the spectrum of HIV-related diseases in the country. This paper documents the profile of outpatients seen at the HIV clinic of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), between January 2005 and January 2006. The sociodemographic data and clinical features of the patients were documented and their HIV status was determined using dual enzyme immunoassays; a series of other tests included a CD4 cell count. In all, 240 males and 345 females were included, giving a male to female ratio of 1:1.4. Mean age of the participants overall was 35.9 years (SD = 9.1 years); male patients had a significantly higher mean age than female patients (39.2 vs 35.9 years). Traders

comprised the largest occupational group and appear to be a group at high risk of exposure to HIV who may therefore require targeted interventions. Heterosexual intercourse was the presumed mode of exposure to HIV in over 90 percent of cases. The majority of outpatients had advanced immunosuppression at presentation, with fever, weight loss, diarrhoea and skin lesions being the most common presenting events. Pulmonary tuberculosis was the most frequent AIDS indicator condition. Females had a significantly higher mean CD4 count at presentation than did males. Apart from the apparent predominance of traders and the relatively high proportion of patients with dermatitis, the profile of LUTH HIV/AIDS patients is similar to what has been reported from other centres in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

180 Okafor, Chinyere G.

Global encounters: 'Barbie' in Nigerian Agbogho-mmuo mask context / Chinyere G. Okafor - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 37-54 : foto's.

This article discusses the American Barbie doll image as a representation of globalized beauty that impinges on Nigerian standards of beauty exemplified here by the Agbogho-mmuo mask of the Igbo ethnic group. Although Barbie is a corporate product whereas the Igbo mask is sacred, the difference is minimized by their mutual focus on representations of idealized beauty. The article deals with the encounter between two ideas of beauty represented by Barbie on the one hand and Agbogho-mmuo on the other. As part of the global image-making network, the Barbie image influences the dynamics of the perception of beauty in Nigeria and this adversely affects the health of women and contributes to the decline of indigenous Nigerian cosmetic usage, production and practices. The discussion of the variety of images represented by the range of Barbie doll imagery and the female mask aims to contribute to an understanding of the problems of Barbie's body dimensions and skin and hair colour for Nigerians with different skin colour and body expectations. The author argues that the odds seem to be against the Nigerian 'ideal' because of the country's weakened economic base as it encounters the globally empowered Barbie doll; she therefore argues for a strengthening of a Nigerian cultural base. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

181 Oloruntoba, Abayomi

Gender and research attainment in Nigerian agricultural universities / Abayomi Oloruntoba & Michael Tunde Ajayi - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa:* (2006), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 83-98 : tab.

The study uses data on the research outputs of 219 academics in three Nigerian agricultural universities to compare gender with research attainment. The findings show that research attainment is slightly higher for male academics than for female. Academic qualifications and rank are significantly associated with gender and, although there was no significant association between promotion time and gender, male academics have higher publishing rates in journals and proceedings of repute. A high correlation also exists between gender and age, length of service and representation in management. More male faculty members are employed at top management positions, while the majority of female faculty members occupy middle management and entry levels. A policy of gender mainstreaming that would ensure gender balance in recruitment, training and research opportunities could provide a passage through which females gain greater access to positions hitherto dominated by their male counterparts. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

182 Onuoha, Freedom

Poverty, pipeline vandalisation/explosion and human security : integrating disaster management into poverty reduction in Nigeria / Freedom Onuoha - In: *African Security Review:* (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 94-108 : fig., tab.

This paper interrogates the common official refrain to attribute vandalization-induced pipeline explosion to poverty in the country. It argues that although poverty has explanatory relevance in terms of the ubiquity of oil pipeline explosion, such attribution conceals more than it reveals: it clearly shows that the poor are the direct and hardest hit in oil pipeline explosion in Nigeria, but conceals the fact that rich vandalization barons are behind these threats to human security; it conceals the contradiction between the material circumstances of the victims and the sophisticated technology deployed in such nefarious acts. While it reveals the disempowerment of the poor to negotiate their survival outside the lure of fuel scooping, it conceals the power of the barons to easily negotiate their freedom from conviction. Also, it conceals the seeming contradiction of perceptions of security between the government officials and the poor citizens. The paper therefore argues that it is this prevalent situation that not only accounts for the frequency of pipeline vandalization, but provides reasons that government fails to pay compensation to victims of explosion or to evolve proactive disaster response strategies. Thus, it advocates the integration of a disaster management framework into government's overall effort of poverty reduction in the country. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

183 Osadolo, Sam

'Make una listen o...' : codeswitching as a means of accommodation among the Edo-speaking people of Nigeria / Sam Osadolo & Rosalie Finlayson - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 195-209 : krt., tab.

This article examines the language situation in the Edo state of Nigeria, with particular reference to how the people accommodate their interlocutors by adapting their speech through codeswitching. Examples gathered from empirical research are analysed and conclusions drawn regarding the reasons why and when the people, in particular the Binis, codeswitch to accommodate those with whom they speak. Like most of Nigeria, the Edo state has been greatly influenced by the English language and its culture. This article focuses on Edo-English and English-Edo, as well as Pidgin English-Edo and Edo-Pidgin English codeswitching patterns and the social motivations that underly these patterns. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

184 Perspectives

Perspectives on vigilantism in Nigeria / guest ed.: David Pratten. - [Edinburgh : Edinburgh U.P.], 2008. - 152 p. : fig., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Africa, ISSN 0001-9720 ; vol. 78, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

Since the return to democracy in 1999, Nigeria has witnessed a proliferation of vigilantism: vigilante groups have organized at a variety of levels, from lineage to ethnic group, in a variety of locations, from village ward to city street, and for a variety of reasons, from crime fighting to political lobbying. Vigilantism is ambiguously positioned, in the interstices between State and society, law and disorder, and legitimacy and illegitimacy. Two central axes of this ambiguity are explored here in the Nigerian context. The first concerns the way in which contemporary vigilantism in Nigeria has been at the forefront of contests over the authority of the State. As a "frontier phenomenon" vigilantism serves to define community and constituency. In patrolling the boundaries of ethnicity, religion, morality, youth and sex, vigilantes provide a lens for assessing ongoing reformulations of citizenship in terms of the politics of identity, gender and generation. This focus on community belonging intersects with the second axis, which concerns the social organization and localized meanings of vigilantism. In this respect, vigilante practices need to be related to cultural logics and social imperatives in a consideration of the intermeshing of sociality and security as a cultural discourse that permeates Nigerian society, and as both counterpoint and complement to the "police failure" thesis. Regionally, the articles provide a diverse range of perspectives. Two, by Murray Last and Fatima L. Adamu, examine northern, Islamic, Hausaphone contexts;

two, by Laurent Fourchard and Insa Nolte, reflect on southwestern Yoruba cases, Nolte specifically on Yoruba women in the Oodua People's Congress (OPC); Adam Higazi looks at the Plateau region; and David Pratten discusses the southern minority groups, in particular the Annang. [ASC Leiden abstract]

185 Powell, Andrea

Problematizing polygyny in the historical novels of Chinua Achebe: the role of the Western feminist scholar / Andrea Powell - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 166-184.

As a cultural system that still exists in three out of every four African communities, polygyny dehumanizes women in numerous ways. Polygyny, as represented in Chinua Achebe's historical novels and as it exists in the world, is, however, a multidimensional custom. How, then, can Western feminists respond to Achebe's portrayals of polygyny without projecting a "West is best" ideology onto our discourse and without further objectifying and silencing the real women involved in polygynous relationships? Drawing on the theoretical frameworks of bell hooks and others, this article contends that Western feminists can, and should, think and speak about polygyny. The Western feminist agenda must recognize that despite its benefits, polygyny is intrinsically destructive to women's autonomy. One way that we can move toward this goal is by drawing attention to literary representations of polygyny, like Achebe's, that obscure the immediate problems and cultural legacies that result from this system of marriage. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

186 Raji-Oyelade, Aderemi

Notes towards the bibliography of Nigerian women's poetry (1985-2006) / Aderemi Raji-Oyelade - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 198-202.

The author presents a list over over 50 works that have been published in the past two decades by Nigerian women poets. This 'album of Nigerian female poetry' draws attention to the progressive symbolism of the erasures of silence and self-effacement, a significant gesture towrads a new textual means of self-representation. There have been two major periods during which clusters of poetry collections were published: 1985-1988, and 1993-2006. The 1980s witnessed the publication of seven collections by female poets. H. Garuba's anthology of new Nigerian poetry (1988) functioned as a literary watershed, introducing new names onto the national literary scene. The second track of Nigerian women's poetry became noticeable in the early 1990s, which saw the

publication of collections by a new generation of Nigerian women authors. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

187 Rea, Will

On staging performance: the masquerade festival of Ìkòlé Èkìtì / Will Rea - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 95-111.

This paper examines the ways in which the official performance of a masquerade festival in an Ekiti Yoruba town in Nigeria depends upon the action of participants taking place away from the performances that the public witnesses. In the Ekiti Yoruba town of Ikole the biannual masquerade festival is one of the most dramatic ritual events within the town. The paper examines the way that the formal presentations of masquerade within the official ritual period are underpinned by the contestations that take place behind the scenes of the festival, which in turn rely upon the differing identities that are established in the performance of differing masquerade types. Thus the paper generates a 'backstage'/'frontstage' approach to the festival and in so doing it places the performance of the participant observer within the analysis, arguing that this, within the conditions of the festival, is as much a performance as any other part of the performances called upon during the festival. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

188 Rethinking

Rethinking security in Nigeria : conceptual issues in the quest for social order and national integration / ed. by Dapo Adelugba & Philip Ogo Ujomu. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2008. - X, 162 p. ; 24 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr.
ISBN 2-86978-211-X

The contributors to this collective volume about an alternate conceptual and methodological framework for rethinking national security in Nigeria are drawn from a wide range of disciplines, not usually associated with such matters, including Theatre Arts (Adelugba), European Studies (Adebayo, Amanor-Boadu), Philosophy (Omolola Adadevoh, Ujomu), and African Studies (Oladiran). Their aim is to try to understand the human ability to consider new possibilities in re-examining national security from the point of view of cosmological, conceptual, ethical and aesthetic dimensions. Contents: Introduction: a preface to the understanding of the aesthetic and ethical imperatives for viable national security in the post-colonial African State (Dapo Adelugba); The bounds of security theorising: envisioning discursive inputs for the rectification of a post-colonial situation (Philip Ogo Ujomu); An aesthetic theorising of the challenge of national security in the post-colonial context (Philip Ogo Ujomu and Dapo Adelugba); Rethinking

traditional security in Africa: the reconstruction of the cosmological foundations of security (Dapo Adelugba, Philip Ogo Ujomu and Felix Amanor-Boadu); Cultural dimensions of the national security problem (Olusegun Oladiran and Irene Omolola Adadevoh); Gender dimensions of the national security and human security problematic: core theoretical, conceptual and historical issues (Irene Omolola Adadevoh); Rethinking ethical security in the light of European institutional security and integration strategies: the quest for methodological convergence (Aduke G. Adebayo, Philip Ogo Ujomu, Dapo Adelugba and Irene Omolola Adadevoh). [ASC Leiden abstract]

189 Taiwo, L.O.

Democracy, courts and the rule of law in Nigeria: problems and prospects / L.O. Taiwo - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 270-293.

This paper examines the existence of, and the extent to which democracy and the rule of law have been accepted as political imperatives in Nigeria. The first part focuses on the definitions of democracy and the rule of law. Part 2 examines the role of an independent and virile judiciary in the sustenance of democratic virtues. Part 3 addresses the necessity to have unalloyed respect for court Orders without which the institution of democracy cannot be properly run. Observance of due process as an attitudinal attribute of constitutional democracy is discussed in part 4. Part 5 is devoted to illustrating how delay in the justice delivery system constitutes a debasement to democracy and the rule of law in Nigeria, while the final part is the conclusion, which underlines Nigerians' preference for democracy as a form of government but which unfortunately has been trivialized by the covert and overt actions of Nigeria's political leadership. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

190 Ugochukwu, Françoise

La littérature nigériane en traduction française et son impact / Françoise Ugochukwu - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 151-171.

Le présent article passe en revue la littérature nigériane d'expression anglaise traduite en français. Si l'on excepte la parution de "L'ivrogne dans la brousse" ("The palm-wine drinkard" de Tutuola) par Raymond Queneau en 1953, deux écrivains seulement, Achebe et Soyinka, seront traduits jusqu'en 1978, et continueront par la suite de dominer le marché, tandis que Ekwensi, Nwankwo, Okara et Osofisan ne paraîtront qu'avec beaucoup de retard. L'attribution de prix littéraires a un impact sur les traductions et la présentation des œuvres auprès du public français. Dix des ouvrages de Soyinka ont été traduits dans les trois ans qui ont suivi l'attribution du prix Nobel de

littérature à cet auteur yoruba en 1986, alors qu'on n'en avait traduit que six au cours des dix-huit années précédentes. Okri, lauréat du prix Booker en 1991, a vu aussitôt les traducteurs s'intéresser à ses romans. L'exécution de Saro-Wiwa en 1995 a entraîné dès l'année suivante la traduction de plusieurs de ses ouvrages, en particulier de "Sozaboy", et de son journal de détention. Au niveau universitaire, on constate aussi l'impact des traductions sur la recherche. Globalement, la littérature nigériane est relativement bien connue des universités et instituts de recherche français; elle reflète la prépondérance du sud du Nigeria - des ethnies igbo et yoruba - dans la littérature de ce pays (respectivement dans le roman, et dans le théâtre et la poésie d'autre part). Mais la production littéraire nigériane en langues nationales n'a pas fait l'objet de thèses françaises (sauf une de 1986 sur Fagunwa). Le domaine de la traduction et de l'étude des œuvres en langues africaines reste en grande partie inexploré, malgré leur grand nombre. La présente étude comporte une bibliographie de la littérature nigériane disponible en français. Ann., bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SENEGAL

191 Azodo, Ada Uzoamaka

Emerging perspectives on Aminata Sow Fall : the real and the imaginary in her novels / ed. by Ada Uzoamaka Azodo. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2007. - XII, 319 p. : foto's. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 303-307. - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 1-592-21556-4

This volume of essays on the emerging perspectives on Aminata Sow Fall (Senegal) anthologizes present knowledge about the writer and her creative works and the critical reception of these works. The introduction by Ada Uzoamaka Azodo gives an overview of the writer's background, ideas, and literary and critical works, and the essays included in this volume. The first part of the book contains contributions on the real in the novels of Aminata Sow Fall: Re-valuing traditional patrimony (Lucy M. Schwartz); Aminata Sow Fall et la cause féminine (Kahiudi Claver Mabana); Les clés du projet humaniste: une question de dignité (Jeanne-Sarah de Larquier); When the subaltern speaks: a new historiography (Mame Selbée Diouf Ndiaye); Building community through the exchange ritual (Marco D. Roman); Engagement et nature du réalisme chez Aminata Sow Fall (Léa Kalaora). In the second part of the book, The imaginary in the novels of Aminata Sow Fall, Ada Uzoamaka Azodo explores the author's long search for the African soul, discussing each of the writer's novels individually. The third part contains an interview

with Aminata Sow Fall which was conducted for publication in this volume. [ASC Leiden abstract]

192 Dahou, Tarik

L'autochtonie dans les aires marines protégées : terrain de conflit en Mauritanie et au Sénégal / Tarik Dahou et Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 108, p. 173-190 : krt.

En 1992, la Convention sur la diversité biologique a garanti les droits des populations autochtones sur la nature. Dans les aires marines protégées (AMP) ouest-africaines, l'approche conservatoire tend à encourager des formes autochtones de régulation de l'accès aux territoires et aux ressources. Si l'autochtonie s'est imposée comme un référent global, elle n'en soulève pas moins un certain nombre d'ambiguïtés que révèlent ici les exemples de deux AMP, le Parc national du banc d'Arguin en Mauritanie et la Réserve de biosphère du delta du Saloum au Sénégal. L'autochtonie serait-elle davantage un produit du capitalisme global contemporain qu'une résistance à la modernité marchande? Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 224) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

193 Espace

L'espace conjugal au Sénégal : (réalités, diagnostics, dysfonctionnements, psychopathologies, thérapies...) / éd. Ibrahima Sow et Dominique Hado Zidouemba. - Dakar : Laboraire de l'imaginaire, 2006. - 88 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Actes de la table ronde, ISSN 0850-8208) - Le jeudi 29 juin 2006 à l'Amphithéâtre de l'EBAD Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD). - Met bibliogr., noten.

Cette publication constitue les Actes de la table ronde sur "L'espace conjugal au Sénégal" tenue le 29 juin 2006 à Dakar. Elle traite du lien conjugal vu principalement sous l'angle du droit, des normes sociales et religieuses, de la thérapie, des relations hiérarchiques entre hommes et femmes, du rôle de la famille et de la belle-famille, du divorce et du remariage. Environ une union sur trois à Dakar se terminerait par un divorce. L'ouvrage comprend les textes des communications et de la discussion y faisant suite. Titres: Espace conjugal: lieu d'amour ou liens de famille? (Ibrahima Sow) - Vie professionnelle et vie familiale: vers une restructuration de l'espace conjugal en milieu urbain? (Paul Diédhiou) - De la puissance paternelle (Awa Thiam) - Le lien matrimonial : questionnements pluriels (Nafissatou Diouf) - Le mariage "dispars" en contexte sénégalais (Augustin Simmel Ndiaye) - Le mariage en islam (Aïcha Diagne) - Le couple

sénégalais avec ses difficultés et la thérapie familiale (Omar Sylla) - Le divorce dans les différentes catégories sociales à Dakar (Fatou Binetou Dial). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

194 Fall, Guedj

Religion et tolérance dans la vie et l'univers littéraire d'Abdoulaye Sadji / Guedj Fall - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 115-136.

Cette étude fait suite à un symposium organisé à l'université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (Sénégal) en décembre 2005 autour du thème de la tolérance religieuse et de l'aspiration à la démocratie comme reflété dans les écrits littéraires des grands auteurs du Sénégal. Né d'un père musulman, instituteur à l'école française, l'écrivain sénégalais Abdoulaye Sadji (mort en 1961) était issu d'un milieu dans lequel le syncrétisme religieux a voisiné avec le multiculturalisme ou le syncrétisme culturel. Le présent article prend des exemples chez des personnages de son œuvre pour montrer que l'écrivain a été un précurseur du dialogue des religions. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

195 Fouquet, Thomas

De la prostitution clandestine aux désirs de l'Ailleurs : une "ethnographie de l'extraversion" à Dakar / Thomas Fouquet - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 107, p. 102-123.

En partant de l'ethnographie de différentes formes de prostitution clandestine à Dakar, au Sénégal, cette contribution défend l'idée que l'intelligence de ces pratiques est à rechercher avant tout dans les trajectoires d'extraversion qu'elles dessinent. S'ouvre ainsi l'hypothèse d'un continuum de l'extraversion qui s'oppose à celle d'une rupture migratoire. Se révèle alors un schème d'intelligibilité considéré commun aux pratiques africaines de soi et aux aspirations migratoires : l'extraversion comme mode de subjectivation. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 222). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

196 Hickling, Patricia

The early photographs of Edmond Fortier : documenting postcards from Senegal / Patricia Hickling - In: *African Research and Documentation:* (2007), no. 102, p. 37-53 : ill.

Francois Edmond Fortier (1862-1928) produced well over 3,300 photographs, almost all in postcard form. Born in France, he arrived in Senegal around 1900. Fortier can best be described as a 'petit colon', who succeeded in making a living as a professional postcard

photographer/editor, selling his work from a small Dakar shop and distributing postcards to the towns along the railway line. His subject matter covers ethnic types, formal commissioned portraits, city, town and village views, as well as scenes of daily life and labour. His earliest cards were all produced between 1900 and 1906 and constitute over 850 different images. For a postcard to be useful to the historian as historic document, the provenance of the photograph must be established, since the date and place of printing or mailing of a postcard need not be in any way connected to the date and place the photograph was taken. In the case of Fortier's postcards, there are numerous historical and stylistic indications that many of the photographs in the early series were actually taken years prior to Fortier's presumed arrival in Senegal. Research into the provenance of his early photographs confirms that a significant number of his early postcards should be attributed to Emile Noal, a nearly forgotten photographer working in Senegal in the last decade of the 19th century. For a period around 1900 Noal and Fortier were in business together. Their partnership may have included a period of Fortier's apprenticeship or possibly it was a simple purchase of Noal's studio, complete with his plates. Untangling the web of relationships between resident photographers and their studios is necessary to determine the full extent of Fortier's reliance on the work of Noal. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

197 Kringelbach, Hélène Neveu

"Le poids du succès" : construction du corps, danse et carrière à Dakar / Hélène Neveu Kringelbach - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 107, p. 81-101.

À Dakar (Sénégal), la danse constitue un élément essentiel de la vie cérémonielle et festive. Mais au-delà de la fête, sa professionnalisation offre de nouvelles opportunités de mobilité sociale. À mi-chemin entre la construction du sujet individuel et celle du corps social, cette contribution examine la transformation des pratiques corporelles dans les milieux de la danse à Dakar. Des corps musclés, parfois d'une minceur extrême, et des peaux "naturelles" sont soigneusement cultivés dans le cadre de stratégies individuelles d'extraversion. Si elles peuvent conduire à la réussite sociale, ces pratiques engendrent aussi de douloureux déchirements, exacerbés par des contrastes extrêmes entre les exigences des circuits musicaux mondiaux et le regard social porté sur le corps des artistes. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 221) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

198 Lydon, Ghislaine

Droit islamique et droits de la femme d'après les registres du Tribunal Musulman de Ndar (Saint-Louis du Sénégal) / Ghislaine Lydon - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2007), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 289-307.

Selon les archives du Tribunal Musulman de Saint-Louis du Sénégal, fondé en 1857, cet article s'interesse au cas des femmes qui étaient les plus nombreuses à recourir à la médiation des juges musulmans au sein de cette institution judiciaire. À partir d'une analyse des droits de la femme en matière de divorce, l'article s'occupe avec l'application du droit islamique au sein du Tribunal Musulman. L'article examine tout particulièrement la politique judiciaire musulmane des cadis de Ndar en ce qui concerne le code familial et les droits de la femme. Mais, en premier lieu, il aborde les péripéties du Tribunal Musulman, qui fut la toute première institution judiciaire publique en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone. Bibliogr., notes, ref., rés. en anglais et en fran,cais [Résumé extrait de la revue]

199 Murphy, David

Birth of a nation? : the origins of Senegalese literature in French / David Murphy - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 48-69.

Although most critics chart Senegalese literary history from the 1930s and the rise of Negritude, there also exist a small number of texts from the 1850s-1920s that are usually classified as a sort of proto-Senegalese literature. This article focuses on Abbé David Boilat's "Esquisses sénégalaises" (1853) and Bakary Diallo's "Force-bonté" (1926), both of which occupy a deeply ambiguous position within the national literary canon because of their open support for French colonialism. The article contends that the status of these texts as key works in the Senegalese national canon rests on a specific vision of their Franco-African 'hybridity'. In many respects, both Boilat and Diallo can be seen as archetypal 'representatives' of French colonialism at different stages of the colonial process, as France's 'métis' intermediaries of the mid-19th century were forced to give way to black Africans at the beginning of the 20th century. By questioning the value and the limitations of the notion of cultural hybridity in relation to colonialism and nationalism in Senegal, the article aims to discover whether these texts by Boilat and Diallo might be deemed to signal the birth of a nation or the birth of a colony. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

200 Roberts, Allen F.

Mystical graffiti and the refabulation of Dakar / Allen F. Roberts and Mary Nooter Roberts - In: *Africa Today:* (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 51-77 : foto's.

Since late 2003 or early 2004, Pape Diop has been adorning the walls of inner-city Dakar with graffiti depicting Cheikh Amadou Bamba (1853-1927), the Senegalese holy man whose writings and life lessons are central to the Sufi movement known as the Mouride Way. What differentiates Diop's works from those of Dakar's other street artists is the layering of his portraits: he paints image upon image. In doing so, he produces astonishing effects, among them a three-dimensionality known as auto-stereopsis, which seems to reach out to viewers, or to receive them into mesmerizing intricacies. Bamba's portrait is based upon the only known photograph of the man, taken in 1913; yet Mourides consider the portrait to be an active presence, which conveys God's blessings ('baraka'). Diop's mystical graffiti refabulates or transforms the streets, making them protective and promotional of well-being, while the images' pronounced repetition recalls 'zikr' ('dhikr'), half-chanted, half-sung "recollections" of God, which provide the cadenced pulse of Mouride life. Fruitful cross-cultural comparison can be drawn to devotions addressed to Eastern Orthodox and Byzantine icons. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Sénégalia

Sénégalia, études sur le patrimoine ouest-africain : hommage à Guy Thilmans / publié par les soins de Cyr Deschamp, Abdoulaye Camara. - Saint-Maur-des-Fossés : Sépia, 2006. - 335 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8428-0122-9

Le colloque international "Anthropologie, Archéologie, Muséologie en Afrique de l'Ouest" qui s'est tenu à Dakar, Gorée et Saint-Louis (Sénégal) du 13 au 16 décembre 2004 a été dédié à la mémoire de Guy Thilmans (1922-2001). Vingt-sept textes de communications figurent dans ce volume d'actes, auxquels s'ajoutent trois textes de travaux inédits de Guy Thilmans. Les travaux présentés dans le présent ouvrage ont été regroupés en quatre parties: Archives et histoire, Musées et patrimoine, Anthropologie et archéologie, Préhistoire et environnement. Les deux tiers des travaux concernent l'espace sénégalais. Auteurs: Hassan Aouraghe, Vanni Beltrami, Joseph-Roger de Benoist, Hamady Boucoum, Abdoulaye Camara, Khadija Chennaoui, Philippe David, André Debenath, Cyr Descamps, Edmond Dioh, Brahim Diop, Christian Dupuy, Jacob Durieux, Alian Gallay, Mathieu Gueye, Ndeye Sokhna Gueye, Augustin Holl, Eric Huysekom, Hélène Jousse, Marta Lahr, Anne-France Maurer, Saliou Mbaye, Paulo Fernando de

Moraes Farias, Abdoulaye Baila Ndiaye, Alain Person, Michel Raimbault, Isabelle Ribot, Josette Rivallain, Caroline Robion-Brunner, Eric Ross, Jean-François Saliège, Amadou Abdoulaye Seck, Camila Storto, Magalie Tavier, Mandiomé Thiam, Ousmane Chérif Touré, Philippe Tous, Thibault Vallette, Robert Vernet. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

202 Sow, Ibrahima

Le "listixaar" est-il une pratique divinatoire? / Ibrahima Sow - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 193-206.

Le "listixaar" désigne une technique divinatoire très prisée au Sénégal et consisterait en une voyance par le rêve. Ce terme est censé à tort provenir de l'arabe "istikhâra". Le marabout récite quelques versets du Coran avant de se coucher, avec le désir que lui soient révélées les réponses aux questions que se posent ses clients, surtout quand ils sont confrontés à certaines difficultés existentielles. Le présent article s'intéresse au devin et à sa position par rapport à l'orthodoxie musulmane, qui condamne en principe les pratiques de divination. Le marabout-devin dit le destin et prétend même parfois pouvoir influer sur les destinées individuelles grâce à la maîtrise d'un savoir des signes. Or, la pratique du "listixaar" ne devrait pas être dictée par le besoin de contrecarrer le destin, mais par le souci du croyant, en recevant quelque signe, de se concilier la Volonté divine, dont tout dépend. Il n'en reste pas moins que cette pratique syncrétique, abusivement travestie en moyen divinatoire, est, comme celle des cauris, très usitée au Sénégal. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

203 Thiam, Assane

"Une Constitution, ça se révise!" : relativisme constitutionnel et État de droit au Sénégal / Assane Thiam - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 108, p. 145-153.

Le Sénégal n'est pas un État de droit au-dessus de toute critique. La règle de droit y est moins perçue comme un absolu à respecter que comme le reflet d'un rapport de forces qui peut être modifié au gré des circonstances. En témoignent les nombreuses réformes constitutionnelles et législatives qui ont précédé les élections du premier semestre 2007 et qui continuent encore au second semestre. Cette dérive est d'autant plus inquiétante que l'exercice très centralisé du pouvoir par Abdoulaye Wade semble ne rencontrer aucune résistance: le Parlement est aux ordres, le pouvoir judiciaire n'ose pas se dresser contre lui. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 224) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SIERRA LEONE

204 Day, Lynda R.
Nyarroh of Bandasuma, 1885-1914 : a re-interpretation of female chieftaincy in Sierra Leone / by Lynda R. Day - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2007), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 415-437 : krt.

This study examines Nyarroh, a woman chief situated at the cusp of colonial penetration in what is today southern Sierra Leone. Nyarroh ruled a large, strategically located town and its surrounding villages from about 1880 to 1914. The documents which outline her public life have not previously been explored, yet they reveal the flexibility of gendered notions of political power and leadership in the region. Her life story allows us to look backward to precolonial Mendeland and forward to the colonial era, to consider the extent to which women's leadership and prerogatives were maintained or re-invented through colonial penetration and the nascent colonial State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TOGO

205 Lomé
Lomé : dynamiques d'une ville africaine / Philippe Gervais-Lambony, Gabriel Kwami Nyassogbo (éds). - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 326 p., [8] p.foto's. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p.295-304. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6934-9

La postface de Simon Bekker pose la question: Lomé doit-elle être comprise comme une ville en hypercroissance inscrite dans une trajectoire qui la fera converger avec les autres villes de la planète, ou comme une ville de pays pauvre qui continuera à devoir accueillir des flux migratoires conséquents? Le présent ouvrage est articulé autour de la question des changements socio-spatiaux de la ville de Lomé (Togo) depuis le début des années 1990, avec en arrière-plan une interrogation générale sur la cohésion ou la fragmentation urbaine (spatiale, gestionnaire, économique et sociale). Les recherches ont été organisées selon trois axes qui constituent les trois parties du livre: 1) Le gouvernement de la ville et ses acteurs; 2) Les dynamiques économiques; 3) Pratiques citadines et dynamiques socio-spatiales. Contributions: 1) Pouvoir central, décentralisation et administration locale au Togo: le cas de Lomé (Mimpabe Nahm-Tchougli) - Gouvernement de la ville et gestion urbaine à Lomé: paralysie ou impasse? (Pascale Philifert). 2) Commerce et identités spatiales dans l'agglomération de Lomé

(Kokou Tossou) - Activités commerciales, dynamiques urbaines et encadrement de l'informel à Lomé: principales questions (Jean-Fabien Steck) - Entre local et global: le cas de la zone franche de Lomé (François Bost) - Dynamique urbaine et mutations économiques et spatiales dans la zone périphérique nord de Lomé (Honoré Kodjo A. Biakouyé). 3) Tempos loméens, 1990-2005 (Philippe Gervais-Lambony) - Kodjoviakopé à Lomé : le temps et la constitution d'un territoire urbain (Amandine Spire) - Intégration ou ségrégation ethnique: le cas du quartier d'Adidogomé (Gabriel Kwami Nyassogbo) - Proximité spatiale et diffusion des modes de vie: les taxis-motos de Cotonou et Lomé (Cyprien Coffi Aholou) - Les pratiques funéraires à Lomé : quelles évolutions culturelles? (Atiyihwè Awesso) - Espaces publics et funéraires à Lomé et Cotonou (Monica Coralli). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

206 Exploitations

Exploitations agricoles familiales en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre : enjeux, caractéristiques et éléments de gestion / coord. Mohamed Gafsi... [et al.]. - Versailles : Quae, 2007. - 472 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Collection synthèses, ISSN 1777-4624) - Bibliogr.: p. 443-462. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-2-7592-0068-9

En un demi-siècle, les agricultures africaines ont évolué très rapidement, passant de l'autosubsistance familiale à l'intégration aux marchés. Les exploitations familiales d'Afrique subsaharienne, qui jouent un rôle essentiel pour l'alimentation et les produits d'exportation, sont pénalisées par l'accès limité à certains facteurs de production (intrants et équipement) et par la concurrence liée à la mondialisation et aux politiques agricoles des pays du Nord. Néanmoins, la demande alimentaire des villes africaines constitue une opportunité pour les agriculteurs et les éleveurs. S'appuyant sur des expériences récentes en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, cette synthèse pluridisciplinaire propose un ensemble de méthodes d'analyse des exploitations, ainsi que des démarches de conseil; des travaux théoriques et méthodologiques alternent avec des études de cas. Quatre thèmes sont traités: fonctionnement de l'exploitation agricole familiale et son environnement; évolution des systèmes de production (diversité, mécanismes); méthodes et pratiques de gestion (stratégie, production, ressources

humaines et naturelles, trésorerie); appui aux producteurs (innovation, recherche-action, conseil à l'exploitation). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

207 Kipré, Pierre

L' historiographie de la formation de l'État contemporain en Afrique noire: du devoir de mémoire à la construction de l'avenir / Pierre Kipré - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 145-160.

L'historiographie africaine s'est enrichie d'éclairages conceptuels empruntés à d'autres sciences sociales depuis les années 1960. Dans l'analyse comme dans la restitution du passé africain, ces apports sont loin d'être négligeables. La question de la formation de l'État contemporain est un des thèmes où il est possible de voir comment les positions et les approches ont évolué ces dernières décennies dans la communauté des spécialistes de l'histoire de l'Afrique. Comment, après les pionniers de l'histoire savante de l'Afrique, différents courants de l'historiographie africaine apportent-ils des éclairages parfois nouveaux sur un processus qui, en Afrique de l'Ouest au moins, semble commencer vers la fin des années 1950? La question est de savoir si, de par la nature de ses crises, l'État contemporain en Afrique de l'Ouest, déconnecté de la matrice de l'histoire longue de ces peuples, prolonge un processus amorcé seulement depuis l'ère coloniale. À moins que justement le caractère apparemment inédit de ces crises de l'État ne renvoie en fait à des ressorts anciens de l'histoire de l'État en Afrique de l'Ouest, au moins depuis le choc atlantique du XVIe siècle. Le présent article présente un panorama de la production d'études sur l'histoire de l'État en Afrique de l'Ouest, montrant le renouvellement des problématiques de la formation de l'État contemporain depuis autour des années 1980, à partir de notions issues de l'anthropologie, de la sociologie, de la politologie, de la géographie. Parmi les limites et les défis actuels de l'histoire de l'État contemporain en Afrique de l'Ouest, il relève le problème de la conservation des sources - écrites aussi bien qu'orales, les témoignages étant difficiles à rassembler. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

208 Turisme

Turisme e sviluppo : le sfide della nuova Africa = Tourisme et développement : les défis de la nouvelle Afrique / a cura/sous la dir. de Maria Giuseppina Lucia. - Torino : L'Harmattan Italia ; Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 218 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Collana "Logiche Sociali") - Bijdr. in Italiaans en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-88-7892-072-9 (Torino)

Cet ouvrage collectif en italien et en français est issu des travaux exécutés dans cinq établissements universitaires italiens (universités de L'Aquila, Bologne, Gênes, Rome, Unité de recherche de Turin) dans le cadre d'un projet portant sur le lien entre tourisme et développement durable en Afrique. La première partie est intitulée: "Africains et africanistes: théories, méthodes, pratiques". Elle s'interroge sur les représentations et les images des touristes sur l'Afrique et inversement dans la rencontre touristes-autochtones, sur l'évolution des tendances du tourisme de l'uniforme vers le concept de site, l'interprétation des données statistiques, la fiabilité économique avec l'exemple du tourisme de montagne au Maroc, la contribution au développement du tourisme en Afrique du Nord. Auteurs: Daniele Mezzana, Marco Aime, Hassan Zaoual, Carlo Cencini, Bruno Melegatti, Hassan Ramou, Abdelfettah Kassah. Les contributions de la deuxième partie se penchent sur l'apport du tourisme au développement durable dans le contexte de l'Afrique centrale d'après les résultats de la recherche "PRIN", en traitant des obstacles et opportunités, de la conservation du patrimoine naturel, des différences territoriales au Congo-Brazzaville, du microcrédit comme aide au processus, de l'écotourisme (Maria Giuseppina Lucia, Laura Giainetti, Annunziata Vita, Fabio Parascandolo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

209 Anselin, Alain
Résistances africaines sur la Côte d'Angole au XVIIIe siècle / Alain Anselin - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 189-205.

Les Portugais concluent en 1481 une alliance avec le royaume Kongo, un ensemble de couronnes et de provinces (situées dans l'Angola d'aujourd'hui) soumises au Mani-Kongo. Le présent article commence par montrer quelle influence aura cette alliance, accompagnée de la conversion des élites au catholicisme et de l'intégration du système économique portugais, sur l'équilibre politique dans la région. Le pouvoir central affaibli, les Portugais et les États courtiers de la traite (une vingtaine de "royaumes" émancipés de la suzeraineté du Kongo) sont alliés dans le trafic négrier, dont l'apogée est au XVIIIe siècle. L'article rend également compte des faits de résistance contre les Portugais de la part des élites et de la part des captifs tels qu'ils sont rapportés dans les déclarations des capitaines de bateaux dans les archives de l'Amirauté de Nantes (France). Il montre aussi que le cadre juridique d'un véritable libre-échange d'esclaves a été installé par les souverains locaux dans l'intérêt des élites, qui pratiquent elle-mêmes le commerce des esclaves. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

210 Castelo, Cláudia
Autobiografia da Angola colonial : memórias da mulher dum chefe de posto (1945-1975) / Cláudia Castelo & Daniel Melo - In: *Lusotopie:* (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 95-115.

Le présent article analyse la situation de la femme de colon dans l'Angola portugais entre la Seconde Guerre mondiale et la décolonisation, à travers l'histoire de vie de l'épouse d'un chef de poste administratif ("Andanças a Preto e Branco (memórias da minha vida e andanças por Angola)", mémoires de Maria Leal Gomes parus en 1998). Il se propose de rendre compte du rôle attribué à la femme de colon dans la dissémination des relations de pouvoir dans l' espace domestique et de l'importance de sa contribution politique, sociale et culturelle à la "portugalisation" de l'empire. La complexité des relations entre colonisateurs et populations indigènes suscite une réflexion sur l'importance des attitudes personnelles et de certaines stratégies de réciprocité ou de contreparties symboliques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en portugais, en français et en anglais, texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

211 Henriques Lopes, Ana Mónica
Presenza brasiliana in terra angolana / Ana Mónica Henriques Lopes - In: *Terra d'Africa:* (2006), p. 81-93.

Ce texte considère certains points de contact entre l'histoire du Brésil et l'histoire de l'Angola qui vont au-delà du contexte esclavagiste. L'auteur se propose plus particulièrement d'illustrer comment ces facteurs communs, en tant qu'effets de la colonisation portugaise, ne sont pas liés à la médiation de la métropole. On a pu constater que les rapports commerciaux et, par conséquent, les influences culturelles, politiques et sociales, ont persisté même après l'indépendance du Brésil (1822). Dans ce contexte,le Brésil a souvent servi de modèle d'inspiration et de paradigme politique. Au début du XXe siècle, la réthorique angolaise et la réthorique portugaise cherchaient à l'intérieur du processus historique brésilien des éléments justifiant leur ligne de conduite spécifique. Notes, réf., rés. en portugais, en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

212 Larsen, Ingemai
Silenced voices : colonial and anti-colonial literature in Portuguese literary history / Ingemai Larsen - In: *Lusotopie:* (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 59-69.

Situated on the crossroads of Portuguese postcolonial studies and Portuguese literary history, this article is concerned with methodological and other problems related to the continuing use of the "teleological national model" which fails to address the question of

the relationship between language, nationality and culture. Among the main arguments are the specific problems arising from the inconsistent treatment of a number of authors normally referred to as representing colonial and anticolonial literature, such as the writers Luandino Vieira and Castro Soromenho (born respectively in Angola and Mozambique as sons of Portuguese emigrants). Another point is to demonstrate the potential value of colonial literature for the contemporary study of Portuguese colonialism as well as for literary historians. This is done by providing a short example of the work of Rodrigues Júnior, an extremely productive author of colonial literature from Mozambique who is today hardly remembered. Notes, ref., sum. in English, Portuguese and French. [Journal abstract]

213 Lopes, Carlos M.

Candongueiros, kinguilas, roboteiros e zungueiros : una digressão pela economia informal de Luanda / Carlos M. Lopes - In: *Lusotopie:* (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 163-183.

L'importance des activités économiques "informelles" à Luanda (Angola) s'accroît pour assurer l'accès à une activité professionnelle, à des revenus et à une insertion socio-économique à nombre de personnes et de leurs familles, pour lesquelles elles constituent une ressource déterminante. Il s'agit d'une réalité complexe, hétérogène et en voie de transformation accélérée, au sein de laquelle coexistent, dans des contextes hybrides, des éléments d'ordre socioculturel endogène et des valeurs, modèles et patrons comportementaux induits par l'ordre socioculturel global. Dans ce texte, fondé sur une information empirique recueillie à Luanda en 2003 et 2004, sont présentés quatre activités différentes et leurs agents: candongueiros (transporteurs), kinguilas (changeurs), roboteiros (porteurs), zungueiros (marchants ambulants) avec l'objectif de démythifier certaines des idées préconçues les plus répandues au sujet du phénomène "informel", et de susciter quelques pistes de réflexion sur une réalité encore très insuffisamment connue. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en portugais, en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAMEROON

214 Bertoncin, Marina

Un gigante dai piedi d'argilla: la SEMRY di Yagoua (Camerun) / Marina Bertoncin, Andrea Pase - In: *Terra d'Africa:* (2006), p. 149-171 : krt.

À l'extrêmité nord du Cameroun, la SEMRY (Secteur expérimental de modernisation de la riziculture de Yagoua) forma dès 1954 le cadre d'un projet de riziculture irriguée, qui

fut rebaptisé en 1971 Société d'expansion et de modernisation de la riziculture de Yagoua. L'intervention territoriale de la SEMRY dans ses phases de projet, de mise en œuvre, de crise, et dans ses inconnues actuelles, permet de réorganiser les différentes "saisons" de la territorialisation hydraulique des grands projets dans le bassin tchadien, mais aussi en général dans de nombreux territoires de l'Afrique sahélienne. Dans le contexte du désengagement des États et du changement d'orientation des politiques internationales d'aide, l'analyse de l'évolution de la territorialité permet de réfléchir sur le passage d'une logique directrice et centralisée à des logiques plus participatives, au moins dans les intentions, décentralisées, dont les résultats sur le territoire sont encore incertains. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

215 Courcy, Nathalie

Le Cameroun: un pays et une littérature au carrefour des langues / Nathalie Courcy - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2006), no. 77, p. 13-28.

Au Cameroun, qui a une politique de bilinguisme officiel, l'anglais et le français (langue privilégiée) laissent peu de place aux autres langues nationales dans la littérature; cependant, les langues africaines commencent à occuper l'espace dans l'art littéraire. Véhicule culturel, la langue constitue la médiation de la vision du monde dans l'art littéraire. Il reste à savoir si cette multiplicité représente un obstacle à la constitution de l'institution littéraire, ou si elle est une spécificité dont la littérature peut bénéficier. L'article fait un panorama de la littérature au Cameroun, qui s'est inscrit à partir des années 1950 parmi les puissances littéraires de l'Afrique, en la rapportant à la question linguistique. L'écriture littéraire se rapproche de plus en plus de son indépendance par rapport aux attentes occidentales, aux idéaux panafricains et au contexte économique du Cameroun. Mais est-il vraiment possible que la littérature devienne autonome relativement aux pays colonisateurs? Le questionnement qu'amène la situation linguistique du Cameroun est susceptible d'approfondir le sens de la création littéraire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

216 Diffo Tchunkam, Justine

Le devoir de coopération dans la mise en œuvre de la Charte camerounaise des investissements / par Justine Diffo Tchunkam - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 859, p. 164-194.

Le droit des investissements au Cameroun tel qu'élaboré par le législateur camerounais de 2002 est un droit négocié au sens du droit contemporain des contrats. Tant il est vrai

que le principal procédé de sa mise en œuvre est bien souvent l'élaboration d'un accord de coopération. L'objectif implicitement poursuivi est assurément le souci d'adapter la loi fondamentale sur les investissements aux réalités du droit uniforme africain issue de l'Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires (OHADA), en faisant évoluer son droit. À l'évidence, la reconnaissance du partenaire économique comme étant un interlocuteur qui mérite attention, traduit l'exigence d'une obligation juridique, lieu d'expression de l'obligation civile de coopérer. Quel en est le contenu du devoir de coopération dans la Charte? Quelle est l'étendue de l' obligation de coopération assignée aux partenaires à l'opération d'investissement? Faut-il également entendre par coopération au sens de la Charte une simple règle de bonne conduite, ou un mouvement d'adaptation de la loi fondamentale aux impératifs de coopération du point de vue du droit international? Cela suppose que la coopération qu'instaure la Charte repose non seulement sur l'efficacité des formes juridiques de la collaboration industrielle, mais également sur les garanties juridiques de la coopération internationale qui entourent sa mise en œuvre. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

217 Knowledge

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviour and prevalence of sexually transmitted infections among female students of the University of Buea, Cameroon / Theresa Nkuo-Akenji... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 157-163 : tab.

This paper investigates the cognitive effect of knowledge and protective practices on the prevalence of HIV and some sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among female students of the University of Buea, Cameroon. A cross-sectional study involving the analysis of a questionnaire completed by 522 female students and the voluntary testing of 108 sexually active females for HIV, syphilis, chlamydia and gonorrhoea was carried out. Knowledge of the protective effects of abstinence, condom use and fidelity were independent of sexual practices. The prevalence of HIV, syphilis, chlamydia and gonorrhoea among the participants tested was 3.9 percent, 6.1 percent, 24.1 and 30.1 percent, respectively. The paper concludes that relatively high prevalence of STIs among female students of the University of Buea stems from inadequate knowledge of the major modes of STI/HIV transmission and inadequate use of preventive methods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

218 Pommerolle, Marie-Emmanuelle

Routines autoritaires et innovations militantes : le cas d'un mouvement étudiant au Cameroun / Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 108, p. 155-172.

À partir de l'exemple des mobilisations étudiantes de l'année 2005 au Cameroun, sur le campus de l'université Yaoundé I notamment, cet article décrit comment la confrontation du temps long des routines autoritaires et des modes de protestation laissés en héritage (ou pas) et du temps court de l'action collective "en train de se faire" permet d'entrevoir les transformations - marginales - des rapports de force entre groupes protestataires et État. Dans le cas étudié, les innovations des pratiques protestataires déployées par les militants ont avant tout permis de construire une crédibilité et une légitimité aux leaders étudiants confrontés à des autorités mais aussi à une opinion réticente à écouter les revendications estudiantines. Il reste néanmoins que les routines autoritaires (répression, divisions) affaiblissent et finissent par arrêter - au moins temporairement - les contestations. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 224) et en francais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

219 Tsafack Nanfosso, Roger

La dynamique de l'enseignement supérieur privé au Cameroun / Roger Tsafack Nanfosso - in: Journal of Higher Education in Africa: (2006), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 99-122 : tab.

L'objectif de cet article est d'analyser la dynamique de l'enseignement supérieur privé au Cameroun, pour tenter de mettre en évidence ces principales caractéristiques. Pour ce faire, l'auteur analyse l'évolution du fonctionnement des institutions d'enseignement supérieur privées officiellement reconnues, et utilise la statistique descriptive par le recours aux données officielles disponibles. Le résultat obtenu permet de caractériser l'enseignement supérieur privé au Cameroun par six traits principaux, ayant successivement un rapport avec sa structuration, son apport dans l'offre nationale de formation supérieure, la création d'emplois, son mode de financement, les taux d'encadrement des étudiants, et la question du partenariat comme solution à l'essentiel de ses problèmes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

220 Wandji K, J.F.

Le contrôle de constitutionnalité au Cameroun et le modèle africain francophone de justice constitutionnelle / par J.F. Wandji K - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones:* (2007), année 61, no. 4, p. 415-446.

La réforme constitutionnelle du 18 janvier 1996 au Cameroun introduit une rupture dans l'idée de soumettre la loi au juge, et intègre de ce fait le pays dans le mouvement général des démocraties en faveur de la justice constitutionnelle. On note donc un abandon de la réticence observée naguère à un véritable contrôle de constitutionnalité. L'expressiom de justice constitutionnelle exprime les mutations du droit constitutionnel et du constitutionnalisme actuel vers la hiérarchisation des normes et le respect de la suprématie de la constitution de la part des normes de rang inférieur. Existe-t-il un modèle africain de justice constitutionnelle? Le modèle africain francophone se caractérise par l'affirmation constitutionnelle d'une juridiction constitutionnelle spécifique d'une part, et d'autre part par l'originalité affirmée du mode et moment de saisine de cette juridiction quant aux modèles français et américains. Comment situer alors le Cameroun par rapport à cette vision d'ensemble? En effet si la justice constitutionnelle camerounaise s'ancre dans le modèle africain par l'affirmation constitutionnelle d'une juridiction spécifique (première partie), elle se singularise néanmoins face à l'originalité processuelle africaine. Doit-on alors considérer cette singularité en tant qu'insuffisance juridique ou traduction d'un particularisme sociologique (deuxième partie)? Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

221 Warnier, Jean-Pierre

Corps, technologies du pouvoir et appropriation de la modernité au Cameroun / Jean-Pierre Warnier - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 107, p. 23-41.

Le roi des Mankon (Cameroun) dispense ses substances corporelles (souffle, salive, sperme) à son peuple et à ses épouses. Aux yeux du roi et de ses sujets, ces substances sont autant de substances ancestrales de vie. Ce fonctionnement n'est pas une survivance du passé. Le roi est un politicien de stature nationale et un homme d'affaires. Il promeut une modernisation conservatrice dans le cadre du "retour des rois" sur le devant de la scène politique africaine. Son corps physique comme réceptacle est au centre d'un dispositif d'assujettissement par le truchement d'une politique des corps qui incorpore les ressources de la modernité. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 221) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

222 Bizon, Émile

À propos de la divergence entre la Cour constitutionnelle et la Cour de cassation centrafricaines sur la constitutionnalité des articles 259, 260 et 264 du code CIMA / par Émile Bizon - In: *Penant:* (2007), année 117, no. 861, p. 477-491.

Le 12 juillet 1992, 12 pays francophones d'Afrique, parmi lesquels la République centrafricaine, ont signé à Yaoundé le traité de la Conférence Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurances (CIMA). À la suite d'une décision de la Cour constitutionnelle centrafricaine datant de 1998 et ayant déclaré les articles 259, 260 et 264 du Code CIMA non conformes à la Constitution, la Cour de cassation a recommandé en 2000 d'appliquer le Code CIMA dans toutes ses dispositions en dépit de la décision de la Cour constitutionnelle. Les problèmes que soulève cette situation concernent, d'une part, le rapport hiérarchique entre la Constitution et les traités internationaux, et d'autre part, le contrôle de constitutionnalité de ces derniers. L'article s'interroge aussi sur la portée de la délibération de la Cour de cassation. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

223 Debos, Marielle

Fluid loyalties in a regional crisis: Chadian 'ex-liberators' in the Central African Republic / Marielle Debos - In: *African Affairs:* (2008), vol. 107, no. 427, p. 225-241.

This article examines a neglected pattern of the regional crisis in Darfur, Chad, and the Central African Republic: the cross-border activities of combatants with fluid loyalties. The trajectories of Chadian 'ex-liberators' in CAR, which have been little documented, are used to illustrate the regional movements of armed men. The article explains how unemployed Chadian soldiers were recruited to fight with François Bozizé in CAR and why many of them joined other armed groups after Bozizé's takeover. The reconversions of armed combatants, who may easily shift allegiance and cross borders to carry on with their 'politico-military careers' is thus a structural characteristic of the current conflict, which has major implications both at the local and transnational levels. The article concludes that freelance military entrepreneurs' trajectories are crucial in understanding the unfolding of this regional crisis. This analysis is based on ten months of fieldwork in Chad carried out between September 2004 and September 2006. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CHAD

224 Debos, Marielle
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CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

225 Églises
Les Églises et la société congolaise d'aujourd'hui : économie religieuse de la misère en société postcoloniale / sous la dir. de Joseph Tonda et Jean-Pierre Missié. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2006. - 193 p. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Actes du troisième colloque de sociologie organisé par le département de Sociologie de l'Université Marien Ngouabi avec la collaboration de l'UNESCO, Brazzaville, les 8, 9, et 10 février 2006. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-02664-3

Des regards croisés (politique, économique, historique, culturel, etc.) permettent aux textes réunis dans cet ouvrage de tenter de saisir des pratiques religieuses en pleine mutation dans l'espace congolais urbain et villageois et les représentations qui les accompagnent. "Ce n'est pas moi qui vis, mais Christ qui vit en moi", tel est l'un des principes sur lesquels reposent les prétentions du religieux pentecôtiste charismatique dans tous les domaines de la société congolaise de Brazzaville, dans le Congo d'aujourd'hui, terrain privilégié des observations des auteurs de ce livre. Les églises,

jadis territoires particuliers, sont en passe d'annexer toutes les sociabilités. Une emprise insidieuse exercée sur les esprits et les corps des sujets sociaux génère une misère multiforme qui travaille toutes les classes, tous les groupes de la société : misère intellectuelle et morale pour les groupes dominants et dirigeants, misère intellectuelle, morale et matérielle pour les classes dominées et exploitées, une misère alimentée par la violence de l'imaginaire sorcellaire. L'idéologie des églises exprime la détresse réelle de sujets privés de savoirs rationnels, condamnés à s'inscrire dans un rapport de soumission aux travailleurs de Dieu qui en tirent non seulement des profits symboliques, mais également matériels. Dieu est devenu, dans les pratiques des églises de réveil, "une marchandise dans le sens de l'économie du capitalisme". La misère se traduit par la théodicée de l'argent. Les auteurs: Joseph Asselam, Mélanie Bangui Goma-Ekaba, Elo Dacy, Joseph Gamandzori, Richard-Gérard Gambou, Omer Massoumou, Matondo Kubu Ture, David Mavouangui, Victor Mboungou, Jean-Pierre Missié, Laurent Mvoula-Moukouari, Dominique Ngoïe-Ngalla, Paul Nzete, Joseph Tonda. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

226 Booysen, Susan

'Choice between malaria and cholera' or 'democratic façade' : the 2006 elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Susan Booysen - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 1-18 : tab.

This article presents an analytical case study of the electoral transition in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2006. The transition to electoral democracy was significant, yet also characterized by fragility, ambiguity and uncertainties. The article's primary focus is the intricacies of the presidential and parliamentary elections and how these electoral building blocks were constituted. It simultaneously draws attention to the transitional flaws that render the electoral benchmark insecurely grounded. The fault lines include doubts about the main candidates - 'the choice between malaria and cholera', uncertainties as to the political elite's commitment to the practices of electoral democracy - fears that the new order could turn out to be a 'democratic façade', the continuous threat of reversion to war in the east and outbreak of civil unrest in the west, dependence on international funding and security support, and the effect of weak State institutions. The two strongest forces propelling the possible consolidation (effective and repeat functioning) of elections in the DRC are popular war-weariness and international pressure on the political elite to make the electoral settlement work. This case study explores these countervailing trends. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

227 Des

Des conflits locaux à la guerre régionale en Afrique Centrale : le Congo-Kinshasa oriental 1996-2007 / sous la dir. de Alphonse Maindo Monga Ngonga. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 310 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Mémoires lieux de savoir Archive congolaise) - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 2-296-04158-2

La décennie 1996-2007 en République démocratique du Congo est caractérisée par des violences récurrentes, conflits locaux et guerre régionale. Les élections de 1996 ont marqué un début de "normalisation" politique. Une analyse pluridisciplinaire à partir d'enquêtes de terrain est proposée dans cet ouvrage par 14 chercheurs basés dans la Province Orientale et au Kivu (Kisangani, Butembo, Goma, Bukavu). L'ouvrage est divisé en cinq parties: 1) Le poids de l'histoire, la force des imaginaires; 2) Au cœur des violences armées et de l'arbitraire; 3) Le pouvoir des armes, la magie des ancêtres; 4) Survivre à tout prix; 5) Vers la normalisation politique?. Titres des contributions: 1) Les violences au Congo-Kinshasa: héritages du passé et pesanteurs des représentations (Alphonse Maindo) - De la 'démocratisation' de la violence à la 'milicianisation' des jeunes: (re)découvrir la rationalité du désordre (Fraternel Divin Amuri Misago) - La violence sexuelle à Kisangani: acteurs, dynamique et enjeux (Camille Welepele Elatre). 2) L'avènement des 'mai mai' dans le territoire de Bafwasende 1997-2006: de la prétention de libération à la réalité de l'asservissement (Cyprien Heri Baraka) - Une guerre dans la guerre: quand les Ougandais affrontent les Rwandais à Kisangani (1999 et 2000) (Louis-Marie Musau Bakajika et Dismas Kitenge Sanga) - Conflits locaux, guerre régionale: anatomie des crises politiques au Nord-Kivu (Guylain Mathe Maghaniryo Mulondi). 3) La géopolitique des conflits intra 'mai mai' au Nord-Kivu (1993-2002) (Crispin Mitono Mbindule et Nissé Mughendi Nzereka) - Les guerres et le rééquilibrage des forces politiques au Sud-Kivu (Augustin Mwilo-Mwihi Watuta) - Les milices et le recours au sacré au Kivu et en Ituri: étude comparée 1998-2005 (Joseph Ngumbi Lukangu). 4) La guerre et l'émergence des nouveaux 'businessmen' à Kisangani (Matthieu Mamiki Kebongobongo et John Nkoko Lipambala) - Quand les médias s'en vont en guerre en RD Congo (Jean-Pierre Lifoli Balea). 5) La démobilisation et la réinsertion communautaire: inadaptabilité du programme et résistances des milices en Ituri (Justin Lokana Kpad'a-Walo) - De l'adhésion à l'intrusion des intellectuels au parti des Patriotes Résistants Maï maï (PRM) à Kisangani (Esther Kisembo Vube) - La participation féminine au processus électoral en RDC (Coco Earlyne Elukesu Byambole). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

228 Kabuinji, Dibunda

Stratégies pouvant permettre l'application par les juridictions congolaises des dispositions des conventions relatives aux droits de l'homme directement applicables / par Dibunda Kabuinji - In: *Revue analytique de jurisprudence du Congo:* (2006), vol. 11, fasc. 2, p. 23-37.

Ce texte a été présenté à l'occasion d'un séminaire organisé à Lubumbashi (République démocratique du Congo), par le Haut commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme (20-23 mai 2006), à l'intention des magistrats et avocats du Katanga. Les traités et accords internationaux régulièrement conclus ont une autorité supérieure à celles des lois nationales congolaises, sous réserve, pour chaque traité ou accord, de son application par l'autre partie. L'auteur explique comment les juridictions congolaises peuvent faire une application immédiate ou directe des conventions internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme, par opposition à leur application médiate ou indirecte, y compris celle des normes internationales des droits de l'homme reprises dans la Constitution nationale. Il relève trois cas, à savoir, l'application directe, à titre de principes généraux du droit, des dispositions de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme et des autres instruments internationaux n'ayant pas force obligatoire, lorsqu'ils sont visés dans le préambule de la Constitution; l'application directe des dispositions des conventions internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme dans un litige à caractère international, et l'application directe des dispositions des conventions internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme dont l'application est étendue aux litiges de droit interne. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

229 Kilenda Kakengi Basila, Jean Pierre

Les incohérences dans la jurisprudence comme obstacle à l'unité de la jurisprudence / par Kilenda Kakengi Basila - In: *Revue analytique de jurisprudence du Congo:* (2006), vol. 11, fasc. 2, p. 39-44. Vol. 12, fasc. unique (2007), p. 39-44.

La sécurité juridique est ébranlée lorsque des solutions divergentes sont réservées à deux ou plusieurs espèces rigoureusement identiques. Les incohérences dans la jurisprudence sont une cause du mauvais fonctionnement de l'appareil judiciaire. La présente étude relève des incohérences dans la façon de dire le droit de la Cour suprême de la République démocratique du Congo (alors Zaïre) elle-même. Elle analyse trois arrêts particulièrement significatifs, et recherche les motivations profondes qui auraient incliné la Cour suprême de justice à juger de la manière dont elle l'a fait. Il serait de bonne politique jurisprudentielle que la Cour suprême de justice fasse de temps en temps connaître sa position sur des points de droit jugés par elle, en assurant la

publication régulière de bulletins de ses arrêts, ce qui lui permettrait de les respecter. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

230 Laurent-Désiré

Laurent-Désiré Kabila : l'actualité d'un combat, sept ans après... / sous la dir. de Eddie Tambwe et Jean-Marie Dikanga Kazadi ; pref. d'Augustin Katumba Mwanke. - Paris : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - 266 p. ; 24 cm. - (Comptes rendus) - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04999-4

À l'occasion du septième anniversaire de la disparition, le 16 janvier 2001, de Laurent-Désiré Kabila, cet ouvrage collectif rassemble analyses politiques et témoignages personnels sur l'homme qui était arrivé à la tête de la République démocratique du Congo le 17 mai 1997. Le livre s'articule en quatre parties. La première rassemble des souvenirs sur le personnage complexe Kabila. La deuxième évoque l'idée qu'il avait de libérer le pays de toute dépendance (politique, économique, culturelle) et qui le faisait parfois déroger aux règles classiques de la diplomatie et à la norme de la pratique politique. Les troisième et quatrième parties s'attachent à la pensée et la praxis politiques de Laurent-Désiré Kabila, ainsi qu'à la postérité du politique. Avait-il développé une pensée politique spécifique? Sa pratique politique reposait-elle sur un corpus d'idées formalisées et bien identifiables? Si oui, quelle en est la substance? Les textes réunis dans cette partie esquissent l'"identité" politique, idéologique et philosophique de Laurent-Désiré Kabila. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

231 Mantels, Ruben

Highly educated mission: the University of Leuven, the missionary congregations and Congo, 1885-1960 - In: *Exchange:* (2007), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 359-385.

This article discusses the relationship between the Catholic University of Leuven and the Catholic missionary congregations during the period when they were involved in the Belgian colony of the Congo. Their relationship was successful and longstanding, thanks to local networks and interaction between the two institutions, as well as to their shared values and complementary strengths. The forms of cooperation in which they engaged ranged widely, from setting up student missionary movements and teaching programmes for missionaries to providing agricultural and medical university support at the mission stations; and from studying the colonial language experience of the missionary to large-scale cooperation as was the case with Lovanium, the first Belgian university in Congo, named after its 'mother institution' and operational from 1949 onward. These examples indicate that the partnership was active both in Leuven and in the Congo. The

missionary archives, however, reveal that the colonial reality could differ from the image that was created in official language and propaganda. The difficult relations between the Leuven specialists and the local missionaries and the disputes between the boards of the Leuven councils and those of the missionary congregations were typical for the University's colonial activities. From 1955 onwards, as the movement for independence was gaining strength, the process of decolonization set in and the cooperation collapsed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

232 Martin, Mary

A force for good?: the European Union and human security in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Mary Martin - In: *African Security Review:* (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 64-77.

Human security is part of the policy identities of both the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU). In the EU, human security is not an explicit policy, but can be seen as embedded in initiatives such as conflict prevention and crisis management. The EU's military mission to the Democratic Republic of Congo (EUFOR RDC) in 2006 has been the most striking example so far of the EU using human security as a methodology for its external engagement, and this experience is expected to establish a framework for future military and civilian assistance to Africa. This paper elaborates a European concept of human security based on five operating principles and evaluates EUFOR RDC against these principles to show how, in all but name, the DRC mission was a human security initiative. It proposes that this kind of human security approach is not only significant for the development of the EU as an international security actor, but could signal an important shift in the relationship between the EU and Africa, changing the terms of discourse between the two continents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

233 Ndaywel è Nziem, Isidore

Aux origines de l'éveil politique au Congo belge: une lecture du manifeste "Conscience africaine" (1956) cinquante ans après / Isidore Ndaywel è Nziem - In: *Présence africaine:* (2006), no. 173, p. 127-144.

La publication et la diffusion du premier manifeste indépendantiste, "Conscience africaine", au Congo belge (30 juin 1956), fut l'acte fondateur du mouvement impulsant la nouvelle culture politique qui allait se mettre en place. Ce manifeste serait à la base de la primauté de deux principes majeurs de la vie publique au Congo, celui de la revendication et la défense de l'unité nationale et celui de l'exaltation du "nationalisme". La marche vers l'indépendance commença donc par la publication du manifeste, œuvre

d'un groupe d'"évolués" militants des syndicats chrétiens, anciens élèves des pères de Scheut. Le présent article s'intéresse à son contenu, aux options que le manifeste a prônées et qui allaient exercer une influence déterminante sur la trajectoire future de la vie politique du pays. Sa vision politique est fondée sur la méfiance à l'égard du multipartisme - et de l'introduction au Congo des partis belges - et sur l'impératif de mobilisation de l'unanimité nationale pour construire la nation. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

234 Tunda Ya Kasenda

La problématique de la dette extérieure de la République démocratique du Congo / par Tunda ya Kasenda - In: *Revue analytique de jurisprudence du Congo:* (2007), vol. 12, fasc. unique, p. 45-64.

La dette extérieure reconnue de la République démocratique du Congo dépasse les 14 milliards de dollars, plus de quatorze fois le budget de la RDC, alors que le pays lui-même est resté plus pauvre qu'avant ces engagements. La présente étude comporte trois parties. La première présente la genèse et l'évolution de la dette de la DRC. La deuxième partie s'efforce de faire le constat de l'impact de la dette sur le développement national. La troisième partie examine les voies possibles vers des solutions réalistes du problème de la gestion de la dette. Celles-ci comprennent: relancer les négociations directes avec les institutions de Bretton Woods (FMI et Banque mondiale), reprendre les contacts avec les États créanciers vu l'importance des ressources naturelles du pays, et mettre en œuvre les nouvelles stratégies de traitement de la dette comportant des mécanismes d'allègement plus souples. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

235 Vander Weyden, Patrick

Founding elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo : a highly fragmented party system / Patrick Vander Weyden - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 203-218 : tab.

The author analyses the embryonic party system in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) using the results of the legislative and provincial elections which were held in 2006. Although a strong electoral system (with small district magnitudes) was implemented, the party system was very highly fragmented at the national as well as at the provincial level. As illustrated in this paper, strong electoral systems (small district magnitudes) generate different effects in emerging democracies as compared with more traditional democracies. The main reason for this difference is the absence of structured political party organizations. A democratic system needs some fragmentation to function,

but a highly fragmented system runs the risk of not functioning at all. Thus, the author pleads for investment in structuring the party system by developing cross-district party organizations and stimulating collaboration and cooperation between the numerous existing parties and independent politicians. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

236 Creus, Jacint

Missions catholiques et modifications d'identité : île de Fernando Poo (Guinée Équatoriale) 1883-1910 / Jacint Creus - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2007), t. 77, fasc. 2, p. 107-136.

À partir de 1883, le gouvernement espagnol chercha auprès des missionnaires clarétains un moyen efficace d'assurer sa présence officielle sur le territoire de la Guinée dite espagnole. En contrepartie, les missionnaires reçurent les aides nécessaires pour étendre leur action au-delà de la capitale et pour introduire un nouveau mode d'action qui leur permettrait d'effectuer en Afrique ce qui ne leur était plus possible en Europe: convertir chacune de leurs missions en un espace se gouvernant lui-même sans intervention de l'autorité civile; un espace bâti autour d'une nouvelle idée de la mission s'exprimant dans la création d'internats où les jeunes Guinéens recevraient une nouvelle identité, bien que cette idée provoquât une rupture dans la société guinéenne et fut la source d'un grand nombre de conflits. Le présent article entend approfondir les idées des missionnaires de l'époque et analyser la manière dont ils ont essayé de fournir à de nombreux jeunes Guinéens cette nouvelle identité, qui se manifeste encore aujourd'hui et distingue les jeunes originaires de Guinée équatoriale de ceux originaires des territoires francophones. L'article s'attache en particulier à la société boubi sur l'île de Fernando Poo. L'attitude des Clarétains se distingue nettement de celle des Jésuites, qui ne visaient qu'à convertir les indigènes et non pas à les transformer par la colonisation, comme le voulaient les premiers. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

237 Cultures

Cultures of trade : Indian Ocean exchanges / ed. by Devleena Ghosh and Stephen Muecke. - Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Cambridge Scholars, 2007. - VI, 209 p. : foto's, tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-8471-8158-9 hbk : £39.99

The precolonial Indian Ocean was home to the first global economy. Today re-emergent scholarship on the Indian Ocean is faced with two major challenges: the regrowth of the economic strength of East and South Asia means new cultural and commercial developments, and there is the challenge to map Indian Ocean cultural identities in the complex of cultural exchanges between global and local. In narrating the cultures of exchange in the Indian Ocean, the contributors to this volume show how culture adds value to commodities and how cultures of trade created the complex of religions, ethnicities and ways of living in and by the sea that is the Indian Ocean today. Some of the papers were first published in the UTS Review (University of Technology, Sydney) in a special issue devoted to the Indian Ocean in 2000 and others were conference papers at "Narratives of the Sea: Encapsulating the Indian Ocean World" (Delhi, December 2003). The thirteen chapters are arranged in four sections: The Ocean Then, Memories, Stories, The Ocean Now, preceded by an Introduction: oceanic cultural studies (Devleena Ghosh and Stephen Muecke). Contents: Section One: Consolidating the faith: Muslim travellers in the Indian Ocean world (Michael Pearson); Of pirates and potentates: maritime jurisdiction and the construction of piracy in the Indian Ocean (Lakshmi Subramanian); VOC Capetown as an Indian Ocean port (Nigel Worden). Section Two: Mauritian Sega: the trace of the slave's emancipatory voice (Daniella Police); Old routes, mnemonic traces (May Joseph); Saint Expédit (Réunion) (Philippe Reignier). Section Three: Zheng He's voyages and the Ming novel 'Sanbao the Eunuch's Voyages to the Indian Ocean' (Graeme Ford); Mzee Mombasa's story (India/Kenya); Indian Ocean commodities: a photographic essay (Max Pam); Paul and Virginia (Mauritius) (Stephen Muecke). Section Four: Globalisation and television in Asia: the cases of India and China (John Sinclair and Mark Harrison); Natural logics of the Indian Ocean (Devleena Ghosh and Stephen Muecke); Global movements of crops since the "Age of Discovery" and changing culinary cultures (Akhil Gupta). [ASC Leiden abstract]

238 Global

The global worlds of the Swahili : interfaces of Islam, identity and space in 19th and 20th-century East Africa / Roman Loimeier, Rüdiger Seesemann (eds.). - Münster [etc.] : Lit Verlag, cop. 2006. - X, 409 p. : krt. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 0938-7285 ; 26) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 3-8258-9769-9 pbk

The multidisciplinary essays in this volume are the product of nearly five years of collaborative research at the 'Kulturwissenschaftliches Forschungskolleg 560', "Lokales Handeln in Afrika im Kontext globaler Einflüsse" at the University of Bayreuth. The authors try to create a perspective which captures the transitory, shifting and plural character of East African societies, world views and identities. The world of the Swahili people, Muslim descendants of immigrants in various East African countries, has also been shaped by connections with other geographical spaces and cultural spheres, not least Arabia and the influence of Islam, the Indian Ocean and Europe. The essays demonstrate the interaction of local culture, Islam, colonialism, the postcolonial period and globalization. The volume contains contributions by Roman Loimeier and Rüdiger Seesemann (Introduction), Abdul Sheriff (maritime commerce in the Indian Ocean), Leif Manger (Yemenis in southern Somalia and Ethiopia), Farouk Topan (the Swahili 'paradox'), Katrin Bromber (Tanganyikan newspapers), David Parkin (art and dances in Zanzibar), Roman Loimeier ('ulama' and the State in Zanzibar), Magnus Echtler (New Year's festival in Makunduchi, Zanzibar), Michael Lambek (Islam in the Comoro Archipelago), Hanni Nuotio ('maulidi' festivities in Zanzibar), Kai Kresse ('maulidi' celebrations along the Kenyan Swahili coast), Rüdiger Seesemann (Islam in Kenya), Valerie J. Hoffman (Abd al-Aziz b. Abd al-Ghani al-Amawi, a Somali scholar and diplomat in Zanzibar), Anne K. Bang (Tahir b. Abi Bakr al-Amawi, qadi of Zanzibar), Hassan Mwakimako ('ulama' in colonial Kenya), Chanfi Ahmed (Sufi networks in East Africa), Amina Ameir Issa (Qadiri scholars in Zanzibar) and Mohamed Bakari (Sayyid Omar Abdalla of Zanzibar). [ASC Leiden abstract]

239 Kalliney, Peter

East African literature and the politics of global reading / Peter Kalliney - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 1-23 : ill., krt.

This article uses M.G. Vassanji's first novel, The Gunny Sack (1989), to consider the compatibility of postcolonial theory and academic treatments of globalization. The first section of the essay suggests that recent accounts of globalization do not employ a sufficiently complex historical narrative of international exchange, especially with respect

to East Africa and nineteenth-century Indian Ocean trade. As a reading of The Gunny Sack reveals, European imperialism and North Atlantic capitalism were not the only, not even the primary, means of facilitating a transcontinental cultural milieu in East Africa. Postcolonial theory's attention to historical nuance and narrative ambivalence may offer tangible benefits to accounts of globalization. The second part of the essay turns the tables, arguing that globalization theory may help postcolonial literary studies better understand its position as an academic enterprise with transnational affiliations. In particular, postcolonial theorists need a greater awareness of how we produce and circulate knowledge in a global academic context. The Gunny Sack's clear marking as a text about a marginal community speaks to some of the contradictions embedded in the field of postcolonial studies, conditions that are directly related to the emergence of a global publishing industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

240 Promoting

Promoting adolescent sexual and reproductive health in East and Southern Africa / ed. by Knut-Inge Klepp, Alan J. Flisher and Sylvia F. Kaaya. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet ; Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2008. - 344 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 288-326. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-91-7106-599-5 (Uppsala)

Adolescent reproductive health in Africa is a controversial issue for policymakers and programme planners. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to HIV and AIDS, plus sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortions, sexual abuse, female genital mutilation and unsafe circumcision. The basis of this volume emerged from a collaboration of the Adolescent Reproductive Health Network (ARHNe) from 1997-2001 and looks especially at adolescent reproductive health issues in Southern and Eastern Africa. The first section investigates policy and theory informing practice and contains essays on public policy by Yogan Pillay and Alan J. Flisher, use of social cognition models in sub-Saharan Africa by Leif E. Aarø, Herman Schaalma and Anne Nordrehaug Åstrøm, health education by Herman Schaalma and Sylvia F. Kaaya, and ethical dilemmas by Gro Th. Lie. In the second section: Contextual aspects of adolescent sexual and reproductive health there are essays about the history of sexual initiation in sub-Saharan Africa, especially the Kigoma region of Tanzania, by Graziella van den Bergh, illegal abortion in Dar es Salaam by Vibeke Rasch and Margrethe Silberschmidt, the adolescent AIDS epidemic in Tanzania by Melkizedeck T. Leshabari, Sylvia F. Kaaya and Anna Tengia-Kessy, and sexual debut, poverty and risk in the Kigoma region of Tanzania by Graziella van den Bergh. The third section: Addressing

the needs of adolescents, has papers about peer education for adolescent reproductive health by Sheri Bastien (et al.), adolescent-friendly health services in Uganda by John Arube-Wani, Jessica Jitta and Lillian Mpabulungi Ssengooba, and nurses' and midwives' attitudes to adolescents with sexual and reproductive health problems in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya by Elisabeth Faxelid (et al.). The fourth section contains an evaluation and review of interventions in sub-Saharan Africa and has a contribution on this problem by Alan J. Flisher, Wanjiru Mukoma and Johann Louw, and a systematic review of school-based HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in South Africa by Wanjiru Mukoma and Alan J. Flisher. [ASC Leiden abstract]

241 Riparian

The riparian States of the Nile River, their national interests and regional stability / guest ed. Korwa G. Adar. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2007. - 106 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (African sociological review, ISSN 1027-4332 ; vol. 11, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Since the 1960s, a number of attempts have been made by the countries in the Nile River basin to establish an acceptable regime for the utilization of the Nile River waters and its international drainage system. However, these attempts have mostly failed. The most recent initiative was the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) which, since its establishment in 1999, is still trying to put in place acceptable rules for the use of the Nile waters. This special issue deals with the foreign policy interests of the countries in the Nile River basin. Specific objectives of the study are to assess opportunities for the development of a better understanding among the countries in the region, to examine the role of the East African Community (EAC) with respect to the Nile water question, to investigate opportunities for conflict resolution in the Nile River basin, to assess the extent to which the 1929 Egyptian-British treaty remains the main stumbling block to an acceptable legal regime, and to provide recommendations that can contribute to long-term stability. An introduction by Korwa G. Adar is followed by an article on the 1929 treaty, its legal relevance, and implications for the stability of the region by Patrick Loch Otieno Lumumba. The remaining contributions are country case studies by Hamdy A. Hassan and Ahmad Al Rasheedy (Egypt), Biong Kuol Deng (Egypt and Sudan), Korwa G. Adar (Kenya), P. Godfrey Okoth (Uganda), and Adams Oloo (Eritrea). [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

242 Barampama, Angelo

Scénarios d'avenir pour le Burundi et l'Afrique des Grands Lacs : actes du colloque organisé à Genève les 20 et 21 avril 2006 / Angelo Barampama, Roger Eraers (Dirs). -

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 149 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cahier du GIPRI ; 5) - Bibliogr.: p. 107-109. - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-03451-8

Entre octobre 1993 et février 2005, le Burundi a vécu l'une des crises les plus sombres de son histoire: 13 années de guerre civile, ayant laissé l'économie du pays exsangue. En 2000, avait lieu la rencontre de Wolvenhof (Pays-Bas), centrée autour de la "méthode des scénarios", pour étudier une prospective capable de permettre la réconciliation au Burundi par les générations futures qui rompraient avec les réflexes du passé. À la suite de ces ateliers, il s'est tenu à Genève les 20-21 avril 2006 un colloque organisé par le département de géographie de l'Université de Genève en collaboration avec le GIPRI (Institut international de recherches pour la paix) dans le but de diffuser la méthode des scénarios et d'apporter des éléments de réponse. Le présent ouvrage rassemble l'essentiel des contributions qui ont été présentées à cette occasion ainsi que des éléments de synthèse des échanges qui ont suivi les différents exposés. Les interventions sont dues à: Angelo Barampama, Gervais Rufyikiri, Melchior Mbonimpa, Colette Samoya, Wim Overbeeke, Emmanuel Ntakarutimana, Filip Reyntjens. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

243 Deslaurier, Christine

"Et boooooum!": provocations médiatiques et commotions politiques au Burundi / Christine Deslaurier - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 107, p. 167-187 : ill.

En août 2007, le journal 'Intumwa', proche du pouvoir burundais, a publié les photos et les identités de 40 députés de l'opposition, blâmés un peu plus tôt par le président Nkurunziza. Alors que le régime, en place depuis deux ans, traverse une grave crise, cette parution rappelant les vieux démons des médias de la haine a semblé évoquer une certaine terreur d'État et provoqué de vives inquiétudes. Cet "événement", recontextualisé, illustre bien les difficiles recompositions politiques de l'après-guerre au Burundi, dans la sphère médiatique burundaise et dans le parti au pouvoir. Ann., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 222). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

244 Fuhlrott, Friederike

Burundi after the civil war : demobilising and reintegrating ex-combatants / Friederike Fuhlrott - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 323-333.

The revealing question on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes is: what are the factors that influence reintegration in such a way that the

target of living together peacefully can be met? Based on fieldwork carried out in 2006, the author uses the case of Burundi to provide insight into an ongoing DDR process. She shows that the main factors that influence reintegration either divide the ex-combatants from the rest of the community or merge the demobilized and the population into the receiving communities. Up to now reintegration has gone relatively well on the social level, but has not yet started on the economic level. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

245 Uvin, Peter

Human security in Burundi : the view from below (by youth) / Peter Uvin - In: *African Security Review:* (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 38-52 : tab.

This paper presents the result of hundreds of conversations with ordinary Burundians - foremost but not exclusively youth - about what 'peace' means to them. The aim was more generally to learn how, after 13 years of war, (young, male) ordinary Burundians see the future. The interviews were conducted in six different places (rural and urban), representing different situation of life during the war in Burundi. The paper develops a typology of answers people presented - negative peace, positive peace, social peace, peace related to mobility, peace as good governance, peace of mind - and links these popular insights to the human security agenda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

KENYA

246 Djamba, Yanyi K.

The protective effect of male circumcision on HIV infection in a sample of Kenyan men / Yanyi K. Djamba and LaToya S. Davis - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 199-204 : tab.

This article examines the association between male circumcision and HIV infection in a national sample. The analysis is based on the 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), a nationally representative household-based population survey of adults, in which male respondents self-reported their circumcision status. In addition, in some households eligible for individual interview, blood samples were subsequently anonymously obtained for HIV testing, making this the first study linking socio-demographic information to HIV status at the national level. The study sample is limited to 3,413 men aged 15-54 years who gave valid information on their circumcision and HIV statuses. Nearly 5 percent of the men were HIV-positive, and 86 percent had been

circumcised. HIV prevalence was significantly higher among the uncircumcised men (12 percent) than among the circumcised men (3 percent). This indication of the protective effect of male circumcision on HIV infection remained statistically significant even after controlling for the effects of socio-demographic variables, age at first sexual intercourse, and use of paid sex. Based on these results, the article recommends that HIV-prevention advocates and activists, scholars, biomedical communities and political leaders find ways to include this oldest surgical procedure in their HIV/AIDS discourses and programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

247 Eaton, Dave

The business of peace: raiding and peace work along the Kenya-Uganda border (part II) / Dave Eaton - In: *African Affairs:* (2008), vol. 107, no. 427, p. 243-259.

Peace work is big business along the Kenya-Uganda border. Each year, new groups are created thanks to the generosity of major donors while others disappear due to corruption and mismanagement. This cycle has continued for decades and, despite an absence of tangible results, millions of dollars continue to flow into the bank accounts of peace groups in the North Rift. This article suggests that the focus on the so-called 'root causes' of violence may well be responsible for the dismal performance of the peace industry. However, the behaviour of peace NGOs in the field has been appalling. Peace meetings are often only held so NGOs can display an engagement with the conflict, despite the dangers created by such events. Other groups are dominated by politicians who use money earmarked for peace work to fund their political ambitions. Better monitoring is the obvious solution, but local groups have been able to avoid this by exaggerating the security risks of visiting the region. Others argue that offloading peace work responsibilities to community-based organizations might lead to better results, but in the highly ethnicized North Rift smaller groups are rarely able to transcend their local roots. The article concludes that the peace industry is deeply flawed, and requires a complete overhaul in order to have a beneficial impact on the region. The first part of this article, which focused on the role of cattle raiding in the border conflicts, was published in African Affairs, vol. 107, no. 426 (2008), p. 89-110. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

248 Esilaba, M.O.

Impact of human-wildlife conflict resolution on wildlife conservation and socioeconomic welfare of pastoral communities : a case study of Samburu pastoralists, Samburu District, Kenya / M.O. Esilaba, N.T. Maara and J.K. Tangus - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review:* (2007), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 41-54 : fig., krt., tab.

Human-wildlife conflicts have escalated in semi-arid lands in Kenya because of changes in various aspects, including land use, arable farming and sedentary life style of pastoralists in semi-arid lands, inadequate wildlife control and a ban on the hunting of wild animals. The objective of the study was to assess the impact of human-wildlife conflicts on wildlife conservation as an alternative source of income to improve the welfare of pastoralists. The study was carried out in Kirisia, Lorroki and Baragoi divisions (Samburu District). A survey was conducted among households and the data gathered were analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The results indicated that human-wildlife conflicts have great impact on wildlife conservation and the socioeconomic welfare of pastoralists. The study highlighted the need for the government to revise existing policies on wildlife conservation and management in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

249 Künzler, Daniel

'Nothing actually really changed?': die kenianische Bildungsreform von 2003 im Licht der sozialen Ungleichheit / Daniel Künzler - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 3, p. 507-517.

Die kenianische Regenbogenkoalition NARC unter dem neuen Präsidenten Kibaki proklamierte kurz nach ihrem Amtsantritt im Januar 2003 die 'free primary education' (FPE). Im Wahlkampf war die Abschaffung der Schulgebühren ein zentrales Versprechen der NARC. Die Euphorie nach dem Wahlsieg der NARC legte sich aber rasch. Bald wurde NARC für viele Kenianerinnen und Kenianer zum Kürzel für 'nothing actually really changed'. Stimmt dieses Verdikt auch für den Bildungsbereich? Der Autor dieses Beitrages untersucht die Auswirkungen der Bildungsreform und befasst sich insbesondere mit Fragen der sozialen Ungleichheiten beim Zugang zu staatlichen Bildungsangeboten. Die Analyse basiert auf Berichten des kenianischen Bildungsministeriums und der UNESCO-Büros in Nairobi. Ergänzend dazu wurden Ende Januar 2007 anlässlich des Weltsozialforums in Nairobi zehn Interviews mit Fachleuten aus dem Bildungsbereich durchgeführt. Ein Vergleich zu den Auswirkungen der Bildungsreform von 1979 ermöglicht ausserdem, Parallelen und Unterschiede heraus zu arbeiten. Im Zentrum steht dabei die Primarbildung, welche auch auf der internationalen Agenda einen hohen Stellenwert hat. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

250 Kabubo-Mariara, Jane

Determinants of school enrolment and education attainment : empirical evidence from Kenya / Jane Kabubo-Mariara and Domisiano K. Mwabu - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 572-593 : tab.

This paper investigates the determinants of demand for schooling in Kenya. Probit and ordered probit methods are used to model enrolment and attainment respectively. The results show that child characteristics, parental education and other household characteristics, quality and cost of schooling are important determinants of demand for education services in Kenya. The results further show that girls would be more affected by policy changes than boys. The findings call for targeting in efforts to boost and sustain demand for schooling in Kenya. The study recommends immediate policy interventions focusing on improving quality of education and poverty alleviation. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

251 Keraka, Margaret Nyanchoka

Wife-beating among the Abagusero community in Kissi district, Kenya / Margaret Nyanchoka Keraka and Wilfred K. Subbo - In: *Discovery and Innovation:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 4, p. 295-303 : tab.

Domestic violence is widespread in Kenya. There are numerous accounts in the Kenyan daily newspapers of violence directed at women by their spouses. There is sufficient evidence to show that cases of violence against women have become more rampant. This article examines the incidence of wife beating amoung the Abagusero community in Kisii. It analyses the causes of wife beating, reasons for its persistence, consequences for the well-being of women and for socioeconomic development. Finally, it discusses possible remedies for wife beating and how the existing legal provisions can be made more effective to minimize the violence. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews with 30 Abagusero married women aged between 35 and 45 who had experienced incidences of violence at the hands of their husband. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

252 Nairobi

Nairobi contemporain : les paradoxes d'une ville fragmentée / sous la dir. de Hélène Charton-Bigot et Deyssi Rodriguez-Torres. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2006. - 527 p., [16] p.foto's. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [513]-524. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6787-5

Nairobi, la capitale du Kenya, est une ville multiple qui s'appréhende par touches. C'est ainsi que la cité se dévoile au fil des treize contributions qui composent cet ouvrage collectif et pluridisciplinaire. Ses trois grandes parties permettent de comprendre la manière dont se structure l'espace de la ville en s'efforçant de localiser et de caractériser les dynamiques urbaines propres à Nairobi. Dans son introduction historique, John Lonsdale soulève la question centrale de l'impossible identité citadine de Nairobi. Ville de migrants dès son origine, elle a conservé son caractère profondément hybride, qui en fait une ville de passage pour la majorité de ses habitants. La fragmentation de Nairobi tient en premier à la nature des politiques urbaines, voire à leur absence. Ces aspects sont traités dans la première partie de l'ouvrage, consacrée aux politiques publiques et à la ville informelle, notamment les quartiers de Mathare et Kibera, qui comporte des contributions sur la politique foncière et la planification urbaine (Claire Médard), la rénovation des quartiers informels (Deyssi Rodriguez-Torres), la politique de l'eau (Anne Bousquet) et la gestion des déchets (Mathieu Mérino). La seconde partie vise à appréhender la ville à travers la variété de ses quartiers, de ses communautés et de ses identités, telle celle des Indo-Pakistanais (Michel Adam), des musulmans (Anne Cussac et Nathalie Gomes), des églises pentecôtistes (Yvan Droz). Danielle de Lame souligne la diversité, mais aussi le compartimentage de Nairobi qui en fait résolument une ville plurielle. Cette juxtaposition de quartiers et d'identités est-elle porteuse d'une culture urbaine spécifique? C'est cette question qui est posée dans la troisième partie, intitulée 'les espaces fragmentés du pouvoir', à travers les contributions portant sur la gouvernance urbaine (Winnie V. Mitullah, contribution en anglais), la défaillance des institutions municipales et le développement du banditisme urbain (Musambayi Katumanga, en anglais), les 'matatu', les minibus privés, et la culture juvénile, spécifiquement urbaine, qu'ils véhiculent (Mbugua Wa-Mungai, en anglais) et les mobilisations politiques violentes qui contribuent à faire de Nairobi le centre nerveux du système politique kenyan (Hervé Maupeu). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

253 Ndirangu, M.

Educational provision for the academically gifted : rhetoric or reality? : case of primary schools in Nyandarua District, Kenya / M. Ndirangu, J.K. Mwangi and J. Changeiywo - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review:* (2007), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 55-69 : tab.

Using interviews and questionnaires for head teachers, this study examines whether primary schools in Nyandarua District, Kenya, make any special educational provision in order to help gifted children learn, and identifies the challenges such children pose and face in primary education. It looks into the existence of educational programmes (special curricular materials geared to helping gifted children) for the academically gifted children

in Kenyan primary schools; determines the teachers' views concerning educational provision for academically gifted children; and identifies any locally available resources (learning resources within the locality of the school) that could be utilized in educational provision for the academically gifted children in Kenyan primary schools. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

254 Nyambedha, Erick Otieno

Vulnerability to HIV infection among Luo female adolescent orphans in Western Kenya / Erick Otieno Nyambedha - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 287-295.

In Kenya, the majority of HIV-infected adolescents are females. This paper examines the vulnerability to HIV infection of Luo female adolescent orphans in Nyang'oma division, Bondo district, western Kenya, focusing on the narrative of one 15-year-old female maternal orphan, relating her migratory life. Based on research carried out in 2004/2005, the paper considers the migratory life circumstances that can influence adolescent girls' patterns of sexual behaviour. It concludes that there is a need to look at the changes in the institution of the family, orphaned children's migration patterns, and the broader socioeconomic conditions in the lives of youth in resource-poor settings. Possible intervention strategies include keeping adolescents in school or vocational institutions that can provide life-skills programmes. In addition, HIV prevention strategies should recognize the centrality of the institution of family in protecting children and adolescents from higher-risk behaviour that can lead to HIV infection. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

255 Wachira, George Mukundi

The role of courts in protecting indigenous peoples' rights to land and resources in Kenya and South Africa / George Mukundi Wachira - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 240-269.

This article discusses the extent to which courts have been utilized and how they have fared in recognizing indigenous peoples' rights to communal landownership. Using Kenya - the Ogiek community - and South Africa - the Khoi-Khoi and Khoi San - as case studies, the article traces the efforts and outcomes indigenous peoples have made in espousing their rights to land before domestic courts. The article discusses the circumstances leading to lodgement of the cases in court and the reasons for the communities' reliance on the judiciary. It analyses the role of the different actors and the nature of the courts' response to the indigenous peoples' claims and the status of the

implementation of the courts' decisions. While in South Africa, the courts recognized indigenous land claims, the Kenyan case study demonstrates that they have failed to do so. The paper analyses the factors and possible reasons that lead the courts to arrive at different verdicts despite the similarity in circumstances. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

256 Mwenifumbo, A.W.

Eradicating delay in the prosecution of crimes of genocide in Rwanda through 'gacaca' courts: will any form of justice do? / A.W. Mwenifumbo - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 309-320.

After the 1994 genocide, Rwanda adopted a strict retributive justice model. The objective was to ensure accountability by all who had participated in the genocide, not just the planners and instigators, but every participant. However, the judiciary did not have the capacity to try all cases. In 1996, a new law was adopted that reintroduced the 'gacaca' system of justice (a community-based model of conflict resolution, originally used to resolve disputes around land rights, theft, etc.) in order to help in the eradication of delay in prosecution. However, there are bounteous arguments for and against the system in respect of the due process guarantees it affords. The present paper criticizes the very competence of the 'gacaca' courts, arguing that, no matter how expedient the mechanisms for eradicating delay in the prosecution of genocide, the incompetence of the 'gacaca' judges ('inyangamugayo') would lead to miscarriages of justice and the benevolent goal to eradicate delay is futile. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

TANZANIA

257 Autre

L'autre Zanzibar : géographie d'une contre-insularité / sous la dir. de Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2008. - 379 p., [12] p.foto's. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6946-2

Cet ouvrage collectif traite de l'image et de la réalité de l'archipel de Zanzibar sous de nombreux aspects, qui sont répartis dans ce livre sous les titres suivants: 1) Zanzibar, l'île contraire (Nicolas Couégnas) - "Pour peupler Zanzibar il suffit d'éléphants" (Michel Beniamino) - Spice tour : Zanzibar et les brochures touristiques (Bertrand Westphal) -

Encadré: Jaws' Corner, salon urbain, palpitations insulaires (Maïlys Chauvin); 2) De l'île des girofliers à l'"île aux épices" : quand l'imagerie touristique invente une production (François Bart) - Un "paradis" en voie de développement (Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir) - Crise de légitimité et violation des droits de l'homme à Zanzibar (1963-2007) (Salim Othman Hamad) - Encadré: Dans les geôles de Zanzibar (Adam Shafi Adam); 3) Mues et remous insulaires (Farid Boumédiène et Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir) - Les campagnes de Zanzibar: une brève histoire du droit financier et de la réforme agraire (Greg Cameron et Helle Valborg Goldman) - Quand la périphérie devient centre: Ng'ambo au cœur de l'agglomération zanzibarie (Farid Boumédiène) - Marges et marginalités résidentielles : une ville swahilie perdue dans l'agglomération zanzibarie (Farid Boumédiène) - Encadré: Le phénomène "Vinyago Street" à Stone Town (Sébastien Cron); 4) Bwejuu et la côte est: la trilogie terre-cocotier-océan réappropriée (Maïlys Chauvin) - Zanzibar et l'océan Indien occidental, hier et aujourd'hui (Marie-Pierre Ballarin) - Les hommes de l'océan (Abdul Sheriff) - Zanzibar outre-mer: l'importance de la diaspora insulaire (Mohamed Ahmed Saleh) - Encadré: Le culte "kibuki": des esprits malgaches en terre zanzibarie (Mohamed Ahmed Saleh); 5) La construction des identités politiques à Zanzibar (Abdul Sheriff) - La religion à Zanzibar: de la polyphonie à la contestation du cosmopolitisme religieux (Roman Loimeier) - De l'île-charnière d'hier à l'île-frontière d'aujourd'hui: une société multiculturelle à l'épreuve de l'africanisation (Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir) - Zanzibar à l'heure du tourisme mondialisé: des identités rêvées au rêve identitaire (Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir) - Encadré: Maasais, passagers de Zanzibar (Maïlys Chauvin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

258 Chachage, Chachage Seithy L.

The university as a site of knowledge: the role of basic research / Chachage Seithy L. Chachage - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa:* (2006), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 47-67.

This paper extrapolates from the tensions between the University of Dar es Salaam Academic Staff Assembly (UDASA) and the university administration to make a case for academic freedom in Tanzania in particular and Africa in general. It draws on two key statements on academic freedom in Africa - the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Academic Freedom and Social Responsibility of Academics (1990) and the Kampala Declaration on Intellectual Freedom and Social Responsibility (1991), to discuss the role of basic research in the university as a site for knowledge production. The paper argues that the quest for academic freedom is only meaningful if universities renew their commitment to the public good. Only by fulfilling the public trust as weavers of the social fabric and upholders of the highest ethical dimensions of human life can universities reclaim their

position in society and the world at large. The paper was originally presented at a workshop on academic freedom, social responsibility and the state of academia in Tanzania, held in Dar es Salaam in February 2005. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

259 Judiciary

The judiciary in Zanzibar / ed. by Chris Maina Peter and Immi Sikand. - Zanzibar : Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, cop. 2006. - XVIII, 103 p. ; 21 cm. - (Zanzibar Legal Services Centre publication series ; 2) - Bibliogr.: p. 100-103. - Met noten.
ISBN 9987-69702-X

This volume examines the judicial system in Zanzibar. Issues discussed included the independence of the judiciary (Cornel K. Mtaki), the court system in historical perspective (Othman Masoud Othman), the existing court system, court practice and procedure (Salum Toufiq; Augustino Ramadhani), practical problems facing the judiciary (Ahmed Masoud Miskry) and the system of juvenile justice (Robert Makaramba). [ASC Leiden abstract]

260 Mallya, Ernest T.

The political economy of democracy in Tanzania / Ernest T. Mallya - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 174-188.

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. This paper examines the causes of this predicament. It shows how, after independence, policymaking in Tanzania was gradually designed to take a top-down approach in order to achieve the centrality of the State in the development process. Citizens were excluded from the policy process. The failure of the State to bring about development led to the conclusion that appropriate interaction between State, the private sector and civil society was a possible solution. Pushed by the international financial institutions and other donors, with liberalization, the Tanzanian economy began to wear a capitalist face from 1986. Following an exposé on the entry of the concept of 'good governance', the paper argues that the emerging commercial elites and the political and bureaucratic elites found a means to survive at the expense of the peasant majority. It concludes that the situation in Tanzania is the logical outcome of uncontrolled interaction between these elites. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Mapana, Kedmon

Changes in performance styles: a case study of 'muheme', a musical tradition of the Wagogo of Dodoma, Tanzania / Kedmon Mapana - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 81-93 : foto's.

On 13 February 2005, the author attended a concert of Wagogo music performed in the Anglican Church in Chamwino village in the Dodoma region of central Tanzania. Twenty music groups participated in this concert, with six of these groups performing the popular Wagogo 'muheme'. It was clearly observed that the way this 'muheme' music tradition was performed in the church was quite different from the 'muheme' performances during Wagogo girls' initiation rituals, which the author had witnessed at various times in the past. This realization prompted interest in the transition, and the resultant change of 'muheme' performance styles as a Wagogo tradition, interest that led to the present paper. The basic argument of this paper is that the musical tradition of 'muheme' is a "living tradition", one that changes due to different influences, some from within the culture, some foreign to the culture, and some brought about by historical events such as the decline of female circumcision practices. The paper investigates the transition of a ritual music tradition through a secular form of the same tradition that has ultimately led to a church-employed usage of the tradition. It notes, specifically, changes in performance styles and the factors that have led to the change of the 'muheme' tradition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

262 Munyanziza, Esron

Survey of edible mushrooms of the miombo woodlands through economic incentives in two villages of Tanzania / Esron Munyanziza and Yonika M. Ngaga - In: *Discovery and Innovation:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 4, p. 304-310 : tab.

A survey of edible mushrooms of the miombo woodlands through economic incentives was carried out in Tanangozi and Rungemba, Tanzania, from December 2003 to April 2004. As an incentive, 30 Tanzanian shillings were offered to each collector for each bowl of mushrooms (0.700kg) and 50 Tanzanian shillings for each single mushroom of Termitomyces letestui. Participation in the survey was open to all the villagers. The response was overwhelming. The number of collectors was 188 at the beginning of the study and rose to over 700 by the peak of the rainy season before dropping to 458 towards the end of the rainy season as the availability of mushrooms gradually decreased. While there was a good representation of both girls and boys among small children, adult mushroom collectors were dominated by women, who constituted 88.6 percent. Over 15 species of edible mushrooms occurring sequentially or in overlaps

were harvested. Most of the mushrooms were ectomycorrhizal and occurred in the miombo woodlands. About 140 tons were harvested in a period of 4 months. The estimated monetary returns from these mushrooms was 140 million Tanzanian shillings at a price of 1000 Tanzanian shillings per kilo of fresh mushrooms. The survey results attest of the indigenous ecological knowledge of the rural community and justify the preservation of the miombo ecosystem on the grounds of its potential to contribute to rural poverty eradication. They indicate that the value of the miombo woodlands by far exceeds the value of the immediate alternative current land use, in this case arable agriculture. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

263 Allen, Tim

The International Criminal Court and the invention of traditional justice in Northern Uganda / Tim Allen - In: *Politique africaine:* (2007), no. 107, p. 147-166.

The International Criminal Court's intervention in Northern Uganda has faced opposition from supporters of traditional justice. However, there is less local consensus about reconciliation rituals than has been asserted, and the hybrid forgiveness ceremonies, being performed with external assistance under the auspices of a newly created council of chiefs, are not as significant as enthusiasts imagine. Moreover, lobbying has focussed on selected rituals of the Acholi people and their immediate neighbours, not the country as a whole. Whatever the problems with the ICC's activities, myth making about a "tribally" specific alternative feeds prejudice and does nothing to promote national conciliation. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French (p. 222). [Journal abstract]

264 Bakayana, Isaac

Enforcing Uganda's Amnesty Act (2000) within the context of the Rome Statute / Isaac Bakayana - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 321-333.

This comment articulates two arguments. First, that the Rome Statute itself creates avenues that give State parties the options to either enter peace deals or to even grant amnesties in compliance with the principles of justice. Second, that there are historical traces of the non prosecution of international crimes for the purposes of achieving a 'greater good'- the good that Uganda hopes to achieve by granting Joseph Kony and his top commanders blanket amnesty. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

265 Breaching

Breaching cultural silence: enhancing resilience among Ugandan orphans / Marguerite Daniel... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 109-120 : tab.

Cultural silence is frequently the outcome of deep-seated taboos regarding adults talking to children about sex and death. This paper examines the impact of cultural silence on the resilience of children orphaned by AIDS in Uganda. Cultural silence is often linked with denial. This article explores the complexities of cultural silence in terms of its causes, justifications and impacts. The findings from two small, in-depth qualitative studies (carried out in 2000-2001) among orphans who were being supported by community-based organizations in Kampala illustrate the impacts of cultural silence and disclosure on the coping ability of orphaned children. The first study involved 11 children orphaned by AIDS (four boys and seven girls, aged 12 to 17 years) and four parents widowed by AIDS (two men and two women) who were themselves living with HIV. None of the parents interviewed were related to the orphans in the study. In the second study, 10 HIV-positive mothers (aged 25 to 40) and nine children (six boys and three girls, aged 11 to 18) with HIV-positive mothers were interviewed. The discussion examines the findings by using a model of resilience, centred on the concepts of closeness and competence as conditions for coping. Cultural silence emerges as a risk factor that increases children's vulnerability through undermining both closeness and competence, while disclosure and openness are revealed as protective factors that may enhance resilience among children. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Eaton, Dave

The business of peace: raiding and peace work along the Kenya-Uganda border (part II) / Dave Eaton - In: *African Affairs:* (2008), vol. 107, no. 427, p. 243-259.

Peace work is big business along the Kenya-Uganda border. Each year, new groups are created thanks to the generosity of major donors while others disappear due to corruption and mismanagement. This cycle has continued for decades and, despite an absence of tangible results, millions of dollars continue to flow into the bank accounts of peace groups in the North Rift. This article suggests that the focus on the so-called 'root causes' of violence may well be responsible for the dismal performance of the peace industry. However, the behaviour of peace NGOs in the field has been appalling. Peace meetings are often only held so NGOs can display an engagement with the conflict, despite the dangers created by such events. Other groups are dominated by politicians who use money earmarked for peace work to fund their political ambitions. Better

monitoring is the obvious solution, but local groups have been able to avoid this by exaggerating the security risks of visiting the region. Others argue that offloading peace work responsibilities to community-based organizations might lead to better results, but in the highly ethnicized North Rift smaller groups are rarely able to transcend their local roots. The article concludes that the peace industry is deeply flawed, and requires a complete overhaul in order to have a beneficial impact on the region. The first part of this article, which focused on the role of cattle raiding in the border conflicts, was published in African Affairs, vol. 107, no. 426 (2008), p. 89-110. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

267 Kwesiga, Joy C.

On student access and equity in a reforming university: Makerere in the 1990s and beyond / Joy C. Kwesiga & Josephine Ahikire - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa:* (2006), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 1-46 : graf., tab.

This paper examines issues of access and equity in the context of the far-ranging reforms that have been taking place at Makerere University and in the Ugandan higher education system generally since the early 1990s. The analysis maps out the contours of student access over time, outlining the major fault lines in student diversities which include, among others, location, class and gender, as well as the State (university) response to these diversities in the context of market based reforms. The authors argue that key to the reform programme was a reduction in the State's financial commitment in higher education and the implementation of alternative financial strategies, especially relating to the introduction of the private sponsorship programme in 1992. Private sponsorship greatly expanded the intake of fee-paying students, and the total number of students in higher education in Uganda has expanded enormously. However, these apparent gains in terms of access to higher education have been offset by lack of necessary investment in facilities, with resulting problems of over-crowding, excessive teaching loads, large classes and falling standards. The analysis also interrogates the ways in which government/private dynamic plays out in the context of a highly fractured education system, dominated by urban-based schools, particularly located in the south of the country, and how the various affirmative action measures have, in a way, reproduced social and class privilege. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

268 Responses

Responses to VCT for HIV among young people in Kampala, Uganda / Eva-Britta Råssjö... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 215-222 : tab.

Attitudes to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) for HIV among young men and women in a slum area of Kampala, Uganda, were studied through 22 individual semi-structured interviews and 5 focus group discussions. Attitudes to VCT ranged from having no problem with the procedure to being very reluctant. Despite fear of stigma, the participants perceived 'positive living' after HIV testing as realistic. VCT was regarded as an important step to avoid HIV infection, but informants expressed the need for the service to be more accessible in terms of cost, time and quality of pre- and post-test counselling. The authors argue that counselling without HIV testing should be available for those who are reluctant to test. Poverty and gender power imbalances appeared to limit youths' possibility of making rational decisions about sexual behaviour and accessing VCT. The importance of considering the context in which such issues are being negotiated and decided is highlighted. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

269 Tarinyeba, Winifred M.

Poverty, trade and child labour in the developing world: an analysis of efforts to combat child labour in Uganda / Winifred M. Tarinyeba - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 294-308 : tab.

Until recently, efforts to combat child labour have focused on demonizing the practice by exposing its adverse short and long-term consequences on children. Measures to combat child labour included legislating against the practice, both at the international and domestic levels, improving access to education as well as poverty reduction strategies. Although current statistics indicate that child labour is on the decline, poor countries in Asia and Africa are at risk of increased cases of child labour due to current global trade policies that have left them worse off economically. In addition, a framework for open trade that inhibits access to medication adversely affects socioeconomic structures due to increased disease (HIV/AIDS) burdens on households, thereby accelerating poverty and impeding efforts to combat child labour. This paper examines the problem of child labour (with special attention for Uganda) from three perspectives: poverty, HIV/AIDS and global trade. It involves an analysis of empirical and theoretical literature on poverty, trade and child labour. The paper specifically focuses on the economic outcomes of a global trading system managed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) that inherently disadvantages poor countries and its implications for child labour. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

270 Huffman, Thomas N.

Leokwe and K2: ethnic stratification during the Middle Iron Age in southern Africa / Thomas N. Huffman - In: *Journal of African Archaeology:* (2007), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 163-188 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

The Middle Iron Age (AD 900-1300) in southern Africa is of special interest because of the rise of social complexity at K2 and Mapungubwe sites, predating Great Zimbabwe. Surrounding the confluence of the Shashe-Limpopo rivers, the Mapungubwe landscape covered parts of present-day Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Recent research in the Shashe-Limpopo basin advances the understanding of the development of social complexity at K2 and Mapungubwe. J. Calabrese (2000, 2005) shows that ethnic interaction between Leokwe and K2 peoples led to ethnic stratification. More specifically, some Zhizo people chose to live among K2 people. Now called Leokwe because of ceramic changes, Leokwe and K2 people maintained separate group identities. However, one aspect of Calabrese's theory - that class distinction was first expressed at Leokwe Hill before Mapungubwe - is not supported by more recent data. Re-examination of ceramics, glass beads and radiocarbon dates shows that Leokwe Hill was not earlier, but contemporaneous with Mapungubwe, while structural remains show that the Leokwe deposit derived from ritual rather than residential activity. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

271 Promoting

Promoting adolescent sexual and reproductive health in East and Southern Africa / ed. by Knut-Inge Klepp, Alan J. Flisher and Sylvia F. Kaaya. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet ; Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2008. - 344 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 288-326. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-91-7106-599-5 (Uppsala)

Adolescent reproductive health in Africa is a controversial issue for policymakers and programme planners. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to HIV and AIDS, plus sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortions, sexual abuse, female genital mutilation and unsafe circumcision. The basis of this volume emerged from a collaboration of the Adolescent Reproductive Health Network (ARHNe) from 1997-2001 and looks especially at adolescent reproductive health issues in Southern

and Eastern Africa. The first section investigates policy and theory informing practice and contains essays on public policy by Yogan Pillay and Alan J. Flisher, use of social cognition models in sub-Saharan Africa by Leif E. Aarø, Herman Schaalma and Anne Nordrehaug Åstrøm, health education by Herman Schaalma and Sylvia F. Kaaya, and ethical dilemmas by Gro Th. Lie. In the second section: Contextual aspects of adolescent sexual and reproductive health there are essays about the history of sexual initiation in sub-Saharan Africa, especially the Kigoma region of Tanzania, by Graziella van den Bergh, illegal abortion in Dar es Salaam by Vibeke Rasch and Margrethe Silberschmidt, the adolescent AIDS epidemic in Tanzania by Melkizedeck T. Leshabari, Sylvia F. Kaaya and Anna Tengia-Kessy, and sexual debut, poverty and risk in the Kigoma region of Tanzania by Graziella van den Bergh. The third section: Addressing the needs of adolescents, has papers about peer education for adolescent reproductive health by Sheri Bastien (et al.), adolescent-friendly health services in Uganda by John Arube-Wani, Jessica Jitta and Lillian Mpabulungi Ssengooba, and nurses' and midwives' attitudes to adolescents with sexual and reproductive health problems in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya by Elisabeth Faxelid (et al.). The fourth section contains an evaluation and review of interventions in sub-Saharan Africa and has a contribution on this problem by Alan J. Flisher, Wanjiru Mukoma and Johann Louw, and a systematic review of school-based HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in South Africa by Wanjiru Mukoma and Alan J. Flisher. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Security

Security and democracy in Southern Africa / ed. by Gavin Cawthra, André du Pisani and Abillah Omari. - Johannesburg : Wits University Press, 2007. - XIII, 288 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (The Wits P&DM governance series) - Bibliogr.: p. 262-281. - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 978-1-86814-453-2

Democratization, albeit uneven, has been the major political trend in southern Africa since the end of apartheid and the termination of the Cold War. At the same time, southern Africa has embarked on a major project of multinational cooperation, including in the security field. This leads to two questions, the subject of the present collective volume. What, if any, is the relationship between the dynamics of democratization and democratic practices (or lack of them) and national security perceptions and practices in southern African States? Has this had any effect on approaches to the regional security project? Three conceptual chapters: on democracy and security (André du Pisani), on regional security cooperation in a comparative context (Gavin Cawthra), and on the background of conflict, cooperation and democratization in the SADC (Abillah H. Omari

and Paulino Macaringue), are followed by country case studies: Botswana (Mpho G. Molomo, Zibani Maundeni, Bertha Osei-Hwedie, Ian Taylor and Shelly Whitman), Lesotho (Khabele Matlosa), Mauritius (Gavin Cawthra), Mozambique (Anicia Lalá), Namibia (Bill Lindeke, Phanuel Kaapama and Leslie Blaauw), Seychelles (Anthoni van Nieuwkerk and William M. Bell), South Africa (Maxi Schoeman), Swaziland (Joseph Bheki Mzizi), Tanzania (Mohammed Omar Maundi), Zambia (Bizeck Jube Phiri) and Zimbabwe (Ken D. Manungo). A summary of the findings is presented in the conclusion (Gavin Cawthra, Khabele Matlosa and Anthoni van Nieuwkerk). [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Wright, John

Beyond the 'Zulu aftermath' : migrations, identities, histories / John Wright - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 1-36.

The notion of the 'mfecane' was one that existed virtually unchallenged in the imaginations of large numbers of people, including virtually all academic historians of southern Africa from the late 1960s to the late 1980s. It had three main components: that a chain reaction of wars and population movements had swept over much of the eastern half of southern Africa in the 1820s and 1830s; that the chain reaction had originally been set in motion by the supposedly explosive expansion of the Zulu kingdom under Shaka; and that from these upheavals had emerged a number of new, enlarged States which played a central role in the history of the subcontinent through the rest of the 19th century. The present author examines the stereotype of each of the five major sets of migrations embedded in the notion of the 'mfecane' and demonstrates that, if the Zulu had any role at all in initiating them, it was only one in a complex of factors, and that after their initial stages the migrations ceased to connect with the history of the Zulu kingdom. The connected-up histories which make up the 'mfecane' narrative need to be taken apart and the migrations rescrambled into their constituent parts. The notion that the history of African societies in southern Africa in the 19th century can be understood in terms of a 'Zulu aftermath' needs to be dropped 'tout court'. Notes, ref., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

274 Baker, Colin

The administration of public works in colonial Nyasaland / Colin Baker - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal:* (2006), vol. 59, no. 1, p. 1-14 : foto.

This paper describes the history of the administration of public works in colonial Nyasaland (now Malawi), covering the period from the appointment of the first public works staff in 1891 up to Malawi's independence in 1964. It pays attention to public works activities including roadmaking, building and surveying. It also looks at public works financing and staffing as well as various reorganizations of the Public Works Department. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

275 Houston, Vanessa

HIV/AIDS messages in Malawi and their implications for effective responses / Vanessa Houston and Alice Hovorka - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 205-214 : fig.

This paper explores the nature of HIV/AIDS education and information networks in Malawi, with a focus on Dedza district. It considers the role of institutional and personal actors involved in Malawi's recently instated and decentralized behaviour-change intervention strategy, as well as the form and function of interpersonal social networks that mediate this information. The research reveals that the organizational capacity of actors and the conflicting messages regarding promotion of condom use may prevent Malawi from achieving a coordinated and effective decentralized response to the HIV epidemic. The research shows that individuals draw on complex interpersonal social networks, often processing mixed messages regarding HIV prevention strategies and receiving negative messages regarding condom use. The paper discusses the implications of such inconsistencies and conflicts with actors, interpersonal social networks and the nature of the messages themselves for HIV/AIDS education in Malawi. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Short-term

Short-term effects of a peer group intervention for HIV prevention among trainee teachers in Malawi / Kathleen F. Norr... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 239-249 : tab.

This report describes the implementation and short-term results of a peer group intervention for HIV prevention on the HIV-related attitudes, knowledge and behaviours of 286 primary school teachers in Malawi. The intervention, based on the social-cognitive learning model, took place in 2000 at two teacher training colleges with a distance-learning programme. Primary school teachers attending a final six-week training session before certification volunteered to participate. The report shows that the participants had positive changes immediately after the intervention in terms of their knowledge, attitudes,

self-efficacy, intention to change, and reported recent behaviour change and condom use. Although two measures of stigmatization decreased, the willingness of teachers to permit persons infected with HIV in public places like church, school or work did not change and this remains an area where more intervention is needed. The report demonstrates the feasibility of an HIV-prevention intervention for primary school teachers during their training. The Malawi Ministry of Education has since made the programme available to over 90 percent of all trainee teachers through an NGO. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

277 **Wright, Jerome**

Young Malawians on the interaction between mental health and HIV/AIDS / Jerome Wright, Fred Lubben and Mac Bain Mkandawire - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 297-304 : fig., tab.

Previous research has identified high levels of mental health problems among people affected by HIV. This study surveys adolescents in southern Malawi on their experience of the impacts of living with HIV or AIDS on one's mental health. At the same time, the study explores the link between mental health problems and subsequent HIV-risk behaviour. Short texts relating everyday scenarios that depict symptoms of three mental health problems (viz. depression, anxiety and HIV-related brain impairment) form the basis of in-depth discussions in 12 existing groups of secondary school students, orphans and vulnerable children, teenage mothers, and out-of-school youths, in both rural and urban settings. The responses show that these young people recognize the mental health sequelae of HIV/AIDS as impacting upon many aspects of their lives. The young people trace these 'interruptions' and 'disruptions' through deteriorating psychological and socioeconomic conditions. They show awareness of a two-way interaction between HIV/AIDS and mental illness, indicating that the latter can increase thoughts of suicide and HIV risk-taking behaviour. More importantly, they identify a number of locally derived community interventions, which if supported by statutory health and education services, can significantly ameliorate their situations. The findings provide avenues for practical integration of mental health provision within HIV prevention, education and care initiatives. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 **Zamponi, Mario**

Politiche di sviluppo e lotta alla povertà nel Malawi multipartitico / di Mario Zamponi - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente:* (2007), a. 62, n. 4, p. 533-559.

Cet article discute des politiques de développement dans le Malawi après l'introduction du multipartisme en 1994. Le cas du Malawi est analysé à l'intérieur du cadre de référence du débat et des pratiques contemporaines concernant le développement économique et les initiatives de lutte contre la pauvreté. L'article présente les principales politiques gouvernementales, centrées surtout sur des modèles et des priorités de développement économique et social qui puissent affronter la pauvreté dans un des pays les plus pauvres du monde. Les politiques de réduction de la pauvreté sont étroitement corrélées à des initiatives de réforme agraire et de développement rural ainsi qu'à des politiques de décentralisation, questions qui sont analysées soit dans leurs spécificités soit en rapport avec les thèmes plus vastes du développement et de la réduction de la pauvreté. L'article conclut en signalant l'importance du rapport entre la lutte contre la pauvreté et le procès d'émancipation démocratique de la population. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MOZAMBIQUE

279 Bénard da Costa, Ana

Urbanos e rurais : circulação e mobilidade nas familias da periferia de Maputo / Ana Bénard da Costa - In: *Lusotopie:* (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 147-162.

Au cours d'une recherche sur les stratégies de survie et de reproduction sociale des familles de la périphérie de Maputo (Mozambique), il a pu être vérifié que la mobilité des personnes et des biens entre les régions rurales et la ville était, non seulement une stratégie économique fréquente, mais aussi un moyen de faciliter le maintien de relations familiales entre différentes branches d'une même famille. Après un bref rappel du contexte de l'analyse et des changements survenus dans la ville de Maputo dans les deux dernières décennies du XXe siècle, l'article aborde cette mobilité illustrée par le parcours de deux familles d'un quartier périphérique de cette capitale africaine. Bien que la mobilité puisse adopter plusieurs modalités, pas uniquement entre différentes familles, mais aussi au sein de la même famille à divers moments, cette pluralité n'enlève rien à l'importance des contacts établis par cette mobilité ni aux types d'échanges que ceux-ci impliquent nécessairement. Ce phénomène est donc une variable fondamentale dans l'analyse des processus sous-jacents au développement des stratégies poursuivies par des familles - stratégies qui, dans ce contexte spécifique, sont essentiellement caractérisées par une articulation de différents moyens et sources de revenus diversifiés. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en portugais, en français et en anglais, texte en portugais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

280 Bonate, Liazzat J.K.

Roots of diversity in Mozambican Islam / Liazzat J.K. Bonate - In: *Lusotopie:* (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 129-149.

This paper explores historical roots for the existing diversity of the conceptions of Islam among African Sunni Muslims of Mozambique. This diversity is frequently expressed by internal Muslim debates and competitions centred on the nature of Islamic authority and on the definition of "orthodoxy". After identifying roughly three divergent conceptions of Islamic authority and ritual among Mozambican Muslims, the author analyses specific historical contexts within which each of these conceptions of Islam emerged and confronted one another. In particular, the paper focuses on changes with respect to religious authority and ritual. One of the central arguments of this paper is that on the emergence of each new conception, local Muslims set upon redefining what constituted the centre and the margin of Islam in Mozambique, but despite the attempts to the contrary, the old conceptions have persisted and continuously posed challenges to the newly-established centre. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and Portuguese. [Journal abstract]

281 Israel, Paolo

'Kummwangalela guebuza': the Mozambican general elections of 2004 in Mudumbe and the roots of the loyalty of Makonde people to Frelimo / Paolo Israel - In: *Lusotopie:* (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 103-125 : ill., foto's.

For strategic reasons, Makonde people were the backbone of the Frelimo army during the Mozambican war of independence. Since then, Makonde people are almost fanatically devoted to Frelimo. During the Mozambican general elections of December 2004, the people of the district of Muidumbe enthusiastically supported the candidature of Armando Emílio Guebuza throughout a massive electoral campaign, during which members of the other parties were often threatened and harassed. The elder women of Muidumbe organized a special ceremony to propitiate Guebuza's candidature, as if he were a boy undergoing initiation ('likumbi'). This shows how politics and ritual are deeply intertwined in Makonde society. This paper addresses the issue of Makonde "ethnic" loyalty to Frelimo, through a description of the 2004 elections in Muidumbe. It shows how Frelimo became a cornerstone of Makonde identity because of the processes of radical transformation that Makonde society underwent during the war of liberation and in its aftermath. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, Portuguese and French. [Journal abstract]

282 Larsen, Ingemai

Silenced voices : colonial and anti-colonial literature in Portuguese literary history / Ingemai Larsen - In: *Lusotopie:* (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 59-69.

Situated on the crossroads of Portuguese postcolonial studies and Portuguese literary history, this article is concerned with methodological and other problems related to the continuing use of the "teleological national model" which fails to address the question of the relationship between language, nationality and culture. Among the main arguments are the specific problems arising from the inconsistent treatment of a number of authors normally referred to as representing colonial and anticolonial literature, such as the writers Luandino Vieira and Castro Soromenho (born respectively in Angola and Mozambique as sons of Portuguese emigrants). Another point is to demonstrate the potential value of colonial literature for the contemporary study of Portuguese colonialism as well as for literary historians. This is done by providing a short example of the work of Rodrigues Júnior, an extremely productive author of colonial literature from Mozambique who is today hardly remembered. Notes, ref., sum. in English, Portuguese and French. [Journal abstract]

283 Macagno, Lorenzo

Les nouveaux oulémas : la recomposition des autorités musulmanes au nord du Mozambique / Lorenzo Macagno - In: *Lusotopie:* (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 151-177 : foto.

Quel fut le processus de recomposition interne des autorités musulmanes du Nord du Mozambique pendant la période du colonialisme tardif (1961-1974)? Posant cette question, l'article remet en question l'argument de l'existence d'une conspiration ou d'une invasion wahhabite au Mozambique. Le terme wahhabisme est devenu une catégorie d'accusation diffuse et ambiguë contre certains musulmans du Mozambique et il est le plus souvent utilisé comme synonyme d'"intégrisme". Être wahhabite signifie généralement s'opposer aux confréries - soufies - qui sont arrivées de Zanzibar et des Comores à la fin du XIXe siècle, et se sont installées sur l'île de Moçambique. Il faut relativiser la tension globale confréries/wahhabisme, en identifiant alors les ambiguïtés véhiculées par des agents spécifiques. En ce sens, il devient nécessaire de comprendre les conflits "endogènes" des communautés musulmanes afin de saisir le type de relation que chacun de leurs porte-parole a essayé de construire avec l'État mozambicain indépendant. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

ZAMBIA

284 Dauphin-Tinturier, Anne-Marie
Quel bonheur d'avoir un gendre! : le mariage dans la zone bemba en Zambie / Anne-Marie Dauphin-Tinturier - In: *Journal des africanistes:* (2007), t. 77, fasc. 2, p. 83-105.

Dans la société bemba de Zambie, le système matrilinéaire conduit le gendre à s'installer très tôt dans sa belle famille où il était éduqué. L'auteur décrit à partir de documents historiques et de ses propres observations le processus matrimonial traditionnel dont l'initiation de filles est une des clefs fondamentales et les évolutions actuelles. La description du mariage qui est envisagée ici se réfère essentiellement à l'état de la société pendant la première moitié du XXe siècle. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

285 One
One Zambia, many histories : towards a history of post-colonial Zambia / ed. by Jan-Bart Gewald, Marja Hinfelaar, Giacomo Macola. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2008. - XII, 304 p. : foto's, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; vol. 12) - Met index, noten.
ISBN 90-04-16594-0 pbk

This book takes an impartial look at the postcolonial history of Zambia, examining political unity and dissent, the public role of religion (Roman Catholicism, the Charismatic churches, and Islam), the economy and the State, and new and old forms of politics in the Third Republic. It is the outcome of a conference organized by the network for Historical Research in Zambia, in Lusaka August 2005. There are contributions by Jan-Bart Gewald, Marja Hinfelaar, Giacomo Macola, David M. Gordon, Andrew J. DeRoche, Miles Larmer, Austin M. Cheyeka, Felix J. Phiri, Hugh Macmillan, Karen Tranberg Hansen, Friday E. Mulenga, Bizeck. J. Phiri, and Jeremy Gold. [ASC Leiden abstract]

286 Shale, Victor
Opposition party alliances and elections in Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia / Victor Shale - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 91-117 : tab.

The majority of the current ruling parties in the SADC region are very powerful, while opposition parties are fragmented and weak. However, a trend has developed for opposition parties to form alliances in order to play a meaningful role. This route has been followed by opposition parties in Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia. This paper discusses the reasons behind party coalescence and possible forms of political alliance

in these three countries and highlights inter and intra-party relations before the most recent elections in each country, as well as the way each party performed in those elections. It also looks at the structures of the alliances and the considerations of the parties when forming the alliance. The paper concludes that in all three cases the decision to form alliances was prompted in the main by the parties' recognition of a common fate in so far as elections were concerned. Also, the choice of partner was based not so much on ideological, ethnic or historical considerations as on the prospect of victory through cooperation in the zero-sum political game. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

287 Chapanga, Evans

An analysis of the war metaphors used in spoken commentaries of the 2004 edition of the Premier Soccer League (PSL) matches in Zimbabwe / Evans Chapanga - In: *Zambezia:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 62-79.

Soccer commentaries on television are characterized by metaphor-carrying language and expression. After introducing the Interactionist Theory of Metaphor and Classic Cognitive Metaphor Theory, this article analyses how soccer commentators make use of war metaphor when describing live soccer matches. Based on a qualitative analysis of spoken commentary during the 2004 edition of Premier Soccer League (PSL) matches in Zimbabwe, the article establishes the kind of metaphors that are typically used in live Zimbabwean broadcasts of soccer matches in English, and how certain metaphors interact with each other within the commentary. The analysis is grounded in the theoretical framework suggested by Ghadessy's Component Model (1988). The author argues that the players, their emotions, their character traits, actions on the pitch, the spectators' behaviour and the description of results translate into a war scenario as a result of the commentator's use of metaphor. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

288 Chapanga, Evans

Teaching Shona in English/Shona : ideological challenges and implications : whither University of Zimbabwe (UZ) and Masvingo State University (MASU)? / Evans Chapanga & Rewai Makamani - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 383-397.

This paper investigates ideological challenges and implications associated with two models in the teaching and learning of Shona at university level. The University of

Zimbabwe (UZ) model involves the use of English as a medium of instruction for Shona courses while Masvingo State University (MASU) pedagogy employs Shona for the same purpose. Both approaches raise fundamental pedagogical and linguistic issues conceptualized within the framework of broad diglossia, functionalist and bilingual education perspectives. Data was gathered through participant observation, interviews and questionnaires. Proponents in favour of Shona argue that it is a carrier of culture, pride, consciousness, value systems; fosters a participatory approach to development; and offers a window for decolonization and total emancipation. Those in favour of English highlight its expressiveness and utility in the global context. However, it is argued that all languages are equally expressive and as such Shona can be used for pedagogical purposes at any level of education. At the moment, researchers, policymakers and other relevant stakeholders should make concerted efforts in language planning, curricular designing and policy formulation in order to empower indigenous languages and hence indigenous people, their value systems and developmental potential. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

289 Chauraya, Efiritha

An assessment of the efficacy of the tripartite student teacher mentoring scheme in Zimbabwe's Masvingo region / Efiritha Chauraya - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 398-408 : tab.

In Zimbabwe, the mentoring scheme of teaching practice in colleges of teacher education came into being in January 1995. This paper analyses the efficacy of the tripartite relationship between the mentor, the lecturer and the student teacher in teacher education when the students are on teaching practice with a view of examining its impact on the student teacher in Masvingo region. The three colleges under study are all involved in the preservicing of primary school teachers. Key areas covered by the research questions are: college input into teaching practice, the role of the lecturer and the mentor, and the future of the attachment programme in Zimbabwe. The paper employs a descriptive survey method and the research instruments used include questionnaires and interviews. A study sample of 80 mentors, 32 lecturers and 65 student teachers was selected. The findings reveal that the key players of the programme hold different conceptions of the teaching practice; hold different interpretations of college guidelines; and hold different conceptions of their roles which adversely affect the efficiency of the tripartite relationship. Recommendations include the need for a democratic and professional relationship among the three members of tripartite relationships, and the need for more dialogue between the lecturers and

mentors in particular, so that their roles are complementary. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Chibatamoto, P.P.
Students' perceptions of quality of health services offered [at] Bindura University of Science Education, Zimbabwe / P.P. Chibatamoto and F. Mavhunga - In: *Zambezia:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 148-160 : graf., tab.

A cross-sectional exploratory study was designed to systematically assess the perceptions of university students about services offered at Bindura University Health Facility, Bindura, Zimbabwe. The overall level of satisfaction was below the expected level of 70 percent. The major reasons for dissatisfaction were lack of physical examination, failure to prescribe drugs and negative attitude of service providers. Although the students reported that the service providers were polite and respectful during consultations, they were very concerned with the lack of confidentiality. This problem was compounded by the lack of aural privacy at the clinic as revealed by the research. Specifically, the respondents in the waiting room could hear the discussions of the service provider and the client in the consultation room. When specific indicators of quality were analysed, the respondents were only satisfied with the dimension of assurance (knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to convey trust and confidence). That is, the service providers were polite, respectful, considerate and competent. There is need to address issues raised by respondents and determine the perceptions of the service providers with regard to services offered. The research has brought out the importance of customers in any service environment. For a client-centred organization, the perception of the customer determines the acceptability of a service. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

291 Chikasha, S.
A study on the human factor issues of lecturers and students that hinder the establishment of e-learning enabled tertiary institutions in a traditionally face to face institution / S. Chikasha, J. Tarugarira & Wim Van Petegem - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 12-35 : graf., tab.

The introduction of e-learning in institutions of tertiary education used to traditional face-to-face learning has met with mixed feelings and some form of resistance on the part of university lecturers and students in Africa. Based on questionnaires distributed among students and lecturers of several institutions of tertiary education in Zimbabwe as well as a comparison with the situation at Gent University (Belgium), the authors show that the

institutions of tertiary education in developing countries face more challenges than those in developed countries. Concentrating on the human factors hindering the implementation of ICT-driven education, the authors show that lecturers and students are not aware of their new roles in the new learning environment. In conclusion, they present recommendations for a development programme which takes cognizance of the human factor issues. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Chisaka, Bornface Chenjerai

Quality concerns in basic primary education in two rural districts of Zimbabwe : an interrogation of perceptions of critical stakeholders / Bornface Chenjerai Chisaka and Oliver Mavundutse - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 103-122.

A nongovernmental organization (NGO), Save the Children Norway-Zimbabwe (SCNZ), has developed an interest in promoting and enhancing basic quality education in Zimbabwe. This has motivated the authors' 2003/2004 study in seven primary schools in two rural districts of Zimbabwe - Bikita (Masvingo Province) and Rushinga (Mashonaland Central Province) - of the perceptions of teachers and learners on the subject of quality primary education and the strategies to achieve its realization. The authors trace the debate on quality in education and present themes which emerged from the teachers' perceptions, the learners' perceptions, and from lesson observations and the analysis of work schemes. They conclude, amongst others, that, if resources such as textbooks, good classrooms, size of classes, well-prepared lessons and learner-centred teaching strategies have an impact on quality education, then in the districts where this study was conducted, that quality would be far from being achieved, given the inadequacy of these resources. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

293 Chitando, Ezra

Black female identities in Harare : the case of young women with dreadlocks / Ezra Chitando, Anna Chitando - In: *Zambezia:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 1-21.

The construction of postcolonial African female identities has faced a number of challenges. Colonial ideologies and African patriarchal traditions threaten to stifle African women. African cities have become sites of struggle as black women strive to express themselves in spaces that are defined in masculine terms. This article examines the theme of black female identities in Harare, Zimbabwe. It focuses on how some young women have cultivated dreadlocks as a signifier of their consciousness and of their own identities. It outlines how for these women dreadlocks are more than just a fashion

statement or a hairstyle. Dreadlocks seek to defy colonial images of blackness as inferior to whiteness. They also challenge dominant notions of being a "presentable" woman. The article highlights reasons that have been put forward to resist the cultivation of dreadlocks by women. Using historical, literary and phenomenological approaches, the study highlights the complex factors that influence the formulation of black female identities in a cosmopolitan setting. Data were collected through formal and informal interviews in Harare between May 2003 and June 2004. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

294 Chitauro-Mawema, Moreblessings Busi

'Mvana' and their children : the language of the Shona people as it relates to women and women's space / Moreblessings Busi Chitauro-Mawema - In: *Zambezia:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 135-153.

Research elsewhere, within English and other languages, has shown that linguistic behaviour is one of the keys to understanding the nature and status of women in the attitudes transmitted through language. This article examines the language of the Shona people (Zimbabwe) as it is related to women and women's space by examining terminology for 'mvana', single mothers, and their children, conceived out of marriage. The single woman's children are labeled and marked, by association. The terms reflect the Shona patriarchal tradition in which attitudes towards single men and their children and single women and their children differ. The former are tolerated, the latter stigmatized. The terms for single women and their children are both good and bad, but mostly insults and slurs. They fit into metaphorical categories ranging from euphemistic to insulting: gifts from the ancestors and from God, fun child, outsider, wild, homeless, children of a damaged mother, atypical children. The terms serve as verbal attacks on the mother's morality and the children's legitimacy. The terms were collected through a questionnaire and discussions held in Harare and Mhondoro, especially targeted at the language which people speak but which is never recorded, the language of the Shona "villageworld". App., bibliogr,. notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

295 Chomutare, Gillian F.

Anatomy of alterity : instrumental identities among the San in Zimbabwe / Gillian F. Chomutare and Elias Madzudzo - In: *Zambezia:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 104-122 : krt., tab.

This is a study on identity politics as bases for alterity. The term 'alterity' is used here to mean the state of being regarded, or regarding oneself, as the 'Other'. The term

therefore carries subordinate status implications. The authors show that alterity is a complex process, hence their metaphorical use of the term 'anatomy'. The study focuses on the economically and socially marginal San, an autochthonous ethnic group in Western Zimbabwe. Primarily, it seeks to show that ethnic identity is a social construct that dominant and subordinate groups use in their interaction. In sociology, labelling suggests the contours of power in social relationships. The authors go beyond this structuralist position to argue that identity is subject to time, place and context, and that subordinate groups use their 'given' identities instrumentally to access vantage points, in the case of the San to be identifiable to local and external benefactors. This expediency is an effective weapon of the weak; it averts unnecessary and dangerous confrontation and keeps them as prime candidates for outside help. In other contexts, the young San in particular shed off their identity and adopt that of the dominant groups (Kalanga or Ndebele) in a bid to level off the playing field of life's opportunities. Such stratagems are not unique to subordinate groups; regardless of structural position, people instrumentally use their identity to improve their life chances. A key argument of the article is that ethnicity is a transitional identity employed and dispensed with when convenient. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Goebel, Allison

"We are working for nothing" : livelihoods and gender relations in rural Zimbabwe, 2000-06 / Allison Goebel - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies:* (2007), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 226-257 : graf.

This article draws on interviews with women resettlement farmers in Wedza District, Zimbabwe, to trace changes in livelihood strategies and gender relations from 2000 to 2006. The research indicates a shrinking number of viable options for livelihoods, and the severe erosion of formerly critical activities. The women interviewed see increases in marital discord and collapse, with implications for family formation, social order and survival. The article explores the linkages between changing livelihoods and gender relations, focusing especially on marriage in relation to agriculture and land issues, gendered incomes, sexuality, AIDS orphans and other effects of HIV/AIDS. Within this overall difficult context, the enduring ethic of caring and the buffering effects of people's access to arable land and other natural resources are apparent. Throughout, the article discusses the theoretical implications of the research, participating in debates about regional conditions and theoretical understandings of labour, economy, livelihoods and gender in southern Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

297 Mangena, Fainos

Issues on curriculum development for moral education / Fainos Mangena - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 1-11.

The author argues that 'curriculum' must go beyond mere content in its quest to generate intellectual knowledge. It must also include the teaching of moral values and the cultivation of virtue. A 'moral education curriculum' can be considered to be a programme of social values, norms and attitudes taught in life by social institutions such as schools. Using the views of R.S. Peters (1959, 1981), Terrence McLaughlin (1999), R.F. Dearden (1968) and Lawrence Kohlberg (1981), the author discusses the nature and scope of a moral education curriculum and its benefits for contemporary Zimbabwe and Africa in general. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

298 Manning

Manning the nation : father figures in Zimbabwean literature and society / ed. by Kizito Z. Muchemwa and Robert Muponde. - Harare : Weaver Press ; Johannesburg : Jacana Media, 2007. - XXIII, 199 p. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 183-199. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-1-7792-2069-1 (Harare)

Most gender studies of Zimbabwe have concentrated on the plight of women and their comparative disadvantages. This book chooses to focus instead on concepts of manhood as reflected in important Zimbabwean literary texts. It consists of an Introduction: manning the nation by Kizito Z. Muchemwa and Robert Muponde. This is followed by thirteen essays: "Why don't you tell the children a story?" : father figures in three Zimbabwean short stories (Kizito Z. Muchemwa); Killing fathers, which is an analysis of two stories by Charles Mungoshi and Dambudzo Marechera (Robert Muponde); Of fathers and ancestors in Charles Mungoshi's 'Waiting for the Rain' (Neil ten Kortenaar); "Sins of the Fathers": revealing family secrets in Mungoshi's later fiction (Pauline Dodgson-Katiyo); The strong healthy man: AIDS and self-delusion (Lizzy Attree); Fatherhood and nationhood: Joshua Nkomo and the re-imagination of the Zimbabwe nation (Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni); Mai Mujuru: father of the nation? (Lene Bull Christiansen); Maculinities, race and violence in the making of Zimbabwe (Jane L. Parpart); It couldn't be anything innocent: negotiating gender in patriarchal-racial spaces (Ane M. Ørbø Kirkegaard); "Boys": performing manhood in Zimbabwean drama (Praise Zenenga); "A Man Can Try": negotiating manhoods in colonial urban spaces in Dambudzo Marechera's 'The House of Hunger' and Yvonne Vera's 'Butterfly Burning' (Grace A. Musila); The nature of fatherhood and manhood in Zimbabwean texts of pre-colonial and colonial settings (Mickias Musiyiwa and Memory Chirere); and Intricate

space: the father-daughter relationship in Zimbabwean literature and culture (Anna Chitando and Angeline M. Madongonda). [ASC Leiden abstract]

299 Mapira, Jemitias

An historical perspective of the problem of housing and some attempted solutions in the city of Mutare (1890-2002) / Jemitias Mapira - In: *Zambezia:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 80-103 : graf., krt., tab.

Based on surveys conducted in July and August 2002, this article discusses the complexity of the housing problem in the city of Mutare, provincial capital of Manicaland Province, Zimbabwe. Taking a historical perspective, it shows the colonial origins of the crisis, discusses postcolonial strategies that have been employed to address the problem and evaluates their effectiveness. Postindependence housing strategies have included employer assisted schemes, housing cooperatives, private developer participation, rental accommodation, core housing, pay-for-your-stand-to-be-serviced schemes and donor funded projects. However, the demand for shelter, especially low-cost housing, has remained high and continues to increase. Waiting lists, lodgers and illegal structures have increased in number. The worst accommodation crisis is to be found in the low-income, high-density suburbs, such as Sakubva, Chikanga, Dangamvur and Hobhouse, where over 80 percent of Mutare's population lives. Unfortunately, there are no easy solutions to the problem of shelter and more concerted efforts from government, municipality and the private sector are required. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

300 Mashiri, Pedzisai

More than mere linguistic tricks : the sociopragmatic functions of some nicknames used by Shona-speaking people in Harare / Pedzisai Mashiri - In: *Zambezia:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 22-45.

Urban Shona speakers often use nicknames as linguistic resources to perform a variety of social functions in everyday informal interactions. Nicknames may be used to display affection and positive feelings, to indicate social demarcation and solidarity, to exert social control, as intimate play, as an insult indicating dislike or disrespect, or to express praise. Shona nicknaming occurs in a wide array of relationships and age groups, although it happens more frequently among males than females. The forms nicknames take and the nicknaming patterns depend on the social distance between the participants, their relative social statuses, the context of nicknaming and the speakers' intention. The data derive from field notes from participant observation of naturally

occurrring interactions in public and private spheres over a period of one year (from September 2003 to September 2004) in and around the city of Harare, Zimbabwe, and transcriptions of semi-structured, in-depth interviews conducted with 60 Shona native speakers of varying ages, gender, social status, occupations and religious affiliations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Mashiri, Pedzisai

A socio-linguistic interpretation of the social meanings of kinship terms in Shona urban interactions / Pedzisai Mashiri - In: *Zambezia:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 204-228.

This article provides an interpretive analysis of Shona native speakers' use of kinship terms of address as forms of communicative resources to invoke social meanings in non-kin relations. Two types of data were used for the analysis of social meanings: field notes from participant observation of naturally occurrring interactions in public and private spheres over an 8-month period (September 2001 to May 2002) in and around Harare, Zimbabwe, and transcriptions of semi-structured, in-depth interviews conducted with 40 Shona native speakers of varying ages, gender, educational status, occupation and religious affiliation. Kinship terms may be used in non-kin interactions to express age, adulthood, affection, respect, politeness, friendship, intimacy, solidarity, knowing other, an associative relationship, a spiritual relationship, status, power, distance or patronage. The author demonstrates that the current explanatory address system models are apparently inadequate in their representation of both the complexity and distinctiveness of social meanings, and advocates the use of more interpretive, ethnographic approaches for the discovery of social meaning. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Mavhunga, Pharaoh Joseph

Africanising the school curriculum : a case for Zimbabwe / Pharao Joseph Mavhunga - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 440-456.

This paper analyses the school curricula of postindependent African States in general, and Zimbabwe in particular, addressing the following questions: from a historical point of view, how did colonialism influence the nature of the school curricula in colonial States? Have there been any meaningful changes to the fundamentals of the school curricula in postcolonial Africa? As a way forward, how can the school curricula be reengineered in order to meet the needs of postcolonial Africa, especially against the background of the new world order driven by the concept of globalization? The paper argues that the school curricula in postcolonial African States have remained largely irrelevant to the

needs of indigenous people because they perpetuate European cultural hegemony. The solution to this problem lies in a concerted effort to truly Africanize the school curriculum at all levels. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

303 Moyo, P.V.
Continuity and progression in science curricula from the primary school to the secondary school in Masvingo District in Zimbabwe / P.V. Moyo and M.R. Nyikahadzoyi - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 409-419 : tab.

The authors attempt to find out if there is a meaningful relationship between the primary and secondary school science curricula in Masvingo District in Zimbabwe. They compare the national science syllabuses of both primary and secondary school levels and present the opinions of both primary and secondary school science teachers in the district on what they consider to be important science process skills (SPS). The findings reveal that the primary and secondary science syllabuses have a lot in common; the primary and secondary school science teachers are in general agreement on important SPS; there are a number of differences in the way science is taught, learnt and assessed at the two educational levels; and there is no formal liaison between the primary and the secondary school science teachers. This suggests that there is a need for more use of SPS at primary school level and a lot more liaison between the primary and secondary school science teachers in order to improve continuity in primary and secondary school science curricula. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

304 Ndlovu-Gatsheni, Sabelo J.
Patriarchy and domestication of women in Zimbabwe : a critique of female-to-female relations of oppression / Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni - In: *Zambezia:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 229-245.

Mainstream feminist studies emphasize the role of men in the construction, sustenance and perpetuation of patriarchy in Zimbabwe. This article provides a critique of this standpoint, and examines the direct and indirect roles played by women in the domestication of other women in Zimbabwe. Focus is on elderly women who have internalized patriarchal oppression to the extent that they impart education for domestication to young women. Domestication refers to the confinement of women to the domestic sphere, rooted in the concept of marriage, attempts to exclude them from the urban centres and from active participation in the public realm, as well as the general expectation that women should be humble, submissive and subordinate to men. The author argues that failure to acknowledge the role of women in the construction,

sustenance and perpetuation of patriarchy, and only focusing on the role of women in the struggle for democracy, is not only one-sided, but also ignores the role that women have played in shaping the societies they live in today. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Parsons, R.W.K.

After Mugabe goes: the economic and political reconstruction of Zimbabwe / R.W.K. Parsons - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 4, p. 599-615.

This Presidential address to the Economic Society of South Africa Biennial Conference, 2007, outlines the developments in Zimbabwe since independence in 1980 leading up to the current political and economic crisis. The Zimbabwean situation is assessed within the conceptual framework of patrimonialism and predatory States. The origins of the Zimbabwean crisis are then analysed in their economic and political context leading to an eventual 'fragile' or 'failed' State. Evaluation of the crisis suggests that institutional damage has proceeded to the point at which only large-scale economic and political reconstruction offers sustainable long-term solutions, irrespective of when President Mugabe leaves office. The address concludes with an examination of the regional implications for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) - as well as the role of the global community - and outlines some of the core components of any reconstruction process-to-be in Zimbabwe. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Pfukwa, Charles

The martial name in the Zimbabwean conflict (1966-1979) / Charles Pfukwa - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 236-252 : tab.

This article examines the war names used by ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, ZANU's military wing) guerrillas in the Zimbabwean civil war (1966-1979). It is based on a larger sociolinguistic study dealing with the onomastic and pragmatic significance of these names. The war name was embedded in the history of resistance. Each war name can be seen as a text with a long story about a war. The identity of the fighter was part of a wider social discourse that questioned the status quo and explored new political, social and cultural identities. The article focuses on the small but significant subcategory of martial names. A total of 162 martial names were collected, which are divided into the following subcategories: weaponry, ammunition and explosives, military rank, tactical names, and aircraft. The article examines the way in which these names were used to conceal the identity of the bearer and to create a new identity. Renaming became a process of repossession of political and cultural space, an

aggressive engagement with the enemy. The appendix contains a full list of the martial names examined. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

307 Rwodzi, Manuel

Similarities and differences in attitudes towards mathematics among form 3 pupils in Gweru urban schools / Manuel Rwodzi - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 420-439 : tab.

This article presents results of research on the attitudes of form 3 students towards mathematics according to gender and school type, in Gweru (Zimbabwe) urban schools. The findings are intended to help educationists improve pupils' attitudes towards mathematics, especially girls whose 'O' level mathematics results were lower than those for boys over the period 1991-1999. A sample was used of 270 form 3 mathematics students and 18 form 3 mathematics teachers from five Gweru urban schools. The main instrument was a Likert-type questionnaire for students whose items were based on the attitude components of anxiety, enjoyment and motivation. An open-ended questionnaire was also administered to form 3 mathematics teachers. The collected data was statistically analysed using the analysis of variance (ANOVA) test, means percentages and frequencies. Overall, most of the form 3 students had favourable attitudes towards mathematics at form 3 level, with a significant difference between form 3 boys and girls in former group B government schools, and none in former group A government schools. Finally, form 3 mathematics teachers seemed prejudiced against girls learning mathematics and taking up mathematical positions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Seda, Owen S.

Transculturalism in post-independence Zimbabwean drama : projections of Zimbabwean theatre at the onset of a new millennium / Owen S. Seda - In: *Zambezia:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 136-147.

Prejudice, ignorance, fear and mutual suspicion led to theatre and performing arts in Zimbabwe emerging out of decades of colonialism largely segregated and highly confrontational, along lines of race and class. While acknowledging collaborative work done immediately after independence in 1980, the author argues that it is only a decade or so later that theatre practitioners from the two competing traditions, i.e. former white theatre and community-based or people's theatre in the townships, came out of their cultural straitjacket and began to produce collaborative work in earnest. Realizing the tremendous potentialities that could be realized through cross-cultural cooperation in the arts, confrontational attitudes between black and white gradually waned after 1990,

leading to cross-cultural interaction that has produced plays of outstanding cultural and artistic merit, such as 'Workshop Negative', 'Three Faces of a Woman', 'Strange Bedfellows' and 'Hatina Mari, Hatibhadhare'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

309 Shaw, Carolyn Martin

"You had a daughter, but I am becoming a woman": sexuality, feminism and postcoloniality in Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous Conditions' and 'She No Longer Weeps' / Carolyn Martin Shaw - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 4, p. 7-27.

In this paper, an anthropologist examines sexuality, feminist consciousness, and postcolonial politics in Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous Conditions' (1988) and in her earlier play, 'She No Longer Weeps' (1987). In both works, sexuality offers the promise of freedom, entails a loss of security, and delivers punishment. Reading the novel in light of the play provides insight into the sexual tension in the father-daughter relationship and suggests that Nyasha's nervous condition is in good part derived from the opposition between becoming a woman and being a daughter. Dangarembga's feminism, expressed through the power of speaking up and the erotic as power, has traces of the work of Audre Lorde, which Dangarembga uses and critiques. When directly addressing postcolonial Zimbabwe, feminism is vital to Dangarembga, but other forces, such as rampant corruption and State violence, form the backdrop for family dynamics. In the play, Dangarembga satirizes women's groups even as she points to the new government's betrayal of women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Swan, Lorraine M.

Early iron manufacturing industries in semi-arid, south-eastern Zimbabwe / Lorraine M. Swan - In: *Journal of African Archaeology:* (2007), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 315-338 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Recent research about the history of human settlement and impact on the environment has focused on part of the semi-arid, southeastern lowveld of Zimbabwe. Two iron-smelting sites were excavated in 2004. Both sites indicated use of local magnetite resources for production beyond immediate subsistence needs. The Kwali Camp smelting site was used by some of the first farmers in the region, associated with the Gokomere tradition on the southeastern Zimbabwean plateau. The Mhangula smelting site was used in a later period and probably supplied iron to elite communities associated with the Zimbabwe State. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

311 Thompson, Guy

Complicating the past : oral history and agrarian change in colonial Zimbabwe / Guy Thompson - In: *Zambezia:* (2003), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 154-177.

Zimbabweanists should make more use of oral history because it offers unique insights that extend beyond archival accounts and illuminate the dynamics and debates that reshaped African society under white domination. Drawing on his ongoing research into agrarian and social change in the Madziwa Communal Area from 1920 to 1965, the author shows how interviews and conversations with members of the community can reveal important developments in these areas that are not readily accessible from documentary sources. In particular, peasants' oral accounts highlight shifts in methods of agricultural production and interaction with the environment, as well as important changes in the social organization of work. Madziwans reshaped community, family, and household dynamics in response to the pressures of commodification, technological and productive innovation, and State demands. These insights are not simply details of local history, however. Rather, they contribute to the ongoing work of fleshing out Zimbabwe's history, reshaping the central narratives of colonial domination. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

312 Zimbabwean

Zimbabwean transitions : essays on Zimbabwean literature in English, Ndebele and Shona / ed. by Mbongeni Z. Malaba and Geoffrey V. Davis. - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2007. - XI, 244 p. ; 24 cm. - (Matatu, ISSN 0932-9714 ; no. 34) - Met lit. opg.
ISBN 978-90-420-2376-5 geb.

This collection of essays on Zimbabwean literature brings together studies of both Rhodesian and Zimbabwean literature, covering various languages and genres. The introduction to the volume is by Mbongeni Z. Malaba. The essays are: Great Zimbabwe in Rhodesian fiction (Anthony Chennells); Knowing native, going native: travel writing, cognitive borderlines and the sense of belonging in Doris Lessing's 'African laughter' and Dan Jacobson's 'The electronic elephant' (John McAllister); Representing the past in the present: the timelessness of the Ndebele royal praises (Bevelyn Dube); 'Inkos'uLobenula yasinyamalala': the attitude to tradition in Ndebele theoretical writings (Alena Rettová); The signficance of Ndebele historical fiction (Samuel Hadebe); The changing roles of women in siNdebele literature (Tommy Matshakayile-Ndlovu); The portrayal of women in Stanley Nyamfukudza's works (Mbongeni Z. Malaba); Coming unstuck: masculine identities in postcolonial Zimbabwean fiction (Patricia Alden); The fourth dimension: Dambudzo Marechera as a dramatist - an analysis of two plays (Owen S. Seda); Modern

Shona literature as a site of struggle, 1956-2000 (Emmanuel M. Chiwome); From a "Puny Domesticity" to topical commitment: trends in the development of Shona written drama since 1968 (Kennedy C. Chinyowa); "Spirit of Place": Mungoshi's rolling world (Rosemary Gray); The Zimbabwean International Book Fair (ZIBF) (Virginia Phiri); and Words of praise for Yvonne Vera on the occasion of the award of the LiBeratur Prize for her novel 'Butterfly burning' in German translation under the title 'Schmetterling in Flammen', Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 6 October 2002 (Geoffrey V. Davis). The issue also includes an interview by Annelie Klother with Irene Staunton, publisher of Weaver Press. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

313 Bocchino, Clara

Landmines and conservation in Southern Africa : peace parks in the aftermath of armed conflict / Clara Bocchino - In: *African Security Review:* (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 78-93 : krt.

Peace parks are a modern means of conflict resolution through nature conservation. The Great Limpopo Peace Park (GLPP), which spans South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, was established to bring new hope to an area that is infamous for racial and political divisions, civil war and widespread poverty. This paper discusses the impact of international laws governing landmines, the current priority choices of the countries involved, and the situation in the two mine-affected countries: Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Minefields and politics are interrelated, and have an impact at local, national and international level. Using the GLPP as a case study, the article argues that although they have been presented as excellent examples of integrated biodiversity conservation and socioeconomic development in developing countries, peace parks will not fulfil their main objective of promoting an image of peace in the aftermath of conflict without addressing landmine contamination. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Clacherty, Glynis

Child participation in research: reflections on ethical challenges in the southern African context / Glynis Clacherty and David Donald - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 147-156 : foto's.

The authors reflect on several challenges that particular cultural, socioeconomic and catastrophic factors (such as the HIV epidemic) pose to ethical practice in research involving child participation in a region such as southern Africa. With reference to concrete situations, they discuss research practices in relation to countering the widespread power disparity between adults and children; ensuring the authenticity of children's evidence; obtaining informed consent; ensuring non-malfeasance and beneficence; and preserving the anonymity of participants and their sources. The autors present selected practical elements from their own research experience that have been helpful in addressing these issues. The article may have relevance not only in the southern African context, but also for developing countries elsewhere. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Kersting, Norbert

Electoral reform in Southern Africa : voter turnout, electoral rules and infrastructure / Norbert Kersting - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 134-151 : tab.

Elections are the most important element of democracies and, with referenda, the only way to organize mass participation and to promote government accountability. Low voter turnout can be seen as an indicator of low legitimacy and limited political stability. The African Union (AU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad) champion the idea of transparency and the integrity of the electoral process as well as greater participation and electoral turnout. An analysis of the voting-age population of southern Africa reveals that voter turnout is declining alarmingly. Do electoral rules and electoral infrastructure matter? This paper analyses election instruments using qualitative criteria from democratic theory. Are electoral systems, quotas for women and the conjunction of elections influencing voter turnout? Is a reform of voting infrastructure necessary? Southern African countries diverge widely in their electoral rules and infrastructure, which allows for cross-national learning. A number of remedies, including the necessity for automatic voter registration, are recommended. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

316 One

One size doesn't fit all : deal-breaker issues in the failed US-SACU free trade negotiations / ed. by Peter Draper and Nkululeko Khumalo. - Johannesburg : South African Institute of International Affairs, 2007. - XII, 187 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-1-919969-02-2

The achievement of a free trade agreement (FTA) between the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the USA is now a longer-term goal than first envisaged when it was launched in 2003. Because of a significant divergence of views, no agreement could be reached before the expiry of the US Trade Promotion Authority in 2007. This led both parties to lower their expectations and work on establishing a Trade, Investment, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TIDCA) as an initial step. Although the method has changed, the objective remains the same. The goal is now to reach a memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation and other areas. This volume, designed to raise the awareness of the South African business community about what is at stake contains, apart from an introduction, four chapters: Survey of South African business perceptions of a US-SACU FTA by Reg Rumney; A US-SACU-FTA: investment issues by Riekie Wandrag; From theory to practice: getting the most out of a services agreement with the US by Matthew Stern and Nkululeko Khumalo; and Intellectual property rights and the US-SACU FTA: a good reason to walk away from the deal, or cutting off one's nose to spite one's face? by Marion Hummel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

317 Shale, Victor

Opposition party alliances and elections in Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia / Victor Shale - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 91-117 : tab.

The majority of the current ruling parties in the SADC region are very powerful, while opposition parties are fragmented and weak. However, a trend has developed for opposition parties to form alliances in order to play a meaningful role. This route has been followed by opposition parties in Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia. This paper discusses the reasons behind party coalescence and possible forms of political alliance in these three countries and highlights inter and intra-party relations before the most recent elections in each country, as well as the way each party performed in those elections. It also looks at the structures of the alliances and the considerations of the parties when forming the alliance. The paper concludes that in all three cases the decision to form alliances was prompted in the main by the parties' recognition of a common fate in so far as elections were concerned. Also, the choice of partner was based not so much on ideological, ethnic or historical considerations as on the prospect of victory through cooperation in the zero-sum political game. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

318 Denbow, James

Metal working at Bosutswe, Botswana / James Denbow & Duncan Miller - In: *Journal of African Archaeology:* (2007), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 271-313 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

The authors provide the results of a detailed metallurgical analysis of the gold, copper, bronze and iron artefacts and slag recovered from excavations, carried out in 1990 and in 2001-2002, at Bosutswe, in Botswana, on the eastern edge of the Kalahari Desert. While they find that the general manufacturing technologies of smelting and metal artefact production did not change greatly over time, and are indeed similar across vast distances of southern Africa, the cultural context of these materials attests to their importance as productive tools and weapons, as well as jewelry and ornamentation that were important in the construction of sumptuary distinction and social status. The important new technology of copper-alloy bronze production makes its appearance at Bosutswe around CE 1300. The quantity of bronze goods recovered indicates that during much of the 2nd quarter of the second millennium CE the occupants of Bosutswe participated in elite networks of interregional exchange and luxury consumption that were dominated by the larger regional polities of Mapungubwe, Great Zimbabwe, and Khami. While the occupants of the site were able to express some degree of political and cultural autonomy through their elaboration and use of uniquely styled ceramics, their subordinate position vis-à-vis these more powerful entities was also attested through many of the same mechanisms - the possession of small numbers of imported glass beads and iron, copper and bronze ornaments, and the occasional gold bangle. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

319 Langeni, Tabitha

Contextual factors associated with treatment-seeking and higher-risk sexual behaviour in Botswana among men with symptoms of sexually transmitted infections / Tabitha Langeni - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 261-269 : graf., tab.

This study investigates contextual factors associated with treatment-seeking behaviour and higher-risk sexual conduct of men symptomatic of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Botswana. Data were drawn from a randomly selected, nationally representative sample of 8,222 men, aged 15-64 years, who had reported having symptoms suggestive of an STI during the previous twelve months. Higher-risk behaviour continues to sustain the HIV epidemic in Botswana. At the heart of

Botswana's epidemic lies men's reluctance to seek medical treatment, engaging in unprotected sex, and having sex with multiple partners while symptomatic of an STI. The odds of engaging in unprotected sex while symptomatic of an STI were significantly higher among teenage males and males in urban households. For every year's increase in the age difference between partners there was a 28 percent increase in the odds of the male having had unprotected sex. Being married and having had more than one sexual partner in the last year multiplied the odds of having unprotected sex while symptomatic of an STI by three times. The longer an infected man remained with symptoms before seeking help, the more likely he was to have unprotected sex while infected and to seek treatment from a traditional healer. Notably, having sought medical treatment from hospitals, clinics and health workers, as opposed to consulting traditional healers, reduced the odds of having had unprotected sex while infected with an STI by 48 percent. The results indicate the need to encourage men to utilize public health care services. The public health sector in Botswana needs to provide health care services that are user-friendly for men. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Letamo, Gobopamang

Misconceptions about HIV prevention and transmission in Botswana / Gobopamang Letamo - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 193-198 : tab.

This paper explores the sociodemographic and behavioural factors in Botswana that are associated with misconceptions about HIV prevention and transmission. The data used are from the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey II conducted in 2004, which constitutes a nationally representative sample. Results from bivariate and multivariate analyses show that young people, males, the less educated, those who did not use a condom during their last instance of sexual intercourse, and those who believe that nothing can be done to reduce HIV infection are most likely to harbour misconceptions about how HIV can be prevented and transmitted. Since misconceptions may prevent people from making informed choices and taking appropriate action, intervention programmes aimed at HIV prevention should aim to dispel misconceptions about HIV and AIDS as an important part of their strategy. Targeted HIV prevention and education programmes are needed in an effort to dispel such misconceptions and likewise to address the needs of different population sub-groups. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

321 Odek, Antony W.

Challenges facing community home-based care programmes in Botswana / Antony W. Odek and James A. Oloo - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review:* (2007), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 1-18 : tab.

The rapid rise in incidences of HIV/AIDS in Botswana has resulted in an increasing need for community home-based care (CHBC) programmes and thus many CHBC services have been established, though in disorganized and fragmented manners. Based on literature research, this paper identifies and discusses challenges facing CHBC programmes in Botswana. The findings indicate that poverty, high cost of community care, inadequate medical facilities, poor infrastructure and sociocultural issues have threatened the sustainability of CHBC programmes in Botswana. Recommendations and policy options are also discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

NAMIBIA

322 Blaauw, Lesley

Measuring the support for democracy in Namibia : intrinsic or instrumental? / Lesley Blaauw - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 189-202 : tab.

This paper argues that the notion of liberal democracy is inadequate in explaining the challenges faced by the Namibian government in its attempts to consolidate democracy. The contention is that political freedoms gained, such as free elections, respect for human rights, and equality before the law are, inter alia, crucial to endowing the political regime in Namibia with legitimacy. For democracy to be truly consolidated in the country, however, these intrinsic elements must be complemented by an instrumental component. Simply put, political freedoms must be supported by economic delivery. Ultimately, the paper postulates that people measure their support and satisfaction with democracy holistically, hence the distinction between economic and political support becomes blurred. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

323 Eckl, Andreas

Reports from 'beyond the line': the accumulation of knowledge of Kavango and its peoples by the German colonial administration 1891-1911 / Andreas Eckl - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2007), no. 1, p. 7-37 : krt.

This paper explores the accumulation of knowledge of the Kavango region and its peoples in northern Namibia by analysing twenty reports on German expeditions to the area undertaken between 1891 and 1911. The article intends to determine the internal logic of the accumulation of knowledge by German officials as part of the deconstruction of colonial discourse. Kavango became a matter of interest for the colonial administration only at a late stage. The region was never part of the so-called police zone ('Polizeizone') which had been demarcated by what later became known as the 'Red

Line'- hence it has to be considered as a territory 'beyond the line' at that time, and in some respects it still is today. The article shows that all reports by German officials on the region paid tribute to the fact that Kavango was a region which still had to be brought under control, but actually never was. As a result, the accumulation of knowledge was mostly limited to the economic value of the region while interest in the Kavango peoples themselves remained weak. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

324 Hartmann, Wolfram

Urges in the colony : men and women in colonial Windhoek, 1890-1905 / Wolfram Hartmann - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2007), no. 1, p. 39-71.

This paper explores the sexual economy of the quasi-urban context of early colonial Windhoek, Namibia, a settlement characterized by the dominating presence of the German colonial military, during the first two to three decades of colonial control. Colonizing men's and colonized women's sexual interaction is explored in the different spatial and social settings of an incipient colonial settlement. This encounter was characterized by violence and consent. It was mainly transient, yet sometimes permanent, and took place in the context of various commercial and other arrangements, at times even offering an economic niche for enterprising women. Consensual sexual interaction between local (Herero) women and colonial men happened mainly in two areas: prostitution and concubinage. The number of marriages between German men and indigenous women remained remarkably low over the years. Violent sexual relations are mainly traced through records on the prisoner-of-war camps and compounds. The outbreak of the German-Herero war in 1904 did not substantially change the pattern of sexual interaction, which was mainly violent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

325 Hillebrecht, Werner

'Certain uncertainties' or Venturing progressively into colonial apologetics? / Werner Hillebrecht - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2007), no. 1, p. 73-95.

The Namibian genocidal war of 1904-1908 remains a contentious issue. Apart from its centenary commemoration, it has been put into the limelight by the attempt of a section of the Herero community of Namibia to sue certain private companies and the German State for reparations. This article does not attempt to summarize a 'debate' which is not really a debate but a constant exercise in the denial of historical evidence. It analyses, and attempts to explain, the background of an article by Namibian historian and archivist Brigitte Lau, 'Uncertain certainties', which has become a centrepiece in a campaign

against characterizing the war as genocidal. The article was first published in 1989 in the Namibian grassroots magazine 'Mibagus', reprinted in 1995 in an updated version, and has since been republished three times in German translation. The present article refutes Lau's call for a revision of the historiography of the war and explains the controversy sparked by the article in terms of a specific Namibian-German psychological reaction to the trauma of 20th-century German history among Namibian Germans. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

326 Impact

The impact of MASTEP on the use of practical work in Namibian science classes / Hedwig Kandjeo-Marenga... [et al.] - In: *Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research:* (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 123-146 : tab.

This article presents an investigation into the changes in the teaching practices of practical work in senior science classes in Namibia. The teachers in this study are involved in a training programme, the Mathematics and Science Teacher Extension Programme (MASTEP). Pre and post-intervention data were collected from 8 biology teachers and 4 physical science teachers. Lesson plans, worksheets and other documentation were used to characterize practical activities using an established taxonomy. Classroom interactions were audiotaped and transcribed verbatim. The findings indicate an increased focus on practical activities aimed more at qualitative rather than quantitative understanding of science concepts. In addition, the post-MASTEP teachers favoured small group work and demonstrations. The changes in teaching practices are attributed to the improved pedagogic content knowledge (PCK) that has enabled teachers to align their practice with the assessment system. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Jordaan, Andre C.

Export and economic growth in Namibia : a Granger causality analysis / Andre C. Jordaan and Joel Hinaunye Eita - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 540-547 : graf., tab.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the causality between exports and GDP of Namibia and to evaluate the relationship of these variables for the period 1970 to 2005. Time-series econometric techniques (Granger causality and cointegration) are applied to test the hypothesis of a growth strategy led by exports. It tests whether export Granger causes GDP, or whether the causality runs from GDP to exports, or if there is bi-directional causality between exports and GDP. The results reveal that exports Granger

cause GDP and GDP per capita. This suggests that the export-led growth strategy through various incentives has a positive influence on growth. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Van Wolputte, Steven

The political ecology of water in northwest Namibia, 1915-1980 / by Steven Van Wolputte - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer:* (2006), année 52, no. 4, p. 459-477 : foto's.

Between 1979 and 1982 the northern Kunene Region in Namibia went through a devastating drought which decimated the herds and flocks of the predominantly pastoral population. Mainstream discourse usually attributes these livestock losses to natural causes, but local Himba informants blame civil and international conflicts for their hardship. This local or emic perspective is in line with the theoretical orientation known as political ecology, which is the point of departure of this article. It suggests that, first of all, the causes of the havoc experienced in the early 1980s were not natural but political as they were rooted in apartheid livestock policy and indirect rule. By demonstrating that even under colonial rule so-called technical innovations (drilling water holes, building pumps, dams, etc.) were subject to negotiation and intrinsically part of local power relations, the article, secondly, suggests a move away from the State in the study of colonialism. Thirdly, the article contends that this study of water and 'material development' ("fisiese ontwikkeling") under South African rule has particular relevance for contemporary development studies. Only by placing development efforts in the situated interaction between various actors can we start to understand why some initiatives 'work' and many others fail. The article is based on anthropological fieldwork conducted among the Himba in 1995-1996, 1998 and 2002. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in Dutch, English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

329 Zollmann, Jakob

Polemics and other arguments : a German debate reviewed / Jakob Zollmann - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies:* (2007), no. 1, p. 109-130.

The German colonial past has been seemingly a non-issue among German historians for decades. In recent years, however, more and more research on this aspect of the German Kaiserreich has been published. For some scholars the subject of (causal) connections between 'Windhoek and Auschwitz' seems to lie at the heart of the question of German colonialism. This article aims at depicting the arguments presented by the exponents of this school of thought. It argues that in the way they focus on the possible

links of Germany's colonial past, notably in Namibia, and National Socialism, they neither show the ability to handle adequately the issue of the Holocaust nor do they extend our knowledge of Namibian history as other scholars have been able to. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

330 Baba

Baba : men and fatherhood in South Africa / ed. by Linda Richter and Robert Morrell. - Cape Town : HSRC, 2006. - VIII, 326 p. : foto's, tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-7969-2096-6

This volume grew out of the Fatherhood Project initiated in 2003 by the Child, Youth and Family Development Project at the Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa. The aim is to explore fatherhood more deeply, looking beyond the sheer biological aspect of being a father. The title 'Baba' has been chosen as this is the respectful term of address for any older male in South Africa and it encapsulates the ideals of the book. The book is divided into five sections: the major conceptual and theoretical themes; fatherhood in historical perspective; fathers and the media; being a father in contemporary South Africa; and local and international policies and programmes. Besides the Introduction by Robert Morrell and Linda Richter, the first section contains essays about fatherhood and masculinity in South Africa (Robert Morrell), the problems confronting fathers in contemporary South Africa (Francis Wilson), the demographics of fathers (Dorrit Posel and Richard Devey), and the importance of fathering for children (Linda Richter). The historical section is composed of essays on migration and the problems it entails (Mamphela Ramphele and Linda Richter), state institutions for caring for children, the Ottery School of Industries in Cape Town (Azeem Badroodien), fatherhood in Zulu culture (Mark Hunter), and changing constructions of fatherhood in 'Drum' magazine, 1951-1960 (Lindsay Clowes). The essays about the conceptions of fatherhood and media representations of fatherhood include discussions about the archeype (Graham Lindegger), fathers in the media (Jeanne Prinsloo), fathers in black US films (Solani Ngobeni), children's views of fathers (Linda Richter and Wendy Smith), fatherhood from an African cultural perspective (Desmond Lesejane), and African traditions of fatherhood (Nhlanhla Mkhize). The fourth section has papers on the legal aspects of fatherhood (Jacqui Gallinetti), work and parenting (Alan Hosking), HIV/AIDS and the crisis of care for children (Chris Desmond and Cos Desmond), absent fathers in KwaZulu-Natal (Philippe Denis and Radikobo Ntsimane), the experiences of fatherhood amongst black goldmine workers (Marlize Rabe), and divorce and custody (Grace

Khunou). The final section examines new gender platforms for fathers (Dean Peacock and Mbuyiselo Botha), the child's right to shared parenting (Patrice Engle, Tom Beardshaw, Craig R. Loftin) and projects for more work on men and families (Tom Beardshaw). [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 Barrett, Jonathan

Distant greener grass? : lessons for South Africa from New Zealand's experience of new public management / Jonathan Barrett - In: *Politeia:* (2007), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 18-32.

Between 1984 and 1999, a bipartisan elite of like-minded actors led the transformation of the New Zealand public service from a classical bureaucracy into a complex and competitive organization informed by market principles. These changes, commonly referred to as the 'New Zealand model', were essential for a radical re-imaging of New Zealand society in commercial terms. As South Africa seeks ways to improve its public service, lessons may be learnt from the New Zealand experience of reformed public management. This article investigates that possibility. First, essential background is provided and an outline is sketched of the New Zealand political and constitutional context and of the ways in which the New Zealand public service was restructured. Second, adopting Jürgen Habermas's conception of democratic discourse as a critical benchmark, restructured public management in New Zealand is measured against criteria familiar to South Africans in the constitutional era. Finally, having outlined developments in New Zealand public management after 1999, tentative proposals are put forward for lessons that South Africa might learn from New Zealand's experience of new public management. Bibliogr, sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Bond, Patrick

South Africa between neoliberalism and social democracy? : respecting balance while sharpening differences / Patrick Bond - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 125-146 : tab.

The diverse, rich writings of Bill Freund, Professor of Economic History and Development Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, are celebrated for insight, critical distance and engagement with society's most profound problems. That engagement, however, is open-ended, honest and provocative, hence inviting further debate. This paper considers Freund's perspectives on socialism and postcolonial class orientation; South African liberation winners and losers; the nature of the postapartheid urban experience; international and regional processes; the role of the left intelligentsia; and the emerging community-based alternative to the ruling party and its alliance with

workers and communities. In all of these areas, Freund's recent writing unveils creative tensions, often requiring rejoinders and rebuttals, as he charts a course of analysis that hovers between critique and endorsement, i.e. between an awareness of neoliberal problems and a desire for genuine social democratic solutions. From analysis to agency, Freund's reading of South Africa allows us to sharpen differences with his viewpoint and evidence, while also respecting his extraordinary balance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

333 Botha, Marius

A comparison of South African hedge fund risk measures / Marius Botha - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 459-477 : graf., tab.

Although hedge funds have enjoyed unrivalled dominance after years of stellar returns, a combination of low interest rates, sustained economic growth and diminished arbitrage opportunities now threaten them. Distinguishing between funds - an onerous task with notoriously opaque investment strategies - has become paramount in the search for optimal returns. Simple risk and return performance measures cannot cope with the demands of an increasingly complex financial milieu. Interest has thus focused on more effective discriminatory performance measures. The innovative Omega ratio is calculated for South African hedge funds and compared with both Sharpe and Sortino ratios. Omega emerges as the superior measure. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Cambre, Maria-Carolina

Terminologies of control : tracing the Canadian-South African connection in a word / Maria-Carolina Cambre - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 19-34.

How did 'multicultural' Canada come to be associated with, and blamed for, the harsh bantustans in South Africa's apartheid regime? How did the word 'apartheid' travel back and forth between the 'Dominion' and the 'Union'? Did the word actually make this voyage? By taking Foucault's notion of genealogical method and applying it to a word (instead of an apparatus such as an asylum), the author conducted a conceptual inquiry into the specific historically verifiable sources of 'apartheid' and its synchronic linguistic study. To conduct an etymon genealogy, she investigated Internet archives for key combinations of words as well as databases, library holdings, newspapers and government records. The majority of sources characterize Canadian apartheid in the Canadian Reserve System as a root of South Africa's bantustans. The volume of

references is great enough to warrant identifying this association as a trend. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

335 Carpenter, Gretchen

Judiciaries in the spotlight / Gretchen Carpenter - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 361-384.

The judiciary is under pressure from both the public and from government. Judges are no longer treated with the same veneration as in the past. The situation in South Africa and Australia display parallels in regard to the independence of the judiciary and what this entails; the importance of public confidence in the judicial system and the administration of justice; the accountability of judges; assessment of judicial performance; the issue of judicial misconduct which falls short of being impeachable; judicial training; and the process and substance of judicial appointments. The author investigates the parallels and supports a re-examination of long-held assumptions about the best way to administer justice. If judicial independence and public confidence in the judicial system are to be maintained, it is incumbent on both government and the members of the judiciary to nurture the independence of the judiciary and public confidence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

336 Chazan, May

The making of vulnerabilities: understanding the differentiated effects of HIV and AIDS among street traders in Warwick Junction, Durban, South Africa / May Chazan and Alan Whiteside - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 165-173 : graf., tab.

Between 2004 and 2006 research was carried out in Warwick Junction, Durban (KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa) to examine how the HIV/AIDS epidemic is affecting street traders, what makes them vulnerable to infection, and why. The findings show that street traders in Warwick Junction are among the most vulnerable to the HIV epidemic because of their geographical location (KwaZulu-Natal has the highest prevalence), livelihood insecurity, displacement from their families and lack of social protection. This may be reflected in higher levels of HIV infection, although there are no data on this. Traders are disadvantaged by the past and their insecurities accelerated by recent political, economic and demographic change. At the microlevel, vulnerabilities and their impact in Warwick Junction are differentiated by age and gender. It appears that it is the older women traders that bear the greatest responsibility: they care for the sick and

orphaned while many are also the primary income earners in their families. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

337 Church, Joan

The constitutional right to culture and the judicial development of indigenous law : a comparative analysis of cases / Joan Church, Jacqueline Church - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2007), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 56-64.

Although integral to the culture of indigenous peoples in South Africa, indigenous law was historically only recognized as a personal law subservient to the general law. This is no longer so. In the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, its recognition is entrenched as an aspect of culture. Where there is conflict between the indigenous norm and the relevant human rights provision, courts have an obligation to develop the indigenous law, an obligation that should be exercised intelligently. Comparative analysis of recent judgements suggests that the courts' approach has generally been conservative. Merely striking down indigenous law as unconstitutional rather than developing it in terms of the constitutional imperative will lead to its eventual demise. A more progressive alternative would be to take congnizance of indigenous law as living law in order to determine the potential for judicial development. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Coertze, R.D.

Succession to 'bogosi' among the Batlhako ba Matutu in a changing dispensation / R.D. Coertze, F.C. De Beer - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2007), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 45-55 : geneal.

The Khumalo Commission, which was appointed in 2005 by the Premier of North West Province (South Africa) to report on the legitimacy of the claims by three claimants to the position of traditional leader ('bogosi') of the Batlhako ba Matutu of Mabeskraal to the west of Sun City, referred the dispute in this Tswana chiefdom to academic anthropologists, including one of the authors of the present paper. The Commission's request implied a study of the politico-administrative structure of Tswana traditional communities, the traditional marriage procedure, as well as the genealogical succession since 1830 of the senior traditional leaders of the Batlhako ba Matutu. The paper presents the results of this study as well as the recommendations on the merits of the various claims to the position of 'bogosi' of the Ba Matutu. Research findings disclose traditional rules of succession that determine the legitimacy of claims to 'bogosi' and the procedures that must be followed in the designation of a rightful successor. The study

also reveals that succession disputes are currently complicated by European-influenced culture change and administrative intolerance in the application of policy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

339 Couper, Scott Everett

Chief Albert Luthuli and the bantustan question / Scott Everett Couper - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 240-268.

Chief Albert Luthuli (1898-1967) possesses much prestige as a hero of South Africa's struggle for liberation from apartheid. This article traces Luthuli's increasingly critical position on traditional leadership within the dynamic context of governmental policies of indirect rule, culminating in his rejection of the various 'rungs' along a ladder of legislation which ultimately reached towards a plan of bantustan separate development. While traditionalists, the most prominent being Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have claimed and continue to claim Luthuli's legacy for the vision of enduring traditional administration, these political speeches fail to stand by the evidence of Luthuli's own words, as he saw apartheid advance. His condemnation of cooperation appears to be born of both a vision of democracy that emerged from his Christianity and his liberal, modernist vision of human progress, and is, in many cases, oppositional to the claims made in his name. Notes, ref., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

340 De Kock, Lauren

Competing or co-existing? Representations of HIV/AIDS by white women teachers in post-apartheid South Africa / Lauren De Kock and Jane Wills - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 229-237 : fig.

This study explores the social representations of HIV and AIDS that circulate among white women teachers in South Africa, a group whose personal risk of the disease is low but who have a major role to play in shaping attitudes to HIV/AIDS among children and young people. The study examines how white women talk about the origin and causes of the spread of HIV in South Africa and their personal and community risk. This was explored through 25 semi-structured interviews and two focus groups with white female teachers in Johannesburg. A thematic analysis of the in-depth interviews revealed a shared private understanding of the disease, wherein the women distanced themselves by anchoring it in the context of racist cultural stereotypes of black sexuality and vulnerability. In contrast, the focus group discussions revealed a type of public talk in which HIV/AIDS is anchored in the contemporary cultural images of the new South Africa and the spirit of 'ubuntu' or togetherness. These contradictory views reflect the racial

tensions and social contexts of South Africa which shape HIV/AIDS discourses. The findings suggest that more needs to be done to create a genuine understanding of HIV and AIDS within contemporary South African contexts. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

341 Denis, Philippe

Indians versus Russians: an oral history of the political violence in Nxamalala (1987-1992) / Philippe Denis - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 64-94 : tab.

Twelve thousand people lost their lives between 1985 and 1996 in the Natal province and the KwaZulu homeland of South Africa as a result of the conflict between the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the African National Congress (ANC), on the one hand, and the Zulu traditional movement Inkatha (renamed Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) in 1990), on the other hand. Based on the results of an oral history project conducted between 2003 and 2007, this paper examines the impact of this political violence on community and family life, women and children in particular, in Nxamalala, a semi-rural community in the Vulindlela area, which lost 526 people between 1987 and 1989. According to the collected testimonies, a key element of explanation is the labelling process at work during the conflict. Two territories, clearly demarcated, emerged as politically and culturally different and each side came to see the other as the enemy. On the one side Mthoqotho and on the other side Bhobhonono, Nqabeni and Imbubu. The labels given to the enemy - 'Indians' for the UDF and ANC sympathizers and 'Russians' for the people paying allegiance to Inkatha - contributed to their dehumanization: former neighbours and friends were dangerous people who deserved to be killed. Notes, ref., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

342 Development

The development decade? : economic and social change in South Africa, 1994-2004 / ed. by Vishnu Padayachee. - Cape Town : HSRC, 2006. - XII, 471 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm - Met noten. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 0-7969-2123-7

This book contains studies on a wide variety of issues by South African and international development specialists, all interested in how much progress has been made in South Africa since the abolition of apartheid and the introduction of democracy in 1994. After the Introduction: Development discourses in post-apartheid South Africa, by Vishnu Padayachee, the first section is entitled: Contemporary Debates in a Global Context and has essays by Gillian Hart and Dani Wadada Nabudere. The second section

concentrates on: Macroeconomic Balance and Microeconomic Reform and contains four essays by Rashad Cassim, Jonathan Michie, Kuben Naidoo and Michael Carter. The third section looks at Distributive Issues in Post-Apartheid South Africa and is composed of papers by Julian May (conceptual debates around poverty and inequality) and Francie Lund (gender and social security). The fourth section, Industrial Upgrading and Innovation, is composed of contributions by Jo Lorentzen, and Mike Morris, Glen Robbins and Justin Barnes. The fifth section covers Municipal Governance and Development and contains two papers by Christian M. Rogerson, and Benoît Lootvoet and Bill Freund. The topic of the sixth section is Labour, Work and the Informal Economy, with two papers by Haroon Bhorat, and Richard Devey, Caroline Skinner and Imraan Valodia. The seventh section is concerned with Population, Health and Development. The contributions are by Akim Mturi, Thokozani Xaba, Dorothy Sekokotla and Nompumelelo Nzimande, Pranitha Maharaj and John Cleland, Eleanor Preston-Whyte, Alan Whiteside and Sabrina Lee. The final section deals with Social Movements and Democratic Transition and has papers by Richard Ballard, Adam Habib and Imraan Valodia, Dale McKinley, Sharad Chari, and Lungisile Ntsebeza (tensions between democracy and traditional authority). [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Dhupelia-Mesthrie, Uma

Writing the Life of Manilal Mohandas Gandhi / Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 188-213.

Manilal Gandhi was the second son of Mohandas (later Mahatma) and Kasturba Gandhi. Unlike his father, who spent just over two decades in South Africa, Manilal spent close to five decades of a life (which spanned sixty-four years) in South Africa. Most of these years, in particular, were lived at Phoenix Settlement in the Inanda countryside on the communal farm that Gandhi had started in 1904. For thirty-six years of his life (1920-1956) Manilal was editor of the newspaper 'Indian Opinion' which his father had had a crucial hand in establishing in 1903. This Gandhi, however, is relatively unknown in South Africa. To remedy that the present author wrote his biography, published in 2004. She now reflects on the writing of the biography, its objectives, the sources used, the reception of the book and especially its portrayal in the media in South Africa and in India. This reflection provides an opportunity for the historian to examine the practices of biographical writing but also to cast some understanding on what Judith Brown (1989) referred to as the 'Gandhi phenomenon' that hit India in the 1920s but which continues to manifest itself worldwide despite the fact that the Mahatma died almost six decades ago. Notes, ref., online sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Dovey, Lindiwe

Redeeming features: from 'Tsotsi' (1980) to 'Tsotsi' (2006) / Lindiwe Dovey - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 143-164.

This paper interprets Gavin Hood's film adaptation 'Tsotsi' (2006) of Athol Fugard's eponymous novel (1980) from a constellation of angles: institutional (exploring the politics behind film funding and viewing in South Africa), historical (in relation to the interpretation of terms such as 'tsotsi', and the importance of understanding historical places such as Sophiatown and the impact of art forms such as 'kwaito'), sociopolitical (in terms of the circulation of political discourses in contemporary South Africa), and aesthetic (examining the ways in which the film medium may be orchestrated for particular meaningful ends). After contextualizing the film within the landscape of postapartheid cinematic production, the paper examines whether 'Tsotsi' represents a truly independent national cinematic voice, or whether its potential critique is compromised by commercial aims and certain ideological underpinnings. Situating the film at the intersection of South Africa's two major political discourses - liberalism and Marxism - the paper examines how the film engages with questions of violence, critique, the representation of South African realities, and redemption. Drawing on rare archive material concerning the novel, as well as personal interviews undertaken with contemporary South African filmmakers, the paper offers a comparative perspective on 'Tsotsi' in relation to other recent South African film adaptations, which 'update' South African literary texts written in earlier periods so as to offer stringent critiques of contemporary violence in the country. Ultimately the paper argues that 'Tsotsi', however, focuses on certain forms of contemporary violence at the expense of another important kind of violence in South Africa: violence against women and children. The paper also argues that the film sacrifices a possible Marxist critique of class division and submits to a neoliberal point of view on social relations. In conclusion, the paper questions whether 'Tsotsi', a film about redemption, has its own redeeming features. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

345 Du Plessis, Stan

The cyclicality of monetary and fiscal policy in South Africa since 1994 / Stan Du Plessis, Ben Smit and Federico Sturzenegger - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 391-411 : graf., tab.

This paper uses a structural vector-autoregression approach to discuss the cyclicality of fiscal and monetary policy in South Africa since 1994. There is substantial South African literature on this topic, but much disagreement remains. Though not undisputed, there is

growing consensus that monetary policy has contributed to the remarkable stabilization of the South African economy over this period. The evaluation of the role of fiscal policy in stabilization has been less favourable and there is little evidence that a countercyclical fiscal stance was a priority over this period. The paper considers these issues in an empirical framework that addresses some of the shortcomings in the literature. Specifically, it constructs a structural model in contrast with the reduced form models typically used in the South African literature, incorporates the dynamic interaction between monetary and fiscal shocks on the demand side and supply shocks on the other, and avoids controversy over 'neutral' base years and the size of fiscal elasticities. The model confirms the consensus on monetary policy, finding it to have been largely countercyclical since 1994. On fiscal policy, the paper finds evidence of pro-cyclicality, especially in the more recent period, though the policy simulations suggest that the pro-cyclicality of fiscal policy has had little destabilizing impact on real output. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

346 Ellapen, Jordache Abner

The cinematic township: cinematic representations of the 'township space' and who can claim the rights to representation in post-apartheid South African cinema / Jordache Abner Ellapen - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 113-137 : foto's.

This article analyses the cinematic representations of the 'township space' in postapartheid South African cinema and television where the 'township space' is utilized as a central location to represent the narratives of authentic black South African stories. Cinematic representations ('place-images') of the 'township space' in postapartheid South Africa subscribe to 'place-myths' that informed the space of the township during apartheid. Initially constructed through a process of 'othering' to suit a political ideology, the township was represented as the manageable part of modernity for 'black identity'. In postapartheid South African filmmaking there appears to be a 'fixing' or 'freezing' of an authentic black experience within the 'township space' which serves to essentialize black identity and the black experience. Filmmakers have embarked on a project to redefine the township in postapartheid society, but there appears to be the reiteration of 'place-images' and 'place-myths' that are historically and politically outdated. The 'cinematic township' has become 'fixed' in its visual aesthetics and fetishized in the memory and representations of South African filmmakers. The paper argues that the township is a space of hybridity, an in-between space reflected through the intermediate position the township occupies in relation to the urban and rural spaces. It suggests that the

township space has become a fetishized cinematic trope, and that the 'cinematic township' has similarities with 'Township Art' from the 1950s and 1960s. The article also speaks to issues of representation and who can claim the rights to representation in postapartheid South Africa. The South African filmmaking landscape is unique because of the mix of 'white' and 'black' filmmakers. This raises questions about 'racialized Africanness' and the implications for 'African whiteness'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Erasmus, Piet

Koranna struggle against the colonial church : the case of Brandewynsfontein / Piet Erasmus - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2007), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 29-35.

The Dutch occupation of South Africa's Cape drove the Koranna (or Korana) from their original place of habitation and forced them to settle in the vicinity of Brandewynsfontein, alongside the Riet River in the southern Free State, towards the beginning of the 1800s. In Koranna society, religious beliefs and behaviour are closely linked to Koranna conceptions of nature and land. In 1834, the first missionaries of the Berlin Missionary Society started to work amongst the Koranna of Brandewynsfontein. This paper elucidates the role played by the Society in undermining the culture of the Koranna from the 1830s onward through the Society's lust for land. Particular attention is paid to the struggle - between 1838 and 1875 - of Goliath Yzerbek, one of the most senior Koranna leaders, to safeguard the perceived land rights of the Koranna. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

348 Esau, Michelle V.

Citizen participation and the poor : a participatory approach to achieving political, social and economic freedom? / Michelle V. Esau - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 187-203.

Various authors highlight the importance of participatory approaches to governance in contributing to the empowerment and development of the marginalized. Citizen participation is furthermore understood to reflect the political culture and civil society in democracies. Some of the advantages of citizen participation include: increased watchfulness over and greater accountability of government activities, and accurate identification and responsiveness to societal needs. Notwithstanding this emphasis, the literature on participation points to the challenges that confront the poor and marginalized in participating in government structures in a meaningful way. It is in this context that the article examines the extent to which beneficiaries of job creation

strategies introduced post-1994 by the South African State were consulted on the nature of these interventions. It is believed that whilst these strategies are laudable and have in some instances achieved anticipated outcomes there have been cases where strategies have failed to produce anticipated outcomes and/or were not sustainable as a consequence of the lack of participation and consultation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

349 Faris, John

Deciphering the language of mediatory intervention in South Africa / John Faris - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 427-449.

Mediation has been introduced progressively into the legal system of South Africa over the past two decades. A cause of great concern is the inconsistent use of the word "mediation" in private practice and especially in the statutory provisions. The problem is propounded when the legislature uses the words "mediation" and "conciliation" in the same or in different statutory provisions. The use of consistent terminology is important as the basis for the training and accreditation of practitioners, ensuring compliance with standards of practice and possibly most important of all, as a means of educating the parties about the process in which they will be involved. In order to understand the various dimensions of the problem, the nature and scope of mediatory intervention is examined, with particular attention being given to the facilitative and evaluative models of mediation. With this as background, tentative recommendations are made in regard to the development of a definitive system of mediation language. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

350 Fourie, Pieter

The future of AIDS in Africa : lessons from two scenario projects / Pieter Fourie - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 97-107 : fig., graf., tab.

Scenario planning or futures studies have their origin in military planning, but have also been used with great success in the private sector, most notably in the energy industry. In 2005 and 2006, UNAIDS and the South African financial services group Metropolitan each published a set of scenarios regarding the future impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa and South Africa, respectively. This article reviews the methodologies and outcomes of those two studies, and highlights the many lessons to be gleaned for HIV-related health planning and policymaking in general. This is the first time that a comparative study has been done on scenario planning that refers to HIV in particular, and the findings may

inspire the conceptualization of futures studies elsewhere. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

351 Frankel, Jeffrey

On the rand: determinants of the South African exchange rate / Jeffrey Frankel - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 425-441 : graf., tab.

This paper is an econometric investigation of the determinants of the real value of the South African rand over the period 1984-2007. The results show a relatively good fit. As always with exchange rate equations, there is substantial weight on the lagged exchange rate, which can be attributed to a momentum component. Nevertheless, economic fundamentals are significant and important. This is especially true of an index of the real prices of South African mineral commodities, which even drives out real income as a significant determinant. An implication is that the 2003-2006 real appreciation of the rand can be attributed to the Dutch Disease. In other respects, the rand behaves like currencies of industrialized countries with well-developed financial markets. In particular, high South African interest rates raise international demand for the rand and lead to real appreciation, controlling also for a forward-looking measure of expected inflation and a measure of default risk or country risk. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Frenkel, Ronit

Performing race, reconsidering history: Achmat Dangor's recent fiction / Ronit Frenkel - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 149-165.

This article examines the relationship between race, memory and apartheid constructions in Achmat Dangor's novels 'Kafka's Curse' (1997) and 'Bitter Fruit' (2001). Questions of history, identity, sexual transgression, and transformation emerge in both texts' treatment of ambiguity. 'Kafka's Curse', dealing with the inconsistencies of identity during South Africa's transition to a democracy, highlights the janus-faced nature of race where representation, physicality, and history form a tenuous relationship. What occurs to this uncertainty in a postapartheid context is traced by Dangor in 'Bitter Fruit' where history, memory, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission are of central concern. Dangor narrates a complex alternative to a bifurcated logic where South Africa is characterized by black and white, good and bad, past and present. In highlighting the intermixture and ambiguity of cultural formations, he reveals a radical heterogeneity that apartheid failed to destroy. The article argues that racial identities in South Africa are complex cultural sites that lie at the interstices between apartheid taxonomies,

nonracialism, Black Consciousness, and on-going poverty that is racially marked; this exists alongside postapartheid freedoms within a larger context of global resurgences of ethnic identification and increasingly recognized transnational connectivity. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Freschi, Federico

Postapartheid publics and the politics of ornament: nationalism, identity, and the rhetoric of community in the decorative program of the new Constitutional Court, Johannesburg / Federico Freschi - In: *Africa Today:* (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 27-49 : foto's.

Focusing on the new Constitutional Court in Johannesburg, South Africa, this article considers the role that the architecture of public buildings, and more particularly the decorative programmes in these public buildings, are playing in constructing the national imaginary of "unity in diversity" in contemporary South Africa. It proceeds from the understanding that architectural ornament, far from being merely an elaboration of the appearance of the building for the sake of visual pleasure, is in fact central to the way in which a building can carry social meaning. Ostensibly innocuous, certainly unthreatening (these ideas, after all, are implicit in the definitions of "decoration" and "ornament" as essentially superfluous, indulgent afterthoughts to the serious business of structure), architectural ornament provides fixed points of reference for connecting a building with notions of place. It enters into the debate around the beliefs and perceptions that constitute citizens' longings for the tangible proof of identity, of being in the world, afforded by the fantasy of an inalienable sense of place. The architectural solutions that the Constitutional Court and other recent examples discussed in the article offer are fairly modest, but their decorative programmes are consistently driven by the need to establish a rhetoric of "community". They enable a shift in the discourse of public architecture, away from staid notions of civic decorum and conventionalized grandeur, and toward open-endedness, inclusivity, and a sense of a deliberate playing with the elements and expectations of public space in relation to notions of individualized and personal place. They thus raise interesting questions, around not only the notion of constructing, both literally and metaphorically, "imagined communities" (to use Benedict Anderson's phrase), but also the centrality of visual experience to urban experience in the construction of postcolonial, urban identity in postapartheid South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Gibson, Diana
'I have plans': scrutinising the meaning, production and sustaining of hope in safe sexual practices among young men in Khayelitsha, Cape Town / Diana Gibson and Krishnavelli Nadasen - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa:* (2007), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 1-10.

Drawing on research carried out in Khayelitsha, near Cape Town, South Africa, the authors show how, under difficult circumstances, five young men talk about and use hope as a strategy in their everyday lives. One of the authors' aims is to contest V. Crapanzano's (2003) idea of hope as leading to passivity. They also show how having and promoting hope seems to positively affect sexual practice, in that having hope and plans for a brighter future means that one has to endeavour to remain healthy and thus has to refrain from unsafe sex. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

355 Glaser, Daryl
Should an egalitarian support black economic empowerment? / Daryl Glaser - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 105-123.

The policy of black economic empowerment (BEE) appeals implicitly or explicitly to egalitarian norms, though these are never clearly specified. This paper examines how one part of South Africa's policy - that designed to create black business elite, referred to here as 'narrow' BEE - measures up against a particular egalitarian yardstick, what the paper calls strong and liberal economic egalitarianism - strong in holding to an ideal of rough substantive material equality, liberal in focusing on interpersonal rather than inter-group equality. The paper argues that narrow BEE fails to produce a 'direct equity effect' - a direct enhancement to interpersonal equality - that could plausibly appeal to strong liberal economic egalitarians. The paper nevertheless considers a variety of more indirect ways that narrow BEE might appeal, whether by yielding indirect economic-redistributive effects, appealing to economic egalitarians' interest in other, noneconomic equalities - in the distribution of self-esteem and feelings of inclusion - or by helping to realize non-egalitarian values that egalitarians might nevertheless support in certain contexts, including social cohesion and diversity. Arguments in defence of narrow BEE grounded in these latter putative effects are found to be plausible, but also uncertain, precarious and in need of empirical and other forms of demonstration that they have not yet received, notwithstanding the centrality of BEE as a policy of the ANC government. The overall tenor is thus one of scepticism about narrow BEE's egalitarian credentials. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Gouws, Amanda

Women in leadership positions in South Africa : the role of values / Amanda Gouws and Hennie Kotzé - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 165-185 : tab.

There is a dearth of literature that focuses on women leaders' values. This article aims at making a contribution to this underresearched area from a South African perspective. Using a sample of respondents from different elite sectors in South Africa, it first analyses the difference in values between men and women in the sample. It then disaggregates the data to single out South African women parliamentarians, to see if their values differ from the rest of the sample. The article compares the values and attitudes of women and men elites on the following issues: values around certain moral issues, a set of questions on gender equality and a set of questions on confidence in different important institutions, and finally, how men and women elites rank different challenges facing Africa. Our findings highlight the difference between the values and attitudes of men and women elites in South Africa, but also between men and women parliamentarians. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

357 Guest, Bill

The 'row about the Great Diamond' : the presentation of the Cullinan Diamond to the British Crown, 1907 / Bill Guest - In: *Historia:* (2007), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 112-124.

The gift of the Cullinan Diamond - the largest diamond ever discovered - to the British Crown is remembered as a manifestation of a conciliatory policy which the Botha-Smuts Ministry embarked upon following the victory of their party the 'Vereeniging Het Volk' in the February 1907 Transvaal elections. This was indeed a magnanimous gesture and a source of reassurance both to liberal sympathizers in Britain and to many 'British' voters in the Transvaal. It however also served a party-political purpose in that it confronted the progressive opposition with an embarrassing choice. Support of the proposal would have contradicted their consistent criticism of the government in connection with the Transvaal's weak financial and economic condition. Their eventual opposition to the gift appeared to reject the hand of conciliation and the generous gesture of loyalty to a Crown to which they had always claimed devotion. The parliamentary debate which preceded the presentation of the Cullinan Diamond marked a singular victory for 'Het Volk' and weakened the progressive opposition's standing with its mining-house financial backers. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

358 Gumede, William M.

Briefing: South Africa: Jacob Zuma and the difficulties of consolidating South Africa's democracy / William M. Gumede - In: *African Affairs:* (2008), vol. 107, no. 427, p. 261-271.

In December 2007, former African National Congress Deputy President Jacob Zuma won the presidency of South Africa's ruling party against the incumbent, Thabo Mbeki, the country's President. The ANC is now virtually divided into two separate camps: the party proper, with Zuma at its head, and the government structures, led by Mbeki. South Africa's fragile new democratic institutions will be tested, while service delivery to the ANC members who voted for Zuma may also be undermined by the political uncertainty generated within and outside the ANC. The fissure is also bound to undermine South Africa's current economic boom. This article discusses how Zuma's behaviour undermines democratic governance, how Mbeki lost the ANC presidency, why Zuma won, why Zuma's dodgy past does not matter, the paralysing effect of two centres of power, new policy proposals, and the policy constraints of the political uncertainty. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

359 Hlongwane, Ali Khangela

The mapping of the June 16 1976 Soweto student uprisings routes: past recollections and present reconstruction(s) / Ali Khangela Hlongwane - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 7-36 : fig., krt.

The June 16 1976 Soweto Uprisings (South Africa) are continuously being memorialized as public history in various ways. One of these ways has been the mapping of the routes used by students on that historic and fateful day and their formal recognition as 'historical trails'. The article seeks to identify as closely as possible the several routes travelled by different groups of students, and to recognize that the memories of the marchers from the 'class of 76' have given rise to many, sometimes conflicting, narratives. This mapping process is seen as part of the process of remembering and memorializing the diverse facets of the South African liberation project. Drawing on rich resources of oral history as well as from the paper trail of student writings and police records, the article revisits and documents the recollections of students, teachers, parents and police, in order to consider the debates and contestations on the causes of the uprisings, who did and who did not participate, and the political or ideological body of ideas that influenced students of the time. An earlier version of this paper was a keynote address at the University of the Witwatersrand's History Workshop on 22 July 2006: Who

Does June 16th Belong to? A slightly reworked version was later presented at SOAS on 22 November 2006. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

360 Hoadley, Ursula

Boundaries of care: the role of the school in supporting vulnerable children in the context of HIV and AIDS / Ursula Hoadley - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 251-259.

This paper is a response to a growing vision of schools as sites of care and support for vulnerable children in the context of HIV and AIDS. It interrogates this notion and raises some key issues in considering the role of schools in the context of the epidemic. The paper is based on two research activities. The first was a desk review of projects working in the area of schools in the context of HIV/AIDS and poverty, including a review of the policies underlying these initiatives. The second was the documentation of a particular project in a province of South Africa. The paper begins by outlining some major education policies in South Africa related to the care and support of vulnerable children in the context of HIV and AIDS. The paper then offers three cautionary notes in relation to the thrust of these policies and those programmes attempting to implement them. The first suggests consideration of the context of implementation - the schooling system. The second recommends consideration for resourcing these policies, which is looked at through a case study. The third note considers the policy visions of schools and teachers: how schools and teachers are conceptualized both in policies and programmes is problematized. The misalignment between the policies around schools and vulnerable children, the resourcing of these policies, and their contexts of implementation is brought into relief, as well as the implications for thinking about expanded roles for schools and teachers. The paper offers possible ways forward in considering the role of schools in the context of HIV and AIDS. These include new ways of thinking about resourcing, proper monitoring and evaluation of projects, and a focus on quality teaching and learning. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Hofmeyr, Andre

Income inequality, reciprocity and public good provision : an experimental analysis / Andre Hofmeyr, Justine Burns and Martine Visser - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 508-520 : graf., tab.

This paper analyses the impact of income inequality on public good provision in an experimental setting. Eighty secondary-school children were recruited from Khayelitsha in the Western Cape of South Africa to participate in a simple linear public goods game

where income heterogeneity was introduced by providing participants with unequal token endowments. The results show that endowment heterogeneity does not have any significant impact on contributions to the public good, and that consistent with models of reciprocity, low and high endowment players contribute the same fraction of their endowment to the public pool. Moreover, individuals appear to adjust their contributions in order to maintain a fair share rule. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Hurter, Estelle

Some thoughts on current developments relating to class actions in South African law as viewed against leading foreign jurisdictions / Estelle Hurter - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 485-503.

The term "class action" is not always used in a consistent manner. It is often incorrectly used to refer to multiparty litigation in general, which leads to confusion. The class action was introduced into South African law by section 38(c) of the Constitution to address the infringement of a right in the Bill of Rights. This article explains the characteristics of the American-style class action and its function within multiparty litigation. It also disputes the notion that South Africa's Supreme Court of Appeal in its decision in Permanent Secretary, Department of Welfare, Eastern Cape v Ngxuza, 2001, recognized a general class action in South African law, and it outlines the steps taken by South African courts to develop the South African class action in its present form. Finally, it calls for comprehensive legislation, not only to provide for a general class action, but to ensure the orderly development of a truly South African class action. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Imagining

Imagining the city : memories and cultures in Cape Town / ed. by Sean Field, Renate Meyer & Felicity Swanson. - Cape Town : Human Sciences Research Council, 2007. - VIII, 240 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-0-7969-2179-6

Cities are more than bricks and mortar, they are also constructed through popular imagination and spaces of representation. The essays in this book present a series of oral and visual memories exploring the apartheid legacies of Cape Town, South Africa, and show how people's lives flourished despite adversity. The Introduction is by Sean Field and Felicity Swanson. The first part is entitled: Disruptive Memories and contains five essays: Sites of memory in Langa by Sean Field; 'So there I sit in a Catch-22 situation': remembering and imagining trauma in the District Six Museum by Sofie

M.M.A. Geschier; Between waking and dreaming: living with urban fear, paradox and possibility by Renate Meyer; 'The quickest way to move on is to go back': bomb blast survivors' narratives of trauma and recovery by Anastasia Maw; and Where is home? Transnational migration and identity amongst Nigerians in Cape Town by Iyonawan Masade. The second part is Resilient Cultures and is composed of:'Catch with the eye': stories of Muslim food in Cape Town by Gabeba Baderoon; 'Julle kan ma New York toe gaan, ek bly in die Manenberg': an oral history of jazz in Cape Town from the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s by Colin Miller; 'Da struggle kontinues' into the 21st century: two decades of nation-conscious rap in Cape Town by Ncedisa Nkonyeni; Changing nature: working lives on Table Mountain, 1980-2000 by Louise Green; 'Language of the eyes': stories of contemporary visual art practice in Cape Town by Thabo Manetsi and Renate Meyer; and 'Die SACS kom terug': intervarsity rugby, masculinity and white identity at the University of Cape Town, 1960s-1970s by Felicity Swanson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

364 In

In full flight : South African foreign policy after apartheid / ed. by Walter Carlsnaes and Philip Nel. - Midrand : Institute for Global Dialogue, 2006. - 226 p. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [195]-226. - Met noten.

ISBN 1-919697-85-3

This volume provides a critical assessment of the conduct of South African foreign policy since 1994 against the background of six principles articulated by Nelson Mandela in a celebrated article published in the journal 'Foreign Affairs' in 1993. While South African foreign policy has become wide-ranging and complex, the contributions in the volume demonstrate a remarkable adherence to these principles. And, the editors argue, to the extent that South African foreign policy has not been entirely cohesive, it reflects tensions and contradictions present in the 1993 principles from the outset. An introduction by Philip Nel and Walter Carlsnaes is followed by: Studies on South Africa's foreign policy after isolation (Roger Pfister); Foreign policy-making in South Africa: context, actors, and process (Anthoni van Nieuwkerk); South Africa's post-apartheid foreign policy (Chris Alden and Garth le Pere); State identity in South African foreign policy (Audie Klotz); New thinking on 'sovereignty', and its implications for analysing South African foreign policy (Mervyn Frost); South Africa's role as international norm entrepreneur (Deon Geldenhuys); The power of ideas: 'ambiguous globalism' and South Africa's foreign policy (Philip Nel); 'Entrepreneurial regions'? : the foreign relations of South African cities and provinces (Scarlett Cornelissen); Pretoria and the global conference circuit: hot air, or hot stuff? (Janis van der Westhuizen); Towards a foreign

peacekeeping commitment: South African approaches to conflict resolution in Africa (Paul-Henri Bischoff); When rhetoric isn't enough: contradictions in South African foreign policy and NEPAD (Ian Taylor); Constraining the unconstrained: civil society and South Africa's hegemonic obligations in Africa (Adam Habib and Nthakeng Selinyane). [ASC Leiden abstract]

365 Ingle, Mark

Exercising the mind with integrated development planning / Mark Ingle - In: *Politeia:* (2007), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 5-17.

The contention of this article is that an undue fixation on the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as an end product, as opposed to the processes that should be implicit in its formulation, has tended to detract from the IDP's considerable potential for instilling an ethos of real intellectual engagement within local authorities in South Africa. All too often municipalities have elected to outsource the hard thinking that is part and parcel of the growth towards planning maturity that grappling with the IDP should engender. The paper presents a brief rationale for the IDP along with some of its envisaged outcomes. It then turns to unpacking different gradations of knowledge by way of showing how adherence to the IDP disciplines should take the form of a progression from ignorance to enlightenment. The article concludes with an analysis of the IDP of Mohokare Local Municipality in the Free State, focusing on its HIV/AIDS programme. It concludes that the Mohokare IDP documentation's shortcomings betray a failure on the part of the municipality to come to grips with its responsibilities as outlined by the legislative framework that informs the IDP. The fact that many local authorities have proved unequal to exhibiting the rigorous thinking that the IDP calls for is no good reason to abandon what is, in its essence, a sine qua non for effective developmental local government. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

366 Kaarsholm, Preben

Population movements, Islam and the interaction of Indian and African identity strategies in South Africa during and after apartheid / Preben Kaarsholm - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 37-63.

This paper examines some of the institutional frameworks and discourses through which African and Indian identities have been articulated, confronted and negotiated in South Africa, particularly in what is now KwaZulu-Natal, from colonialism and the apartheid era to the "New South Africa". It discusses some of the ambiguities inherent in Islamic identity formation, and looks at ways in which it has interacted with other strands of

identification, with Indian as well as African nationalism in South Africa. In what is now KwaZulu-Natal, Islam has quite predominantly belonged to people of Indian origin and has provided an important register of discourse and organization for both the unification and delimitation of Indian identities against others, as well as for the articulation and debate of cultural and political differences within the Indian community. African Islam in KwaZulu-Natal has been of much more limited dimensions and, until recently, has been kept carefully apart and segregated from the world of Indian Islam. With the onset of new programmes and mobilizations for 'dawah' among Africans, with a new political playing field opening up after 1994, and the waves of transnational migration following it, the relationship between Indian and African Islam has begun to change, and new varieties of Islamic discourse and institution building have come about. The paper argues that the impact of these new energies of islamization is in itself ambivalent: on the one hand it offers possibilities for new dialogue and elaboration of ideas of citizenship across historical divides of racial segregation and discrimination. On the other hand, it also provides the possibility for new hardenings of identity and new types of confrontation between groups keen to exploit and monopolize the cultural capital represented by Islam. Notes, ref., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

367 Kruger, Haidee

Towards a paradigm for the study of the translation of children's literature in the South African educational context: some reflections / Haidee Kruger - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 275-298.

This article sets out some considerations for a study of the translation of children's literature in the South African educational context. It briefly focuses on the uses and functions of children's books, particularly in terms of education, before proceeding to some of the key issues that have shaped academic discourse surrounding the translation of children's literature and a brief overview of available research, focusing particularly on South Africa. The review shows that research on South African children's literature, notably in Afrikaans and English, is on the rise, but research on the translation of children's literature appears to be in a nascent stage, despite the increasing availability of translated children's texts, particularly in the indigenous languages. The article concludes with some considerations and suggestions for the construction of a theoretical framework from within which to approach the study of the translation of children's literature in the South African educational context. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

368 Law

Law, memory and the legacy of apartheid : ten years after AZAPO v President of South Africa / Wessel le Roux, Karin van Marle (eds). - Pretoria : Pretoria University Law Press, 2007. - XIII, 203 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 184-199. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-0-9802658-3-5

The AZAPO (Azanian Peoples Organization) judgment, in which the constitutionality of the amnesty provisions of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act 34 of 1995 was challenged, is central to any sustained engagement with postapartheid law and the legacy of the past. Many of the papers in this book were presented at a seminar held on 18 August 2006 at the University of South Africa to provided a retrospective on this judgment a decade after it was handed down. The book is divided into two parts: Memory and Legal Interpretation, which concentrates on the ability of the law to institute and sustain a different politics of memory, and Repairing the Past, Restoring the Future, in which the focus of the essays shifts from jurisprudence to more direct engagements with issues of reparation and restoration. Closure has still to be reached. After the introduction, The unmentioned names that remain, by Wessel le Roux and Karin van Marle, the first part consists of: Thoughts on dealing with the legacies of radically unjust political behaviour (Johan Snyman); Law's time, particularity and slowness (Karin van Marle); Transforming memory transforming (Michael Bishop); AZAPO: monumental, memorial... or mistake? (Lourens du Plessis); and War memorials, the architecture of the Constitutional Court building and counter-monumental constitutionalism (Wessel le Roux). The second part is composed of the essays: Reading and writing archives: the TRC, big business and reparations in post-apartheid South Africa (Jaco Barnard); Good victim, bad victim: apartheid's beneficiaries, victims, and the struggle for social justice (Tshepo Madlingozi); Ten years of democracy in South Africa: revisiting the AZAPO decision (Nthagiseng Mogale); and In defence of AZAPO and restorative justice (Patrick Lenta). [ASC Leiden abstract]

369 Liebenberg, Elri

Mapping South Africa in the mid-nineteenth century : the cartography of James Centlivres Chase / Elri Liebenberg - In: *Historia:* (2007), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 1-18 : foto's, krt.

By 1830, South Africa was still inadequately mapped. No reliable overview map existed of the Cape Colony, nor of Natal, nor the area to the north of the Orange River. The 1820 British settler James Centlivres Chase was the first civilian inhabitant of the Colony who tried to improve this situation. He collected as much information as possible relative

to exploration in Africa and in 1830 compiled the first overview map of the eastern part of south Africa. This paper discusses the dearth of reliable maps before the 1830s; Chase's reports on the various expeditions into the interior by which new topographical information had become available; his efforts to contribute to the Colonial Office's 'official map' of South Africa; his influence on the well-known maps of John Arrowsmith and the SDUK (Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge) of 1834; and the cartographic significance of the maps he published in 1836 and 1843. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

370 Lier, David Christoffer

Overcoming difference, confronting hegemony: the unruly alliances of social movement unionism in Cape Town / David Christoffer Lier - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 35-52.

Service delivery reforms in the municipal sector have, in the postapartheid era in South Africa, been politically contested at the local as well as the national level. The commercialization of public service delivery has been opposed both by the government-aligned labour movement and community organizations and emerging social movements. While public sector unions have participated in the local state restructuring, they have also been the starkest critics of these processes when they have been followed by job losses, reduced job security and aggravated working conditions. Observers have therefore suggested that the postapartheid era has lain open new occasions for community-oriented unionism. This article looks at the challenges in uniting union politics and community activism around issues of service delivery in Cape Town where the South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) attempted in 1999-2000 to establish an alliance with social movements through what became known as the Cape Town Anti-Privatisation Forum (APF). The author analyses the politics of this forum and assesses how this concrete case has been caught up in a struggle over hegemony while facing the daily challenges of political activism on the ground. He draws mainly from interviews with activists and workers in Cape Town in 2003. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

371 Loubser, Anneli

Business rescue in South Africa : a procedure in search of a home? / Anneli Loubser - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2007), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 152-171.

There is general consensus that judicial management, South Africa's statutory corporate rescue procedure, must either be reformed or replaced because it is not functioning properly. However, there is no consensus on the specific statute in which a revamped rescue procedure should be contained, within an Insolvency Act, a Companies Act, or an entirely separate Act. This article examines the various possibilities, and the consequences that the choice of legislation in which to house a rescue procedure, may have. A number of other legal systems are compared to establish where their business rescue procedures are located and whether one of these jurisdictions offers a solution to the dilemma facing South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

372 Louw, Megan

Convergence of a kind : educational attainment and intergenerational social mobility in South Africa / Megan Louw, Servaas Van Der Berg and Derek Yu - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 548-571 : graf., tab.

To a large degree, the notoriously high levels of income inequality in South Africa have their roots in differential access to wage-earning opportunities in the labour market, which in turn are influenced by family background. This paper therefore investigates the role that parents' education plays in children's human capital accumulation. The study analyses patterns of educational attainment in South Africa during the period 1970-2001, asking whether intergenerational social mobility has improved. It tackles the issue in two ways, combining extensive descriptive analysis of progress in educational attainment with a more formal evaluation of intergenerational social mobility using indices constructed by M. Dahan and A. Gaviria (2001), and J.R. Behrman et al. (1998). Both types of analysis indicate that intergenerational social mobility within race groups improved over the period, with the indices suggesting that South African children are currently better able to take advantage of educational opportunities than the bulk of their peers in comparable countries, at least up to lower secondary school level. However, the greater distance to go in achieving educational convergence between race groups at higher education levels reflects a major deficit: educational quality differentials are still large and reflected in big differences in matriculation rates and tertiary qualifications by race. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

373 Lusinyan, Lusine

The revenue-expenditure nexus : historical evidence for South Africa / Lusine Lusinyan and John Thornton - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 496-507 : graf., tab.

Results from unit root and cointegration tests suggest that, allowing for structural breaks, government revenue and expenditure in South Africa during 1895-2005 were I(1) series and cointegrated. Results from Granger-type causality tests suggest that a bidirectional Granger-causal relation existed between revenue and expenditure for the full sample period and for sub-periods up to the 1960s, consistent with the so-called "fiscal synchronization hypothesis". However, in the 1960s the causal relation appears to have shifted to run from expenditure to taxation, consistent with Peacock and Wiseman's "displacement effect". In the context of the recent fiscal consolidation literature, the South African fiscal experience would appear to be generally consistent with either revenue- or expenditure-led fiscal consolidation efforts, but with the more recent evidence favouring expenditure-led consolidations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

374 Müller, Kobus

Organisational innovation: some emerging environmental governance models in South Africa / Kobus Müller - In: *Politeia:* (2007), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 45-59.

The transformation of South Africa's institutional landscape following the transition to democracy opened a window of opportunity for innovative environmental governance models. In line with the 1992 Rio Earth Summit thinking, the idea that a decentralized set of networks and partnerships holds the most promising institutional prospect for the future is generally accepted as point of departure. To illustrate some of the South African experiences in organizational innovation in natural resource management, five examples have been selected, based on differences in process and form, which emerged between 1995 and 2003. Working for Water (WfW), one of the government's flagship programmes, was the first to be initiated in 1995. The establishment of the first biosphere reserve, the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve (KBR), dates back to 1998, while the first of nineteen planned water catchment management agencies was created seven years after it was legislatively mandated in 1998. Cape Action for People and the Environment (CAPE) was established in 2000 in the Cape Floristic Region, the smallest and richest of the six floral kingdoms in the world. The Working on Fire (WoF) programme was launched in 2003 as a pilot programme with combined aid from national government and the commercial forestry sector. The examples demonstrate that no one set of institutional arrangements can solve all types of collective natural resource management problems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

375 MacGregor, Marié

Affirmative action and non-discrimination : South African law evaluated against international law / Marié McGregor - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 385-404.

This article evaluates South African law regarding the relationship between affirmative action and non-discrimination against international law. The United Nations (UN) holds that grounds of distinction introduced in the framework of an affirmative action policy should be "relevant" to the right to equality in order to be "non-discriminatory". While the South African Constitution authorizes affirmative action in broad terms for persons or categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination, the Employment Equity Act (EEA) focusses on race, sex and disability for beneficiaries of affirmative action. The author argues that there is a sufficient connection between these grounds and the right to equality and that the grounds are thus not contrary to the non-discrimination principle laid down by international law. The ground of citizenship, as mooted by the Auf der Heyde v University of Cape Town case, and recently formalized by amended regulations to the EEA, is argued to be similarly relevant in the context of South Africa, but not in an unqualified manner. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Magee, Carol

Spatial stories: photographic practices and urban belonging / Carol Magee - In: *Africa Today:* (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 109-129 : foto's.

Photographs can reflect the excitement, calm, vitality, decay, alienation, and intimacy of urban environments, yet they not only record the city, they create it. To demonstrate this point, the author analyses photographs by Alioune Bâ, a Malian, and Zwelethu Mthethwa, a South African. These images, though void of human beings, address the urban realities of movement, migration, and labour. The author frames this analysis with the spatial theorizing of Michel de Certeau, who posited that individuals' everyday practices (such as photographing) are significant for understanding the invention of spaces (such as cities and the meanings they embody). Ultimately, she argues, the city as the content of these photographs intersects with the city as a context for them, creating a sense of place and engendering a discourse of belonging. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

377 Malherbe, V.C.

Ten reasons for not marrying : sex and illegitimacy in mid-nineteenth century Cape Town/ V.C. Malherbe - In: *Historia:* (2007), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 186-213.

This essay looks at sexual behaviour and illegitimacy in mid-19th-century Cape Town, South Africa. The ex-slaves, who had been emancipated in 1834, celebrated their freedom in 1838. Among the measures which Britain put in place to effect that event was the Marriage Order-in-Council, which came into force in 1839. Applying to several of Britain's colonies, it sought to legalize 'certain marriages' contracted under slavery and to legitimize the children born of the 'de facto' marriages of former slaves. The advantages of validating their relationships appear to have been widely recognized by eligible couples in the Cape's country districts and at the Christian mission stations, but the measure's impact on concubinage and out-of-wedlock births in Cape Town is less clear. In mid-19th-century Cape Town, illegitimacy with its attendant ills of moral offence and legal disability for the out-of-wedlock child was the domain of the churches. The chief sources for out-of-wedlock births prior to official record keeping are the church baptismal registers. Besides slavery, the essay addresses a range of other factors conducive to illegitimacy, such as poverty and large numbers of transient men. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

378 Marinkov, Marina

Cyclical unemployment and cyclical output : an estimation of Okun's coefficient for South Africa / Marina Marinkov and Jean-Pierre Geldenhuys - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 373-390 : graf., tab.

Persistently high unemployment in South Africa, especially in the face of improved economic conditions since 1994, begs the question: Does unemployment in South Africa respond to changes in output? A. Okun's law (1962) refers to the inverse relationship that exists between cyclical output and cyclical unemployment. This paper estimates Okun's coefficient for the South African economy, using annual data from 1970-2005. Output and unemployment are decomposed into their trend and cyclical components, using a variety of detrending methods. The presence of structural breaks in Okun's relationship is also investigated, while cointegration analysis was also considered. Evidence of a statistically significant relationship between cyclical output and cyclical unemployment are found in both symmetric (estimates range from -0.77 to -0.16) and asymmetric (estimates range from -0.77 to -0.18) specifications of Okun's law, irrespective of the detrending technique. However, cyclical unemployment constitutes only a relatively small fraction of total (observed) unemployment, which implies that a more expansionary macroeconomic policy stance might only have a limited impact on total unemployment in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Maserumule, Mashupye Herbet

Conflicts between directors-general and ministers in South Africa 1994-2004 : a 'postulative' approach / Mashupye Herbet Maserumule - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 147-164.

Conflicts between directors-general and their ministers in South Africa are often brought into the public domain by the media. This 'chronic' phenomenon is an important subject in political administrative interface discourse that necessitates scholarly engagements because of its potential to thwart public service delivery. In this article the issue of conflicts between the directors-general and their ministers during the first decade of democracy in South Africa is examined from a 'postulative' perspective, which is a hypotheses-setting approach. In the context of three major trends in the transformation of the public service in South Africa since the inception of the democratic regime in 1994, various hypotheses about the causes of conflicts at the political administrative interface are made. Scholars in the field of politics and governance are challenged to engage 'postulative' statements or hypotheses propagated in this article by subjecting them to analytical scrutiny to either validate or disprove them. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

380 Mesthrie, Rajend

A bird's eye view of Tamil in South Africa / Rajend Mesthrie - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 179-194 : tab.

This article provides a sociolinguistic overview of Tamil, the language that once had the greatest number of speakers amongst the Indian South Africans. It focuses on the following four aspects of the life cycle of the language in South Africa: (a) origins and demography, (b) dialect features, (c) changes arising out of contact with South African languages and (d) obsolescence. The article concentrates on the colloquial variety of Tamil, rather than its classical 'High' counterpart. It demonstrates that whilst Tamil shows some parallel changes to those undergone by the one South African Indian language studied in detail - Bhojpuri-Hindi - there are significant differences between the two transplanted languages regarding linguistic change. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

381 Mitchell-Innes, H.A.

Inflation targeting and the Fisher effect in South Africa : an empirical investigation / H.A. Mitchell-Innes, M.J. Aziakpono and A.P. Faure - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 4, p. 693-707 : graf., tab.

This paper analyses the relationship between expected inflation and nominal interest rates during the phase of the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) inflation targeting monetary policy regime, from 2000 to 2005. Specifically, it investigates the Fisher hypothesis (1930) that nominal interest rates move one-to-one with expected inflation, leaving the real interest rate unaffected. The analysis distinguishes between a short-run Fisher effect and a long-run Fisher effect. Using cointegration and error correction models (for monthly data for the period April 2000 to July 2005), it was found that the short-run Fisher hypothesis did not hold during the relevant period under the inflation targeting monetary policy framework in South Africa. This is attributed to a combination of the SARB's control over short-term interest rates and the effects of the monetary transmission mechanism. The long-run Fisher hypothesis could not be confirmed in its strictest form: while changes in inflation expectations move in the same direction as the nominal long-term interest rate. This suggests that monetary policy has an influence on the real long-term interest rate, which has positive implications for general economic activity, thus confirming the credibility of the inflation targeting framework. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

382 Monitoring

Monitoring child well-being : a South African rights-based approach / ed. by Andrew Dawes, Rachel Bray and Amelia van der Merwe. - Cape Town : HSRC, 2007. - XXIV, 663 p. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 595-633. - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 978-0-7969-2177-2

This book provides a practical, user-friendly approach to monitoring the well-being of children in South Africa. Its ideological base is the child-rights focus in the South African Constitution, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children. It is divided into two main parts. Part One, Rationales for Indicator Development, provides the conceptual foundations which inform the development of the rights-based approach to monitoring child well-being, touching upon such topics as child poverty, child survival and health care, with a special emphasis on HIV/AIDS, early childhood development and education, and child protection. Part Two contains comprehensive tables of indicators for the topics covered in Part One, with recommended measurement and data sources. Contributors: Linda Biersteker, René Brandt, Rachel Bray, Linda Chisholm, Lucie Cluver, Andrew Dawes, David Donald, Alan J. Flisher, Jane Kvalsvig, Jackie Loffell, Lukas Muntingh, Mihloti Mushwana, Michael Noble, Gillian Saloojee, Haroon Saloojee, Marguerite Schneider, Amelia van der Merwe, Catherine L. Ward, Gemma Wright. [ASC Leiden abstract]

383 Nagan, Winston P.

Transitional justice: the moral foundations of trials and commissions in social and political transformation / Winston P. Nagan - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 190-213.

This article addresses two primary themes. The first is the general question of war crimes trials versus truth and reconciliation approaches to transitional justice. This is effected through an appraisal of the moral and juridical foundations of war crimes tribunals and of truth and reconciliation commissions. The discussion ineluctably leads to a discussion of the moral foundations of peace and the value implications of transitional justice. The second theme of the article focuses on the South African experience with truth and reconciliation, and provides an appraisal of both trial and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) processes as components of international and national justice. A comparative perspective is adopted. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

384 Nattrass, Nicoli

AIDS and the scientific governance of medicine in post-apartheid South Africa / Nicoli Nattrass - In: *African Affairs:* (2008), vol. 107, no. 427, p. 157-176 : graf.

AIDS policy in postapartheid South Africa has been shaped by persistent antipathy towards antiretroviral drugs (ARVs). This hostility was framed initially by President Mbeki's questioning of AIDS science and subsequently by direct resistance to implementing prevention and treatment programmes using ARVs. Once that battle was lost in the courts and in the political arena, the Health Minister, Tshabalala-Msimang, continued to portray ARVs as 'poison' and to support alternative untested therapies. Demographic modelling suggests that if the national government had used ARVs for prevention and treatment at the same rate as the Western Cape (which defied national policy on ARVs), then about 171,000 HIV infections and 343,000 deaths could have been prevented between 1999 and 2007. Two key scientific bodies, the Medicines Control Council (MCC) and the Medical Research Council (MRC), fall under the ambit of the national Department of Health. Although notionally independent, both have experienced political interference as a consequence of their scientific approach towards AIDS. AIDS policy improved after the Deputy President was given responsibility for coordinating AIDS policy in 2006. However, the undermining of the scientific governance of medicine is a legacy that still needs to be addressed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

385 Nattrass, Nicoli

Modelling the relationship between antiretroviral treatment and HIV prevention : limitations of the Spectrum AIDS Impact Model in a changing policy environment / Nicoli Nattrass - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 129-137 : graf., tab.

This paper shows how two publicly available epidemiological modelling packages, namely the Spectrum AIDS Impact Model - internationally the most influential AIDS impact model - and the demographic model produced by the Actuarial Society of South Africa, the ASSA2003 AIDS and Demographic Model, predict very different impacts from rolling out highly active antiretroviral treatment (HAART) on new HIV infections. Using South Africa as a case study, the paper shows that the ASSA2003 model predicts a significant drop in new HIV infections as HAART is rolled out, whereas the Spectrum model assumes that HAART does not have a preventative impact (and in fact generates a small increase in new HIV infections). Users will thus draw different conclusions about the public health benefits of HAART depending on which modelling package they use. Despite being presented as a policy-oriented modelling tool capable of exploring 'what if' questions about the impact of different policy choices, the Spectrum model is ill-equipped to do so with regard to a HAART rollout. Unlike Spectrum, ASSA2003 is more flexible and its assumptions are clear. Better modelling and more information (including about the relationship between HAART and sexual risk behaviour) is required to develop appropriate public-policy modelling for the HAART era. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

386 Neethling, Johann

The protection of false defamatory publications by the mass media : recent developments in South Africa against the background of Australian, New Zealand and English law / Johann Neethling - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2007), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 103-123.

In the last decade important developments to extend the protection of qualified privilege to false defamatory mass-media publications, based mainly on constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression or speech and of the press, have taken place in Australian, New Zealand and English law. In Australia and New Zealand the protection has been expanded to information about political matters only, though not to the same extent, while English law preferred a broader approach encompassing all (also political) matters of public interest to the community. These developments also had a marked influence on South African law. In South Africa, two significant judgments of the Supreme Court of

Appeal, National Media Ltd v Bogoshi in 1999 and Mthembi-Mahanyele v Mail & Guardian Ltd in 2004, recognized both the reasonable publication of defamatory untruth generally, and the reasonable publication of defamatory untrue political speech as separate, new defences. The purpose of this discussion is to evaluate the merits of these two decisions against the background of the developments in Australia, New Zealand and England. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

387 Negrón, Laura A.

Gender and education in post-apartheid South Africa: possibilities and limitations of the international human rights framework / Laura A. Negrón - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 166-189.

Although a fundamental right to education free from gender disparity has been established under myriad international legal instruments, chronic and pervasive educational deprivations persist for over 90 million girls worldwide. This article addresses the schism between the promise and reality of universal primary education for girls, and considers whether existing international human rights law can be effective as a tool by which to achieve gender equality in education. It provides an overview of the international legal framework and the global context undergirding the universal right to basic education; discusses the nexus between the right to education and the ability to exercise other human rights; and explores the myriad forces that obstruct gender equality in education. The final section examines the intersection between international human rights law and national law through the lens of South Africa's struggle to achieve its constitutionally-enshrined goal of universal basic education, with particular focus on the unique obstacles to schooling faced by girls. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

388 Noble, Vanessa

"Health is much too important a subject to be left to doctors" : African assistant health workers in Natal during the early twentieth century / Vanessa Noble - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 95-134.

This paper examines the experiences of professionally subordinate 'non-European', but particularly African, auxiliary health personnel who were trained and worked within the Western biomedical system in South Africa in the first half of the 20th century. It considers the experiences of three different types of African assistant health workers: the early 20th-century Christian missionary-trained medical assistants; the government-conceived medical aid scheme that operated from the mid-1930s to the early 1940s; and the State-employed African health assistants (or community health workers) who were

trained and worked at Pholela Health Centre (in what is presently KwaZulu-Natal) during the 1940s and 1950s. The paper focuses on the complicated in-between lives and work experiences of these health workers and the pivotal roles they played as brokers, who helped translate for white doctors, but also assisted African patients to better understand and negotiate Western biomedical health care services. Notes, ref., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

389 Nyamongo, Morekwa E.

Tax reform and the progressivity of personal income tax in South Africa / Morekwa E. Nyamongo and Nicolaas J. Schoeman - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 478-495 : graf., tab.

The authors investigate the progressivity of personal income tax in South Africa over the period 1989 to 2003. They use the effective, redistributive and disproportionality measures of progressivity and find that progressivity of the tax system increased over the period 1990 to 1994. However, during the first phase of the reform programmes the results are inconclusive with the Kakwani index (disproportionality measure) showing increased progressivity. The redistributive effect measure, on the other hand, indicates a marginal decline in progressivity. During the second phase of the reform programmes, both techniques suggest a worsening in progressivity. One explanation for the decline in progressivity during the latter period in the analysis is the fact that many more 'new' taxpayers entered the tax net which made the distribution of pre-tax income more unequal, thus impacting on progressivity. On the other hand, the disproportionality measure shows a continuous, albeit volatile increase in progressivity over the latter period under investigation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

390 Obiyo, Robert

Democracy and the committee system of the South African Parliament with special reference to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts / Robert Obiyo - In: *Politeia:* (2007), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 60-79.

This article examines the role and status of Parliamentary Committees in South Africa in relation to both democratic representation and the executive branch of government, with a particular focus on the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA). Attention is drawn to the shift that has occurred in the way SCOPA functions and how it interacts with political interventions and tendencies external to the Committee. The so-called watchdog role of SCOPA is shown to be internal to and constitutive of the democratic formation of the popular will. The notion of a threshold concept of reasonable adequacy

is introduced as limiting the conditions under which committee decisions can legitimately be taken by means of a majority vote. The argument is advanced that the minimum standard requirements, which precede legitimate committee decisions through voting, were clearly not met in the SCOPA decision on the Arms Deal, the multibillion Rand expenditure on Strategic Defence Packages (SDP). SCOPA's endorsement of the Defence Procurement Packages Report by majority vote does not endow this report with legitimacy. In endorsing the report, SCOPA failed in its essential wider role, the democratic sovereignty of the South African people. The article discusses the implications of this collapse of SCOPA for South African democracy in terms of deliberative democratic theory. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

391 Opland, Jeff

The first novel in Xhosa / Jeff Opland - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 4, p. 87-110.

The first novel in the Xhosa language, 'USamson' (Samson), written by the greatest figure in the history of Xhosa literature, S.E.K. Mqhayi (1875-1945), and published in South Africa in 1907, is now lost. Despite its disappearance, 'USamson' can be firmly established as the first novel in Xhosa, it can be located within a historical and literary context, and some aspects of its content can be reconstructed from the correspondence columns of contemporary Xhosa newspapers. It was produced at a time when black people in South Africa were becoming bolder in their demand for human rights, forming independent black churches and political organizations. It appeared after a period of gestation for Xhosa literature in newspapers, at a time when missionaries were discussing the publication of books in Xhosa, but Mqhayi paid for its printing and organized its distribution. The novelette added details of setting and characterization to the biblical story to encourage the youth to gather behind black leaders who lacked support. Caught in the social tension between Xhosa and Mfengu, 'USamson' was heavily criticized by I.W. Wauchope for departing from biblical narrative, but more generally defended by readers, who looked forward to the further publication of Xhosa literature in books. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

392 Ortiz, Alberto

Estimating SARB's policy reaction rule / Alberto Ortiz and Federico Sturzenegger - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 4, p. 659-680 : graf., tab.

This paper uses a Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) model to estimate the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) policy reaction rule. It finds that the SARB has

a stable rule very much in line with those estimated for Canada, UK, Australia and New Zealand. Relative to other emerging economies the policy reaction function of the SARB appears to be much more stable with a consistent anti-inflation bias, a somewhat larger weight on output and a very low weight on the exchange rate. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

393 Parle, Julie

The voice of history?: patients, privacy and archival research ethics in histories of insanity / Julie Parle - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 164-187.

The author discusses the ethics of medical record keeping and research, illustrating her argument with a number of documents and letters comprising the correspondence - over the period 1896-1908 - between various officials, the Medical Superintendent of the Natal Government Asylum (South Africa) and the family of Mrs. L, a patient of the Asylum. The author's questions relate both to the tug between the oft-made injunction to historians to let documents and subalterns 'speak' and to the rights to privacy, confidentiality and - perhaps - ignorance, of their descendants; and, on the other hand, to other questions about silences, closure and stigma. Notes, ref., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

394 Pieterse, Annel

We who belong to this landscape: Antjie Krog and the politics of space / Annel Pieterse - In: *Current Writing:* (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 163-186.

Because the intersection of space and ideology is so prominent in South Africa, the appropriation of physical space becomes a crucial aspect of ideological struggle. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the way landscapes are aestheticized. In a situation where an alienation from the landscape has occurred, a re-identification is needed. When spaces are reoccupied, translated, and invested with new significance, it is never simply a literal appropriation of space. Instead, the effort of such a reappropriation of physical space impacts in complex ways on the way identity is negotiated and valued. This paper argues that Antjie Krog's English prose works, 'Country of my skull' (1998), and 'A change of tongue' (2003), participate in and comment on this reappraisal and refraction of South African subjectivities precisely through their attentiveness to the contested nature of material space. Moreover, the way these memoirs engage space relates directly to the kinds of anxieties generated around

the factuality/fictionality of Krog's texts that have dominated criticism of her work, especially in the last year or so. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

395 Poverty

Poverty and policy in post-apartheid South Africa / ed. by Haroon Bhorat and Ravi Kanbur. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2006. - XVI, 471 p. : fig., graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-7969-2122-9

This volume was inspired by the first decade of independence in South Africa and the ending of apartheid. How much has the post-1994 transition period reduced poverty and offered more opportunities on the labour market? In 1993 the poorest 10 percent of the population had 1.1 percent of the income and the richest 10 percent enjoyed 45 percent. How much redress has there been? The book consists of an introduction and eleven essays. The introduction, Poverty and well-being in post-apartheid South Africa (Haroon Bhorat and Ravi Kanbur), sets out the problem and draws up five main lines of exploration. The eleven essays are: From chimera to prospect: South African sources of and constraints on long-term growth, 1970-2000 (Johannes Fedderke); Poverty and inequality in post-apartheid South Africa: 1995-2000 (Johannes G. Hoogeveen and Berk Özler); Measuring recent changes in South African inequality and poverty using 1996 and 2001 census data (Murray Leibbrandt, Laura Poswell, Pranushka Naidoo, Matthew Welch); Evolution of the labour market: 1995-2002 (Haroon Bhorat and Morné Oosthuizen); Public spending and the poor since the transition to democracy (Servaas van der Berg); Trade liberalisation and labour demand in South Africa during the 1990s (Lawrence Edwards); Does city structure cause unemployment? The case of Cape Town (Sandrine Rospabe and Harris Selod); Crime and local inequality in South Africa (Gabriel Demombynes and Berk Özler); Poverty, asset accumulation and shocks in South Africa: evidence from KwaZulu-Natal (Julian May); Internal labour migration and household poverty in post-apartheid South Africa (Dorrit Posel and Daniela Casale); and Half-measures revisited: the ANC's unemployment and poverty reduction goals (Charles Meth). [ASC Leiden abstract]

396 Rangasamy, L.

The implications of OECD growth for South African exports / L. Rangasamy and K. Brick - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 4, p. 644-658 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the impact of OECD growth on South African exports using a vector error correction model. In the long run both OECD growth and the real effective exchange rate were found to influence South Africa's export performance, while in the short run, the real effective exchange rate was found to be an important driver of export growth. The policy implications that emerge from the study underscore the importance of exploiting current trading relationships, diversifying South African export destinations and enhancing competitiveness. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

397 Rastogi, Pallavi

Citizen Other: Islamic Indianness and the implosion of racial harmony in postapartheid South Africa / Pallavi Rastogi - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 107-124.

This essay explores the implosion of racial and religious harmony in the postapartheid fiction of South African Indian writer Ahmed Essop, notably his short story collection 'The King of Hearts' (1997) and his novel 'The Third Prophecy' (2004). The stories in the first book reflect on the fraught relationship between Indians, particularly Indian Muslims, and other races in the postapartheid era, while the second book problematizes the accommodation of the Indo-Islamic community within the contours of a secular nation. The minority disaffection described in these texts raises important questions about citizenship in the "new" South Africa. Indian-Muslim alienation from the national norm casts doubts on democratic South Africa's success in the projects of community building, inter-cultural reconciliation, and racial healing, thus compelling us to question its very legitimacy as a truly postcolonial nation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

398 Rattsø, Jørn

A growth model for South Africa / Jørn Rattsø and Hildegunn E. Stokke - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 4, p. 616-630 : graf., tab.

The authors examine the South African growth experience during 1960-2005 using an intertemporal growth model. The model combines old growth theory investment dynamics and new growth theory endogenous productivity growth. The consumption and investment decisions are intertemporal and assume open capital markets. Structural change is captured by separating the traded and nontraded sectors, and sectoral productivity growth is determined in a barriers-to-growth framework. Calibration of the model shows how the growth experience combines neoclassical convergence, technology spillovers with barriers and productivity-investment interaction. Counterfactual analysis shows the growth costs of sanctions and protectionism. The

suggested model is an alternative to existing growth modelling in South Africa, in which investments are short-sighted and productivity growth is imposed exogenously. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

399 Samouilhan, Nicholas Lawrence

The price of risk in the South African equity market / Nicholas Lawrence Samouilhan - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 442-458 : tab.

This paper investigates domestic risk-return behaviour by focussing on the intertemporal relationship between the conditional domestic equity market premium, its conditional variance and its conditional covariance with the international equity market. The paper examines the domestic equity market prices in both domestic and international diversification risk. The estimated daily price of domestic variance risk is 0.0279 percent (EAR: 7.28 percent) for every one unit of expected domestic variance. The estimated daily price of covariance risk is 0.0111 percent (EAR: 2.83 percent) for every unit of expected covariance risk. The representative domestic investor values domestic variance more than covariance risk. The variances of domestic and international equity returns are found to be time-varying, as is the covariance between the two. Evidence is found that the Johannesburg Securities Exchange is not perfectly integrated with the world economy, in an absolute sense. The volatility spillover effect is observed to be both significant and positive. The standard Capital Asset Pricing Model misspecifies the return to domestic risk, biasing the risk-return coefficient upwards. Domestic investors are rewarded for holding internationally diversified portfolios, with an internationally diversified portfolio expected to have an additional daily return of 0.0238 percent (EAR: 6.29 percent) for the same level of risk as an entirely domestic equity portfolio. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

400 Schoeman, Maxi

Voting behaviour in the SA local government elections of 2006 with specific reference to the youth / Maxi Schoeman and Charles Puttergill - In: *Journal of African Elections:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 152-173.

This paper provides an overview of the third local government elections in South Africa, held on 1 March 2006. Three broad explanations are given for voting behaviour (rational choice, party identification, and the sociological model). The paper argues that contrary to the expectations and assumption that voter turnout and behaviour would be determined by material issues (service delivery) the outcome points to participation as being an intrinsic value in itself. Next, the paper focuses on youth voting behaviour,

based on a pilot study conducted among political science and sociology students at the University of Pretoria in April 2006. It concludes that despite low levels of voter registration and voting among young people, they tend to become more involved in 'ballot box' activities over time and remain largely optimistic about the country. To the extent that voters (youth and adults) are dissatisfied with the performance of the ruling party (the party of overwhelming choice) such dissatisfaction does not point to a shift to support opposition parties. Rather, debates about policy and performance will take place within the ruling party, among various factions fighting for the 'soul of the ANC'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

401 Seekings, Jeremy

"Not a single white person should be allowed to go under" : 'swartgevaar' and the origins of South Africa's welfare State, 1924-1929 / by Jeremy Seekings - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2007), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 375-394 : krt.

The origins of South Africa's distinctive welfare State lay in the late 1920s, not in the 1930s as has generally been suggested, and long predated the quite different turn to social welfare in late colonial Africa. For the National Party and Labour Party partners in the coalition Pact Government of 1924-1929 non-contributory old-age pensions were a crucial pillar in the 'civilized labour' policies designed to lift 'poor whites' out of poverty and re-establish a clear racial hierarchy. Welfare reform was thus, in significant part, a response to the swartgevaar or menace of black physical, occupational and social mobility. African political elites, although distracted by other reforms at the time, were quick thereafter to protest at their exclusion from the nascent welfare system. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

402 Sichei, Moses Muse

Determinants of South Africa-US intra-industry trade in services : a wild bootstrap dynamic panel data analysis / Moses Muse Sichei, Chris Harmse and Frans Kanfer - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 521-539 : graf., tab.

The authors empirically identify factors that determine South Africa-US intra-industry trade (IIT) in selected services during the period 1994-2002. They utilize Liu-Davidson-Flachaire wild bootstrap, which is robust to heteroscedasticity and provides estimates of the degree of parameter bias. The empirical results, in principle, show that South Africa-US IIT in the selected services is determined by factors similar to goods-based "North-South" IIT studies. Specifically, differences in per capita income and differences in market size negatively affect IIT. The authors also show that US foreign direct

investment in South Africa positively contributes to the unaffiliated IIT in services. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

403 Sichone, Owen Ben

Globalisation and internationalisation of higher education in South Africa: the challenge of rising xenophobia / Owen Ben Sichone - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa:* (2006), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 33-53 : tab.

The internationalization of university education globally has coincided with the opening up of postapartheid South Africa to the world market, and the number of foreign students (along with other visitors to South Africa) has shot up rapidly since 1994. As a member of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), South Africa has an agreement (the Education Protocol) with its partners to cooperate in the area of education and training. In the absence of a similar spirit of cooperation allowing for the free movement of citizens of the SADC region, however, the wishes expressed in the Education Protocol cannot be fully realized, and many African students studying in South Africa still have to navigate long and difficult bureaucratic channels to obtain student visas and study permits. In addition, they face an increasingly hostile and xenophobic public on and off campus. Their experience will not provide them with fond memories of their student days in South Africa. This paper advocates greater freedom of movement for migrant students as a means of social upliftment and greater pan-African cooperation. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

404 Slabbert, Sarah

Jam or cheese? : the challenges of a national broadcaster in a multilingual context / Sarah Slabbert, Iske Van der Berg, Rosalie Finlayson - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 332-356 : graf., tab.

In contrast to commercial broadcasters, national broadcasters are partly subsidized by taxpayers' money and therefore have a mandate to serve their particular society within the context of the current political system. In democratic societies these mandates typically have to balance out the following challenges: a limited number of available television channels and radio stations; equity in terms of audience home language/language variety; audience preferences and values; and audience ratings and the subsequent advertising income. The paper demonstrates that a public broadcaster can promote diversity and multilingualism AND be commercially successful. The multilingual soap operas produced for the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) are the case in point. Moreover, the case studies show how commercially

successful multilingual soap operas can give new status to marginalized languages. However, the successful local multilingual soap operas would probably not have been produced without the South African Constitution's position on languages and the resulting language mandates of the SABC. The title of the article refers to the dichotomy between white/rich/middle class and African/traditional/poor which is manifested in the stereotype that white kids have cheese sandwiches whereas black kids can afford only jam. 'Cheese boys/girls' are construed as black people trying to act white and in doing so neglecting their origins - including the use of African languages. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

405 Spencer, Brenda

Towards greater equality: power and role relations involved in response to student writing / Brenda Spencer - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 299-315.

The focus of this article is on the history and continued relevance of theory relating to political and power relations inherent in response to student writing and student perceptions of these relationships. The article notes the vast discrepancy between South African students studying in the distance-teaching context and the American classroom context in which much of the research in the field has been conducted to date. As a result of the distance-teaching context, response to student writing is restricted in this article to students' perceptions of written feedback given by lecturers to writing they submitted for assignments. The perceptions of first-year University of South Africa (UNISA) students, registered for an English for Specific Purposes module, were elicited by means of a questionnaire. This shows the degree to which students perceive lecturers to be adopting a judging rather than a facilitative role. Tentative solutions to address the problem of unequal power relations are suggested. The aim is to move towards greater collaboration and sharing of power rather than an abdication of power by the teacher. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

406 Swanepoel, Jan A.

Adjusting South Africa's fiscal balance for terms-of-trade effects / Jan A. Swanepoel - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 4, p. 719-727 : graf., tab.

Standard output gap-based calculations and interpretations of the cyclical component of the fiscal balance may convey a misleading picture in countries such as South Africa which experience substantial movements in their terms of trade. This paper therefore adjusts South Africa's general government primary balance for terms-of-trade effects by means of an alternative calculation of the transitory component based on a measure of

the real-income gap rather than the real-output gap. The results indicate that measures of the cyclical component of the budget balance based on real-income and real-output gaps generally yield broadly similar results over history, but during exceptional periods of rapid changes in commodity prices, the measures can be very different. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

407 Theron, Linda C.

The impact of the HIV epidemic on the composite wellbeing of educators in South Africa: a qualitative study / Linda C. Theron - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 175-186.

In South Africa, support is available for educators who are HIV-positive, and there are numerous initiatives to curb further HIV infections. What is lacking though is an understanding of how the HIV epidemic impacts on educators who are affected personally or professionally. For this reason a qualitative study was undertaken with 25 affected educators from the Gauteng and Free State provinces. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to determine how the epidemic is impacting the health of educators who are affected but not HIV infected. The results suggest that affected educators are in need of interventions that target health promotion, since those who participated reported poor physical, emotional, social, spiritual and professional health. The results also suggest that some educators do cope with the overall impact of the epidemic, implying that resilient functioning among affected educators should be promoted. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

408 Todani, K.R.

Long-run M3 demand in South Africa : a cointegrated VAR model / K.R. Todani - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 4, p. 681-692 : graf., tab.

This paper presents a system cointegration analysis of a long-run demand for money (measured in terms of M3) in South Africa. In particular, the paper estimates a cointegrated vector autoregression model (VAR), consisting of real money, income and the opportunity cost of holding money. Using a variety of theory-consistent identification schemes, the money demand function is identified along with two other cointegrating relations, namely, an IS-type relationship and a relationship relating inflation to the spread between long and short-term interest rates. The model shows that of the variables used, only income and real money are error-correcting to the money demand relation. The money demand relation is found to be relatively stable over the sample period, when short-run fluctuations are corrected for. The model further shows that the

long-run link between money and inflation is rather weak. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

409 Truth

Truth and reconciliation in South Africa : did the TRC deliver? / ed. by Audrey R. Chapman and Hugo van der Merwe. - Philadelphia, PA : University of Pennsylvania Press, cop. 2008. - X, 347 p. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (Pennsylvania studies in human rights) - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-8122-4059-6

South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has become a model for similar institutions in other parts of the world. Based on a six-year study, this book provides an evaluation of the TRC process and its impact on South African society. Its sources are victim hearings, amnesty hearings, institutional hearings, public opinion survey data and extensive interviews. It contains contributions by Audrey R. Chapman, Hugo van der Merwe, Jeremy Sarkin, Timothy Sizwe Phakathi, Patrick Ball, Gunnar Theissen and Piers Pigou. [ASC Leiden abstract]

410 Van Beek, Ursula J.

Historical memory and a new democracy / Ursula J. Van Beek - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 205-216.

This essay explores the meaning and the form of historical memory in the context of South Africa's young democracy. Differentiating between the concepts of constructive and responsive memory and the inclusive or exclusive character each can take, it attempts to determine what kind of historical memory is necessary to forge a common political enterprise in a multi-ethnic and multi-racial environment. In this regard it refers to some sharply divisive collective memories and suggests ways in which the naturally ethnocentric consciousness of any given cultural group might be supplemented and enriched by the emergence of a national consciousness built around the idea that people bond not despite their differences but because of them. The paper touches on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as an example of responsive memory focusing on the meaning of truth both in the process of dealing with the past and as a means towards reconciliation in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

411 Van der Merwe, Justin

Political analysis of South Africa's hosting of the Rugby and Cricket World Cups : lessons for the 2010 Football World Cup and beyond? / Justin Van Der Merwe - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 67-81.

This paper compares South Africa's hosting of two of the world's largest sporting events to date, the 1995 Rugby World Cup and the 2003 Cricket World Cup, by doing a political analysis of these two mega-events and relating that analysis to South Africa's hosting of the 2010 Football World Cup. Although nations habitually put forward the tangible benefits that such events are likely to bring as justification for hosting them, not many analyses have sought to explore the processes through which the more elusive benefits are said to accrue, namely, identity formation and signalling aspects, on the one hand, and democracy and human rights enhancing aspects on the other. Through this analysis it is demonstrated how South Africa has traditionally drawn from the realm of politics using its perceived moral authority for hosting such events, yet the folding of the overtly political into the sporting arena has sometimes led to unintended consequences. South Africa has also become much more businesslike in its approach to sports events. Whereas the Rugby and Cricket World Cups were steeped in the symbolic importance of an 'imagined community', these sentiments are likely to become diluted in the face of a more consumerist global football milieu and the powerful role of FIFA, football's international governing body, in deciding who gets what, when and where. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

412 Van Graan, Anneke

Community-based care of children with HIV in Potchefstroom, South Africa / Anneke Van Graan, Engela Van der Walt and Mada Watson - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research:* (2007), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 305-313 : tab.

In South Africa, hospitals are often overburdened and thus children with HIV may be directed to the community for care. As a result, nonprofessional caregivers are a predominant source of care for children living with HIV. Various authors, including the Department of Health, have stipulated the importance of establishing the knowledge and needs of nonprofessional caregivers of children with HIV. The present authors investigate the extent of nonprofessional caregivers' knowledge and needs, specifically those within the Potchefstroom district of the North-West Province. The objectives include formulating guidelines for a training programme that can enhance relevant knowledge and skills among these caregivers. Quantitative data were gathered using a questionnaire, which was developed following a literature study. The 109

nonprofessional caregivers who responded to the questionnaire displayed some knowledge and skills concerning specifically the care of children with HIV or AIDS, although gaps existed concerning their knowledge of community-based referral, caring needs specific to children, and precautionary measures to prevent HIV transmission. Recommendations are made with specific reference to a training programme. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

413 Van Heerden, Mike

The 1996 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa: ultimately supreme without a number / Mike Van Heerden - In: *Politeia:* (2007), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 33-44 : tab.

In the constitutional history of South Africa, it was customary to provide the constitution with an Act number. Prior to the implementation of the 1993 Constitution (now repealed), Parliament was sovereign and as such could adopt, amend and repeal any law that it wished to. No distinction was made between a constitution and other ordinary parliamentary legislation. In pursuance of this tradition, Parliament passed the 1993 Constitution and accordingly allocated an Act number to it. Parliament became subordinate to the Constitution when it came into operation on 27 April 1994 and became the supreme law of the Republic (section 4). This switch in position meant that South Africa moved from a Westminster-type political order to one with a supreme Constitution. When the Constitutional Assembly embarked on the process of drafting a 'new' Constitution, it was erroneously allocated an Act number. The numbering was made superfluous by virtue of the fact that the 1996 Constitution was supreme and that it was drafted by the Constitutional Assembly and not by Parliament. This article explores the numbering issue in detail and analyses the provisions of the Citation of Constitutional Laws Act, 2005, that brought about certain fundamental changes to the manner in which the current Constitution should be referred to. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

414 Van Niekerk, Gardiol J.

Death and sacred spaces in South Africa and America : a legal-anthropological perspective of conflicting values / Gardiol J. van Niekerk - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2007), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 30-56.

The conflict of Western and indigenous values in South Africa's legal subculture again came to the fore in a series of cases dealing with death and burial in indigenous society. A similar conflict has been experienced in cases dealing with the rights of American Indians, as non-owners, to sacred sites situated on land belonging to the Federal Government or on private land. In these cases the American courts have invariably

found in favour of the property rights of the owners. Prior to the amendment of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act, South African courts have, like their American counterparts, followed an almost absolutist view of the property rights of the landowners when balanced against the religious rights of indigenous peoples. The Act was amended to include a right to bury family members on land belonging to another. The amended legislation improved the rights of non-owners, but still did not provide sufficient protection of indigenous values. It still gives preference to the rights of land owners. The sections affording the right to bury have internal limitations, which means that in some instances the right to bury may be negated. The recent decisions in Nhlabathi and Others v Fick, and Dlamini and Another v Joosten and Others, evidence a move towards greater sensitivity for indigenous cultural values. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

415 Vandormael, Alain

The TAC's 'intellectual campaign' (2000-2004): social movements and epistemic communities / Alain Vandormael - In: *Politikon:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 217-233.

This paper presents a discussion of the manner in which the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) campaigned to counter a range of unorthodox AIDS views that were advanced by the South African government. The author discusses how this organization endeavoured to defend and consolidate the biomedical science of HIV from a series of institutionalized political attacks by making use of an epistemic community in its strategy. Describing this endeavour as the TAC's 'intellectual campaign', the author argues that this specific form of political participation differs conceptually and empirically from the civil actions usually witnessed in the streets and in the courtrooms. This particular strategy ultimately added to the TAC's social movement plan of action and contributed significantly to its success in pressuring the government to reform its litigious HIV/AIDS policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

416 Wachira, George Mukundi

The role of courts in protecting indigenous peoples' rights to land and resources in Kenya and South Africa / George Mukundi Wachira - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights:* (2007), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 240-269.

This article discusses the extent to which courts have been utilized and how they have fared in recognizing indigenous peoples' rights to communal landownership. Using Kenya - the Ogiek community - and South Africa - the Khoi-Khoi and Khoi San - as case studies, the article traces the efforts and outcomes indigenous peoples have made in espousing their rights to land before domestic courts. The article discusses the

circumstances leading to lodgement of the cases in court and the reasons for the communities' reliance on the judiciary. It analyses the role of the different actors and the nature of the courts' response to the indigenous peoples' claims and the status of the implementation of the courts' decisions. While in South Africa, the courts recognized indigenous land claims, the Kenyan case study demonstrates that they have failed to do so. The paper analyses the factors and possible reasons that lead the courts to arrive at different verdicts despite the similarity in circumstances. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

417 Wassermann, Johan

The prisoner of war camp at Umbilo during the Anglo-Boer War / Johan Wassermann and Annette Wohlberg - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 214-239.

The Umbilo Prisoner of War (POW) Camp, which received its first inmates while it was still under construction in 1902, formed part of an extensive camp system created in and around Durban (South Africa) during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The institutional culture of the Umbilo Camp was atypical of all the other Boer POW camps, and dissimilar, too, from POW camps of more contemporary conflicts. Using official documentation as its basis, this paper sketches the conceptualization of the Umbilo Camp, its location and construction, camp life, and repatriation from the Camp, which was completed in February 1903. Notes, ref., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

418 Wright, Marcia

Public health among the lineaments of the colonial State in Natal, 1901-1910 / Marcia Wright - In: *Journal of Natal and Zulu History:* (2006/07), vol. 24/25, p. 135-163 : tab.

This article makes a start toward a history of public health authority in Natal from 1898 to 1910, that is, from the first call for a Public Health Act - which was passed in 1901 -, up to the constitutional takeover of responsibility by the new Union government of South Africa. It pays attention to, amongst others, the progress of legislation on public health in colonial Natal; the roles of the Health Officer for the Colony - Ernest Hill - and the Protector of Immigrants; the contention over the conditions of indentured Indians; the building of the Public Health Department; and the political opposition to the person of the Health Officer and his authority. Notes, ref., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

419 Ziramba, Emmanuel

Demand for money and expenditure components in South Africa : assessment from unrestricted error-correction models / Emmanuel Ziramba - In: *The South African Journal of Economics:* (2007), vol. 75, no. 3, p. 412-424 : graf., tab.

The main aim of this study is to examine empirically the long-run relationship of money demand and its determinants in South Africa. Three different definitions of money demand are considered: M1 which consists of coins and notes in circulation, cheque and transmission deposits and other demand deposits; M2 which also includes other short-term and medium term deposits; M3 which adds long-term deposits. In contrast with existing studies on the subject, the present study considers various components of real income as determinants. The disaggregated components are final consumption expenditure, expenditure on investment goods and exports. The other determinants are domestic interest rate, yield on government bonds and the exchange rate. The results confirm that the different components of real income have different impacts on the demand for money in South Africa. The presence of long-run equilibrium relationships between the demand for real M1, M2 and M3 and their determinants is confirmed based on the results of bounds testing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

420 Zulu, Constance

First-year university L2 readers' patterns of performance in a test of academic reading ability / Constance Zulu - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 316-331 : tab.

This article presents findings from an investigation into the patterns of second language (L2) readers' performance in a test of reading ability in South Africa. The test was first administered to an intact class of law students enrolled in an English and Academic Skills (EAS) course in 1999, at a historically black university in South Africa. When the student composition and the duration of the course changed, the study was replicated on a similar group of law students in 2001 to see if the performance of the students in the reading course in the two cohorts would be the same, or different. A qualitative analysis of the test results showed a consistent pattern of performance on both measures of reading ability, namely the cloze test and the comprehension test. Nevertheless, the quantitative results showed a different pattern. The 2001 cohort had higher means on both measures of reading ability than the 1999 cohort. Nevertheless, the students' main reading problems were found to be similar regardless of cohort. Common to both cohorts were the reading difficulties related to weak analytical and critical reading skills and poorly developed inference skills. There was a significant difference in the pre and post-test scores of the students in 2001 but not in 1999, indicating that the intervention given

to these two cohorts had a better effect on the reading ability of students in the 2001 cohort. In view of the findings it is recommended that emphasis be placed on training first-year L2 readers in analytical, critical and inferential reasoning skills, and that these skills be reinforced in all courses. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

421 Bray, Elmene

Environmental law reform in Swaziland / Elmene Bray - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa:* (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 527-548.

Swaziland is a developing country on the threshold of far-reaching constitutional change. Over the last few years it has made considerable progress in the development of environmental law and is committed to playing a meaningful role in international and regional environmental management. It has adopted the international concept of sustainable development as a key principle in national environmental law, and promulgated framework legislation that endorses international and regional principles of integrated environmental management, public participation and transparent and accountable administration of environmental affairs. Despite advanced environmental legislation, the realities reflect that much still has to be done in terms of the implementation of environmental legislation and the cultivation of public participation and environmental consciousness. Financial and human resources are also critical for the proper administration and enforcement of environmental law in Swaziland. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

422 Cultures

Cultures of trade : Indian Ocean exchanges / ed. by Devleena Ghosh and Stephen Muecke. - Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Cambridge Scholars, 2007. - VI, 209 p. : foto's, tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-8471-8158-9 hbk : £39.99

The precolonial Indian Ocean was home to the first global economy. Today re-emergent scholarship on the Indian Ocean is faced with two major challenges: the regrowth of the economic strength of East and South Asia means new cultural and commercial

developments, and there is the challenge to map Indian Ocean cultural identities in the complex of cultural exchanges between global and local. In narrating the cultures of exchange in the Indian Ocean, the contributors to this volume show how culture adds value to commodities and how cultures of trade created the complex of religions, ethnicities and ways of living in and by the sea that is the Indian Ocean today. Some of the papers were first published in the UTS Review (University of Technology, Sydney) in a special issue devoted to the Indian Ocean in 2000 and others were conference papers at "Narratives of the Sea: Encapsulating the Indian Ocean World" (Delhi, December 2003). The thirteen chapters are arranged in four sections: The Ocean Then, Memories, Stories, The Ocean Now, preceded by an Introduction: oceanic cultural studies (Devleena Ghosh and Stephen Muecke). Contents: Section One: Consolidating the faith: Muslim travellers in the Indian Ocean world (Michael Pearson); Of pirates and potentates: maritime jurisdiction and the construction of piracy in the Indian Ocean (Lakshmi Subramanian); VOC Capetown as an Indian Ocean port (Nigel Worden). Section Two: Mauritian Sega: the trace of the slave's emancipatory voice (Daniella Police); Old routes, mnemonic traces (May Joseph); Saint Expédit (Réunion) (Philippe Reignier). Section Three: Zheng He's voyages and the Ming novel 'Sanbao the Eunuch's Voyages to the Indian Ocean' (Graeme Ford); Mzee Mombasa's story (India/Kenya); Indian Ocean commodities: a photographic essay (Max Pam); Paul and Virginia (Mauritius) (Stephen Muecke). Section Four: Globalisation and television in Asia: the cases of India and China (John Sinclair and Mark Harrison); Natural logics of the Indian Ocean (Devleena Ghosh and Stephen Muecke); Global movements of crops since the "Age of Discovery" and changing culinary cultures (Akhil Gupta). [ASC Leiden abstract]

423 Larson, Pier M.

Enslaved Malagasy and 'le travail de la parole' in the pre-revolutionary Mascarenes / by Pier M. Larson - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2007), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 457-479 : tab.

Malagasy speakers probably formed the single largest native speech community among slaves dispersed into the western Indian Ocean between 1500 and 1900. In the eighteenth-century Mascarenes, Malagasy 'parlers' (dialects) served as a contact language, understood both by persons born in Madagascar and by those with no direct ties to the island. Catholic missionaries working in Bourbon (Réunion) and Île de France (Mauritius) frequently evangelized among sick and newly disembarked Malagasy slaves in their own tongues, employing servile interpreters and catechists from their ecclesiastical plantations as intermediaries in their 'work of the word'. Evangelistic style was multilingual, in both French and Malagasy, and largely verbal, but was also informed

by Malagasy vernacular manuscripts of Church doctrine set in Roman characters. The importance of Malagasy in the Mascarenes sets the linguistic environment of the islands off in distinctive ways from those of Atlantic slave societies and requires scholars to rethink the language and culture history of the western Indian Ocean islands, heretofore focused almost exclusively on studies of French and its creoles. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

424 Pouvoir(s)

Pouvoir(s) et politique(s) en Océanie : actes du XIXe colloque CORAIL / sous la dir. de Mounira Chatti, Nicolas Clinchamps et Stéphanie Vigier. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 369 p. ; 24 cm. - (Collection portes Océanes ; 4) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04468-5

Le présent ouvrage collectif est issu du dix-neuvième colloque CORAIL sur le fait colonial, et dans ce cadre plus spécifiquement le pouvoir et la politique, qui s'est tenu à Nouméa (Nouvelle-Calédonie) les 2 et 3 novembre 2006. Une des contributions porte sur l'étude des littératures francophones de l'océan Indien, intitulée: Le discours de l'ethnie et de l'identité comme occultation du politique dans les littératures de l'océan Indien (La Réunion, Maurice) de Valérie Magdelaine-Andrianjafitrimo. L'étude remonte jusqu'au XIXe siècle, mais porte plus particulièrement sur le XXe et le début du XXIe siècles pour traiter des littératures écrites de l'île de la Réunion et de l'île Maurice, nées de la tradition coloniale française qui se sont ensuite trouvées créolisées d'apports multiples, tant écrits qu'oraux. L'indépendance mauricienne (1968), la départementalisation réunionnaise (1946) ont engendré un bouleversement du champ politique ainsi qu'une redistribution apparente du pouvoir symbolique. Le champ artistique semble redéfini par la reconnaissance de la langue créole et d'un ensemble de modalités discursives liées à la praxis de l'esclavage et des contre-cultures qu'il a produites. Toutefois, ces littératures continuent de s'appuyer sur un ensemble de clichés et de stéréotypes qui, pour être souvent renversés, ne font toutefois qu'entériner un fonctionnement hérité des clivages coloniaux. Le texte romanesque maintient ainsi une représentation stéréotypée d'identités ethnicisées. L'auteur se propose d'observer les mécanismes narratifs qui témoignent de ce jeu de susbtitution du politique par l'ethnique à travers plusieurs romans réunionnais et mauriciens. Les œuvres réunionnaises semblent parfois se laisser déposséder par une reproduction de stéréotypes. Par opposition, certains romans mauriciens désamorcent cette ethniticisation en construisant une relecture postcoloniale des rapports de domination. [Résumé extrait de l'ouvrage, adapté]

MADAGASCAR

425 Bouwer, Leoni

Intercomprehension and mutual intelligibility among Southern Malagasy languages / Leoni Bouwer - In: *Language Matters:* (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 253-274 : graf., krt., tab.

It is traditionally believed that one language is spoken by all the people of Madagascar. This belief implies that the standardized form of the Merina variety of Malagasy, also referred to as Official Malagasy, is an adequate medium of communication for all of Madagascar in educational, health, cultural, domestic, economic, political and religious domains. It further implies that no learning is required for Southern Malagasy speakers, including Bara speakers, to understand communications in Official Malagasy and that all Malagasy people naturally and effortlessly understand Official Malagasy. This article discusses empirical research that challenges this belief by exploring the problem of comprehension and intelligibility in the context of southern Madagascar, with special emphasis on the Bara. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were implemented for the investigation. The study argues that significant linguistic diversity exists in southern Madagascar and that Southern Malagasy speakers are not adequately served by the official language due to language variation, ethnolinguistic vitality, insufficient intelligibility, poor proficiency in Official Malagasy, and language attitudes. If all regions of Madagascar are to have equal opportunity for educational and economic development, regional speech forms need to be taken into consideration at the local level. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

426 Ellis, Stephen

Tom and Toakafo: the Betsimisaraka Kingdom and State formation in Madagascar, 1715-1750 / by Stephen Ellis - In: *The Journal of African History:* (2007), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 439-455 : krt.

The monarchies and other polities of precolonial Madagascar exerted a strong influence on each other. For this reason, in recent years it has become more interesting to trace their interrelationship than to emphasize their autonomy. The Betsimisaraka kingdom, which flourished on Madagascar's east coast in the early eighteenth century, has generally been regarded as a polity standing rather outside the mainstream of State formation in Madagascar, not least because of the identity of its founder, Ratsimilaho, the son of an English pirate. Research in European and South African archives demonstrates the close connection between the Betsimisaraka kingdom and the Sakalava kingdom of Boina. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

427 Hanke, Stefanie
Ein Unternehmer wird Präsident: Marc Ravalomanana in Madagascar / Stefanie Hanke - In: *Afrika Spectrum:* (2007), Jg. 42, H. 2, p. 351-366.

Madagascar galt seit der Wende im Jahr 2002, als Marc Ravalomanana zum Präsidenten des Landes gewählt wurde, unter den 'least developed countries' als ein Hoffnungsträger für demokratischen und wirtschaftlichen Wandel. Wie steht es fünf Jahre nach seiner Amtsübernahme um die Republik Madagascar? Sind Unternehmer - Ravalomanana besitzt neben seinem Stammunternehmen TIKO ein Imperium verschiedener Firmen - die besseren Präsidenten? Die Autorin zeigt wie die Charakteristika, die Ravalomanana zum erfolgreichen Unternehmer gemacht haben, gerade verhindern dass er seine politischen Ziele erfolgreich umsetzen kann. So gelingt ihm zwar der Machtwechsel, er kann jedoch keinen dauerhaften Strukturwechsel hin zu mehr Demokratie und sozialer Gerechtigkeit einleiten. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

428 Madagascar
Madagascar / textes réunis par Dominique Ranaivoson. - [Cergy-Pontoise] : Association pour l'Étude des Littératures Africaines, 2007. - p. 4-54. ; 24 cm. - (Études littéraires africaines, ISSN 0769-4563 ; no. 23 (2007)) - Aan de kop van de titelpagina: Dossier Madagascar. - Bibliogr.: p. 44-46. - Met noten.

Madagascar est encore un domaine où domine l'oral dans la littérature. Néanmoins, ce volume sur la vie littéraire malgache aujourd'hui identifie des auteurs ou des activités littéraires centrés sur l'écrit. Il commence par l'étude: La langue 'malagasy' et les politiques linguistiques (Dominique Ranaivoson), suivie par Le théâtre malgache contemporain: entretien avec Mbato Ravaloson; Le paysage éditorial malgache (Claude Rabenoro), Sandrata, un groupe d'écrivains militants (José Solofo); La bande dessinée à Madagascar: engagement et rhétorique de l'humour (Gil Dany Randriamasitiana); Écrire en deux langues: l'expérience de Jean-Joseph Rabearivelo et d'Esther Nirina (Claire Riffard). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

429 Population
Population et développement dans les Hautes Terres de Madagascar / sous la dir. de Frédéric Sandron. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 240 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Collection populations) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-04659-7

Dans l'approche locale des recherches sur le développement, l'accent est mis sur l'articulation entre un territoire et un processus d'innovation. Les facteurs culturels, historiques, sociaux et politiques expliquent les potentialités de certains milieux à adopter des innovations et à se développer tandis que d'autres ne feront que se marginaliser et se paupériser. C'est dans l'optique de l'approche micro, dans laquelle l'échelon local est considéré comme primordial, que le programme de recherche "Dynamique démographique et développement durable" a été mené à Madagascar dans une commune rurale des Hautes Terres de 2003 à 2006, par un collectif de chercheurs membres de plusieurs institutions partenaires originaires de Madagascar et de France. Dans cet ouvrage, une première partie est consacrée aux changements et permanences des comportements démographiques, alors que dans la deuxième partie la réflexion des auteurs est portée sur le changement dans les modes d'organisation de la production économique. Titres des contributions: Mariage et stratégie économique (Clotilde Binet) - Économie et fécondité (Bénédicte Gastineau) - Mouvement associatif et développement (Jérôme Rakotovazaha) - De l'entraide au salariat agricole: de nouvelles formes d'organisation économique (Pascaline Briet) - Le rôle des réseaux sociaux (Frédéric Gannon) - Normes, institutions et gestion de l'eau (Pascal Gastineau) - Le foncier: situation, enjeux et perspectives (Mustapha Omrane) - La dimension spatiale des comportements (Nirinjaka Ramasinjatovo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]