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African Studies Abstracts Online: number 26, 2009

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Citation

Boin, M., Polman, K., Sommeling, C. M., & Doorn, M. C. A. van. (2009). *African Studies Abstracts Online: number 26, 2009*. Leiden: African Studies Centre. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/13732>

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African Studies Abstracts Online

Number 26, 2009

www.ascleiden.nl/library/abstracts/asa-online



Leiden: African Studies Centre

ISSN 1570-937X

AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

Number 26, 2009

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

EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

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

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

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

Contents and arrangement

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

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

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

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

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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Vol. 67, no. 2 (2008)
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Vol. 26, no. 2 (2007); vol. 27, no. 1 (2008)

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Vol. 35, no. 115 (2008); vol. 35, no. 116 (2008); vol. 35, no. 117 (2008)

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Année 62, no. 3 (2008)

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Vol. 60, no. 2 (2007); vol. 61, no. 1 (2008)

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No. 1/2 (2007); no. 3/4 (2007)

Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe = ISSN 0041-4751. - Arcadia

Jg. 48, nr. 1 (2008)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Akouété Akué, Michel

Les clubs OHADA: quelle utilité? Quelle actualité! / par Michel Akouété Akué - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 521-530.

À ce jour, il existe 53 clubs OHADA dans le monde. Au départ, regroupements informels à coloration universitaire réunissant des personnes intéressées par la réforme OHADA, ils sont un fruit de la mobilisation de la société civile au service de l'OHADA, et des agents de sensibilisation et d'action de promotion du droit communautaire. Toutefois, se pose la question de leur évolution pour plus d'efficacité et leurs perspectives d'avenir. En annexe est donnée une liste comportant l'adresse des clubs OHADA à ce jour, dont la majorité se trouve en Afrique subsaharienne - mais aussi en Égypte ou dans des pays non francophones comme l'Angola ou le Nigeria -, et dans différents pays d'Europe et d'Asie ainsi qu'aux États-Unis. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

2 Designing

Designing democracy : comparing party politics in emerging regions / ed. by Ayesha Kajee and Lerato Mbele. - Johannesburg : South African Institute of International Affairs, 2007. - 134 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 1-919969-27-6

The first phase of the Democracy and Political Parties Programme, started in 2004 at the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), examined democratic transitions in regions where the ongoing development of party systems could yield valuable lessons for fledgling democracies in Africa. Four regions are included in this volume: Latin America, the Iberian Peninsula, Eastern Europe and Africa. The study of Africa, by Lerato Mbele, takes a broad look at multiparty democracy on the continent, tracing its history and the various manifestations of multipartyism that have developed. The author questions whether multipartyism is indeed a panacea for Africa's political problems. She suggests that the orthodox democratic discourse be broadened to include other modalities such as traditional leadership and consociationalism. [ASC Leiden abstract]

3 Kuczynski, Liliane

Attachement, blocage, blindage : autour de quelques figures de la sorcellerie chez les marabouts ouest-africains en région parisienne / Liliane Kuczynski - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 237-265 : foto's.

Venus dans les villes françaises dès les années 1970, les marabouts de l'Afrique de l'Ouest y ont trouvé un cadre propice aux pratiques de divination et de recours contre l'infortune qui étaient les leurs dans les villes africaines. La plupart d'entre eux ont tenté de faire de cette activité leur gagne-pain, en touchant parfois très volontairement une clientèle multiculturelle. L'objet de cet article est d'analyser le champ des compétences qui leur sont prêtées à Paris et l'évolution des schémas explicatifs du malheur qu'ils proposent à leurs consultants. À côté de leur rôle de devin et d'intercesseur, c'est celui d'écouteur et de conseiller qui apparaît de plus en plus nettement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

4 Oralité

Oralité et nouvelles dimensions de l'oralité : intersections théoriques et comparaisons des matériaux dans les études africaines / Mena Lafkioui & Daniela Merolla (éds.). - Paris : Inalco, 2008. - 207 p. : foto's, ill., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Colloques Langues O', ISSN 0248-5095) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-85831-175-0

Le présent ouvrage collectif reprend les thèmes du colloque éponyme qui s'est tenu les 26-27 novembre 2004 à Leiden (Pays-Bas). Il examine les formes variées de l'oralité au Maghreb et en Afrique subsaharienne et dans la diaspora - surtout d'origine d'Afrique du Nord -, dans des contextes dans lesquels la communication et la création littéraire sont marquées par la diffusion de la presse écrite, la radio, la télévision et Internet. L'oralité, de par sa nature flexible et persistante à la fois, est imprégnée par le changement autant que par la continuité, traits qui sont analysés ici. Contributions: Orality, the media and new popular cultures in Africa (Kari Barber) - Écriture parlée et grapho-électromanie: cas de la langue amazighe (Noura Tiziri) - L'oralité traditionnelle et la nouvelle littérature berbère: rupture ou continuité? (Abdallah El Mountassir) - L'arabe dialectal passe à l'écrit: quelques remarques sur le Maroc (Angela Daiana Langone) - Langues nationales et langue officielle au Niger, oralité et écriture: glissement d'une répartition fonctionnelle (Remi Jolivet) - Littérature orale en milieu urbain: observations sur la vie des proverbes et des contes dans la ville de Kinshasa (Crispin Maalu-Bungi) - L'interaction de l'oralité et de la scripturalité dans la poésie chantée de Si Moh (poète kabyle, Algérie) (Amar Ameziane) - Oral genres in African 'migrant' websites (Daniela Merolla) - Reconstructing

orality on Amazigh websites (Mena Lafkioui) - Pour une anthropologie littéraire berbère (Abdellah Bounfour) - La parole chez les Berbères du Maroc central (Miloud Taïfi) - Les femmes berbères et l'oralité: le cas des Aït Khebbach du Tafilalet (Sud-Est du Maroc) (Anna Maria Di Tolla) - Les chants de mariage chez les Aït Hdiddou (Nadia Kaouas) - Du rituel et de la littérature de séduction: le cas de Tagerfiyt (Aziz Kich) - Littérature religieuse à Jerba: textes oraux et écrits (Vermondo Brugnatelli). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

AFRICA

GENERAL

5 Abé, Claude

Intellectuels et défis contemporains en Afrique: l'épreuve de l'intégration continentale / Claude Abé - In: *Terroirs*: (2007), no. 1/2, p. 269-295.

Le propos de cet article porte sur la contribution des intellectuels africains au développement de l'Afrique à partir de l'intégration continentale. Quelle est la participation des intellectuels à la renaissance du continent? Quelles sont les responsabilités de l'intelligentsia face aux difficultés de tous ordres que connaît l'Afrique? En a-t-elle conscience, et si oui, comment les assume-t-elle? L'article propose une définition des responsabilités, des défis - dont celui de l'intégration du continent - et de la situation auxquels doit faire face l'intellectuel africain. Il aborde ensuite le problème de la crise des pratiques, particulièrement du point de vue des spécialistes en sciences sociales, et celui de l'impact des écrits sur l'environnement dont ils parlent. Les objets de ces travaux ont souvent peu à voir avec la résolution des problèmes des populations, par exemple au plan de la politique ou du développement. En outre, l'article dénonce les divers aspects de la trahison des intellectuels vis-à-vis des populations, comme celui de la fuite des cerveaux, du repli identitaire ou de l'ethnocentrisme. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

6 Abrahamsen, Rita

Public/private, global/local : the changing contours of Africa's security governance / Rita Abrahamsen & Michael C. Williams - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 539-553.

The authors situate security privatization within contemporary debates in political economy. In particular, they draw attention to the constructed character of the public/private distinction, and argue that in the same way that the original emergence of

this distinction was central to the development of capitalism and the rise of national bourgeoisies, we are currently witnessing a redrawing of this division which is in turn crucial to the understanding of contemporary global capitalism, and to the emergence of (global) private security. The manner in which the public/private, as well as the global/local, distinction is currently being rearticulated reflects important transformations in power and authority, and is central to an appreciation of the political impact of the various forms of private security on the African continent. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

7 African

African cultural astronomy : current archaeoastronomy and ethnoastronomy research in Africa / Jarita Holbrook, R. Thebe Medupe, Johnson O. Urama (eds.). - London : Springer, 2008. - VIII, 260 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Astrophysics and space science proceedings, ISSN 1570-6591) - Met bibliogr. gloss., index, noten. ISBN 1-402-06638-4

This volume on African cultural astronomy is a result of the international Ghana Eclipse Conference which was organized around the total solar eclipse of 29 March 2006 and which focused on the astronomy traditions of Africans. The volume is divided into two sections: Part I focuses on the tools that students and beginning researchers need to learn for doing cultural astronomy research in Africa. It includes lessons in geography, astronomy, and anthropology. Much of this was taught during a student workshop at the conference. Part II is a collection of the scientific papers presented at the conference. They deal with current research in ethnoastronomy, archaeoastronomy and analysis of rock art: Evidence of ancient African beliefs in celestial bodies (Felix A. Chami); Astronomy of Nabta Playa (Egypt, J. McKim Malville et al.); Romans, astronomy and the 'Qibla': urban form and orientation of Islamic cities of Tunisia (M.E. Bonine); The Timbuktu astronomy project (Rodney Thebe Medupe et al.); The cosmological vision of the Yoruba-Idààcha of Benin Republic (West Africa): a light on Yoruba history and culture (Aimé Dafon Sègla); The relationship between human destiny and the cosmic forces - a study of the Igbo worldview (Barth Chukwuezi); Cultural astronomy in the lore and literature of Africa (Damian U. Opata); astronomy and culture in Nigeria (J.O. Urama); Participation and research of astronomers and astrophysicists of black African descent (1900-2005) (Hakeem M. Oluseyi and Johnson Urama). [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 African

African feminisms / Sanya Osha (ed.). - [Leiden : African Studies Centre], 2008. - 205 p. ; 21 cm. - (QUEST, ISSN 1011-226X ; vol. 20, no. 1/2 (2006)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenv.

This special issue reviews the debates, tendencies and discourses that have marked the trajectories of the area of specialization now known as African feminisms. An introductory essay by Sanya Osha is followed by six contributions: Theorizing African feminism(s): the 'colonial' question (by Pinkie Mekgwe); Is gender yet another colonial project? A critique of Oyeronke Oyewumi's proposal (by Agnes Atia Apusigah); 'Crafting epicentres of agency': Sarah Bartmann and African feminist literary imaginings (by Pumla Dineo Gqola); Discursive challenges for African feminisms (by Desiree Lewis); African feminism: resistance or resentment? (by Chielozona Eze); The state of knowledge on sexuality in sub-Saharan Africa: a synthesis of literature (by Chi-Chi Undie and Kabwe Benaya); Philosophy and figures of the African female (by Sanya Osha). [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Africa's

Africa's human rights architecture / ed. by John Akokpari and Daniel Shea Zimble. - Auckland Park : Fanele, 2008. - XIX, 300 p. ; 21 cm - Met index, noten. ISBN 978-1-920196-07-3

Africa in the new millennium is characterized by a growing collection of human rights actors and institutions. This collective volume examines the conceptual issues surrounding Africa's human rights framework and the international, continental, subregional and national institutions that have sought to address the problems plaguing the continent in the postcolonial era. The volume also presents a critical examination of the evolution of Africa's human rights architecture in the post-Cold War period, as well as a methodical exploration of the challenges of achieving human rights in Africa. Contributors: John Akokpari, Mwesiga Baregu, Yaliwe Clarke, Cameron Jacobs, James O.C. Jonah, Abdul Rahman Lamin, Nobuntu Mbelle, Mireille Affa'a Mindzie, Muna Ndulo, Jeremy Sarkin, Paul Tiyambe Zeleza, Daniel Shea Zimble, and Siphamandla Zondi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Afrique

L'Afrique de Sarkozy : un déni d'histoire / Jean-Pierre Chrétien (dir.) ; avec Pierre Boilley... [et al.]. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 202 p. ; 20 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 183-190. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8111-0004-9

Par cet ouvrage, des historiens de l'Afrique entendent répondre au discours prononcé par le président français Nicolas Sarkozy le 26 juillet à Dakar (Sénégal), qui s'adressait à "la jeunesse africaine" pour traiter du passé et de l'avenir du continent africain. Jean-François Bayart, Pierre Boilley, Jean-Pierre Chrétien, Achille Mbembe, Ibrahima Thioub, dont les contributions composent le présent volume, reprochent à cette conférence un déni d'histoire qui reprend le poncif de la vision du continent sans lien avec le reste du monde que l'on retrouve entre autres chez Hegel. Rappelant la persistance de l'imaginaire colonial, les pesanteurs de la tradition raciste à l'égard des Noirs et l'absence remarquable de l'Afrique dans le contenu de l'enseignement en France, ils préconisent une exigence de connaissance réelle du passé de ce continent. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

11 Afrique

L'Afrique répond à Sarkozy : contre le discours de Dakar / sous la dir. de Makhily Gassama. - Paris : Phillipe Rey, 2008. - 478 p. ; 22 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 978-2-8487-6110-7

Dans ce volume, des intellectuels et personnalités originaires de différents pays africains et d'Haïti, réagissent au discours prononcé le 26 juillet 2007 à Dakar (Sénégal) par le président français Nicolas Sarkozy, qui a été qualifié par certains de raciste. Ils répondent en particulier aux passages dont les thèmes principaux étaient centrés sur un mythique homme africain, sur l'âme de l'Afrique ou sur la Renaissance africaine. Le livre évoque aussi les défis devant lesquels se trouve l'Afrique d'aujourd'hui et de demain, et l'appelle à trouver, par elle-même, les moyens de les relever. Auteurs: Zohra Bouchentouf-Siagh, Demba Moussa Dembélé, Mamoussa Diagne, Souleymane Bachir Diagne, Boubacar Boris Diop, Babacar Diop Buuba, Dialo Diop, Makhily Gassama, Koulsy Lamko, Gourmo Abdoul Lô, Louise-Marie Maes Diop, Kettly Mars, Mwatha Musanji Ngalasso, Patrice Nganang, Djibril Tamsir Niane, Théophile Obenga, Raharimanana, Bamba Sakho, E.H. Ibrahima Sall, Mahamadou Siribié, Adama Sow Diéye, Odile Tobner, Lye M. Yoka. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

12 Alden, Chris

History & identity in the construction of China's Africa policy / Chris Alden & Cristina Alves - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 43-58.

One of the most notable features of the forging of China's new activist foreign policy towards Africa is its emphasis on the historical context of the relationship. These invocations of the past, stretching back to the 15th century but rife with references to events in the 19th century and the cold war period, are regular features of Chinese diplomacy in Africa. Indeed, it is the persistence of its use and the concurrent claim of a continuity of underlying purpose that marks Chinese foreign policy out from Western approaches which have by and large been content to avoid discussions of the past (for obvious reasons) or insisting on any policy continuities. However, beneath the platitudes of solidarity is a reading of Chinese historical relations with Africa emanating from Beijing that is, as any student of contemporary African history will know, at times at odds with the historical record of Chinese involvement on the continent. This article examines the use and meaning of history in the construction of China's Africa policy. It does so through first, a brief discussion of the relationship between foreign policy, identity and history; second, a survey of Chinese foreign policy towards Africa from 1955 to 1996; third, an analysis of the implications of Beijing's approach for its efforts to achieve foreign policy aims regionally and globally. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

13 Aning, Kwesi

The role of private military companies in US-Africa policy / Kwesi Aning, Thomas Jaye & Samuel Atuobi - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 613-628.

The authors discuss the increasing use of private military companies (PMCs) in United States' security policy in Africa, and examine this phenomenon in relation to the US' various military training programmes on the continent. They argue that the increasing use of PMCs in US security policy has evolved due to two critical and mutually dependent developments; African State weakness and resource stringency on the one hand, and the US's overwhelming security commitments around the world, combined with military downsizing, on the other. The authors further argue that the involvement of PMCs is to a large extent informed by US concerns about access to African resources, especially oil, in the face of stiff competition from China. They conclude that the increasing US engagement in Africa is highly militaristic and State-centric, and that it is primarily conditioned by US strategic interests and does not necessarily reflect African security concerns: human security for development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

14 Arnaut, Karel

Gouvernance et ethnographie en temps de crise : de l'étude des ordres émergents dans l'Afrique entre guerre et paix / Karel Arnaut et Christian Kordt Højbjerg - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 5-21.

Certaines zones en crise du continent africain se trouvent entre guerre et paix. Ce sont des zones frontalières disputées et en apparence anarchiques, où divers acteurs non étatiques engagés dans la gouvernance locale exercent couramment les charges et l'autorité habituellement attribuées à l'État grâce à leur participation à des activités transfrontalières. Pour examiner des souverainetés respatialisées et multi-niveaux dans le contexte de formations sociales et de modes de gouvernance nouveaux (à l'imbrication du global et du local), disent les auteurs de cet article, il faut se débarrasser des dichotomies État contre non-État, et guerre contre paix. La réflexion sur l'État en Afrique aujourd'hui rend sa définition problématique. Sont considérées les tentatives récentes de déconstruire l'État et les formes étatiques de gouvernance en partant des processus parfois radicaux qui ont déstabilisé et parfois "liquéfié" les principales coordonnées de la gouvernance étatique (ses temps, espace, acteurs, structures et institutions). Dans les deux sections finales de ce texte, sont évoqués les défis méthodologiques et un certain nombre de questions conceptuelles que pose l'étude des ordres émergents entre guerre et paix. La discussion cherche à esquisser de nouvelles façons d'explorer et de conceptualiser les ordres émergents dans des zones de conflits. On insiste tout d'abord sur l'utilité de l'ethnographie comme principal outil méthodologique et on souligne les risques liés à l'obsession de la violence dans la théorisation des situations entre guerre et paix. On tente ensuite d'aller au-delà de l'opposition disciplinaire et épistémologique entre les différentes écoles d'études de la gouvernance, d'une part, et de la gouvernementalité, d'autre part, afin de saisir concrètement l'objet qui est au cœur du numéro spécial dont ce texte introduit les thèmes centraux. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Autre

Un autre monde à Nairobi : le Forum social mondial 2007 entre extraversion et causes africaines / coord. par Maire-Emanuelle Pommerolle et Johanna Siméant ; postf. de Jean-Francois Bayart. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 267 p., [12] p. foto's. ; 22 cm. - (Les terrains du siècle) - Bibliogr.: p. [247]-250. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 978-2-8111-0084-1

Une dimension spécifiquement africaine a été donnée au Forum social mondial (FSM), grande réunion des altermondialistes, de par le fait de tenir ce Forum en 2007 en

Afrique, à Nairobi (Kenya). Cet ouvrage entend rendre compte du Forum de façon caléidoscopique, du point de vue de l'expérience de terrain multiple et individuelle des participants, et notamment des participants africains. Il se fonde sur une enquête collective qualitative réalisée à Nairobi par des doctorants ou jeunes chercheurs en sciences sociales auprès de participants au FSM, dans plus de 150 ateliers. L'enquête avait pour but d'observer la composition du public, le contenu et la forme des débats, la façon dont on parlait de l'Afrique, les entretiens portant aussi sur la biographie des enquêtés ainsi que les aspects pratiques de leur participation au FSM. Les textes s'apparentent à des fragments de journal composant des chapitres dont les titres reflètent les sujets, multiples et parfois controversés, dont il était question au Forum: Lieux du Forum, contestation de l'ordre économique du monde, sexualités et rapports de genre, causes environnementales, les médias au Forum, la place des pauvres, de l'argent, de la tradition et de la religion dans un Forum social en Afrique, portraits de participants et de militants, forums nationaux de pays africains à l'intérieur du Forum lui-même. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

16 Breslin, Shaun

Explaining the rise of 'human rights' in analyses of Sino-African relations / Shaun Breslin & Ian Taylor - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 59-71.

This article seeks to unpack why it is that human rights has emerged as an issue in critical analyses of Sino-African relations. Whilst not minimizing some of the real concerns and issues about this relationship, it contextualizes the motives of much of the critique, particularly when it emanates from Western sources close to government. In short, it is asserted that material interests have long tended to dictate the capitalist West's response to the issue of human rights when it relates to China and in this regard, Sino-African ties and the attendant expressed concerns over human rights is no exception. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

17 Cartooning

Cartooning in Africa / ed. by John A. Lent. - Cresskill, NJ [etc.] : Hampton [etc.], cop. 2009. - XI, 383 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (The Hampton Press communication series Comic art) - Bibliogr.: p. 341-353. - Met indices.

ISBN 1-572-73553-8 : £47.95

This volume documents from historical and contemporary perspectives the situations, trends and issues of cartooning in a number of African countries, and profiles individuals, forms and phenomena that stand out. All types of cartooning are covered, including

comic books, comic strips, gag and political cartoons, and humour magazines. Contributions: African cartooning: an overview of historical and contemporary issues (John A. Lent); Comics for development and conscientization (John A. Lent); The Algerian strip and bilingual politics (Allen Douglas & Fedwa Malti-Douglas); Press cartoons and politics: the case of Cameroon (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); Egyptian comic strips as indigenous and Western phenomena (Allen Douglas & Fedwa Malti-Douglas); Stupid hares and margarine: early Swahili comics (Jigal Beez); Kenyan cartooning: historical and contemporary perspectives (John A. Lent, with Levi Obonyo and Dorothy Njoroge); Cartooning in Mozambique: an overview (Leif Packalén); Cartooning in Nigeria: large canvas, little movement (Oyin Medubi); Southern Africa: hardly a cartoonist's Eden (John A. Lent); Ten years after: South African cartooning and the politics of liberation (Andy Mason); Tanzanian comic art: vibrant and plentiful (Leif Packalén); Tradition viewed from the Maghrib: Tunisia (Allen Douglas & Fedwa Malti-Douglas). [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 China

China into Africa : trade, aid, and influence / Robert I. Rotberg, ed. - Washington, D.C. : Brookings Institution Press, cop. 2008. - IX, 339 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Met lit.opg. ISBN 978-0-8157-7561-4

The contributions to this book assess the positive and negative results of China's latest move into Africa, discussing a range of issues from economic and military relations to political stability and human rights. Contributions: China's quest for resources, opportunities, and influence in Africa (Robert I. Rotberg); China's new policy toward Africa (Li Anshan); China's emerging strategic partnerships in Africa (Wenran Jiang); Africa and China: engaging postcolonial interdependencies (Stephanie Rupp); Chinese-African trade and investment: the vanguard of South-South commerce in the twenty-first century (Harry G. Broadman); Searching for oil: China's oil strategies in Africa (Henry Lee and Dan Shalmon); Special Economic Zones: China's developmental model comes to Africa (Martyn J. Davies); Military and security relations: China, Africa, and the rest of the world (David H. Shinn); China's foreign aid in Africa: what do we know? (Deborah Brautigam); Chinese concessional loans (Paul Hubbard); China's political outreach to Africa (Joshua Eisenman); China's role in human rights abuses in Africa: clarifying issues of culpability (Stephen Brown and Chandra Lekha Sriram); "Peaceful rise" and human rights: China's expanding relations with Nigeria (Ndubisi Obiorah, Darren Kew, and Yusuf Tanko); China's renewed partnership with Africa: implications for the United States (Chin-Hao Huang). [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Christianity

Christianity in Africa and the African diaspora : the appropriation of a scattered heritage / ed. by Afe Adogame, Roswith Gerloff and Klaus Hock. - London [etc.] : Continuum Books, 2008. - XIV, 354 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 1-8470-6317-9

This collective volume offers new resources for the interpretation and analysis of African Christian movements. It draws attention to a number of key issues, including the translatability of the Christian faith, the process of contextualization in various cultures, the place and role of indigenous agencies, the global impact of contemporary African Christian expressions, its influence on ecumenical relations and interreligious encounters, and its way of shaping new religious identities and landscapes in response to power relations and artificial boundaries. Topics covered include the concept of diaspora, deconstructing colonial mission, conversion, African cosmologies, African retentions, female leadership dynamics, liberation theology, a new discourse around HIV/AIDS, transnational religious networks, Pentecostal/charismatic movements, charismatic renewal within former mission churches, dynamics of reverse mission, outreach via cyberspace, specific studies on Anglican, Baptist, Adventist and Kimbanguist missions, and the need for intercultural and interdenominational bridge building. [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Corkin, Lucy

Competition or collaboration? : Chinese & South African transnational companies in Africa / Lucy Corkin - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 128-134.

One of the most important motives for current Chinese commercial forays into Africa is the growing need for raw materials and oil. Also, Chinese companies see Africa as a potential market of 900 million consumers waiting to be tapped. Furthermore, it seems that Chinese companies are preparing to take advantage of the preferential market access that African goods receive in some developed countries to enter these third country markets. A few years ago, South African foreign direct investment (FDI) levels in Africa outweighed those from China, but this looks set to change as Chinese FDI seems to be increasing rapidly. Factors causing this development include the State-directed nature of Chinese engagement in Africa as opposed to the fragmented nature of South Africa's government departments; China's long-term view of investments in Africa; and cost advantages of Chinese companies. Yet, while Chinese companies may have a structural competitive advantage in certain areas, this is not to say that South African

companies do not have niche expertise that could see them benefiting from Chinese companies' success in African markets. Opportunities for cooperation between South African and Chinese companies do exist. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Crouching

Crouching tiger, hidden dragon : Africa and China / ed. by Kweku Ampiah and Sanusha Naidu. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2008. - XV, 357 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-1-86914-150-9

This book examines the rapidly growing economic and political influence that China has in Africa. The sixteen contributions are arranged in four parts. Part 1 provides a contextual understanding of the political, economic and geostrategic dimensions of the China-Africa engagement (chapters by Kweku Ampiah and Sanusha Naidu, Garth le Pere, Suisheng Zhao). Part 2 analyses how nine individual African countries are managing their engagements with China. It contains chapters on Sino-Sudanese relations in the context of Darfur (Sharath Srinivasan), Chinese engagement with the Democratic Republic of Congo (Devon Curtis), China-Angola relations (Lucy Corkin), Zimbabwe-China relations (Lloyd Sachikonye), Chinese investments in Zambia (Muna Ndulo), Tanzania-China relations (Mwesiga Baregu), South Africa-China relations (Sanusha Naidu), Nigeria and China (Alaba Ogunsanwo), and Sino-Gabonese relations (Douglas Yates). The third part focuses on Africa's global geostrategic position and assesses the interplay of relations between the dominant powers on the one hand and China on the other hand. It has chapters on China, the US and France in Africa (Adekeye Adebajo), the Asian ascendancy and the new scramble for Africa (Adam Habib), the European Union and China in Africa (Daniel Bach), China and Japan's relations with Africa (Kweku Ampiah), and the lessons that Africa can learn from China's relations with Southeast Asia (Amitav Acharya). A concluding chapter analyses the possibilities of the developing partnership between China and Africa (Kweku Ampiah and Sanusha Naidu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Democratic

Democratic governance of the security sector beyond the OSCE area : regional approaches in Africa and the Americas / Victor-Yves Ghebali, Alexandre Lambert (eds.). - Geneva : Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) ; Münster : Lit Verlag, 2008. - 308 p. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-3-03-735191-8 (Geneva)

This book, which results from a research project commissioned by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, addresses the prospects for security sector governance and reform, in particular the democratic civilian control of armed forces. It assesses the extent to which the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) experience has inspired Africa and the Americas - in terms of norms, principles and procedures. Victor-Yves Ghebalı provides an introductory presentation of the overall security model of the OSCE. Three chapters focus on Africa: Pan-African approaches to civilian control and democratic governance ('Funmi Olonisakin); The relevance of the 2000 solemn declaration on the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (Ayodele Aderinwale); and Towards a code of conduct for armed and security forces in Africa: opportunities and challenges (Adedeji Ebo). Following three chapters on the Americas, a concluding chapter by Alexandre Lambert compares regional approaches to democratic security sector governance in the OSCE area, Africa and the Americas. [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Diagne, Mayacine

Le juge constitutionnel africain et la technique des réserves d'interprétation / par Mayacine Diagne - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 3, p. 367-400.

Le juge constitutionnel africain fait depuis quelques années preuve d'originalité en diversifiant les types de concepts opératoires dont il dispose dans le contentieux constitutionnel. Les décisions relatives à la technique des décisions interprétatives témoignent de la performance de la jurisprudence. L'auteur tente d'apporter un éclairage sur la problématique de l'œuvre intellectuelle du juge constitutionnel africain lorsqu'il emploie la déclaration de conformité sous réserve, nouvelle technique opératoire du contentieux constitutionnel. En Afrique, la technique des réserves d'interprétation est singulière parce qu'elle n'a pas pour objet d'échapper à l'alternative validation-invalidaiton: le juge constitutionnel ordonne au législateur ou à l'autorité de contrôler, de corriger son texte dans le sens voulu par lui-même. Ce concept opératoire a un intérêt au plan pratique et stratégique, et, au plan politique, il constitue un mécanisme d'atténuation des conflits entre les organes constitutionnels. Pour rendre compte de la spécificité de la technique des réserves d'interprétation en Afrique, l'étude emprunte une perspective analytique, jurisprudentielle et comparative avec le droit constitutionnel étranger. Il apparaît que, si le juge africain manifeste un attachement à ce procédé, cette technique a cependant une portée toute relative quant à l'édification du contentieux constitutionnel dans les pays africains. Notes, rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Diop, Babacar Mbaye

La conscience historique africaine / textes réunis par Babacar Mbaye Diop et Doudou Dieng. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 197 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., notes, samenvattingen.

ISBN 978-2-296-05422-6

Les 5 et 6 avril 2005 s'est tenu un colloque organisé par l'Association des Sénégalais étudiants à Rouen dans le but de célébrer le cinquantième anniversaire de la parution de l'ouvrage de Cheikh Anta Diop, "Nations nègres et culture". L'ouvrage rassemble les textes des communications en trois parties: 1) L'Afrique et l'Occident, 2) Les sources égyptiennes de la civilisation africaine, 3) L'apport de la communauté noire et de l'Égypte à la civilisation. Titres: 1) La rupture de la conscience historique africaine: l'obstacle majeur d'une renaissance africaine (Bwemba Bong) - La guerre du Biafra: désinformation et manipulation des médias? Étude de quatre grands quotidiens: Le Monde, Le Figaro, La Croix et l'Humanité (Momar Mbaye) - Français/langues africaines: colonisation linguistique hier et aujourd'hui, ici et là-bas (Bernard Zongo). 2) Cheikh Anta Diop: l'homme et l'œuvre (Cheikh M'Backé Diop) - État des recherches sur les similitudes entre l'art de l'Égypte antique et celui de l'Afrique noire (Babacar Mbaye Diop) - État des études sur l'antiquité africaine (Babacar Sall) - Égypte ancienne et Afrique noire: quelques nouveaux faits qui éclairent leurs relations (A. Moussa Lam) - "Afrocentricité": polémique autour d'un concept (Doudou Dieng). 3) L'histoire des sciences et des techniques en Afrique noire (Jean-Paul Mbelek) - Apport des cosmogonies dogon à la problématique de l'"origine" de la civilisation: la nécessité du tragique au sein de la divinité (Cheikh Moctar Bâ) - L'Égypte dans l'œuvre de Platon (Théophile Obenga). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

25 Diop, Ibrahima

Lieux d'écritures et compréhension différenciées de l'Afrique dans l'anthropologie de Kant et G. Forster / Ibrahima Diop - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 227-245.

En rappelant la polémique qui a opposé Emmanuel Kant et Georg Forster, l'auteur procède à l'analyse de la substance et de l'intérêt anthropologiques des Lumières pour l'Afrique. Les intellectuels des Lumières ont en effet tenté d'expliquer à l'aide de la philosophie et de la politique l'origine des inégalités entre les sociétés africaines et européennes. Le présent article revient en particulier sur la notion de race et la vision de l'Afrique dans l'anthropologie de Kant. La classification kantienne des races est tributaire de son anthropologie. Par contre, ce n'est pas à partir d'une base philosophique mais de celle dictée par l'actualité et ses expériences issues des voyages de découverte que

Forster explore les problèmes de l'anthropologie, et dessine les linéaments d'une anthropologie politique dans son essai "Autre chose sur les races humaines" (1785). Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

26 Dossier

Dossier: L'homosexualité est bonne à penser / coordonné par Fabien Eboussi Boulaga assisté de Parfait D. Akana - In : *Terroirs*: (2007), no. 1/2, p. 5-252 : ill., tab. - Bibliogr., notes, réf.

Bien que des pratiques homosexuelles soient attestées en Afrique par des textes historiques et anthropologiques, l'homosexualité est officiellement interdite dans plusieurs pays africains par leur Code pénal. Ce dossier, qui relève le fait qu'il existe un tabou sur la sexualité en Afrique (d'où, paradoxalement, l'importance de la rumeur et des déballages médiatiques concernant des hommes au pouvoir présumés homosexuels, comme celui qui, au Cameroun en 2006, forme le contexte de la parution de ce dossier), engage le débat sur l'homosexualité sur le continent africain, et en particulier au Cameroun. Titres des contributions: Éditorial: L'homosexualité au Cameroun: problème politique (Fabien Eboussi Boulaga) - L'homosexualité: trois lectures pour commencer... (Fabien Eboussi Boulaga) - L'hétérosexisme comme moralisme: défense de l'autonomie sexuelle (Paul-Aarons Ngomo) - De la possibilité d'une pax sexualis (Franklin Nyamsi) - Marriage matters: what the politics of same-sex unions might do to gay and lesbians history (Éric Fassin) - "Des scènes dignes de Sodome et Gomorrhe"? Occulte, pouvoir et imaginaire du changement politique (Lucien Toulou) - La presse et l'État: l'exemple des procès sur l'homosexualité au Cameroun (Séverin Cécile Abega) - Sida et homosexualité (Charles Gueboguo) - Compositions silencieuses avec les normes sexuelles à Bamako (Christophe Broqua) - Des tendances saphiques dans le roman de Ken Bugul (Flora Amabiamina) - D'une sexualité à l'autre: l'Autre de la sexualité: quels regards pour la psychologie? (Jean-Baptiste Fotso-Djemo) - Malentendus sur le "phénomène homosexuel" au Cameroun (Erero F. Njiengwé) - Du suicide et des boucs-émissaires... (Éric Verdier) - L'impact des conditions de l'incarcération sur le statut homosexuel de trois adolescentes (Marc Bruno Mayi) - Les arguments contre l'homosexualité (Parfait D. Akana). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

27 Emien, Miessan

L'administration et la direction de la société anonyme de type nouveau issue de la réforme du droit des sociétés commerciales applicable dans la zone OHADA / par Miessan Emien - In : *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 864, p. 261-291.

D'après les dispositions du droit OHADA (articles 494 à 515 de l'acte du 17 avril 1997) permettant aux fondateurs de sociétés anonymes de les organiser selon un système nouveau, l'administrateur général peut cumuler les fonctions d'administration et de direction de l'entreprise sociétaire. Cette tâche étant dévolue à plusieurs organes dans le système classique, l'Acte uniforme reconnaît à l'administrateur général la faculté de se faire assister d'un adjoint. La présente étude montre les particularités dans la structure nouvelle d'administration et de gestion des sociétés anonymes issue de l'Acte uniforme OHADA quant à son institution ou à sa mise en place effective (première partie) et à ses attributions (seconde partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

28 Figures

Figures croisées d'intellectuels : trajectoires, modes d'action, productions / sous la dir. de Abel Kouvouama... [et al.]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2007. - 474 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6866-3

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque international qui s'est tenu à Pau du 17 au 19 mars 2005 sur le thème des intellectuels et de la mondialisation. L'ouvrage comporte quatre parties: 1) Constructions et déconstructions des figures de l'intellectuel, 2) Modes d'action et discours des intellectuels, 3) Intellectuels et lieux de pouvoir, 4) Territoires localisés et réseaux internationaux. Contributions concernant l'Afrique: 1) Itinéraires africains et histoire comparée des intellectuels (Anne Piriou) - Que signifie être intellectuel en Afrique? (Penda Mbow) - Africité et mondialisation chez des écrivains africains francophones (Christiane Albert) - Moi qui te parle je peux te dessiner ses paroles-actes: du prophétisme artistique de Werewere Liking (Sara Tagliacozzo) - Pour une anthropologie des sociabilités quotidiennes et des pratiques professionnelles: esquisses sénégalaises (Jean Copans) - Dénoncer ou déconstruire dans l'espace politico-intellectuel sénégalais (Boubacar Niane) - Norbert Zongo ou le journaliste comme "intellectuel total" [Burkina Faso] (Pascal Bianchini) - L'intellectuel populaire et l'imaginaire politique: le cas de Joseph Kamaru (Kenya) (Hervé Maupleu) - Les chanteurs congolais de musique moderne (Abel Kouvouama) - Jean Amrouche: genèse d'une conscience politique (Tassadit Yacine). 3) Histoire et historiens dans la région des Grands Lacs: au sujet de l'écriture de l'histoire (Christian Thibon) - Être savant et "intellectuel" au Cameroun: la tentation de la pensée sauvage (Janvier Onana) - Les universitaires dans la dynamique étatique au Cameroun (Luc Ngwe) - L'intelligentsia camerounaise entre nationalisme radical, nationalisme à basse intensité et dérive sectariste (Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo) - L'émergence des intellectuels évangéliques et

pentecôtistes dans l'espace public béninois et la question démocratique (Cédric Mayrargue) - Cadres et intellectuels religieux en Algérie: rôles sociaux et rapports au champ des élites (Mustapha Haddab) - Les intellectuels africains face à l'Islam (Abdoulaye Gueye). 4) Le journaliste en tant qu'intellectuel dans les zones rurales du Kenya (Patrick Mbataru) - Élités locales et intellectuels dans la décentralisation: expériences maliennes (Michèle Leclerc-Olive). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

29 Frederiks, Martha T.

HIV and Aids: mapping theological responses in Africa / Martha T. Frederiks - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 4-22.

Theologizing in the context of HIV and AIDS is a fairly recent development. The first publications appeared about two decades ago. They focussed on sensitizing people towards HIV and AIDS, on analysing the causes of its rapid spread and on identifying physical, cultural and socioeconomic factors that contributed to the spread of the virus. However, reflections on HIV and AIDS did not become a theological trend until about five years ago. The majority of the publications come from southern and central Africa. Theologically speaking the reflections are still in a preliminary stage. Many publications show that religion has served an ambiguous role in the HIV/AIDS discourses so far: meant to be a source of strength, it has often been used to condemn and stigmatize people. Though official stances have abandoned the idea that HIV/AIDS is a punishment from God, the stigma surrounding the disease persists. Thus, within pastoral care, within liturgy, within Biblical studies and within systematic theology most efforts are geared towards combating the stigma and the affirming the dignity of all people, especially people living with HIV and AIDS. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Gohar, Saddik Mohamed

Confronting the history of slavery and colonization in the poetry of M. Al-Fayturi and Langston Hughes / Saddik Mohamed Gohar - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 2, p. 1-21.

Mohamed Al-Fayturi was born in Sudan in the 1930s, but lived in various Arab countries. He considers himself a black African poet, committed to defend the rights of the black people all over the world. As a younger poet, Al-Fayturi came under the influence of Afro-American writers, particularly the poet Langston Hughes. Hughes, like Al-Fayturi, turns colonial mythology upside down, celebrating Africa as the land of civilizations. In his attempt to challenge colonial hegemony and promote the colonized sense of identity, Al-Fayturi is engaged in an intercultural dialogue with Hughes, in order to reconstruct a

history devastated by slavery and imperialism. Rooted in a revolutionary basis - both poets adhered to the Marxist/socialist ideology -, the mutual dialogue between the two poets aims to dismantle colonial narratives about Africa and the black people by revising history and rewriting the story of slavery and colonization from the viewpoint of the colonized and the oppressed. Carrying the scars of enslavement and hegemony, Langston Hughes and Mohamed Al-Fayturi poetically engage the history of racism and colonization linking the African literary tradition with its counterpart in the United States. This paper includes poetry in English by both poets. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

31 Hamès, Constant

Problématiques de la magie-sorcellerie en islam et perspectives africaines / Constant Hamès - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 81-99 : foto.

Les bases historiques de la magie-sorcellerie en islam se sont constituées en trois étapes. L'Arabie des origines a fourni les outils magiques usuels de protection, guérison, divination, qui ont été intégrés et légitimés par l'institution islamique. À partir des IXe-Xe siècles, l'introduction et la domination de la pensée ésotérique hellénistique (gréco-irano-indienne) sont venues bouleverser les cadres généraux de l'intervention magique: les déterminations astrologiques ont régné en maître dans la conception et l'élaboration des pratiques talismaniques. Rudement ébranlé par l'offensive hellénistique, l'islam a progressivement réagi et, dans le domaine de la magie-sorcellerie, a porté son effort sur l'évacuation et la condamnation du cadre astrologique et sur son remplacement par des données intrinsèquement islamiques. Conceptuellement, la notion coranique de 'sihr' (magie-sorcellerie), condamnée religieusement, reste très peu opérante, à cause d'une absence totale de définition et de délimitation. En revanche, l'analyse des procédés magiques s'est développée et des auteurs comme Ibn Khaldûn ont repris et précisé des distinctions correspondant amplement à celles faites bien plus tard, par exemple, par Evans-Pritchard. Du côté de l'Afrique, la recherche dans ces domaines reste inhibée et a certainement devant elle des perspectives considérables de découverte (données manuscrites et de terrain). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

32 Harrabi, Sana

Debt relief and credit to the private sector in African countries / Sana Harrabi, Lobna Bousrih and Mohammed Salisu - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 469-480 : graf., tab.

The purpose of this paper is to empirically investigate the link between debt relief and credit to the private sector in African countries using a panel method over the period 1988-2004. The motivation for investigating the relationship between debt relief and credit to the private sector follows J. Christensen's (2004) hypothesis that domestic debt has a negative impact on the credit to the private sector; therefore debt relief is expected to alleviate domestic debt and thereby create space for domestic credit which, if it is mostly constituted of public sector credit, crowds out credit to the private sector. The paper concludes that debt relief has a significant and positive effect on credit to the private sector in the short term. In the long term, debt relief has positive effects on domestic credit to the private sector only when associated with good initial institutional quality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

33 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS, illness, and African well-being / ed. by Toyin Falola and Matthew M. Heaton. - Rochester, NY : University of Rochester Press, 2007. - X, 414 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Rochester studies in African history and the diaspora, ISSN 1092-5228) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-580-46240-5 : £45.00

The chapters of this collective volume were originally presented at a conference on African health and illness, held at the University of Texas at Austin, March 25-27, 2005. It brings a novel approach to the understanding of HIV/AIDS in contemporary Africa by placing the HIV/AIDS crisis into the circumstances and debates concerning conditions that give rise to high incidence levels for many different illnesses in Africa. Following the introductory Part I, Part II presents five chapters providing case studies of ailments that have afflicted the continent to varying degrees over the last hundred years, viz. waterborne diseases and disability (Nigeria), smallpox (Senegal), malaria (West Africa) and epilepsy (Ghana). Part III contains five chapters dealing with the relationships among illness, environment, developmental circumstances of African populations, and international efforts to treat illness in Africa as well as to curtail their spread. Chapters deal with Africa in general as well as individual countries, viz. Ghana, South Africa and Nigeria. Part IV deals specifically with the HIV/AIDS crisis in Africa, having six chapters - including cases from Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Africa in general - on issues ranging from the role and responsibility of the international community, governance and policies of international and State agencies concerning HIV/AIDS in African countries, as well as Africans' personal and community understanding of HIV/AIDS. [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Howard-Hassmann, Rhoda E.

Reparations for the slave trade : rhetoric, law, history and political realities / Rhoda E. Howard-Hassmann - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2007), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 427-454.

This article discusses several problematic aspects of the call for reparations to Africa for the slave trade. The call for reparations is based on questionable interpretations of international law, and questionable interpretations of history. These are debates regarding both the numbers of slaves, and the characteristics of slavery, in the Americas, the Arab world, and Africa itself, which influence consideration of whether reparations are justified. There are also debates regarding both the contribution of the trans-Atlantic slave trade to Western development, and how the trade underdeveloped Africa. Thus the call for reparations is heavily based on a counterfactual approach. Nevertheless, serious discussion of whether the West owes reparations to Africa for the slave trade might deflect the future consequences of political resentment of the West in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

35 Indigenous

Indigenous knowledge systems and sustainable development : relevance for Africa I Emmanuel K. Boon and Luc Hens (ed.). - Delhi : Kamla Ray Enterprises, 2007. - VI, 262 p. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm - Omslagtitel: Relevance for Africa. - Met bibliogr., index, noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 81-8526446-5

This collective volume includes papers from a conference on Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) in Africa and their relevance to sustainable development, held at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium, on 21-23 November 2005. Part 1 presents an introduction, the conference keynote address and a discussion of key issues, viz. academic discourse in IKS in the Middle East and Africa; IKS in the domains of health and peace; IKS and the need for policy and institutional reforms; management and IKS (analysis of motivational values across cultures); IKS and social security systems in Ghana; IKS and the patent regime: the case of native healers in southern Nigeria; and contemporary comparative cultural studies. Sectoral case studies on IKS and sustainable development are presented in Part 2: rice farming (India) and water resources (Tanzania). Part 3 deals with African subregional case studies, viz. Central Africa, Kenya (ecotourism), Southern Africa, and Ghana (maritime fishing). Part 4 presents a number of international case studies. Contributors on Africa: Emmanuel Akyeampong; Michel Ansay; Davis Wekesa Barasa; Emmanuel K. Boon; Kwame Ameyaw Domfeh; Charles Eyong; Luc

Hens; Osarumwense Iguisi; Gunnar Jacks; Nancy Jotham; Stale Knudsen; Ikechi Mgbeoji; Edgar Neluvhalanit; Ndangwa Noyoo; Rik Pixten; Gunno Renman; Ranjay K. Singh; Benjamin Van Camp. [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 Industrial

Industrial clusters and innovation systems in Africa : institutions, markets and policy / ed. by Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka and Dorothy McCormick. - Tokyo [etc.] : United Nations University Press, cop. 2007. - XIII, 323 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Papers from an author's workshop funded by UNU-INTECH and held in Maastricht, the Netherlands at the end of July 2004. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-92-808-1137-7

An industrial cluster is a dense sectoral and geographical concentration of enterprises; an innovative cluster is defined by strong interfirm interaction and a distinct sectoral specialization. Focusing on Africa, the studies in this book investigate whether firms in clusters collaborate and, if so, why. In so doing, the studies highlight the collective role of formal and informal institutions that foster and hinder cluster growth and innovation. Contributions: Introduction: clusters and innovation systems in Africa (Dorothy McCormick and Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka); Industrialization through cluster upgrading: theoretical perspectives (Dorothy McCormick); From clusters to innovation systems in traditional industries (Lynn K. Mytelka); Industrializing Kenya: building the productive capacity of micro and small enterprise clusters (Dorothy McCormick and Mary Njeri Kinyanjui); Small and micro enterprise clusters in Tanzania: can they generate industrial dynamism? (Flora Mndeme Musonda); Learning in local systems and global links: the Otigba computer hardware cluster in Nigeria (Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka); Power and firms' learning in the Egyptian furniture cluster of Domiat (Samah El-Shahat); Learning to change: why the fish processing clusters in Uganda learned to upgrade (Rose Kiggundu); The Durban auto cluster: global competition, collective efficiency and local development (Jochen Lorentzen, Glen Robbins and Justin Barnes); Global markets and local responses: the changing institutions in the Lake Victoria fish cluster (Dorothy McCormick and Winnie V. Mitullah); Government support and enabling environment for inter-firm cluster cooperation: policy lessons from South Africa (Mike Morris and Glen Robbins); Institutional support for collective ICT learning: cluster development in Kenya and Ghana (Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, Kaushalesh Lal and Catherine Nyaki Adeya); Conclusion and policy implications (Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka and Dorothy McCormick). [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Kajuna, S.L.B.

HIV/AIDS in Africa : immunology, genetics and the challenges for vaccine development / Kajuna S.L.B. and B.L. Msambichaka - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 71-78.

While decline in national HIV prevalence has occurred in some African countries, these trends are not strong or widespread enough to have a major impact on the epidemics of the disease. New technologies to prevent HIV transmission, therefore, remain imperative, and the best way to eliminate a disease is to prevent it. In today's setting, vaccination remains the most effective means of prevention against HIV/AIDS. In order to make a successful immunological intervention, a proper understanding of the immunologic pattern during infection and pathogenesis is of the utmost importance. This does not seem to be an easy proposal given the many internal and external factors that affect HIV immunology in African victims, such as HIV coinfection with a number of tropical diseases and abject poverty. Since HIV was discovered in 1983, research on vaccine development against the disease has been a top priority while success has been only minimal. One reason for this could be the tendency for the virus to mutate, forming subtypes of clades. Although nobody has yet devised a method capable of inducing broadly neutralizing antibodies, such antibodies, though rare, do actually exist. Through extensive study of the characteristics of HIV-1 subtypes in Africa and the genetics of immunity in African populations, several research initiatives have made critical findings that may assist in the development of vaccine designs for Africa. Thus, it remains theoretically feasible to design a candidate vaccine in Africa that induces immune responses that are broadly reactive. Ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

38 Keenan, Jeremy

Demystifying Africa's security / Jeremy Keenan - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 634-644.

The author addresses four points: the way in which the global war on terror (GWOT) has been used by the Bush administration to justify its militarization of Africa; how and why this justification underwent a 'paradigm shift' with the authorization of AFRICOM (Africa Command) in 2006 from the GWOT to the more humanitarian 'security-development' discourse; two fundamental misconceptions of the term 'globalization' (in this context, the author discusses the implosion of capitalism; the exclusion of increasing numbers of the world's population from the capitalist system; and the fact that regional/national 'components' of the world capitalist system are far from 'integrated' into one 'globalized'

economic financial system and the context and implications of S. McFate's briefing on outsourcing the making of militaries in the same issue of *Review of African Political Economy*. In this respect, the author expresses his concern that AFRICOM's mission may be outsourced to private military companies, whose propensity towards corruption and disregard of human rights are part of the package. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

39 Kounou, Michel

Gouvernement de l'Union africaine : Accra 2007: un rendez-vous manqué / Michel Kounou - In: *Terroirs*: (2007), no. 3/4, p. 71-97.

Le neuvième sommet des chefs d'État de l'Union africaine convoqué du 1er au 3 juillet 2007 à Accra au Ghana s'est terminé sans quelque résultat probant quant à l'instauration éventuelle d'un gouvernement continental. Le présent article retrace les différentes tentatives de réaliser l'unification du continent, et cela dès la première conférence des États indépendants à Accra en 1958 sous l'impulsion du président du Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah. L'article identifie les blocages (divisions internes dues à des groupes nationalistes rivaux et réactions des anciennes puissances coloniales). Il ne voit dans la création de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine (OUA) à la réunion du 23 au 25 mai 1963 à Addis-Abeba (Éthiopie), et dans la transformation ultérieure de cette organisation en Union Africaine (UA) le 11 juillet 2002, qu'une illusion servant en réalité à étouffer toute velléité d'unification du continent et une fuite en avant dans l'immobilisme. La dernière partie de l'article énonce les préalables nécessaires à l'unification pour mettre en œuvre le projet du panafricanisme, sur les plans théorique et tactique. Une particularité est que l'auteur préconise que le panafricanisme ne reconnaisse pas les frontières actuelles héritées de la colonisation, et que soit tracée une "limite naturelle" passant par le Tropique du cancer entre le panafricanisme et le panarabisme. D'autre part, l'État fédéral panafricain serait nécessairement un État pluraliste. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

40 Langues

Langues, cultures et développement en Afrique / Henry Tourneux (dir.). - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 308 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6985-1

Les douze chapitres du présent volume reflètent la réflexion et l'expérience d'hommes et de femmes de terrain engagés dans des activités de développement où la question de la communication en langues est cruciale. La pauvreté s'accompagne généralement d'une

"dépendance communicationnelle", accentuée par la fragmentation linguistique due au fort multilinguisme de la plupart des pays africains. Cette dépendance reflète en outre la marginalisation des langues africaines par rapport aux langues officielles d'origine européennes. L'ouvrage souligne aussi le fait que la question des langues ne doit pas être séparée de celle de la culture. Contributions: Politique linguistique et Union africaine (Mamadou Lamine Sanogo) - Language as a key to understanding development from a local perspective: a case study from Ivory Coast (Thomas Bearth) - La terminologie culturelle: points de repère (Marcel Diki-Kidiri) - La place des langues et cultures locales dans un projet de développement (Anne-Marie Dauphin-Tinturier) - La communication en temps de crise dans un projet de gestion de ressources naturelles (Joseph Baya) - Langues nationales et efficacité de la formation technique des paysans au Burkina Faso (Issa Diallo) - Nous voulons "connaître papier" ou l'engouement de la femme toura pour l'alphabétisation en langue locale (Côte d'Ivoire) (Lydie Vé Kouadio) - Langue maternelle et scolarisation au Maroc (Alain Bentolila) - Mozambique: vers la reconnaissance de la réalité plurilingue par l'introduction de l'éducation bilingue (Michel Lafon) - Une recherche-action en éducation multilingue au Burkina Faso (Norbert Nikiéma) - Littératures en langues africaines et développement: l'exemple peul au Sénégal (Mélanie Bourlet) - La qualité de l'édition de la littérature de jeunesse au Burkina Faso (Henry Tourneux). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

41 Lines

Lines and rhizomes : the transcontinental element in African philosophies / Wim van Binsbergen (ed.). - [Leiden : African Studies Centre], 2008. - 331 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (QUEST, ISSN 1011-226X ; vol. 21, no. 1/2 (2007)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

This special issue of Quest brings together a number of studies united by the recognition that philosophy, whilst localized and homebound, at the same time is unbounded and transcontinental. An editorial introduction by Wim van Binsbergen is followed by eight essays: What is a line? : on paradoxes about allegories of identity and alterity (Valetin Y. Mudimbe); Marcien Towa entre deux cultures (Samba Diakité); Philosophic sagacity: a classical comprehension and relevance to post-colonial social spaces in Africa (F. Ochieng'-Odhiambo); The use of several species of ad hominem arguments in Plato's 'Protagoras' (Victor S. Alumona); Four problems with Barry Hallen's analytic experiments in African philosophy (Kibujjo Kalumba); The eclectic scientism of Félix Guattari: Africanist anthropology as both critic and potential beneficiary of his thought (Wim M.J. van Binsbergen); The golden rule principle in an African ethics, and Kant's categorical

imperative: a comparative study on the foundation of morality (Godwin Azenabor);
L'éducation selon Mounier: une philosophie pratique au service du développement
(Jacques Nanema). [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Loumpet-Galitzine, Alexandra

L'art postcolonial est-il toujours primitif? : réflexions autour d'Africa Remix / Alexandra
Loumpet-Galitzine - In: *Terroirs*: (2007), no. 3/4, p. 61-70 : ill.

À la suite de l'exposition d'œuvres d'artistes africains contemporains 'Africa Remix', cette étude s'efforce de redéfinir les espaces discursifs, temporels ou spatiaux de la création plastique africaine récente. La relation entre l'Afrique et la contemporanéité demeure problématique, alors qu'une ambiguïté dialectique sur le plan terminologique demeure entre le moderne et le traditionnel, l'urbain et le rituel, la nouveauté et l'authenticité. L'auteur remet en question certaines représentations collectives stéréotypiques ayant acquis valeur d'autorité. Le présupposé le plus ancré demeure celui de l'unicité de l'Afrique, de son caractère géologiquement et culturellement homogène et archaïque. Les productions africaines demeurent perçues comme fortement influencées par leur écosystèmes et leur rapport avec la nature. D'autre part, la post modernité est en Afrique post coloniale, là se situe sa particularité qui implique une primitivité antérieure: la post modernité devient ainsi déterminée par la colonisation mais aussi la primitivité, l'articulation du paradigme constituant toujours l'inversion fondatrice de la civilisation occidentale. En fin de compte, toutefois, le postmoderne affirmant partout une liberté pragmatique et individualiste, le problème n'est plus d'être dans le circuit, mais comment y être. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

43 Mashau, T.D.

Where and when it hurts most : the theology of hope and accompaniment in the context
of HIV and Aids in marriage and family life / T.D. Mashau - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37,
no. 1, p. 23-34.

The reality and effects of HIV and AIDS in Africa are enormous and devastating. Marriages are broken, the married are widowed and children become orphans. This has direct impact on Church life in that some of the people infected and affected by the spread of HIV and AIDS are members of the global Church. In most cases these people are rejected and judged by the Church without realizing that the Church is rejecting its own. Metaphorically speaking the Church of God is HIV positive whenever one of its own is positive. The main question addressed by this paper is: what should be the response of the Church when and where the effects of HIV and AIDS shake marriages and

families? The paper proposes a theology of hope and accompaniment that seeks to stand in solidarity with those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, thereby providing them with hope that enables them to deal with the present as they wait for the future. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Mohan, Giles

New African choices? : the politics of Chinese engagement / Giles Mohan & Marcus Power - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 23-42.

This paper focuses on the political implications of China's growing presence in Africa. It seeks to establish a research agenda for studying the political economy of China's involvement in Africa. It begins by articulating a theoretical framework for understanding the political economy of Sino-African relations. This is premised on a bringing together of critical political economy with certain insights from postcolonial theory. To elaborate on this postcolonial political economy the paper divides the substantive analysis into three main issues: first, the changing contexts and patterns of Chinese involvement in Africa - how has China's foreign policy with respect to Africa evolved since the birth of the PRC in 1949 and what are the current and country-specific patterns of Chinese trade, aid and investment? Second, trade relations, African producers, and political responses - how are the impacts of Chinese aid, trade and investment altering class dynamics and how are they being debated and contested by civil society and political parties in Africa? And third, democratic discourses, entrenching authoritarianism, and geopolitical rivalry - how is Chinese aid targeted and what tensions exist between Chinese aid practices and those of key donors and multilateral organizations at the multilateral and national level? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

45 Mutua, Makau

Human rights in Africa: the limited promise of liberalism / Makau Mutua - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 17-39.

This article originally was presented as the M.K.O. Abiola Lecture at the African Studies Association 50th anniversary meeting in New York City in October 2007. The author argues that the limitations that curtail the ability of the human rights corpus to respond to Africa's crises are conceptual and normative. The first limitation is one of the idiom in which the rights discourse is formulated. The language of rights, which is central to liberalism, is fraught with limitations which could be detrimental to the project of transforming deeply distorted societies. Another problem of the liberal tradition, which has been inherited by the human rights movement, is its focus on individualism. This is a

particularly serious problem in Africa, where group and community rights are deeply embedded in the cultures of peoples. Furthermore, the human rights movement's primary grounding and bias toward civil and political rights is one of the major weaknesses in the African postcolonial context. To be of utility to Africa, and fundamentally transform the continent's dire fortunes, human rights must address economic powerlessness and the scandalous international order. The author therefore proposes to reconstruct the liberal project and its human rights expression. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

46 Naidu, Sanusha

India's growing African strategy / Sanusha Naidu - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 116-128 : krt., tab.

This briefing focuses on India's growing relations with Africa by assessing the factors that motivate India's increasing relations with Africa. It shows that India's relations with Africa and the South are based on shared mutual interests to fight against the inequities of the global order, but also aimed at finding export markets and attracting foreign capital and technological know-how. In order to provide for energy security, India's energy footprint in Africa is becoming increasingly apparent. India's trade relations with Africa are increasing and are promoted through various political and economic initiatives, such as the India-Africa Partnership Project and the Focus Africa Programme. Furthermore, Indian companies are beginning to make significant strides across Africa's non-oil resources, and have also begun to invest in Africa's infrastructure as a way of cementing their commercial and commodity presence on the continent. Finally, India has also become a significant development partner to the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

47 Recherche

La recherche scientifique et le développement en Afrique : idées nomades / Stéphane Bell (éd.) ; préf. de Mariama Hima Yankori. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 274 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [261]-270. - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-8111-0005-6

Ouvrage collectif, ce livre entend rendre compte des analyses de chercheurs et d'universitaires africains sur des questions telles que l'état de la science, du développement ou de la bonne gouvernance en Afrique, de façon à permettre la stimulation et l'extension des acquis obtenus dans les centres de recherche aux champs politique, économique et social. Le volume est divisé en deux parties, intitulée 1) La

recherche universitaire africaine: état des lieux et perspectives, et 2) développement et bonne gouvernance, qui comprennent respectivement les contributions suivantes: 1) La recherche scientifique en Afrique: situations et perspectives (Élie Mavoungou) - L'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop et la recherche en Afrique (Abdoulaye Touré, Ismaïla Cissé) - La recherche scientifique dans les universités africaines: le cas de l'université sénégalaise (Mosé Chimoun) - Les orientations de la critique en Afrique, de 1984 à nos jours (Alain Joseph Sissao). 2) Décentralisation, paix et lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique: vers un développement à partir du bas? (Charles Nach Mback) - Concepts clés de bonne gouvernance dans l'Afrique traditionnelle (Fatou K. Camara) - Bonne gouvernance, État de droit et développement: approche critique de la réforme de l'État en Afrique (Léopold Donfack) - Parti administratif, transitions démocratiques et patrimonialisme en Afrique noire francophone (Manassé Aboya Endong) - Il était une fois la toile d'araignée...: propos sur les vertus du nœud (Lomomba Emongo) (sur le pluralisme en Afrique noire comme réseau de nœuds). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

48 Regards

Regards sur les droits de l'homme en Afrique I sous la dir. de Paul Tavernier. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 306 p. ; 22 cm. - (Collection Presses Universitaires de Sceaux) - Actes d'un colloque organisé par le CREDHO le 23 novembre 2006 à la Faculté Jean Monnet à Sceaux. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-05558-2

Le présent ouvrage constitue les actes d'un colloque organisé par le CREDHO (Centre de recherches et d'études sur les droits de l'Homme et le droit humanitaire) le 23 novembre 2006 à l'Université Paris-Sud 11. La première partie, issue d'une table ronde suivie de débats, offre les regards croisés de spécialistes du droit, de la philosophie, de la sociologie ou de l'anthropologie et souligne le caractère pluridisciplinaire de la question des droits de l'Homme. La deuxième partie porte sur la justice, sans laquelle il n'y a pas de protection réelle et efficace des droits de l'Homme et des libertés publiques, mais aussi de la démocratie et de l'État de droit. Contributions: 1) Regards du constitutionnaliste (Gérard Conac) - Regard des organisations internationales: l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (après le Sommet de Bucarest) (Lazare Ki-Zerbo) - Regard de l'anthropologue du droit: Pourquoi les Africains n'adhèrent pas "spontanément" aux droits de l'Homme? (Étienne Le Roy) - Regard de sociologue plutôt philosophique (Alain Le Guyader) - Regard des organisations internationales: l'Union européenne (Jean-François Akandji-Kombé). 2) La Commission africaine des droits de l'Homme et des peuples (bilan d'une jurisprudence) (Habib Gherari) - Le transfert

d'affaire sous l'article 11 bis du règlement de procédure et de preuve du Tribunal pénal international pour le Rwanda: l'affaire Michel Bagaragaza (Roland Adjovi) - Le juge des droits de l'homme en Afrique noire francophone (Éloi Diarra) - Violations massives des droits humains et justice transitionnelle en Afrique (Madjid Benchikh) - Les mécanismes régionaux africains de protection des droits de l'Homme (Dandi Gnamou-Petauton) - Les juridictions internationales ou internationalisées compétentes pour reconnaître des violations les plus graves du droit humanitaire commises en Afrique (Marina Yetongnon). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

49 Retours

Retours du colonial? : disculpation et réhabilitation de l'histoire coloniale française / sous la dir. de Catherine Coquio. - Nantes : Librairie L'Atalante, cop. 2008. - 380 p. ; 20 cm. - (Comme un accordéon) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8417-2426-0

Depuis quelques années a lieu en France un débat sur le passé colonial du pays, qui s'est accompagné de maintes controverses et polémiques. La présent ouvrage y voit deux mouvements qui se conjuguent: un retour critique sur le fait colonial, qui s'effectue sur le mode à la fois scientifique et militant - ces deux régimes de pensée se faisant écho sans s'accorder - et un retour symptomatique, celui du fait colonial lui-même, sous forme d'un retour des "mémoires coloniales". Issu d'un colloque éponyme (22-23 mai 2006 à Paris), ce livre s'efforce d'exposer les enjeux, sur le plan scientifique, juridique et politique, des relectures de l'histoire coloniale, particulièrement en ce qui concerne l'Afrique. Il comprend trois parties: 1) "Histoires, droits, politiques"; 2) "Mémoires et représentations"; 3) "Postcolonial et francophonie". Contributions: 1) Le mensonge comme opérateur politique (Philippe Hauser) - Normativité de l'"état d'exception" dans la période postcoloniale (Gabriel Périès) - Guerre coloniale française et génocide rwandais (Catherine Coquio) - Qu'importe le cri pourvu qu'il y ait l'oubli (Sévane Garibian) (sur l'amnistie et la prescription des crimes français commis pendant la guerre d'Algérie) - Le discours impardonnable de Nicolas Sarkozy (Boubacar Boris Diop). 2) L'impossible débat colonial (Pascal Blanchard) - Confiscation des mémoires et empêchement des identifications plurielles (Alice Cherki) - La colonisation chez des écrivains africains depuis 1990 (Bernard Mouralis) - Reconstruction et déconstruction de soi: pour une "communication" entre deux mondes (Nils Andersson) - Le "harki" comme spectre ou l'écriture du "déterrement" (Zahia Rahmani) - Les symboles coloniaux au service de l'humour noir offshore: l'île dans la "littérature" du fiscaliste Édouard Chambost (Alain Deneault). 3) Retour d'humanisme. Humanisme, orientalisme et philologie chez Edward Said (Marc Nichanian) - Postcolonialité: retour sur une "théorie" (Françoise Vergès) -

Les réticences françaises à l'égard des études postcoloniales (Tiphaine Samoyault) - Écrire l'Afrique, penser l'histoire: du postcolonialisme chez Yambo Ouologuem, Ahmadou Kourouma et Achille Mbembe (Anthony Mangeon) - Qu'est-ce qu'un auteur "francophone"? : aperçu sur un paysage éditorial (Éloïse Brezault) - "Comme un cœur obsédé": leurre et lueurs de la francophonie (Koulsy Lamko). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

50 Robinson, Pearl T.

Ralph Bunche and African studies: reflections on the politics of knowledge / Pearl T. Robinson - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 1-16 : foto's.

In his 1934 doctoral dissertation, the American Ralph Bunche prefigured the ethos of what would come to be called, by the 1950s, the new field of African studies. Bunche's thesis offered a comparative analysis of French colonial administration in Dahomey (a colony under French rule) and Togoland (a League of Nations Mandate administered by France). Bunche, the 1950 Nobel Peace laureate, is best known for his work as a diplomat. He is also hailed as the principal architect of UN peacekeeping. This article, which was originally presented as the Presidential Address at the 50th anniversary meeting of the (American) African Studies Association in New York City in October 2007, looks back at Bunche, the Africanist. It addresses three questions and how Bunche's answers to these questions changed over time: What should be the relevant knowledge about Africa? Who gets to make that determination, and on what basis? It draws on Bunche's dissertation, his article on colonial Kenya of 1941, and his role at the helm of the UN operation in the Congo in 1960. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Serki, Mounkaïla Abdo Laouali

La culture africaine face aux excès de la technoscience: l'humanisme de Boubou Hama / Mounkaïla Abdo Laouali Serki - In: *Terroirs*: (2007), no. 1/2, p. 255-267 : ill.

Boubou Hama (1906-1982) fut un homme politique au Niger, mais aussi un écrivain, un penseur et un humaniste. Il relève schématiquement trois conceptions majeures de la vie élaborées dans des contextes différents: en Inde ancienne, dans l'Occident industriel et dans l'Afrique cosmique. Les deux premiers modèles sont, selon lui, unilatéralistes car fondés respectivement l'un sur un spiritualisme absolu et l'autre sur un matérialisme froid où règne la technoscience; dans notre monde devenu planétaire, seule l'Afrique cosmique semble à ses yeux présenter le modèle adéquat fondé sur une synthèse harmonieuse du spirituel et du matériel. Il se réfère au souffle humaniste véhiculé par la culture africaine et l'apport de l'art africain, et pose que le retard de l'Afrique, vu hors du plan strictement technologique, peut représenter une avance en ce que la civilisation

africaine ne néglige ni la dimension matérielle, ni la dimension spirituelle de l'être humain. Bibliogr., réf.[Résumé ASC Leiden]

52 Temkeng, Albert Étienne

Dialogue inter-religieux et éducation interculturelle: l'inutile guéguerre des églises conventionnelles et des religions traditionnelles africaines / Albert Étienne Temkeng - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 247-254.

Cet article évoque les dissemblances et les possibles points de rencontre entre les pratiques des religions traditionnelles et celles des églises conventionnelles en Afrique. Selon l'auteur, un point commun à toutes les religions est que la foi est le résultat de la reconnaissance par l'homme d'une force mystérieuse, invisible, infiniment plus grande qui le dépasse et qui est sûrement à l'origine de toute chose. Aussi recommande-t-il certaines adaptations dans les rites et célébrations (par exemple funéraires) en Afrique allant dans le sens de l'inculturation, et propres à rendre plus accessible dans le partage la foi chrétienne à l'échelle de la famille et de la communauté. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

53 Tickner, Vincent

Africa: international food price rises & volatility / Vincent Tickner - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 508-514 : tab.

External factors have crucial implications for the lives of many Africans. This is particularly the case with the steep rises in international food prices. The factors contributing to these price rises are complex. The crux of the matter is, however, that a major contributor to the food prices spike has been international capital holders who have been buying up commodities and holding their positions, creating artificial premiums. African households are likely to suffer as a consequence and resort to diets with an even poorer nutritional content. Many African governments are trying to take short-term action in various ways. A range of international institutions are also seeking, or presenting, their solutions. Short-term as well as longer-term responses are needed. Unfortunately, at the moment these seem to be dominated by increasing food and humanitarian aid in the short-term, followed by research into improving crop productivity and high-tech fast-impact food production approaches in the more medium term. A wider range of responses is needed, however. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

54 Ukaegbu, Victor I.

Written over, written out: the gendered misrepresentation of women in modern African performance / Victor I. Ukaegbu - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 7-23.

In general, African theatre relegates women's cultural and historical contributions to their societies to a cursory footnote. This is partly due to the perception in certain quarters that women are disposed to being silent, peripheral figures in the sociopolitical order. Secondly, and a much more militating factor, is society's construction of women along socially constricting roles of daughter, sister, wife and mother. The two positions reveal the machinations of a patriarchal system that distorts women's contributions to society. The fact is that, although African histories and theatres often mythologize women, they still distort, ignore or refuse to celebrate their heroic achievements as part of a far-reaching, culturally instituted gender inequality that is designed to benefit men. A lot of modern African plays, even at the hands of women playwrights, are guilty of this gendered invisibility and misrepresentation of women. While their narratives chronicle events, rituals and cultural practices that perpetuate male domination, women characters rarely reach the complexity and heroic heights ascribed to men. This is to the effect that when women's contributions to society are not written out altogether, they are romanticized to abstraction, blurred or systematically written over. This essay uses Efua Sutherland's 'The Marriage of Anansewa' (1987), Tess Onwueme's 'The Missing Face' (1997) and 'Zulu Sofola's 'The Sweet Trap' (1977) to interrogate the misrepresentation of women in modern African performance. It explores women's complicity in perpetuating their own relegation to subsidiary, decorative roles and suggests ways of redressing gender imbalance in performance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

55 Unlocking

Unlocking Africa's potential : the role of corporate South Africa in strengthening Africa's private sector / ed. by Neuma Grobbelaar and Hany Besada. - Braamfontein : South African Institute of International Affairs, 2008. - XVI, 294 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 978-1-919969-06-0

This volume is the result of three and a half years of research, tracking the expansion of South African corporate enterprises into the rest of Africa since 1994. A sample of nine countries was selected for the study, viz. Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The volume is divided into four sections. Part 1, South African corporate engagement with Africa, by Neuma Grobbelaar, contains an

overview of the main findings of the research. Part 2 provides three perspectives on South African investment in the region: South African multinationals: South-South co-operation at its best? (Andrea Goldstein and Wilson Prichard); South African corporate expansion in Africa: a view from the South African government (Lesetja Kganyago); South African companies' corporate social responsibility in Africa (Paul Kapelus). Part 3 looks at particular regional and international instruments that could be employed to improve the business environment in Africa: NEPAD's APRM (African Peer Review Mechanism) and the investment climate in Africa (Emmanuel Nnadozie, Kavazeua Katjomuise and Ralf Krüger); Addressing the resource curse in Nigeria: the role of the APRM (Bright Okogu); The policy framework for investment: a guide to governments (Samuel Pape and Jonathan Coppel). Part 4 contains two sectoral case studies: The new scramble for Africa's precious metals (Hany Besada); The South African retail sector in Africa (Dianna Games). [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Women

Women and slavery / Gwyn Campbell. - Athens, Ohio : Ohio University Press, 2007. - XXVII, 399 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-8214-1723-1 hbk : £33.95

This first volume of a two-volume collection on women and slavery focuses on Africa and the Indian Ocean world. Following an introduction by Joseph C. Miller, the chapters are grouped into five parts: 1. Women in domestic slavery across Africa and Asia; 2. Women in Islamic households; 3. Women in households on the fringes of Christianity and commerce; 4. Women in imperial African worlds; 5. Women in commercial outposts of modern Europe. Contributions: 1. Women, marriage, and slavery in sub-Saharan Africa in the nineteenth century (Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch); Sex, power, and family life in the harem: a comparative study (Martin A. Klein); The law of the (white) father: psychoanalysis, 'paternalism', and the historiography of Cape slave women (Sharifa Ahjum). 2. Mjakazi, Mpambe, Mjoli, Suria: female slaves in Swahili sources (Katrin Bromber); Prices for female slaves and changes in their life cycle: evidence from German East Africa (Jan-Georg Deutsch). 3. Thralls and queens: female slavery in the medieval Norse Atlantic (Kirsten A. Seaver); African slave women in Egypt, ca. 1820 to the plague of 1834-35 (George Michael La Rue); Female 'inboekeling' in the South African Republic, 1850-80 (Fred Morton). 4. Women, gender history, and slavery in nineteenth-century Ethiopia (Timothy Fernyhough); Female bondage in imperial Madagascar, 1820-95 (Gwyn Campbell); Internal markets or an Atlantic-Sahara divide? : how women fit into the slave trade of West Africa (Paul E. Lovejoy); Women, household instability, and the end of slavery in Banamba and Gumbu, French Soudan, 1905-12

(Richard Roberts). 5. From pariahs to patriots: women slavers in nineteenth-century "Portuguese" Guinea (Philip J. Havik); It all comes out in the wash: engendering archaeological interpretations of slavery (Elizabeth Grzymala Jordan); Free women of color and socioeconomic marginality in Mauritius, 1767-1830 (Richard B. Allen). [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Yang, Yongzheng

Regional trade arrangements in Africa : past performance and the way forward / Yongzheng Yang and Sanjeev Gupta - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 399-431 : fig., graf., tab.

Regional trade arrangements (RTAs) in Africa have been ineffective in promoting trade and foreign direct investment. Relatively high external trade barriers and low resource complementarity between member countries limit both intra and extraregional trade. Small market size, poor transport facilities and high trading costs make it difficult for African countries to reap the potential benefits of RTAs. To increase regional trade and investment, African countries need to undertake more broad-based liberalization and streamline existing RTAs, supported by improvements in infrastructure and trade facilitation. Early action to strengthen the domestic revenue base would help address concerns over revenue losses from trade liberalization. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

58 Zeleza, Paul Tiyambe

The struggle for human rights in Africa / Paul Tiyambe Zeleza - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2007), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 474-506.

This article explores the recent changes that have occurred in Africa's human rights landscape. It argues that struggles for, recognition of, and the practice of human rights have grown and expanded in recent years in the midst of continuing challenges and widespread human rights violations by both State and civil society actors. The complex and contradictory tapestry and trajectory of human rights is analysed in the shifting contexts of democratization, globalization, regionalization, and militarization, which collectively have structured African political economies since the 1990s. The question of human rights discourse in Africa is also examined by revisiting some of the debates about the generations and hierarchy of rights. Furthermore, the article looks at the role of the State and society in developing or undermining human rights norms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

GENERAL

59 Menkhaus, Ken

Arrangements sécuritaires locaux dans les régions somalies de la Corne de l'Afrique / Ken Menkhaus - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 22-43.

Le présent article explore les systèmes informels de sécurité et de gouvernance dans les communautés des hinterlands de l'est de la Corne de l'Afrique, en Somalie, dans le nord du Kenya, au Somaliland, au Puntland et dans la région somalie d'Éthiopie, hors des zones effectivement administrées par "leur" gouvernement central. Les régions où l'État a failli ne restent pas sans gouvernance et sont au contraire le lieu de différents arrangements qui assurent des niveaux de sécurité variables aux populations. Il ne s'agit pas de communautés qui s'en remettent à des techniques de gouvernement relevant de la tradition, mais bien d'innovations politiques hybrides, qui s'appuient sur toute une série d'acteurs locaux. L'auteur cherche à comprendre comment ces entités politiques locales ont parfois été intégrées aux structures formelles de gouvernement sous la forme d'un "État négocié" ou d'un "État hybride" et analyse les opportunités et les problèmes qui ont émergé dans le sillage de ces arrangements. Il faut noter en outre que la réussite au Somaliland tient pour beaucoup à l'intégration entre sources traditionnelles et modernes du droit. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 205). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

DJIBOUTI

60 Fuel

Fuel and vegetation at Asa Koma (Republic of Djibouti) during the second millennium BC / Claire Newton... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 87-102 : ill., fig., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Charcoal analyses were performed on hearths and ash layers from a seasonally occupied Neolithic dwelling site in the eastern lowlands of the Horn of Africa, dated to the first half of the second millennium BC. It was suggested by an earlier study that the predominance of two taxa, Suaeda (seablite)/Chenopodiaceae and *Salvadora persica* (saltbush), could be an over-representation due to the selection of wood for specialized use, i.e. fish processing. In this study, the authors show that this can be ruled out, and that the characteristics of the charcoal spectra can be explained in terms of past

vegetation composition. They suggest that arid steppe plant formations prevailed, from which most of the fauna was hunted, and that the nearby water channel was not active all year round. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

ERITREA

61 Archaeology

The archaeology of ancient Eritrea / ed. by Peter R. Schmidt, Matthew C. Curtis and Zelalem Teka. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : The Red Sea Press, 2008. - IX, 469 p. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [379]-438. - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 1-569-02284-4 pbk : £24.99

Based on archaeological research carried out in the past ten years in Eritrea, this collective volume examines the country's early history from c. 100.000 years ago up to 400 years before colonialism. Its chapters are divided into three parts. Following the introductory chapter by Peter R. Schmidt and Matthew C. Curtis, Part I - The Stone Age in the eastern lowlands, lowlands-highlands transitions, and rock art - includes chapters on Middle and Later Stone Age cultures on the Red Sea coast (Amanuel Beyin and John Shea); the implications of a test excavation at Kokan rockshelter for linking the highlands and the lowlands (Steven A. Brandt, Andrea Manzo, and Cinzia Perlingieri); and ancient rock art sites (Zelalem Teka). Part II - The archaeology of the Asamara Plateau - contains chapters on landscape, people and places; the ancient Ona communities of the 1st millennium BCE; a ceramic analysis of Sembel site; ancient gold mining in Hara Hot; lithic artifacts; palaeoethnobotanical analysis and agricultural economy; faunal remains; rock and occasionally ceramic figurines of bull's heads; an Aksumite-period tomb; settlement, economy and ritual life in the 2nd millennium CE (contributors: Catherine D'Andrea, Matthew C. Curtis, Merih W. Ghebregiorgis, Daniel Habtemichael, Michael Haile, Asmeret G. Mehari, Alexander Naty, Dawit Okubatsion, Peter R. Schmidt, Jeheskel Shoshani and Zelalem Teka. Part III - 'Classical Age' sites and heritage issues - includes six chapters on the ancient highland urban centre of Qohaito; the ancient Red Sea port of Adulis; the archaeology of the Akele Guzay Highlands; change and complexity in the northern Horn during the 1st millennium BCE; heritage governance in Eritrea; ancient Ona sites and tourism (contributors: Matthew C. Curtis, Daniel Habtemichael, Zerisenay D. Habtezion and Werede Okubay). The Epilogue is by Zelalem Teka. [ASC Leiden abstract]

62 Traditions

Traditions of Eritrea : linking the past to the future / ed. by Tesfa G. Gebremedhin and Gebre H. Tesfagiorgis. - Trenton, NJ : Red Sea Press, 2008. - XVIII, 296 p. : foto's. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-569-02222-4

This volume examines selected aspects of Eritrea's traditions, i.e. customs, cultural practices and social norms. Its aim is to document these traditional legacies and establish a linkage between them and Eritrea's current development goals. The book is composed of nine chapters: Customary laws in Eritrea (Gebre Hiwet Tesfagiorgis); Traditional institution of democratic governance in Eritrea (Kidane Mengisteab); Work ethic in the context of Eritrean tradition (Mihreteab Gebrehiwet); Traditional health practices in Eritrea (Andemariam Gebremichael); Traditional agricultural sustenance in Eritrea (Tesfa G. Gebremedhin); Oral poetic tradition of the Tigrinya (Ghirmai Negash); Traditional art in Eritrea (Zerabruk Bairu); Gender relations in the Eritrean society (Gaim Kibreab); The invention of new national traditions in Eritrea (Tekle M. Woldemikael).
[ASC Leiden abstract]

ETHIOPIA

63 Abebaw, Degnet

Determinants of solid waste disposal practices in urban areas of Ethiopia : a household-level analysis / Degnet Abebaw - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2008), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 1-14 : graf., tab.

Waste management is a growing public concern in Ethiopia. This study examines the patterns and determinants of solid waste disposal practices adopted by families using a random sample of 200 households from Jimma town. The descriptive results reveal that open dumping, burying, burning and composting are the four most important kinds of household solid waste disposal practices. Estimation results of a reduced-form multinomial logit suggest that household choices of these practices are determined by a certain combination of family size, gender of household head, length of residence, age and education of the head of a household, and education of children. The study also provides insights into sustainable solid waste management practices in Jimma town. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

64 Crewett, Wibke

Ethiopia: reforming land tenure / Wibke Crewett & Benedikt Korf - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 116, p. 203-220 : tab.

Land policy in Ethiopia has been controversial since the fall of the military socialist Derg regime in 1991. While the current Ethiopian government has implemented a land policy that is based on State ownership of land (where only usufruct rights are given to land holders), many agricultural economists and international donor agencies have propagated some form of privatized land ownership. This article traces the antagonistic arguments of the two schools of thought in the land reform debate and how their antagonistic principles - fairness vs. efficiency - are played out. It then goes on to explore how these different arguments have trickled down in the formulation of the federal and regional land policies with a particular view on the new Oromia regional land policy as it is considered the most progressive (with regards to tenure security). The authors provide some empirical material on ongoing practices of implementing the Rural Land Use and Administration Proclamation of Oromia Region. Their analysis suggests that while the laws are conceptual hybrids that accommodate both fairness and efficiency considerations, regional bureaucrats have selectively implemented those elements of the proclamation that are considered to strengthen the regime's political support in the countryside. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

65 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS challenge in Africa : an impact and response assessment : the case of Ethiopia / Abebe Haile Gabriel... [et al.]. - Addis Ababa : The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, cop. 2008. - VIII, 353 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-99944-5507-2

This collective volume contains the final reports of research findings earlier presented at the international conference on The social sciences and HIV/AIDS in Africa - new insights and policy perspectives", which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 20 to 22 November, 2006. Contributions: The challenges and opportunities of mainstreaming HIV and AIDS intervention in Ethiopia's higher education system: what roles for tertiary education?, by Abebe Haile Gabriel; Feasibility of antiretroviral drug therapy in Etiopia, by Abdulhamid Bedri Kello; Social responses to HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with reference to commercial sex workers, people living with HIV/AIDS and community-based funeral associations in Addis Ababa, by Alula Pankhurst (et al.); Gender relations and vulnerability regarding HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia: the role of power in relationships on HIV

risk awareness and the ability to communicate and negotiate safer sex, by Yared Mekonnen (et al.) [ASC Leiden abstract]

66 Mulugeta, Emebet

Crossing the hurdle: survival strategies of poor women in Addis Ababa / Emebet Mulugeta - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2008), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 41-79 : tab.

Using the livelihood approaches framework, this study examines the poverty situation of women in selected areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It also explores the various coping strategies the women utilize, and further compares the situation of women living in male-headed households with female-headed households. A questionnaire and focus groups discussion guide were used for data collection, and both qualitative and quantitative analyses were carried out. The findings show that women in the study lack the necessary capital that can enable them to achieve a secure livelihood and to cope with poverty well. It further reveals that, compared to women living in male-headed households, female heads of households fare less well. The coping strategies most often used by the women are passive, followed by social network strategies, with female heads of households using the latter more. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

67 Woldesemait, Bekure

Aspects of homogeneity and heterogeneity of the Ethiopian regional states and some implications / Bekure Woldesemait - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2007), vol. 26, p. 59-86 : fig., krt., tab.

This paper evaluates the present regional states of Ethiopia from the standpoint of their degree of homogeneity. The regional states are the "meso-governments" that have direct links to the Federal State and are its major building blocks. The paper first discusses the rationale for dividing countries into subunits and gives empirical examples which demonstrate how the actual division into subunits is effected. Secondly, a brief overview is given of the historical evolution of Ethiopia's administrative subdivisions up to 1990. Thirdly, the present regional states are analysed with regard to their degree of homogeneity or heterogeneity on the basis of some available physical measures (areas, shapes) as well as socioeconomic measures (population number, ethnicity, language, religion). Finally, some implications of heterogeneity are outlined, including the relative disadvantage of smaller states. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOMALIA

68 Ahad, Ali Mumin

Il dualismo Sab/Somali e la definizione della identità nazionale somalia / di Ali Mumin Ahad - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2008), a. 63, n. 3, p. 429-468.

Dans cet article l'auteur trace les origines de certains préjugés concernant race et identité introduits dans la culture politique somalienne au début de l'histoire coloniale. Ce point de vue se fonde sur l'utilisation par certains anthropologues du schéma noble/non noble en relation avec la division Sab/Sumal de l'identité nationale de la Somalie. Cette critique se focalise sur les préjugés raciaux et culturels créés par les premiers anthropologues coloniaux, c'est à dire le binôme libres bergers et agriculteurs asservis. Ce schéma, qui a son origine dans la période coloniale, fut transmis par les premiers anthropologues qui l'acceptèrent comme représentatif de la structure sociale somalienne. L'article se propose de démontrer comment l'identité nationale découlant de la représentation coloniale est affaiblie par des préjugés raciaux et sociaux et renferme tous les instruments potentiels utilisables pour l'érection de barrières culturelles, pour l'exclusion politique et la discrimination raciale/ethnique à l'intérieur de la société somalienne. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

69 Hansen, Stig Jarle

Private security & local politics in Somalia / Stig Jarle Hansen - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 585-598.

The use of private security by weak States is often seen to erode State power and prevent national institution building. This article investigates the use of private military force in Somalia and the three different entities that exercise political authority within this geographically defined territory, namely the Transitional Federal Government, Puntland, and Somaliland. All three have contracted private security companies, primarily to prevent piracy and illegal fishing in their coastal waters. The article shows that while the turmoil in Somalia continues to offer lucrative investment opportunities for private security and military companies of various sorts, it cannot be uniformly concluded that private security always serves to weaken already fragile public authorities. On the contrary, in some cases the activities of private military companies have served to strengthen the power of local authorities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SUDAN

70 Boddy, Janice

Clash of selves: gender, personhood, and human rights discourse in colonial Sudan / Janice Boddy - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2007), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 402-426.

This article examines British attempts to stop female genital cutting in colonial northern Sudan through three phases: an initial period of midwifery reform which engaged with local practice in order to bring about change; a period in which local practice was suppressed and Western-style education was deployed in an effort to reshape Sudanese gender sensibilities; and a final phase that saw the enactment of legal measures to curtail the severity of the custom. The article suggests that each of these methods produced contradictory results that owed much to an incompatibility between British and Sudanese concepts of self. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

71 Large, Daniel

China & the contradictions of 'non-interference' in Sudan / Daniel Large - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 93-106.

This article considers why the Chinese government's principle of noninterference has come under increasing strain in recent years in Sudan. In so doing, it is particularly concerned with the changing nature of China's role in Sudan. It argues that today the Chinese government faces the challenge of reconciling its formal, established policy of noninterference with the more substantive Chinese economic involvement in Sudan that has grown over the past decade as well as changes in Sudanese politics after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of January 2005 between Northern and Southern Sudan. China's doctrine of noninterference had previously benefited from the absence of widespread involvement in Sudan. Since the mid-1990s, the Chinese role has become more embedded and, as this inevitably has become intertwined in Sudanese politics, more consequential. The nature and evolution of China's involvement in Sudan has given rise to a number of challenges for Beijing to the point where Sudan has become a notable issue affecting China's role in Africa and international politics more generally. In addressing these issues the article first considers the longer history of Chinese involvement within Sudan and its recent intensification. China's close association with the government of Sudan during the 1990s, particularly the role of Chinese oil companies in spearheading oil development amidst war, politicized its role.

From here the article addresses the main areas in which China has become part of politics in Sudan, including its diplomacy on Darfur and developing relations with the government of Southern Sudan. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

72 Pourquoi

Pourquoi on meurt au Darfour. - Paris : Érès, 2008. - 480 p. : ill., krt. ; 21 cm. - (Outre-terre, ISSN 1636-3671 ; 20) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-7492-0924-1

Si le Darfour (Soudan) avait connu auparavant des conflits intercommunautaires, l'essentiel des attaques de l'armée gouvernementale et des milices supplétives dites 'janjawid' contre les communautés, principalement non arabes, accusées en bloc de soutenir les rebelles, ont eu lieu entre avril 2003 et la mi-2004. La mobilisation internationale s'est heurtée à la difficulté à mettre en œuvre les accords Nord/Sud de 2005-2008. Mais ce numéro thématique de la revue Outre-Terre montre aussi que la crise darfourienne connaît de nombreuses dimensions, et ne se réduit pas à l'angle de la guerre ethnique et du "génocide" d'Africains perpétré par des Arabes. Pour comprendre la situation complexe au Darfour, il propose des modèles d'explication à partir d'une analyse de l'histoire et de la politique au Soudan ainsi que du contexte géopolitique dans la région (influences étrangères, politique de l'Égypte, de la Lybie, du Tchad, de l'Éthiopie, importance du pétrole, rôle de la Chine, de l'Union africaine, changements climatiques engendrant des conflits entre populations), avec les auteurs d'études Richard Rossin, Munzoul A.M. Assal, Jérôme Tubiana, David Hoile, Khalid Ali El-Amin, Marion Grassi, Alice Franck, Raphaëlle Chevrillon-Guibert, Moshe Terdiman, Éric Denis, Claude Iverné, Christian Delmet, Wu Lei, Ronan Morin-Allory, Tewfik Aclimandos, Luis Martinez, Gérard-François Dumont, Babett et Tim Janszky, Victor Tanner, Jonathan Jackowska. Une partie de l'ouvrage est consacrée aux représentations de la crise du Darfour dans la presse africaine et l'opinion publique d'autres pays d'Afrique (Jean-Baptiste Onana, Medhane Tadesse, Patrice Corréa, Étienne L. Damome, Cyriaque Paré, Sidiki Bamba, Henri Assogba, Alain Gascon). La question du droit d'ingérence et de l'action des institutions internationales est traitée par Mario Bettati, Maria M. Gabrielsen et Marc Fontrier dans le chapitre "Que faire?". Gérard Huber s'interroge sur la notion psychanalytique de "pulsion génocidaire". [Résumé ASC Leiden]

73 Santschi, Martina

Briefing: counting 'new Sudan' / Martina Santschi - In: *African Affairs:* (2008), vol. 107, no. 429, p. 631-640.

Between 22 April and 6 May 2008, Sudan's fifth population and housing census was conducted in both North and South Sudan. Because it will have a decisive impact on future power and wealth sharing in Sudan, the census has been highly contested. According to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005, the census is supposed to pave the way for the planned 2009 general elections as well as the referendum in 2011 in which Southerners will decide about independence from the rest of Sudan. This briefing argues that the census not only highlighted existing tensions between the North and the South on topics such as resources, power sharing and identity, but also intensified competition among Southern Sudanese political actors. If the prevailing Southern Sudanese perception of losing out in the census results and, as a consequence, in the new power and wealth sharing arrangements persists, unity with the North will not 'become attractive', and the South will most likely vote for separation from the rest of Sudan in the 2011 referendum. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Serels, Steven

Political landscaping: land registration, the definition of ownership and the evolution of colonial objectives in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1899-1924 / Steven Serels - In: *African Economic History*: (2007), no. 35, p. 59-75.

In 1899, Lord Kitchener, the first Governor-General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, sent a memorandum to the colony's recently appointed Provincial Governors outlining the newly created government's first policy strategy. Kitchener crafted land tenure registration procedures as a strategy for cultivating alliances with indigenous elites. As such, he sought to embed his structure of colonial rule into the Sudan's physical landscape. But his plan was only partially implemented. In 1904, Reginald Wingate, the second Governor-General of the Sudan, re-crafted land tenure registration procedures and redefined property rights. While Kitchener sought to promote the interests of indigenous elites, Wingate sought to promote those of foreign capital. But the interests of the sources of foreign capital were unstable, and as these interests changed, so did the colonial definition of property rights. In the end, though the land registration work undertaken during the first decades of colonial rule appeared to have produced a regular set of titles and contracts that rationally depict land ownership within the colony, in fact it produced a colonial landscape irregularly embedded with radically differing political objectives. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Walraet, Anne

Violence et géographie du pouvoir et de l'enrichissement dans la zone frontière de Chukudum (Sud Soudan) / Anne Walraet - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 90-109 : krt.

Cet article se veut une analyse de la violence et de la géographie du pouvoir et de l'enrichissement dans le département (county) de Budi, qui a pour capitale Chukudum, dans l'État fédéré de l'Équatoria orientale, au sud-est du Sud Soudan. Grâce à sa position stratégique dans les montagnes et à proximité des frontières ougandaise et kényane, la région de Chukudum a été l'un des quartiers généraux de la Sudan People's Liberation Army. Lieu d'accueil aussi bien pour les déplacés et réfugiés en transit que pour l'aide qui leur était destinée, la zone a aussi connu un commerce transfrontalier considérable. Au cœur du problème se trouve la maîtrise du secteur économique, en particulier la régulation du commerce local et transfrontalier. L'économie est donc ici appréhendée comme un espace de pouvoir. Les combattants de la SPLA et les déplacés, souvent d'origine dinka bor, ont profité de ces opportunités tandis que les autochtones didinga, après l'échec de leur rébellion en 1999, ont dû se réfugier dans les collines. Trois ans après la fin de la guerre et deux ans après la reddition de la milice qui avait déclenché cette rébellion, une nouvelle autorité civile essaie de s'imposer, en partenariat avec les leaders traditionnels - et s'oppose ainsi à une alliance entre militaires et commerçants. Dans un premier temps, l'article retrace le contexte d'émergence des rapports hostiles entre les déplacés dinka et leurs hôtes didinga; il décrit la captation du commerce de produits locaux. Il analyse ensuite la violence dans deux zones frontalières du département de Budi, où la violence est liée soit aux vols de bétail et commerce transfrontalier, soit aux mines d'or. Une dernière section montre comment les nouvelles autorités civiles du département tentent de revendiquer et de conquérir des secteurs administratifs précédemment contrôlés par les combattants - toutefois, on est encore bien loin de l'État légal-rationnel wébérien, détenteur du monopole de la force légitime. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 205). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

76 Access

Access of the poor to agricultural services : the role of farmers' organizations in social inclusion / Bertus Wennink, Suzanne Nederlof and Willem Heemskerk (eds.). -

Amsterdam : Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), KIT Development, Policy and Practice, cop. 2007. - 157 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Bulletin / Royal Tropical Institute, ISSN 0922-7911 ; 376) - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 978-90-6832-642-0

How do the poorest of the poor gain access to, and benefit from, agricultural services? What is the role of farmers' organizations in socially inclusive access to these services, and to what extent is membership of farmers' organizations a determining factor for this? Questions like these are key to identifying new approaches for strengthening the capacity of farmers' organizations to enhance the pro-poor aspects and accessibility of agricultural services. This collective volume uses case studies of UCPC (Union communale des producteurs de coton) and ACooBéPA (Association des coopératives béninoises de planteurs d'anacardier) in Benin, INGABO (Syndicat rwandais des agriculteurs et des éleveurs) in Rwanda, and MVIWATA (Mtandao waVikundi vya Wakulima ya Tanzania) and KILICAFE (Association of Kilimanjaro Specialty Coffee Growers) in Tanzania to develop and apply a framework for analysing the functioning of farmers' organizations and their role in service provision. Contributors: Willem Heemskerk, Adolph Kumburu, Richard Masandika, E. Suzanne Nederlof, Jena Damascène Nyamwasa, Stephen Ruvuga, Clarisse Tama-Imorou, and Bertus Wennink. [ASC Leiden abstract]

77 Afrique

L'Afrique subsaharienne à l'épreuve des mutations. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 392 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Revue internationale des sciences humaines et sociales ; vol. 2, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 978-2-296-05800-2

Ce numéro comprend en majorité des études en sciences humaines et sociales sur le Cameroun, mais comporte aussi un article sur le Burkina Faso. Il s'agit de rendre compte des mutations dans le domaine social en Afrique subsaharienne et du développement. Contributions: Éducation et salaire au Cameroun: quelle relation? (Etgard Manga Engama) - Élités, éducation et développement local au 'Nord-Cameroun' (Alawadi Zelao) - Facteurs déterminants de la scolarisation au Cameroun: le cas de la province de l'Est et les villes de Yaoundé et Douala (George Fonkeng Epah) - Blended learning: e-learning as a complement to classroom instruction to improve students' performance (Moses Atezah Mbangwana & Jeannette Yolle Mukete) - Quelques réflexions critiques sur la pédagogie et les évaluations académiques (Robert Evola) - Sociologie d'un nouvel itinéraire d'accumulation et de promotion sociale chez les jeunes

Camerounais: le phénomène des "Feymen" (Zelao Alawadi et Honoré Mimche) - Le "Noir": psychanalyse d'un concept et essai de critique racio-historique d'une vision péjorative (Bouba Hamman) - Socio-cultural factors and the Cameroon woman's self-perception from a generational perspective: implications for female education (Therese M.S. Tchombe) - Gouvernance pétrolière et intégration en Afrique centrale: sociologie de l'action mobilisatrice des sociétés civiles tchadiennes et camerounaises dans le cadre du projet pipeline Tchad-Cameroun (Armand Leka Essomba) - Les emplois multiples au Cameroun (Siméon Maxime Bikoué et Etgard Manga Engama) - Dynamiques urbaines et enjeux sociodémographiques en Afrique noire: comprendre le présent pour prévoir l'avenir (H. Mimche et F. Fomekong) - Mutation familiale et fugue scolaire chez l'adolescent en milieu rural (Norbert Lengha Tohnain et Marie Berthe Chiwo) - La littérature de l'école secondaire camerounaise à l'heure des grandes questions sociales et politiques (Antoine Guillaume Makani) - Marcien Towa entre deux cultures (Samba Diakité) - Une socio-anthropologie de l'économie souterraine : cas des petits métiers de la rue (Camille Ekomo Engolo et Stella Nana-Fabu) - Traditional rulership, ethno-regional lobbies and the politics of belonging within the context of democratic transition in Cameroon (Walters T. T. Samah and Elisabeth V. Tamajong) - De l'ambiguïté de la part symbolique aux ventes de terre: les dynamiques socio-foncières dans les zones de colonisation agricole au Burkina Faso (Mahamadou Zongo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

78 Ahoyo, André-Franck

La problématique du financement de l'OHADA / par André-Franck Ahoyo - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 428-432.

Après plus de quinze ans d'existence en Afrique francophone, l'OHADA traverse une période de turbulences sur le plan financier: son financement demeure le talon d'Achille qui fragilise le dispositif institutionnel sans toutefois remettre en cause la production normative de cet outil juridique. Après avoir présenté le mécanisme de mobilisation de ses ressources, l'auteur examine les nouvelles possibilités qui s'offrent à l'OHADA pour s'assurer un mécanisme autonome de financement sans obérer ses capacités et son désir d'expansion. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

79 AIDS

AIDS, culture, and Africa / ed. by Douglas A. Feldman. - Gainesville, FL [etc.] : University Press of Florida, cop. 2008. - XIV, 293 p. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-8130-3253-9

This volume on AIDS in Africa addresses the need for a greater anthropological perspective in the increasingly medicalized and politicized study of the disease. It begins with a review (by Douglas A. Feldman) of the literature on the anthropological contribution to our understanding of HIV/AIDS in Africa. Richard B. Lee and Ida Susser examine how HIV/AIDS has impacted a traditional foraging community, the Ju/'hoansi, in Namibia. Ruth Kornfield and Stella Babalola look at how HIV-positive men and women in Rwanda delay HIV testing and continue to practise unprotected sex long after their diagnoses. Kate Macintyre and Carl Kendall look at societal-level behaviour change and the importance of social proximity to the epidemic. Judith E. Brown discusses the importance of the current research by anthropologists on male circumcision as a possible HIV intervention in Africa. Kim Longfield focuses on partner categories and risk perceptions in Côte d'Ivoire for future target-specific interventions. Anthony Simpson analyses how ideas of masculinity in Zambia lead to rejection of condom use. Douglas A. Feldman and colleagues examine how the stigma of AIDS often results in negative attitudes and a lack of empathy toward persons with AIDS among Zambian high school students. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in Namibia, Robert Lorway looks at how homophobia has led to the neglect of HIV prevention for men who have sex with men throughout the continent. Elizabeth Onjoro Meassick supports the Ugandan ABC (Abstinence, Be faithful, and a small 'c' for a de-emphasized use of condoms) approach. However, Susan McCombie and Ariela Eshel argue that the lower HIV rates in Uganda need to be reinterpreted. Teresa Swezey and Michele Teitelbaum, also taking an anti-ABC approach, look at the changing family structure in sub-Saharan Africa. Charles B. Rwabukwali points out that poverty is not necessarily a risk factor for HIV in rural Uganda. Eleanor Preston-Whyte argues that political economy issues explain HIV patterns in Africa far more than do cultural issues. The conclusion (by Douglas A. Feldman) discusses the underlying agenda to control HIV in Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Akinbode, Akin

The ECOWAS Treaty as a legal tool for the adoption of OHADA Treaty and laws by Anglophone ECOWAS states / par Akin Akinbode - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 446-464.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo) is a regional group established by a Treaty in 1975 to promote economic integration in all fields of economic activity. All the Anglophone countries in ECOWAS operating the Anglo-Saxon legal system are

effectively surrounded by Francophone OHADA countries operating the civil law system and the OHADA Treaty and laws. All but two (Cameroon and Chad) of the OHADA countries surrounding the ECOWAS Anglophone countries are members of ECOWAS. The geographical conglomeration of the Francophone and Anglophone ECOWAS States creates a natural avenue for the introduction of the OHADA Treaty and laws in the Anglophone countries with the ultimate goal of adopting the Treaty and laws. The issue is whether or not the adoption will be wholesale, and with or without modifications. Whichever option is proposed will lead to harmonization of the civil law and common law systems of business laws. This paper offers practical suggestions for the introduction and adoption of the OHADA Treaty and OHADA Treaty-based harmonized business laws in the Anglophone ECOWAS States. The interface between the key legal institutions established under the OHADA and ECOWAS treaties is an important area in the process of harmonization and the defining of strategies for the adoption of the respective treaties. The contract for the West Africa Gas Pipeline Project which encompasses Anglophone States such as Ghana and Nigeria and Francophone States such as Togo and Benin is highlighted. Notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Akouété Akué, Michel

Les clubs OHADA: quelle utilité? Quelle actualité! / par Michel Akouété Akué - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 521-530.

À ce jour, il existe 53 clubs OHADA dans le monde. Au départ, regroupements informels à coloration universitaire réunissant des personnes intéressées par la réforme OHADA, ils sont un fruit de la mobilisation de la société civile au service de l'OHADA, et des agents de sensibilisation et d'action de promotion du droit communautaire. Toutefois, se pose la question de leur évolution pour plus d'efficacité et leurs perspectives d'avenir. En annexe est donnée une liste comportant l'adresse des clubs OHADA à ce jour, dont la majorité se trouve en Afrique subsaharienne - mais aussi en Égypte ou dans des pays non francophones comme l'Angola ou le Nigeria -, et dans différents pays d'Europe et d'Asie ainsi qu'aux États-Unis. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

82 Aquereburu, Alexis Coffi

L'État justiciable de droit commun dans le traité de l'OHADA / par Alexis Coffi Aquereburu - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 503-510.

Selon le principe "force est due à la loi", le texte communautaire de l'OHADA fait de l'État un justiciable de droit commun dont la responsabilité est susceptible d'être

engagée devant les tribunaux judiciaires en cas de non-respect de ses prérogatives en matière d'exécution des décisions de justice et autres titres exécutoires. Il y a lieu de s'interroger sur les implications de cette responsabilisation de l'État dans l'espace OHADA. Constitue-t-elle une remise en cause notable de l'immunité juridique de l'État consacrée par les textes nationaux des États parties et dont celui-ci s'est toujours prévalu au nom de sa souveraineté? La réponse à cette question conduit à l'analyse, d'une part, du statut juridique de l'État en tant que puissance publique et, d'autre part, de celui des outils d'interprétation de l'État dans le circuit économique que sont les entreprises publiques au regard des dispositions du traité de l'OHADA. L'analyse porte donc d'une part sur la responsabilité de l'État en cas de défaillance dans son rôle de garant de l'exécution des décisions judiciaires (première partie) et, d'autre part, sur la poursuite des entreprises publiques et des personnes morales de droit public (deuxième partie). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

83 Ba, Kalidou

Les romans négro-africains de la seconde génération: entre l'oralité africaine et le roman moderne / Kalidou Ba - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 115-131.

Pour l'auteur, le roman négro-africain de la deuxième génération (d'après la seconde guerre mondiale) se veut délibérément une œuvre littéraire intégrant l'enracinement - dans des valeurs ancestrales - et l'ouverture - vers des procédés narratifs non traditionnels. On retrouve ainsi au sein d'un même ensemble des éléments qui peuvent sembler contradictoires. Les écrivains en question forgent un modèle nouveau de roman qui leur consacre une place définie dans la littérature mondiale. L'article commence par montrer à ce sujet les influences des procédés d'écriture et techniques de narration du "nouveau roman" français (réflexion autour de l'écriture, multiplication des récits, ampleur des anachronies, émergence de l'imaginaire, monologue intérieur). Dans une seconde partie, l'auteur s'attache à montrer dans le "nouveau roman africain" l'héritage tiré de l'oralité africaine: les formules introductives, la prise à témoin du lecteur empruntée au registre oral, en faisant participer le lecteur qui devient ainsi "narrataire". Il se fonde principalement pour ce faire sur l'œuvre des congolais Henri Lopes (particulièrement le roman "Le pleurer-rire") et Sony L. Tansi, et du sénégalais Boubacar Boris Diop. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

84 Bayart, Jean-François

Hégémonie et coercition en Afrique subsaharienne: la "politique de la chicotte" / Jean-François Bayart - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 110, p. 123-152.

Cet article prolonge les recherches de l'auteur sur la double matrice de l'État colonial qui a "émergé" et est "provenu", d'une part, des sociétés locales saisies dans leur longue durée, et de l'autre, de leur moment colonial, beaucoup plus bref mais non moins structurant. L'auteur insiste sur l'historicité de l'État au sud du Sahara. L'hégémonie pour lui n'est pas une essence ni un état, mais un processus historique contingent, contradictoire et inachevé qui résulte de luttes sociales, de transactions et de compromis, autant que de domination, d'obéissance et d'aliénation univoques. Il examine le rapport de l'assujettissement colonial et postcolonial avec la coercition, la culture matérielle et avec ses "techniques du corps". Dans le processus hégémonique qui est à l'œuvre dans certains territoires d'Afrique subsaharienne depuis le moment colonial, la coercition est l'un des vecteurs de ce processus par les effets de subjectivation qu'elle induit. L'article montre sa relation d'immédiateté, notamment corporelle, avec l'hégémonie. La pratique de la flagellation dans les rapports sociaux et politiques a fourni un mode récurrent de transaction hégémonique, de délimitation de la citoyenneté, d'administration de la force de travail. De provenance composite, elle s'imbrique à la fois dans la violence du moment colonial et dans l'économie morale et politique de la traite esclavagiste. La "chicotte" en tant que dispositif de gouvernementalité du "ventre", au point de rencontre entre techniques de domination sur les autres et techniques de soi, renvoie aussi bien à la formation de l'État qu'à celle de la valeur économique du travail. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

85 Cartron, Aude-Marie

La réforme de l'Acte uniforme sur le droit commercial général / par Aude-Marie Cartron - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 433-445.

Dix ans après l'adoption du traité OHADA par les États africains de la zone franc, et l'entrée en vigueur des premiers Actes uniformes, la doctrine et la pratique de cette organisation font état d'un bilan mitigé. Sans vouloir aborder l'ensemble des Actes uniformes, la présente étude s'attarde sur l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit commercial général (AUDCG) et notamment sur certaines de ses dispositions qui ont fait l'objet de débats et controverses, comme celles relatives au Registre du commerce et du crédit mobilier (RCCN) (deuxième partie) et au bail commercial (troisième partie). Innovation majeure, le RCCM a pour objet de recevoir l'immatriculation des personnes physiques agissant en qualité de commerçant et des sociétés commerciales et diverses inscriptions relatives notamment au nantissement du fonds de commerce, à la réserve de propriété et au contrat de crédit-bail. L'analyse de la doctrine et de la jurisprudence a fait

apparaître que les dispositions relatives au RCCM tiennent plus à des difficultés pratique et technique d'application par les États membres qu'à de réels problèmes d'interprétation et de lacunes des dispositions de l'Acte. Cette étude présente certaines des dispositions litigieuses et propose quelques recommandations susceptibles d'améliorer la rédaction de l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit commercial général, en particulier le champ d'application, la définition, la durée minimale et le renouvellement du bail commercial, la définition des obligations du preneur, et la résiliation judiciaire. Pour ce qui est du bail commercial, plus que de simples difficultés pratique et technique d'application, les dispositions de l'Acte uniforme concernant le bail commercial sont sujettes à interprétation et se sont révélées parfois incomplètes. Certaines de ces lacunes ont de ce fait conduit les juridictions nationales à adopter des décisions contradictoires entre elles mais aussi contraires aux principes fondamentaux du Traité OHADA. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

86 Challenges

Challenges to security sector reform : in the Horn of Africa / ed. by Len Le Roux and Yemane Kidane. - Tshwane (Pretoria) : Institute for Security Studies, 2007. - VI, 88 p. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series, ISSN 1026-0412 ; no. 135) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-1-920114-17-6

On 13 and 14 July 2006, a workshop on 'Promoting security sector reform in the Horn of Africa' was jointly conducted by the Center for Policy Research and Dialogue and the Institute for Security Studies at the African Union Conference Hall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. During the workshop, comparative studies were presented on the experiences of security sector reform (SSR) programmes implemented in South Africa (by Thandi Modise), West Africa (by Ishola Williams), and Sierra Leone (by Osman Gbla). Papers were also presented on some of the challenges facing the Horn of Africa as regards security sector reform, including papers on Eritrea (by Herui T. Bairu) and on the Horn in general (by Medhane Tadesse). [ASC Leiden abstract]

87 China

China returns to Africa : a rising power and a continent embrace / Chris Alden, Daniel Large and Ricardo Soares de Oliveira (eds.). - London : Hurst, cop. 2008. - XX, 382 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Met lit. opg. - Met index. ISBN 978-1-85065-885-6

This volume, which is based on papers presented at a conference in Cambridge in July 2006, analyses key themes in contemporary relations between China and sub-Saharan

Africa. The first section addresses China-Africa trade linkages and the political economy of China's recent involvement in the continent. Successive chapters examine the nature of trade relations, the impact of Chinese entrepreneurs on African manufacturing, China's lusophone Africa strategy, the geopolitics of Chinese oil investment, and the political consequences of Chinese economic involvement in Africa. The second section considers China-Africa relations today from different regional perspectives and explores the very different ways in which the growing presence of China is perceived in (West) Africa, China, Europe (France) and the US. Country case studies are the focus of section three. This is anchored by two chapters engaging the historical lineages of the PRC's aid programme in East Africa through analyses of the TAZARA railway and the presence of Chinese medical practitioners in Tanzania. The section contains chapters on relations featuring high profile instances of Chinese involvement (Angola, South Africa, Sudan) as well as studies of less prominent but revealing cases (Cape Verde and Namibia). The final section begins with a cautionary note about considering China-Africa relations today, before presenting two alternative readings of the potential impact of Chinese involvement on Africa. Contributors: Chris Alden, Ana Cristina Alves, Deborah Bräutigam, Jørgen Carling, Stephen Chan, Christopher Clapham, Gregor Dobler, Manuel Ennes Ferreira, Adama Gaye, Bates Gill, Andrea Goldstein, Heidi Østbø Haugen, Wenping He, Chin-Hao Huang, Elisabeth Hsu, Daniel Large, Roland Marchal, Jamie Monson, J. Stephen Morrison, Nicolas Pinaud, Helmut Reisen, Garth Shelton, Philip Snow, Ricardo Soares de Oliveira, Denis M. Tull. [ASC Leiden abstract]

88 Cousin, Barthélémy

OHADA, un correctif au fonctionnement de la justice? / par Barthélémy Cousin - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 511-516.

Vu les maux qui affectent le fonctionnement de la justice dans la sous-région en Afrique francophone (sous-investissement, carence de moyens matériels, manque d'indépendance), le projet OHADA peut agir comme un "correctif" vis à vis de certains effets du manque de moyens de la justice. L'importance, pour le bon développement des échanges commerciaux, d'un système stable et fiable de règlement des litiges a été consacrée par les rédacteurs du Traité comme par ceux des Actes uniformes, en premier lieu au travers de la promotion de l'arbitrage, solution alternative aux juridictions étatiques. Afin que l'OHADA ne demeure pas un simple outil spécialisé dans la production de normes juridiques, il lui a été fourni les moyens de faire appliquer ces normes, non seulement en prévoyant de nombreuses dispositions de droit judiciaire et en matière contentieuse, mais encore parce que ces dispositions sont originales et

efficaces. L'application directe du droit OHADA, en tant que droit supranational devant les juridictions nationales de première instance et d'appel représente un gage d'efficacité. Il est conféré aux juges étatiques nationaux un rôle essentiel, celui de faire appliquer au premier chef le nouveau droit harmonisé. La prééminence du droit OHADA est en principe reconnu par les juges nationaux des tribunaux de première instance et des cours d'appel. La fonction de coordination et d'harmonisation de l'application du droit OHADA par les différentes juridictions de fond de la sous-région a été confiée à la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA). Cette dernière présente cette originalité qu'elle fait l'objet d'une saisine directe, juste au dessus des juridictions nationales de fond et sans saisine préalable des cours suprêmes nationales. En l'état actuel des textes, la CCJA demeure la Haute Juridiction de référence en matière de droit OHADA, et offre toute garantie d'un procès fiable et équitable. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

89 Dialectique

La dialectique de la foi et de la raison : hommage à Pierre Meinrad Hebga / Fabien Eboussi Boulaga (sous la dir.). - Yaoundé : Éditions Terroirs, 2007. - 319 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Collection documents et recherches) - Met noten.

ISBN 995-646410-4

Ce livre constitue un hommage au jésuite camerounais Pierre Meinrab Hebga (1928-2008). Il considère la vie et l'œuvre de Pierre Meinrab Hebga, théologue et anthropologue. Celui-ci s'est, entre autres, intéressé aux croyances, à la sorcellerie et aux manifestations du paranormal en Afrique, pour tenter une rationalisation de ces phénomènes et en tirer une psychosociologie. En théologie, il a mis l'accent sur l'inculturation et l'africanisation de l'Église catholique sur le continent. Auteurs: Fabien Eboussi Boulaga, Paulin Poucouta, Ignace Ndongala Maduku, Éric de Rosny, Yvon Christian Elenga, Jean-Pierre Yetna, Ludovic Lado, Michel Kouam, Martin Edzima, Marc Bruno Mayi, Emmanuel Malolo Dissakè, Emboussi Nyano, François-Xavier Akono, Jacques Fédry, Jean-Pierre Ymelé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

90 Diki-Kidiri, Marcel

Le vocabulaire scientifique dans les langues africaines : pour une approche culturelle de la terminologie / Marcel Diki-Kidiri ; avec les contrib. de: Edema Atibakwa Baboya... [et al.]. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 299 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Dictionnaires et langues) - Bibliogr.: p. [285]-294. - Met noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6926-4

Un problème se pose au sujet des termes qui croissent dans les domaines scientifiques et techniques et n'existent pas encore dans les langues des pays en développement, et dans le cas présent, les langues africaines. Dans le but de le résoudre, les auteurs de cette étude ont mis sur pied une approche culturelle de la terminologie, fondée sur le fait que tout être humain construit son identité et progresse en accumulant des expériences grâce auxquelles il acquiert une maîtrise toujours plus grande de son environnement. Les nouveautés sont comprises, interprétées et dénommées en fonction des ressources de la langue et de la grille de lecture qu'offre la culture. En systématisant ce processus, on peut donc réussir à élaborer des vocabulaires scientifiques et techniques qui s'intègrent d'emblée dans la culture locale. Les cas d'exemples dans les applications concernent des lexiques en langues africaines (sängö, wolof, lingála) pour l'utilisation de l'ordinateur, une terminologie des ravageurs de coton en peul du Nord-Cameroun, la traduction en sängö de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'Homme. Auteurs: Marcel Diki-Kidiri, Edema Atibakwa Baboya, Antoni Nomdedeu Rull, Mercedes Suárez de la Torre, Chérif Mbodj. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

91 Dokubo, Charles

From retreat to re-engagement : the new American foreign policy for Sub-Saharan Africa / Charles Dokubo - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 105-124.

After decades of Cold War, when Africa was simply viewed as a convenient pawn on the global chessboard, and a further period of neglect and retreat, Africa has once again emerged as a vital arena of US interests. After 9/11 and the continuing war in Iraq, it is clear that the US will be more dependent on foreign oil, and needs to ensure the stability of its sources. This implies the linking of energy to national security, and the projection of US military might on a global scale to protect its national energy security interest. The reasons for re-engagement are linked to the war against terrorism and the incursions by Chinese oil companies into sub-Saharan African oil producing States as well as growing Chinese oil imports for its growing military might. Re-engagement has far-reaching implications for the region's development. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

92 Environnement

Environnement et enjeux sanitaires / Laurent Parrot coord. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 199 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Agricultures et développement urbain en Afrique subsaharienne ; 2) (Éthique économique) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 978-2-296-05906-1

Ce volume est le second d'un ouvrage en deux tomes qui rassemble les travaux issus d'un colloque international qui s'est tenu à Yaoundé (Cameroun) du 30 octobre au 3 novembre 2005. Ce colloque a permis la rencontre entre les acteurs du secteur agricole et ceux du développement urbain - agriculteurs, membres des communautés urbaines, entreprises, chercheurs, étudiants, pour traiter de l'agriculture et de l'élevage urbains et périurbains en Afrique subsaharienne (et particulièrement en Afrique de l'Ouest: Bénin, Cameroun, Ghana, Nigeria, Sénégal), et de la place que ces activités prennent dans la ville, elle-même en processus de croissance. Les communications en français et en anglais réunies dans ce volume abordent d'une part les interactions entre l'agriculture urbaine et périurbaine et l'environnement, sous l'angle de la gestion des déchets et de l'usage des ressources en eau, et d'autre part, les enjeux sanitaires liés à l'usage croissant des produits chimiques et au recyclage des déchets. Ces communications illustrent le besoin de soutien technique pour la professionnalisation des activités agricoles et le besoin d'actions de formation et de sensibilisation en faveur de bonnes pratiques agricoles. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Fénéon, Alain

Aperçu de la jurisprudence OHADA en matière de procédures collectives / par Alain Fénéon - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 492-502.

La présente étude donne un aperçu, dans le cadre du traité relatif à l'harmonisation du droit des affaires (OHADA), de l'application de l'Acte uniforme portant organisation des procédures collectives d'apurement passif par les juridictions concernées en Afrique francophone. Elle suit le plan des quatre grands chapitres de l'Acte uniforme: règlement préventif, redressement judiciaire, liquidations des biens et sanctions des procédures collectives (très peu de décisions mettent en œuvre des sanctions personnelles). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

94 Fafchamps, Marcel

Le marché et la diffusion des innovations institutionnelles / Marcel Fafchamps - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 226, p. 207-228 : graf., tab.

Les faits indiquent que l'Afrique subsaharienne dispose d'institutions de marché faibles et de pratiques de marché rudimentaires. Le présent article s'efforce de dégager des éléments de réponse aux questions suivantes: l'absence de sophistication du marché résulte-t-elle d'une culture par nature défavorable au marché? Quelles solutions sont envisageables pour remédier à la situation actuelle? Il n'y a pas lieu de soupçonner les cultures africaines d'être plus hostiles que les autres au développement du marché. Le

problème réside dans le fait que nombre d'entrepreneurs africains sont peu familiers des innovations institutionnelles ayant émergé dans d'autres régions du monde, ce qui les rend moins compétitifs et entrave la productivité des économies africaines. Cependant, des entrepreneurs non indigènes sont parvenus à s'implanter dans un certain nombre de pays africains. Mais le manque de familiarisation aux innovations institutionnelles des entrepreneurs natifs africains a souvent permis aux non indigènes d'évincer les natifs africains en affaires. De plus, les innovations en matière de technologie de production, de gestion interne de l'entreprise et d'interaction avec les autres par le biais du marché ne dépassent pas le périmètre du groupe social des non-indigènes. L'explication de cette situation pourrait se trouver dans le fait que les contextes politiques sont peu favorable à l'intégration sociale et économique, les élites locales étant peu disposées à laisser les entrepreneurs étrangers répondre au besoin d'instaurer un environnement d'affaires favorable à la production moderne par crainte de perdre leur mainmise politique. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en anglais (p. 18) et en français (p. 12). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

95 Gouvernance

Gouvernance et approvisionnement des villes / Laurent Parrot, coord. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 264 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Agricultures et développement urbain en Afrique subsaharienne ; 1) (Éthique économique) - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 978-2-296-05906-1

Ce volume est le premier d'un ouvrage en deux tomes qui rassemble les travaux issus d'un colloque international qui s'est tenu à Yaoundé (Cameroun) du 30 octobre au 3 novembre 2005. Ce colloque a permis la rencontre entre les acteurs du secteur agricole et ceux du développement urbain - agriculteurs, membres des communautés urbaines, entreprises, chercheurs, étudiants, pour traiter de l'agriculture et de l'élevage urbains et périurbains en Afrique subsaharienne (et particulièrement au Bénin, au Cameroun, au Ghana, en Guinée, en Ouganda, au Sénégal, et au Tchad), et de la place que ces activités prennent dans la ville, elle-même en processus de croissance. Les communications, en français et en anglais, réunies dans ce volume, illustrent les enjeux transversaux en termes d'aménagements urbains et agricoles, d'approvisionnement des marchés et de concertation entre les acteurs publics et privés. Elles abordent plus particulièrement les méthodes de gouvernance et de mesure d'impact ainsi que l'approvisionnement des villes et apportent ainsi un appui méthodologique pour aboutir à une meilleure appropriation de ces méthodes d'investigation par les autorités locales. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 Histoire

Histoire africaine en Afrique : travaux de jeunes historiens africains / coord. par Issiaka Mandé et Faranirina Rajaonah. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 235 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Publié avec la participation du Laboratoire SEDET (CNRS) Paris 7 - Denis Diderot. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-06784-4

L'objectif de cet ouvrage collectif est de donner un aperçu des recherches réalisées (à des niveaux équivalents ou supérieurs à la maîtrise) par des étudiants en histoire de l'Afrique dans des universités d'Afrique francophone. Cette recherche se veut, en évitant de s'engager dans des querelles d'écoles ou d'approches de modes d'écriture, pragmatique et ancrée dans le vécu des populations. 1 ère partie: Dynamiques internes, confrontation à l'étranger: L'esclavage en bordure du Logone: le cas des Mousgoum du Nord-Cameroun (XVIIIe-XXe siècles) (Adam Mahamat) - La longue marche des Ambamba de la Lékoumou (XIXe siècle) (Marcel Ipari) - Se vêtir à Antananarivo à la fin du XIXe siècle (Faly Andriantsietena). 2 ème partie: Stratégie coloniale: modalités du contrôle des sociétés: Les élections à Madagascar de 1945 à 1956 (Raivolala Rahelison) - Crimes et imposition de l'ordre colonial français dans le Diamaré (Mahamat Henri Mbarkoutou) - Le contrôle des armes à feu et de leurs munitions en Afrique Occidentale Française: 1903-1920 (Sokhna Sane) - Les travailleurs malgaches de Tananarive face aux crises (1939-1949) (Lalasoa Jeannot Rasoloarison). 3 ème partie: Économie de marché ou détérioration des termes de l'échange: La Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale au Niger de son implantation à nos jours (1926-1998) (Hassane Gandahnabi) - Territoires français d'outre-mer et investissements privés: le Togo et la compagnie togolaise des mines du Bénin de 1954 à 1974 (Nakpane Labante). 4ème partie: Négocier la modernité: La coopération entre le Burkina Faso et la République de Chine: genèse, réalités et perspectives (P. Cyr Robert Ouedraogo) - La production cotonnière dans la province du Mouhoun et son impact socioéconomique de 1990 à 2000 (Hamidou Kassia) - Le marché d'occasion au port autonome de Lomé (1980-2000) (Videha Y.G. Isaac) - Femmes de Brazzaville Nord: genre et combats pour la survie pendant la guerre du 5 juin 1997 et la période post conflit (Gertrude Longonda Ndeko). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

97 Human

Human rights litigation and the domestication of human rights standards in Sub Saharan Africa / The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists. - Nairobi [etc.] : The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists [ect.], 2007. - XI, 306 p. ; 26 cm. - (AHRJ casebook series ; 2) - Met noten.

ISBN 9966-95865-7

This collective volume deals with a number of significant court decisions and legislative developments during the past phase of the African Human Rights and Access to Justice (AHRAJ) programme (2006-2008). The AHRAJ programmatic goal is to seek the 'domestication' of international human rights standards by enabling the capacity of municipal legal systems in sub-Saharan Africa to remedy violations of human rights through judicial remedies. Contributions: Introduction: Human rights: from recognition to implementation, by Magnus Killander; Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation: an international comparative analysis, by James Gondi; The right to health: women's reproductive and sexual health rights, by Monica Mbaru; Freedom of expression: the normative content and the Southern African practice, by Innocent Maja; Domestic application of international human rights norms in forced eviction cases in Africa, by Buhle A. Dube; Taking children's rights litigation beyond national boundaries: the potential role of the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice, by Solomon T. Ebobrah; Effective enforcement of fair trial judgements through re-opening of cases on the basis of contrary judgements of international courts, by Tarisai Mutangi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

98 Jewsiewicki, Bogumil

La quête contemporaine de reconnaissance : quelques remarques sur les pratiques africaines noires entre l'universel et le cosmopolite / Bogumil Jewsiewicki - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2007), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 455-473.

La quête pour la reconnaissance de la subjectivité et la dignité est au cœur des mouvements sociaux actuels. Les Africains se battent pour obtenir la reconnaissance depuis l'époque où la traite des esclaves et plus tard la colonisation les ont dépouillés de leurs qualités humaines. Ces combats ont été essentiellement révélés par l'écriture et le monothéisme. L'article actuel suggère aux lecteurs de considérer la construction performative du moi où la subjectivité Africaine/noire est représentée dans toute son autonomie. L'exemple empirique proposé est celui de l'Afrique centrale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

99 Kamba, Mpamba Kamba

Aspects sociolinguistiques et praxéologiques de la littérature négro-africaine écrite en français / Mpamba Kamba Kamba - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2006), vol. 15, p. 239-250.

En considérant la littérature comme une action (une praxis) en tant que langage susceptible d'induire des transformations sociales (point de vue praxéologique), cet article répond à la question cruciale que voici: les résultats de l'analyse sociolinguistique et praxéologique de la littérature négro-africaine écrite en français de 1960 à nos jours peuvent-ils nous amener à affirmer que cette littérature contribue à la libération des Africains par rapport à eux-mêmes et à leur affirmation face aux autres peuples en outre, est-elle une voie de marginalisation ou d'intégration dans le cadre général de la mondialisation croissante. L'article examine son objet d'étude à partir de deux approches sociolinguistique et praxéologique, pour voir dans sa configuration et son fonctionnement comme production langagière et praxis quel type de symbolique la littérature négro-africaine constitue, quelles sont ses constantes et ses retournements d'après les auteurs, quels sont les thèmes traités et la langue utilisée, et quel est l'impact qu'elle induit aujourd'hui pour les sociétés africaines. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

100 Kaplinsky, Raphael

What does the rise of China do for industrialization in sub-Saharan Africa? / Raphael Kaplinsky - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 7-22 : tab.

China's rapid growth and deepening global presence in Africa creates a major challenge for the conventional wisdom of industrialization as a core component of development strategy. These challenges are expressed through a combination of direct impacts (expressed in bilateral country-to-country relations) and indirect impacts (reflected in competition in third country markets). In current structures, these impacts are predominantly harmful for Sub-Saharan Africa's industrial growth, as expressed through its recent experience in the exports of clothing to the US under AGOA (African Growth & Opportunity Act). If Washington Consensus policies prevail, these harmful impacts will be sustained and deepened. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

101 Ledermann, Samuel T.

The World Trade Organization's Doha round and cotton: continued peripheral status or a "historical breakthrough" for African farmers? / Samuel T. Ledermann and William G. Moseley - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2007), vol. 26, p. 37-58.

World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiators proclaimed that they had reached a "historical breakthrough" in late Summer 2004 as a framework was created to eliminate all export subsidies and reduce domestic subsidies and tariffs for agricultural

commodities. While many hailed this step as a major victory for developing country farmers, others have been cautious on the potential "success" of the agreement. The main objective of this article is to provide an analysis of WTO agriculture negotiations, its main actors and alliances, and its legal content. Given the attention to West African cotton producers during the Doha round, this study focuses on producers of this crop in Mali. More specifically, the article: 1) evaluates progress made within the WTO in the aftermath of the Hong Kong Summit, including the workings of the Sub-Committee for Cotton; 2) analyses potential short and longterm effects on African cotton farmers (focusing on economic and ecological sustainability); and 3) proposes an alternative set of policies for improving the situation of African cotton farmers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

102 MacCormick, Dorothy

China & India as Africa's new donors : the impact of aid on development / Dorothy McCormick - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 73-92 : fig., tab.

Using a two-stage analytical framework and drawing on a wide range of secondary data, this article assesses the likely impact of aid from China and India on the development of sub-Saharan Africa. The framework treats aid as one of four main channels through which China and India influence the shape and performance of particular sectors and, through them, development outcomes. The first stage of analysis examines the varying patterns of Chinese and Indian aid and the multiple impacts such aid has on one key sector: manufacturing. The main findings from this level of analysis have to do with the differing patterns of Indian and Chinese aid, differences between Chinese and Indian aid, and aid from Western countries, and the interconnections between the impact channels. The second stage of the analysis looks at the implications of Chinese and Indian aid to manufacturing for development outcomes such as growth, distribution, governance, and environment. The analysis shows clearly that the potential impact of Chinese and Indian aid on Africa is significant, but that the actual effects of these emerging donors on particular countries depends to a large extent on the institutional and structural conditions of the recipients. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

103 Maidagi, Maïnassara

Organisation et fonctionnement de la CCJA et perspectives d'évolution / par Mainassara Maidagi - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 405-427.

Le présent article examine l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA), un des organes de l'OHADA mis en place dans le cadre du Traité relatif à l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique francophone signé en 1993 à Port Louis (Île Maurice). On peut entre autres se demander pourquoi le traité de l'OHADA a donné cumulativement à la cour une mission contentieuse et une mission d'arbitrage. Quant à ses domaines de compétence, il est conféré à la CCJA des attributions d'une part non juridictionnelles et d'autre part juridictionnelles. Cet organe a fonctionné pendant onze ans, à partir d'avril 1997, et l'auteur envisage dans la troisième partie de l'article les perspectives d'évolution et d'amélioration de la CCJA. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

104 Mba, Edgar Mervin Martial

Prolégomène méthodologique à l'étude épistémologique des savoirs traditionnels africains / Edgar Mervin Martial Mba - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 173-199.

Les savoirs traditionnels africains ont longtemps été l'objet d'étude d'autres disciplines que l'épistémologie. Or c'est à cette dernière qu'il revient d'établir le statut cognitif de ces savoirs endogènes. L'auteur se demande quel est le critère de la scientificité. Il propose que l'on emploie une méthodologie hybride pour cette étude épistémologique, avec des outils méthodologiques forgés à partir des caractéristiques mêmes de ces savoirs. Il prend l'exemple de la médecine traditionnelle et des tradipraticiens. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

105 Ngitsi, Katsuva

Disruption of society as viewed in some African poems / Katsuva Ngitsi, Katungo Mukokoma - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2007), vol. 16, p. 271-289.

Poetry is a literary genre that is hard to dissect. This paper presents a methodology to help better analyse and comprehend poems. It uses the approaches of Harold Scheub (1970) and John Peck (1988) to explore themes found in six selected English-language African poems by Yusuf O. Kassam, Taban Lo Liyong, Oswald Mbuyiseni Mtshali, Okot P'Bitek, David Rubadiri, and Wole Soyinka, respectively. The poems originate from different areas of Africa (four from East Africa, one from West Africa and one from South Africa) and show the impact of Western culture on African society. In their work, the poets are expressing their unhappiness and people's struggle for dignity. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

106 Onana Etoundi, Félix

L'état de la jurisprudence de la CCJA de l'OHADA / par Félix Onana Etoundi - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 465-491.

Cette contribution vise à dresser un bilan statistique de la production judiciaire de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) de l'OHADA d'avril 1997 à avril 2008 (première partie); évoquer les principales orientations jurisprudentielles mises à la disposition des acteurs du droit OHADA et du justiciable (deuxième partie); exposer les difficultés auxquelles fait face en amont comme en aval l'activité juridictionnelle et consultative de la CCJA (troisième partie). Il apparaît que la Côte d'Ivoire et le Cameroun sont les deux principaux pays pourvoyeurs du contentieux porté devant la CCJA. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

107 Onana Etoundi, Félix

La révision du traité OHADA de Port Louis / par Félix Onana Etoundi - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 865, p. 397-404.

Le Traité relatif à l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique était signé en 1993 dans le cadre OHADA par des chefs d'États africains francophones de la zone franc. L'auteur du présent article, après examen des divers travaux portant sur le projet de réforme du traité OHADA (depuis le projet adopté par le conseil des ministres en mars 2005), établit que ce projet est essentiellement axé sur la réforme institutionnelle: création de nouveaux organes (Conférence des chefs d'État et de gouvernement, et comité des experts près le conseil des ministres), réforme des organes existants (composition de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage), et institution de quatre langues officielles de travail de l'OHADA: français, anglais, espagnol et portugais. Il relève toutefois qu'il s'agit a priori d'une réforme relativement inachevée avant même son adoption, parce qu'elle n'aborde pas certains aspects institutionnels et normatifs qui paraissent pourtant nécessaires, comme le cas du secrétariat permanent, la question des rapports entre le Traité OHADA et les Constitutions des États africains parties, et la modification de l'article 14 du Traité sur les compétences de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) qui peut avoir des rapports conflictuels avec les juridictions de cassation nationales. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Ricard, Alain

Le "taarab est comme le concert party...": réflexions comparatives / Alain Ricard - In: *Stichproben*: (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 14, S. 123-136.

Cet article apporte des réflexions comparatives sur le concert party du Ghana et du Nigéria et le 'taarab' de l'Afrique de l'Est. Le concert party, nourri par la culture urbaine 'jaguar', c'est la performance sociale, la mise en jeu, et en question, des codes sociaux; leur contestation, mais pas leur négation. Pour Ebrahim Hussein, le plus célèbre dramaturge tanzanien, le 'taarab' est, comme le concert party, une forme musicale et verbale développée dans le nouveau contexte urbain par des artistes qui réussissent à parler de leur vie quotidienne. Ces formes d'art sont fondées sur le dialogue, la conversation, et la conception du monde qui se dégage du débat verbal quotidien. Le 'taarab' a évolué mais il reste un genre urbain, musulman. Il ne définit plus la musique swahili; la 'bongo flava' ou hip hop tanzanien est venue prendre le relais en faisant éclater ces formes verbales, qui étaient toujours marquées par la métrique ou le souvenir de la métrique arabe. En somme, ces performances sont des réponses authentiques à des situations vécues; elles savent trouver les mots et les images pour parler du monde. Bibliogr., note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 Selemogo, Mpho

HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis trials: socio-economic and ethical perspectives for sub-Saharan Africa / Mpho Selemogo - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 243-247.

HIV-prevention work needs stepping up and new and acceptable avenues to achieve this are needed. One potential modality currently being explored is HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), which is the scientifically plausible idea that a daily dose of an antiretroviral drug taken by an HIV-negative person who may otherwise be at risk of acquiring HIV could potentially reduce his or her chances of contracting the virus. The advent of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) as an HIV-prevention strategy has received optimistic support among HIV researchers. However, discourse on PrEP trials has tended to be dominated by the disputes arising between some activist groups and researchers about the research methodologies. Instead, this paper discusses other issues oftentimes neglected in discussions relating to PrEP trials. Specifically, it focuses on the possible ethical implications and the potential impact of sub-Saharan Africa's socioeconomic conditions on the promised benefits of PrEP trials for the region and the continent. It argues that the concept of PrEP as an affordable and practical HIV-prevention intervention presents challenges and questions that urgently need addressing as we await results from several ongoing trials. If research is undertaken with no plans on how the results of specific trials can render actual HIV-prevention benefits - especially for the world's poor - then such endeavours risk being merely information-acquiring ventures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

110 Seteolu, Dele

Elections and the politics of participatory democracy in Africa / Dele Seteolu - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 94-104.

Elections are a critical aspect in participatory politics and assist to deepen the democratic space. The political culture in Africa is hinged on clientelism and prebendal politics, which influences the nature and outcome of electoral contests. Following a theoretical exposé, this article critically examines the electoral processes in Uganda, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. It identifies the monetization of politics, one-party hegemony and a lopsided representative system as inhibiting factors to expanding the democratic space. Furthermore, the article identifies the pervasive nature of the economic crisis in the region as a serious threat to participatory democracy. It argues that the region should deal with its economic underdevelopment and correlating poverty to reduce the repressive nature of the State, engender popular economic empowerment and ownership of the public space. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

111 Warnier, Jean-Pierre

Invention des traditions et esprit d'entreprise: une perspective critique / Jean-Pierre Warnier - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 226, p. 243-268.

Le présent article considère les traditions, un aspect particulier de la culture qui n'est pas forcément en opposition avec ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler la modernité, définies comme pratiques issues du passé se prolongeant dans le présent. Il considère aussi le phénomène de l'"invention de la tradition", illustré par le "retour des rois" en Afrique et l'invention des monarchies africaines, en particulier à la fin du XXe et au début du XXIe siècles. L'auteur s'interroge encore sur la plasticité du rôle de la culture ou des cultures en évoquant l'exemple de la relation entre tradition et entreprise dans une entreprise de Côte d'Ivoire, et celui des relations de parenté en rapport avec le recrutement du personnel et avec la formation du capital en Afrique. Il rapporte aussi à l'existence de traditions progressivement reformulées dans des contextes historiques changeants les liens entre activités "licites" et "illicites" en République démocratique du Congo et dans la région du lac Tchad. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p.18) et en français (p.12). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

112 États-nations

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Burkina Faso / Seydou Oumar Kane (éd.) ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Santé. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 228 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) (Les États-nations face à l' intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest ; 6) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8111-0073-5

L'intégration régionale est un enjeu majeur pour le développement de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Cependant, le processus d'intégration, depuis le création de la CEDEAO en 1975, a connu des obstacles. Il s'agit de concilier les priorités sur le plan national avec les exigences et les objectifs des programmes d'intégration régionale. Le présent ouvrage examine le cas du Burkina Faso (ex Haute-Volta), pays enclavé. Le séminaire national du Burkina Faso sur l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest s'est tenu à Ouagadougou les 21 et 22 novembre 2005. Les contributions sont suivies de commentaires. Titres: Le commerce transfrontalier du bétail de la Haute-Volta de 1950 à 1960 (Seydou Oumar Kane) - L'intégration nationale: préalable et vectrice de l'intégration régionale ou interrogation superfétatoire? (Ram Christophe Sawadogo) - La communauté burkinabè dans l'Ouest forestier ivoirien : crise économique, relations intercommunautaires et questions d'appartenance (Mahamadou Zongo) - L'expérience du TOCSIN dans le processus de l'intégration régionale (Albert Ouédraogo) - Les obstacles politiques et socio-épistémologiques à l'intégration régionale (Justin Koutaba) - L'intégration informelle des périphéries nationales (Honoré Poyouor Somé) - La problématique de la juridictionnalisation des processus d'intégration (Luc Marius Ibriga) - L'effectivité de la dynamique intégrative dans les espaces CEDEAO/UEMOA (Abdoulaye Senghor) - La promotion de l'écrit et du livre en mandingue-peul et l'intégration régionale (Mohamadou Diallo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

113 Aning, Kwesi

From 'voluntary' to a 'binding' process: towards the securitisation of small arms / Kwesi Aning - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 169-181 : tab.

This article analyses the issue of small arms and light weapons (SALW) proliferation in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), notably in Ghana. Specifically, it assesses the extent to which both Ghana and ECOWAS have 'securitized' this particular issue through an initial 'voluntary' instrument in 1998, which was extended in 2001, until the signing in June 2006 of a legally and politically binding ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Other Related Materials. The article begins by setting out the scope and history of the SALW problem in West Africa. It analyses and traces the discourses and processes of transforming the availability of SALW into a 'security problem' by providing some of the official language used to discuss this issue. The article then focuses on Ghana in order to illustrate some of the challenges and dilemmas in dealing with this threat, especially given the extent of indigenous manufacture. Such recognition of the dangers of SALW proliferation has resulted in a raft of legislation criminalizing both the manufacture and possession of small arms but with minimal impact. The article explains the resilience of SALW manufacture and trafficking through a social capital approach. In the concluding section, it explores the differing perceptions of SALW and security and points to the apparent schism between State and community perceptions of the level of threat posed by SALW. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

114 Archaeology

Archaeology of Atlantic Africa and the African diaspora / ed. by Akinwumi Ogundiran and Toyin Falola. - Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, cop. 2007. - XVII, 509 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Blacks in the diaspora) - Bibliogr.: p. 427-491. - Met index. ISBN 978-0-253-34919-4

This collective volume is devoted to the archaeology of Atlantic Africa and the African experience in the Americas during the era of the Atlantic slave trade, from about 1500 to the 1800s. Following the Introduction by Akinwumi Ogundiran and Toyin Falola, the second section (Atlantic Africa) contains contributions on daily life in the Gold Coast, Ghana (AD 1400-1900); material life in a Yoruba-Edo hinterland, Nigeria (c. 1600-1750); the political order in Dahomey (now Benin); enslavement in Senegal; the society of northern Yorubaland during the era of the Atlantic slave trade; the collapse of coastal city-States of East Africa; Ghana's 'slave castles' and tourism. The third section (African diaspora) includes contributions on BaKongo identity in the Americas; the domestic sphere of enslaved Africans in Tennessee; social relations of black and white New England; African metallurgy in the Caribbean; local pottery in 18th-century Jamaica; the African Seminole communities of Florida; the Maroons in the Caribbean; the African

diaspora in Brazil; the African population in Buenos Aires; maritime archaeology and the African diaspora; the African Baptist Meeting House on Nantucket; practicing African American archaeology in the Atlantic world. [ASC Leiden abstract]

115 Bedia, Jean-Fernand

Djeliya ou "gens de la parole": du mythe au roman / Jean-Fernand Bedia - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 101-114.

Selon l'auteur, le 'djéliya', entendu comme l'art de la parole du griot dans la représentation culturelle mandingue en Afrique de l'Ouest, informe la stratégie narrative de la fiction romanesque dans l'écriture africaine. C'est pour cette raison que le roman a pour vocation d'être en intelligence avec les réalités sociologiques et politiques du continent dans la production culturelle africaine. Le rôle du griot, issu de la mythologie mandingue, avec l'immunité dont il jouit, est envisagé ici à travers l'œuvre de Djibril Tamsir Niane, Ahmadou Kourouma, Massa Makan Diabaté. L'article dépeint, avec les changements du contexte politique, l'évolution de la fonction (et parfois la déchéance ou la disparition) des "gens de la parole" par rapport au pouvoir (et au contre-pouvoir) et à l'opinion publique dans le roman postcolonial africain de langue française. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

116 Fancello, Sandra

Sorcellerie et délivrance dans les pentecôtismes africains / Sandra Fancello - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 161-183 : foto.

Le discours sur la sorcellerie s'impose comme une réalité quotidienne de la vie sociale et des rapports humains, y compris dans le milieu urbain des sociétés africaines contemporaines. Si le champ de l'imaginaire sorcellaire s'amplifie en milieu urbain, la famille et les proches demeurent traditionnellement considérés comme la source principale du pouvoir sorcier. La perception de la sorcellerie comme composante de la modernité urbaine africaine accompagne l'explosion des pentecôtismes indigènes. La contribution active du pentecôtisme au phénomène de la sorcellerie, par la diabolisation des esprits païens, ancêtres et génies protecteurs, entretient un vaste marché de la guérison, manne des guérisseurs traditionnels ainsi que des églises indépendantes, prophétiques et pentecôtistes. La délivrance se présente alors comme une libération de la souffrance et du mal qui passe par l'exorcisme, l'éradication. L'article s'appuie d'abord sur une série d'enquêtes menées au sein de la Church of Pentecost quasi simultanément dans trois pays: le Burkina Faso, la Côte d'Ivoire et le Ghana depuis 2001. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

117 Haacke, Jürgen

Conclusions: security culture and transnational challenges - ECOWAS in comparative perspective / Jürgen Haacke and Paul D. Williams - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 213-222.

Drawing upon the various contributions to this special issue on how the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has defined certain transnational issues as security threats and how it has addressed them, this concluding article reflects upon the ways in which a shared security culture has influenced how ECOWAS has responded to transnational challenges, such as the proliferation of small and light weapons. Although ECOWAS has over the years established important mechanisms to deal with questions affecting regional security, member-States have to date not only failed to ratify key conventions, but also proved disinclined to close the wide gap between rhetoric and practical implementation even at the national level. The article contextualizes the ECOWAS approach by providing a brief comparative analysis of how other regional arrangements in Africa (SADC, AU) and Asia (ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) have addressed transnational challenges. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

118 Ibhawoh, Bonny

Selling the war abroad : West African initiatives and the making of British war propaganda 1939-1945 / Bonny Ibhawoh - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 35-56.

Studies in British war propaganda during the Second World War have focussed mainly on the efforts made at 'selling the war at home.' In many of these studies war propaganda in the colonies is seen simply as an extension of the discourses produced in the metropolises of Europe. Imperial propaganda was essentially the dissemination of information from the metropole to the colonies. This paper argues that West Africans were not just receivers and replicators of colonial war propaganda. The colonies were also sites for the production of imperial war propaganda and Africans were central to the colonial propaganda machinery. Imperial propaganda had to be modified to meet the needs of the colonies and Africans played important roles in this process. The role of Africans in the making of colonial war propaganda is particularly evident in the impact of war propaganda on the politics of decolonization in British West Africa. Although war propaganda provided an opportunity for Britain to rally the support of her West African subjects against what was presented as a dreaded common enemy, it also provided new opportunities for emergent West African elites to articulate nationalist demands on a

world stage drawing on the same discourses of self-determination that underscored British war propaganda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

119 Jaye, Thomas

The security culture of the ECOWAS: origins, development and the challenge of child trafficking / Thomas Jaye - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 151-168.

This article explores the relationship between the security culture of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and how it has responded to transnational challenges in West Africa. To do so, it provides an overview of how the ideas, norms and principles that constitute the embryonic security culture of ECOWAS have evolved historically. Against this backdrop the article focuses on how the regional organization has dealt with a specific contemporary security challenge: child trafficking. The concluding part of the article seeks to explain ECOWAS's collective action on child trafficking with reference to the region's different threat perceptions and security priorities. This article argues that although the decisions and policies of ECOWAS on child trafficking are influenced by certain shared ideas, norms and principles, a breakdown of collective political will and continuing differences on the key security referents and appropriate approaches to the security of individuals have led ECOWAS member-States to fail in effectively addressing this particular transnational security challenge. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

120 Mandel, Jean-Jacques

Les rétrécisseurs de sexe : chronique d'une rumeur sorcière / Jean-Jacques Mandel - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 185-208.

Dans la rue, sur un marché, un inconnu, un "sorcier", vous touche et immédiatement votre sexe disparaît. Il y a juste dix ans cette rumeur terrible traversa l'Afrique de l'Ouest à la vitesse d'un cyclone et fit les mêmes ravages: près de trois cents morts, plus de trois mille blessés, victimes expiatoires de la vindicte populaire. La peur des "réducteurs de sexe" plongea tour à tour les États traversés dans un chaos indescriptible. Et, dans un décor de crise économique mâtinée de séquelles de guerre régionale, la peur de l'Autre trouva sa vraisemblance et sa justification dans la montée du nationalisme sur fond d'accroissement des inégalités sociales. Question: comment une rumeur locale peut-elle devenir l'expression sanglante d'une angoisse globale? Retour en 1997 à Bamako, Mali. Analyse d'un fait divers avec policiers et magistrats, témoins et victimes,

médecins et psychiatres. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

121 Microfinance

La microfinance en Afrique de l'Ouest : histoires et innovations / sous la dir. de Alpha Ouédraogo et Dominique Gentil. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2008. - 307 p., [8] p. foto's. : graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6999-8

Dès le début des années 1970 et bien avant la vague médiatique de la Grameen Bank, du professeur Yunus et de la microfinance, s'étaient mises en place au Burkina Faso et au Togo des coopératives d'épargne et de crédit. Contrairement aux idées reçues de l'époque, elles montraient qu'il était possible de collecter l'épargne en milieu rural, d'octroyer du crédit qui se remboursait, et de faire gérer ces nouvelles structures par les membres eux-mêmes. Depuis, ces coopératives en Afrique de l'Ouest ont grandi, gagné le milieu urbain, diversifié leur sociétariat et leurs produits financiers, se sont professionnalisées et informatisées. D'autres pays, comme le Bénin, le Mali ou le Sénégal, ont rejoint cette dynamique, active dans l'espace UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine). Six réseaux nationaux se sont récemment réunis, en juin 2007, en une "Confédération d'institutions financières" (Cif). Ils regroupent actuellement plus de 1,8 millions de membres et sont, pour la plupart, des leaders dans leur pays pour la collecte de l'épargne et l'octroi de crédit. Cet ouvrage collectif, issu d'une rédaction collective par les responsables, cadres et élus des six réseaux du Cif, présente leur histoire, le récit de leur expansion, leurs mutations, leur construction institutionnelle, la conquête de leur autonomie financière. Les différents réseaux veulent conserver leur spécificité et réaliser un équilibre entre leur vocation sociale et la nécessaire réussite économique; maintenir une gouvernance originale et la tension féconde entre les élus bénévoles et les cadres de plus en plus professionnels; continuer à s'intéresser aux membres féminins et aux petites opérations financières, souvent peu rentables; assurer une péréquation entre caisses rurales et caisses urbaines et contribuer ainsi au financement de l'agriculture et du milieu rural. Les réseaux contribuent sans nul doute à la lutte contre la pauvreté mais leur objectif principal est l'inclusion financière, c'est à dire l'accès d'une large majorité de la population à des services financiers de qualité. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

122 Ouattara, Wautabouna

Productivités et externalités des dépenses publiques en zone UEMOA / Wautabouna Ouattara - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 481-500 : fig., graf., tab.

L'objet de la présente étude est d'estimer les rôles respectifs des différentes composantes 'productive' et non productive' des dépenses du secteur public dans l'économie des pays de l'UEMOA. Une analyse économétrique vise à capter les effets de productivité marginale factorielle relative et/ou d'externalités sur le taux de croissance économique en longue période. L'analyse montre que les dépenses en capital public ont un effet positif de productivité factorielle relative alors que les dépenses publiques de consommation ne laissent apparaître aucun effet sur la croissance. L'étude apporte une confirmation de la contribution productive des infrastructures publiques à la croissance du PIB dans l'espace UEMOA. App., bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

123 Pauvreté

Pauvreté des ménages et accès aux soins de santé en Afrique de l'Ouest : Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali et Togo / Bernard Kouassi (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 285 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Économie et développement) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6969-1

Cet ouvrage collectif, impulsé par la Fondation Sécurité alimentaire durable en Afrique de l'Ouest centrale (SADAOC, comprenant Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali et Togo), pose que les réformes macroéconomiques menées par les États en Afrique dans le cadre des différents programmes d'ajustement structurel ne favorisent pas, malgré leurs résultats positifs sur la croissance, une meilleure redistribution des richesses. Ces réformes déresponsabilisent l'État sur ses missions essentielles comme la nécessité d'assurer de meilleurs services publics aux populations. La diminution des dépenses publiques rejait sur la population, et notamment sur les couches défavorisées, qui consacrent d'abord leurs maigres revenus à la satisfaction des besoins de base, notamment alimentaires. Ainsi les montants alloués à la satisfaction des autres besoins des ménages sont plus faibles. La part réservée à la santé reste en particulier insignifiante. Titres des contributions, en anglais et en français: Health in Central West Africa countries: commodities and disparities (M. Nubé, G.B. Overbosch) - Pauvreté et accessibilité des ménages urbains aux biens et services publics à Ouagadougou et Bobo-Dioulasso (Souleymane Sikirou) - Situation of health and nutrition in Ghana

(N.N.N. Nsowah-Nuamah, K. Asenso-Okyere, F. Asante, Kojo Appiah-Kubi) - Analyse de la demande de soins de santé en milieu rural ivoirien (Kouaméla Kacou, Kouadio Tano, Kouakou N'Goran) - Curative health care utilization in Ghana: a multinomial analysis of equitable access opportunities (G.J.M. van den Boom, N.N.N. Nsowah-Nuamah, G.B. Overbosch) - Determinants of antenatal care use in Ghana (G.B. Overbosch, G.J.M. van den Boom, N.N.N. Nsowah-Nuamah, L. Damyang) - Déterminants de l'état de santé au Togo (Egnonto M. Koffi-Tessio, Yao H. Tossou, Kpotogbé A. Homevor, Yélé M. Batana, Akoété E. Agbodji, Komi Kouma). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

124 Priso-Essawe, Samuel

L'inamovibilité de l'exécutif dans les communautés économiques d'Afrique francophone: de la maîtrise politique au respect du droit : "Quand, aux chefs d'État, la logique institutionnelle communautaire se dévoile..." / par Samuel Priso-Essawe - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 864, p. 317-339.

Dans les organisations d'intégration économique créées au milieu des années 1990 en Afrique centrale et en Afrique de l'Ouest, l'exercice du pouvoir de décision est réparti notamment entre des organes de direction - la Conférence des chefs d'État et le Conseil des ministres -, et des organes d'exécution, le secrétariat exécutif de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire d'Afrique centrale) et la Commission de l'UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine). L'indépendance des organes exécutifs à l'égard des organes de direction, composés de représentants des États, est assurée au moyen de l'inamovibilité conférée au secrétariat exécutif de la CEMAC et aux commissaires de l'UEMOA. La garantie en est confiée à des juridictions communautaires. Mais la pratique montre que, dans la conduite des Communautés, les chefs d'État tendent à ne pas respecter les dispositions conventionnelles et à vouloir contrôler les organes exécutifs par tous les moyens, volonté qui est désormais contestée sur le terrain juridique. Même si le rapport de force qui se manifeste est politique, il doit se dérouler dans le respect des traités communautaires, ce qui n'est pas toujours le cas. L'inamovibilité reconnue aux organes exécutifs des deux communautés, renforcée par sa protection juridique, remet en cause l'hégémonie absolue des chefs d'État. Elle les oblige à passer d'une vision exclusivement politique des organisations internationales à une logique juridique qu'instaurent les traités de Ndjaména et de Dakar, qui protègent le secrétaire exécutif et la commission. Car si la nomination de l'exécutif est politiquement et collectivement maîtrisée par les États (première partie), la fin du mandat échappe à leur discrétion (seconde partie). En fin de compte, le juge communautaire est un maillon ultime de la protection juridique de la cessation de

fonction par les traités: c'est à lui qu'est confié le contrôle de la cessation des fonctions, voire la décision d'y mettre fin. L'étude s'appuie sur la jurisprudence, et en particulier sur l'"affaire Yai", pour illustrer des cas d'abus de pouvoir de la conférence des chefs d'État vis à vis de la Cour de justice de l'UEMOA. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

125 Taylor, Ian

Political culture, State elites and regional security in West Africa / Ian Taylor and Paul D. Williams - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 137-149 : tab.

This article analyses the dominant patterns of political culture among West Africa's State elites in an attempt to understand what standards, beliefs and principles they cherish. The authors suggest that although there are significant differences across the region's States, the dominant political culture can be characterized as neopatrimonial, that is, systems based on personalized structures of authority where patron-client relationships operate behind a facade of ostensibly rational State bureaucracy. In order to explore these issues the article proceeds in four parts. After providing a definition of political culture and why it is an important topic of analysis, the authors examine the central characteristics of the political culture held by State elites in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region. The next section briefly discusses some of the malign effects that this culture has had upon governance and political economy issues in the regional giant, Nigeria. The final section explores whether the region's elites are living up to their own claims that they are embarking upon a serious attempt to engage in State reconstruction or are instead simply searching for alternative ways to sell their more traditional concern with regime protection. The authors conclude that, without a fundamental recasting of the political culture guiding the region's elites, a security culture that prioritizes democracy and human security is unlikely to emerge within ECOWAS. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

126 Transformation

Transformation et consommation des denrées alimentaires en Afrique de l'Ouest centrale : Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana / Bernard Kouassi, Alfred Traoré, Gnardorman Sirpé (éds). - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 180 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Économie et développement) (Serie SADAOC)
ISBN 978-2-8458-6971-4

En Afrique de l'Ouest, la demande en produits alimentaires et en denrées transformées est devenue exponentielle, avec une forte dépendance du marché international. Les

populations elles-mêmes cherchent à s'adapter en mettant davantage l'accent sur des innovations. Celles-ci concernent à la fois les nouvelles cultures pratiquées, la conception de nouveaux aliments, l'évolution des anciens mets traditionnels, et aussi la façon de présenter ces nouveaux mets aux consommateurs urbains. Le faible pouvoir d'achat des populations urbaines entraîne le développement extraordinaire des aliments de rue, avec les risques de préparation et de conservation qu'ils comportent. Le présent ouvrage, en français et en anglais, rassemble les études suivantes: Household food availability and food consumption behaviour in the southern sector districts of Ghana (W.A. Plahar, W. Quaye, P.M. Larveh, C.A. Nti) - Aliments de rue au Burkina Faso: production, aspects socioéconomiques, importance, qualité et toxi-infections en rapport avec la santé des populations (Nicolas Barro et Alfred Traoré) - Production de farine stabilisée de banane plantain pour la confection de mets traditionnels (Souleymane Coulibali, Kouakou N'Goran) - Impact du stockage prolongé du manioc sur la qualité de l'attiéké (Catherine Djedji, Augustin Yao Koffi, Jonas Aboule). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

127 Williams, Paul D.

Security culture, transnational challenges and the Economic Community of West African States / Paul D. Williams and Jürgen Haacke - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 119-136 : krt.

Introduction to a special issue which explores how one particular regional organization, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), has defined certain transnational issues as security threats and how it has addressed them. In this introductory article, the authors begin by providing an overview and analysis of some of the most important transnational security challenges facing West Africa. Specifically, they discuss some of the problems raised by cross-border insurgencies, health challenges, organized criminal activities, terrorism and environmental degradation. They then examine the different levels - global, continental, regional, State, sub-State - at which actors have responded to these challenges. The next section sets out an approach to thinking about the concept of security culture and asks whether it might be relevant to understanding how and why ECOWAS has focused on responding to certain transnational security challenges and not to others. The final section provides an overview of the other articles in the issue. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

128 Yougbare, Robert

La nature juridique de l'acte additionnel dans le système juridique de l'UEMOA, à la lumière de l'affaire "Yai" / par Robert Yougbare - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 864, p. 340-362.

L'Acte additionnel est une invention du système juridique communautaire de l'UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) et d'autres institutions sous-régionales africaines l'ont adopté comme instrument de législation entre les mains de l'organe décisionnel de ces organisations. Mais sa nature demeure indéfinie, notamment pour ce qui concerne ses rapports avec les autres actes des droits communautaires respectifs et pour ce qui est de sa justiciabilité devant les instances juridictionnelles de ces organisations. L'affaire Yaï - du nom d'un commissaire démis - a mis en cause une série d'Actes additionnels pris par la Conférence des chefs d'État et de gouvernement de l'Union, qui a manifestement ignoré les dispositions du traité de l'UEMOA. Au-delà des multiples rebondissements qu'elle a connus, cette affaire est d'un intérêt majeur pour la doctrine juridique communautaire de l'UEMOA ainsi que des autres organisations d'intégration régionales africaines qui se sont approprié l'Acte additionnel comme instrument légiférant, en s'inscrivant au cœur de la problématique de la nature juridique de l'Acte additionnel. En prenant le parti de violer les textes fondamentaux de l'organisation, par un recours manifestement abusif à l'Acte additionnel, les instances décisionnelles de l'UEMOA ont relancé le débat sur la nature véritable de ce type d'acte du droit de la Communauté de droit régional en émergence. Cette affaire a mis en jeu la crédibilité de certains organes de l'UEMOA, du fait de leur incapacité à faire prévaloir le droit de l'organisation: la Conférence des chefs d'État et de gouvernement, à l'origine de l'acte qui n'a pas respecté la lettre du Traité, mais aussi la Cour de justice de l'UEMOA, qui a fait preuve d'inconstance dans son rôle de gardien de la légalité du système communautaire. À la lumière de l'affaire Yaï, la présente étude examine les questions juridiques que cet imbroglio institutionnel a soulevées. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BENIN

129 Hahonou, Éric Komlavi

Cultures politiques, esclavage et décentralisation : la revanche politique des descendants d'esclaves au Bénin et au Niger / Éric Komlavi Hahonou - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 169-186.

Le présent article étudie la façon dont des groupes de descendants d'esclaves du Niger et du Bénin ont diversement saisi les opportunités ouvertes par la décentralisation pour accéder à la représentation politique au niveau communal et participer à la gestion de la chose publique. Les associations ont joué un rôle crucial dans l'émergence d'une conscience collective, servant de tremplin politique à des leaders d'origine servile vers des responsabilités politiques municipales et parlementaires. Il apparaît que la pratique

politique de ces nouveaux élus, loin d'être réformatrice, tend à reproduire les modes locaux de gouvernance prévalant avant la décentralisation. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

130 Henry, Christine

Le sorcier, le visionnaire et la guerre des Églises au Sud-Bénin / Christine Henry - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 101-130 : foto.

Cet article s'interroge sur le rôle joué par les nouvelles Églises au Sud-Bénin dans l'inflation contemporaine du recours à la sorcellerie pour expliquer les événements. Dans la première partie de l'article, est esquissée une histoire de la manière dont les conceptions magico-religieuses de cette région ont été traitées par les missionnaires français. Dans la deuxième partie, sont décrits les différents traitements qu'une Église particulière, celle du Christianisme Céleste, met en œuvre pour prévenir la sorcellerie, lutter contre les sorciers ou guérir leur victimes. Les moyens thérapeutiques qu'emploie cette Église sont critiqués par les responsables des Églises évangéliques et pentecôtistes qui accusent les chrétiens célestes de "syncrétisme". Ce conflit entre les Églises évangéliques/pentecôtistes et les Églises indépendantes africaines n'est pas propre au Bénin, mais caractérise toutes les régions christianisées d'Afrique. La troisième partie de cet article discute la manière dont certains auteurs tentent de rendre compte de cette querelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

BURKINA FASO

131 États-nations

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Burkina Faso / Seydou Oumar Kane (éd.) ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Santé. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 228 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) (Les États-nations face à l' intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest ; 6) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8111-0073-5

L'intégration régionale est un enjeu majeur pour le développement de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Cependant, le processus d'intégration, depuis la création de la CEDEAO en 1975, a connu des obstacles. Il s'agit de concilier les priorités sur le plan national avec les exigences et les objectifs des programmes d'intégration régionale. Le présent ouvrage examine le cas du Burkina Faso (ex Haute-Volta), pays enclavé. Le séminaire

national du Burkina Faso sur l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest s'est tenu à Ouagadougou les 21 et 22 novembre 2005. Les contributions sont suivies de commentaires. Titres: Le commerce transfrontalier du bétail de la Haute-Volta de 1950 à 1960 (Seydou Oumar Kane) - L'intégration nationale: préalable et vectrice de l'intégration régionale ou interrogation superfétatoire? (Ram Christophe Sawadogo) - La communauté burkinabè dans l'Ouest forestier ivoirien : crise économique, relations intercommunautaires et questions d'appartenance (Mahamadou Zongo) - L'expérience du TOCSIN dans le processus de l'intégration régionale (Albert Ouedraogo) - Les obstacles politiques et socio-épistémologiques à l'intégration régionale (Justin Koutaba) - L'intégration informelle des périphéries nationales (Honoré Poyouor Somé) - La problématique de la juridictionnalisation des processus d'intégration (Luc Marius Ibriga) - L'effectivité de la dynamique intégrative dans les espaces CEDEAO/UEMOA (Abdoulaye Senghor) - La promotion de l'écrit et du livre en mandingue-peul et l'intégration régionale (Mohamadou Diallo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

132 Luning, Sabine

Liberalisation of the gold mining sector in Burkina Faso / Sabine Luning - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 387-401 : krt.

Since the liberalization of the gold mining sector in the 1990s, the State of Burkina Faso has the task of allotting exploration and exploitation permits to private companies. International junior companies are exploring vast concessions in Burkina, and publish promising prospects on the internet. Scrutinizing the presence of (inter)national companies both on the web and on the ground, this article shows how a set of concessions constitutes a 'field', defined as a system of social positions structured in terms of power relations. Concessions bring together a wide range of professionals in mining: potential investors, international companies, Burkinabe entrepreneurs and artisanal miners. The article describes how legal distinctions affect the power structure of working arrangements on one particular group of exploration permits in the central part of Burkina, currently held by the Canadian company High River Gold: the Bissa permit Group. It examines what happens on the ground when companies are allotted formal titles, whereas artisanal miners can at best aspire to obtain marginal places for their informal practices. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

133 Ouedraogo, Albert

Les Yarse ou le refus de la mossification / Albert Ouedraogo - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 1-25 : tab.

En se fondant sur des textes oraux, chansons et devises, cet article traite des rapports entre les Yarse et les Moose ou Mossi au Burkina Faso, et des apports sociaux et culturels des Yarse dans l'aire moose. Si les Yarse par leur histoire font partie de l'ensemble mossi, leur identité se construit dans l'altérité et le refus de l'assimilation par rapport à la culture dominante. Ce ne sont ni des conquérants, ni des conquis. Des moyens tels que les alliances à plaisanterie permettent de désamorcer les possibles conflits qui pourraient naître des pratiques et des références culturelles des Yarse s'opposant à certaines valeurs moose. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CAPE VERDE

134 Brooks, George E.

Samuel Hodges, Jr., and the symbiosis of slave and "legitimate" trades, 1810s-1820s / by George E. Brooks - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 101-116 : krt.

During the last decades of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th century, western African commerce was transformed by three developments. First, the governments of Portugal, France, and Britain annexed commercial entrepôts where for centuries Europeans and Eurafricans had traded with the permission of African landlords. A second development was the deployment of European and American warships to suppress the slave trade, and a third the growth of "legitimate" trade in palm oil, timber, cow hides, beeswax, peanuts, and other agricultural and sylvan products that progressively linked the inhabitants of western Africa with the world economy. Samuel Hodges, Jr., was one of many New Englanders who engaged in legitimate commerce with western Africa during the 1810s and 1820s. He was the first American to establish a successful commercial business in the Cape Verde Islands. This article analyses Hodges's trade activities in Cape Verde from his arrival in 1818 until his death in 1827. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

THE GAMBIA

135 Saine, Abdoulaye

The Gambia's 2006 presidential election: change or continuity? / Abdoulaye Saine - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 59-83 : tab.

On Friday, September 22, 2006, Gambians voted in the third presidential election since soldier-turned-civilian-president Yahya Jammeh came to power in a bloodless 1994 coup

d'état. President Jammeh's ruling party, the Alliance for Patriotic Re-orientation and Construction (APRC), defeated two separate, though ideologically and programmatically similar, political/party alliances. This article analyses the 2006 presidential election and assesses the extent to which it represents change toward political liberalization or continuity in the APRC's engineering of the election process and its outcome. It demonstrates that the 2006 presidential election has not appreciably moved The Gambia any closer to a more democratic political culture. The election resulted instead in the consolidation of authoritarian rule under Jammeh. Clearly, disunity within the opposition eroded both its popularity and credibility and irreversibly changed the dynamics of the election in Jammeh's favour. Jammeh is in a position to use his "mandate" and "victory" to widen political participation, undertake genuine reconciliation, root out corruption, investigate mounting deaths, protect press freedoms, and put the economy on a course to mend itself. But this seems unlikely, given his proclivity for press repression and a lack of commitment to bettering the lives of ordinary Gambians. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

136 Abukari, Ziblim

Dimensions of youth unemployment in Ghana : a public policy perspective / Ziblim Abukari - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 83-105.

The unprecedented levels of youth unemployment in sub-Saharan Africa in general, and Ghana in particular, have been attributed to such factors as underdevelopment of the economies, low literacy rates, a small and underresourced private sector, rural-urban migration and low-quality education that equips young people with poor skills. There is also a mismatch between the educational products and the skills demanded by the labour market. The need to address youth unemployment in Ghana cannot be overemphasized essentially due to its devastating consequences: crime, violence, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and civil strife. In the case of Ghana in particular, the lack of a consistent and comprehensive national youth policy has culminated in the growing incidences of youth unemployment. The challenges identified above can be eliminated or at least minimized by enacting comprehensive national youth policies. Such policies would encompass educational reform and training, the acquisition of vocational and technical skills, enterprise development, rural development, the promotion of female education and employment, internship programmes, and the combating of HIV/AIDS. This paper considers the dimensions of youth unemployment in Ghana and suggests possible policy interventions. It calls for strong political will and commitment on the part

of the Ghanaian government, to address the challenges associated with youth unemployment in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

137 Addo, Prosper Nii Nortey

Ghana's foreign policy and transnational security challenges in West Africa / Prosper Nii Nortey Addo - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 197-211.

This article focuses on Ghana's security culture as reflected in its foreign policy, and how it has influenced the way the country addresses transnational security challenges in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) subregion. In this sense, the article explores some of the linkages between national and subregional security cultures in West Africa and how effectively they have complemented each other in providing a holistic response to the transnational security challenges facing Ghana. The article argues that despite the existence of different subregional conventions and protocols made possible by an emerging subregional security culture, Ghana's strategies for addressing transnational security threats have not gone much beyond the rhetoric of addressing the problems. In reality, transnational criminal activities have not only intensified but have become more challenging. Several factors contribute to this including corrupt leadership and institutional practices, security lapses and lack of interagency coordination, and inadequate resources for addressing the problem. The article calls for adequately equipping the law enforcement agencies and the implementation of relevant laws to facilitate effective responses to transnational security challenges for Ghana and other countries in West Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

138 Adjei, Godwin K.

Reducing the male monopoly of State drumming in Ghana : the Axim experience / Godwin K. Adjei - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 2, p. 71-79.

This paper, which is based on empirical research - participant observation and interviews - conducted between 2001 and 2007 in Axim (Western Region of Ghana), looks at the changing role of women in the area of court music. Following exposés on the evolution of chieftaincy and the nomination and election of a new chief, the paper shows that women do not drum as a rule because drumming is strenuous for women, and, second, because in the past it was believed that a woman in her menstrual period might defile the drums. Next, the paper looks at taboos about menstruation in general. Then, the

paper examines the role of women in State drumming in Axim. In the wake of social change, and particularly the resurgence of gender issues, women have started making incursions into the area of State drumming. Finally, the paper pays attention to the current challenges facing drumming, including opposition by Christian churches. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

139 Aning, Kwesi

From 'voluntary' to a 'binding' process: towards the securitisation of small arms / Kwesi Aning - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 169-181 : tab.

This article analyses the issue of small arms and light weapons (SALW) proliferation in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), notably in Ghana. Specifically, it assesses the extent to which both Ghana and ECOWAS have 'securitized' this particular issue through an initial 'voluntary' instrument in 1998, which was extended in 2001, until the signing in June 2006 of a legally and politically binding ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Other Related Materials. The article begins by setting out the scope and history of the SALW problem in West Africa. It analyses and traces the discourses and processes of transforming the availability of SALW into a 'security problem' by providing some of the official language used to discuss this issue. The article then focuses on Ghana in order to illustrate some the challenges and dilemmas in dealing with this threat, especially given the extent of indigenous manufacture. Such recognition of the dangers of SALW proliferation has resulted in a raft of legislation criminalizing both the manufacture and possession of small arms but with minimal impact. The article explains the resilience of SALW manufacture and trafficking through a social capital approach. In the concluding section, it explores the differing perceptions of SALW and security and points to the apparent schism between State and community perceptions of the level of threat posed by SALW. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

140 Brydon, Lynne

Constructing Avatime: questions of history and identity in a West African polity, c. 1690s to the twentieth century / by Lynne Brydon - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 23-42 : krt.

Small-scale societies, like Avatime in the centre of Ewe-Dome in eastern Ghana, established, maintained and developed themselves in a range of ways, in spaces between large, centralized states, in West Africa in the precolonial era. This essay

demonstrates the inclusivity and initiative (in terms of both economic entrepreneurship and bricolage) of this small group before its effective destruction by Asante in about 1870, and looks at the ways in which Avatime was reconstructed in the last third of the nineteenth century. In addition, issues of ethnicity and identity are broadly addressed, comparing Avatime's inclusivity with tropes of difference discussed in recent studies of small-scale societies in this journal. Whereas the earlier essays used relationships with slaving as a lens to focus their discussions, in this article slaving is somewhat tangential, and does not provide a differentiating lens. Similarly, the author suggests that moves towards centralization in terms of borrowing and adapting chiefship structures were a kind of 'optional extra' to this particular society and more detailed examination of centralization is not crucial to the argument. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

141 Codjoe, Samuel N.A.

An analysis of the population-food crop nexus in Ghana / Samuel N.A. Codjoe - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 157-182 : graf., tab.

The objective of this study is to determine the influence of population growth on food crop production in Ghana, with a view to making short-term projections on food self-sufficiency in the regions for 2010. The study assesses the trend and pattern of population growth in the country from 1960 to 2000, as well as projections for 2010, in ten administrative regions of Ghana, using population census data. In addition, it assesses crop production from 1960 to 2002, using data from the Ghanaian Ministry of Food and Agriculture and FAO. Predictions of the amount of food that would be required as a result of population growth have been computed for 2010, for certain crops in the Upper East and Upper West regions and at the national level, based on simple regression models and projected populations. Predictions show that maize, sorghum and millet production in Upper East, and sorghum production in Upper West, would have to increase by an annual rate of 6.3 percent, 0.9 percent, 6 percent and 10.5 percent respectively, in order to meet the needs of the projected population in 2010. At the national level, cocoyam and plantain production would have to increase by 1.9 and 12.7 percent per annum respectively. However, in 2000 groundnut production in the Upper East region exceeded what the population needed. Thus, assuming groundnut production decreased by an annual rate of 4.4, it could still be sufficient to sustain the population of the region until 2010. Recommendations conclude the paper. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

142 Contesting

Contesting land and custom in Ghana : state, chief and the citizen / ed. by Janine M. Ubink and Kojo S. Amanor. - [Leiden] : Leiden University Press, cop. 2008. - 230 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Law, governance, and development) - Met index, lit. opg. ISBN 978-90-8728-047-5

The contributions in this collective volume examine notions of customary land tenure in Ghana. They look at the relations between the customary and statutory tenure and the institutional interactions between the State and traditional authorities in land administration. Following the Introduction by Kojo Amanor and Janine Ubink, the first four papers, by Sara Berry, Kojo Amanor, Stefano Boni and Steve Tonah are concerned with the nature of customary institutions, historical changes in the customary, and the ways in which notions of the customary are manipulated by local elites and the State and are subject to political reinterpretation, redefinition and invention. Berry compares the situation in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The next two papers, by Richard C. Crook and Janine Ubink, are concerned with local perceptions of customary and State institutions involved in land management, the ways in which the plurality of institutions are negotiated and utilized, issues of accountability and transparency in customary settings. The final chapter, by Julian Quan, Janine Ubink and Adarkwah Antwi, examines problems of implementing contemporary land policy reform in the Land Administration Project (LAP). [ASC Leiden abstract]

143 Fred-Mensah, Ben K.

The rise and fall of 'nugormesese' in a West African community : issues in institution building and social capital viability in Africa / Ben K. Fred-Mensah - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 2, p. 23-41.

'Nugormesese' is an Ewe word meaning 'understanding'. The present author conceptualizes 'nugormesese' as an institutional framework which, by functioning as an environment of trust, facilitated binary interactions among the farming people in the community under research, viz. the Buem-Kator area, on the Ghana side of the Ghana-Togo border area. He shows that, as time went by and the mutual benefits which sustained these relationships steadily dissipated, 'nugormesese' came under stress. Constituting an integral part of the indigenous institutional environment that coordinated land transactions between the host community and migrant land users, the breakdown in the mediatory capacity of 'nugormesese' thus raises the question of institutional revitalization in the area, to which a reform of the land tenure system is central. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

144 Grischow, Jeff D.

The power of social capital : historical studies from colonial Uganda and the Gold Coast / Jeff D. Grischow and Glenn H. McKnight - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2008), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 98-128.

This article critiques the recent turn towards social capital from the perspective of the history of colonial Uganda and the Gold Coast (now Ghana). Social capitalists emphasize the need for community solidarity and networks as an essential framework for development. This emphasis usually assigns a role to traditional institutions, which is interesting for historians of Africa because it calls up the ghost of the colonial doctrine of Indirect Rule. In fact, a close parallel exists between Indirect Rule and social capital as tools of development. There is a crucial difference, however, between the two doctrines. While colonial officials used discourses about African community to shore up the power of the dominant elites, social capitalists tend to ignore the possibility that community-based policies might reproduce unequal power relations at the village level. For this reason, it is important to historicize social capital with reference to the colonial period. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

145 Konadu-Agyemang, Kwadwo

Transportation development in Ghana revisited / Kwadwo Konadu-Agyemang, James C. Saku, Justin M. Haasch - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2006), vol. 25, p. 85-106 : fig., krt., tab.

This paper examines contemporary transportation development issues in Ghana within the context of the model developed by P.R. Gould (1960) and E.J. Taaffe, R. Morrill and P.R. Gould (1963), who examined the relationship between economic development and transportation in developing countries. The paper first identifies the factors that have impeded the full development of transportation in Ghana and explores recent policy initiatives to develop road transportation networks in the country. It then reviews Gould's transportation development model and its relevance to Ghana. The model proposes six phases of transportation development in developing countries: (1) scattered ports, (2) penetration lines and port concentration, (3) development of feeders, (4) beginnings of interconnection, (5) complete interconnection and (6) emergence of high priority main streets. While the first five stages of the model may have been achieved, a complete interconnection in the road network, especially in northern Ghana, has not occurred. The existence of Lake Volta has impeded east-west road network expansion; political instability has led to the abandonment of road projects; and the lack of economic

development in northern Ghana and the country's fiscal crisis have further impeded the development of road transportation. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Mba, Chuks

An in-depth analysis of socio-demographics, living arrangements and health conditions of Ghana's older population / Chuks Mba, Gifty Addico and Richard Adanu - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 2, p. 61-70 : tab.

Because of poor economic and health circumstances, plus the undermined status and declining support due to the nucleating and fragmentation of families, the elderly in Ghana are vulnerable. A pilot study was carried out to explore the living arrangements, health and socioeconomic conditions of Ghana's elderly population with particular reference to one urban slum and two middle class residential areas in the Greater Accra Region, as well as one rural HIV/AIDS endemic locality in the Eastern Region of Ghana. The localities were selected in order to reflect the different infrastructure, culture and social contexts in rural and urban areas in Ghana. In-depth interviews were held in October 2006 with persons aged 60 years and above. The findings show, amongst others, that 70 percent of the respondents were in marital relationships, while 20 percent had lost their spouses. Over 80 percent of the elderly lived with their spouses and children. But less than 40 percent had received monetary support from their adult children in the month preceding the interview, while for most cases the financial support was not regular. 70 percent of the respondents received nonmonetary support, while over 60 percent said they were satisfied with that level of support. Most respondents said they had a physical or medical condition that interfered with their ability to work or manage day-to-day activities. Almost half of the respondents felt their life was good or getting better compared to twelve months ago, while almost all of them had heard of AIDS and associated it mainly with unprotected sexual intercourse. Modernization appears to be impacting on the living arrangements of the elderly in Ghana. In spite of the low financial support for the elderly, they have managed to develop some coping mechanisms. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

147 McCaskie, T.C.

Gun culture in Kumasi / T.C. McCaskie - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 3, p. 433-454.

This article is about gun culture in Kumasi, historic capital of Asante and Ghana's second city. Gun use in Asante, and elsewhere in Ghana, has increased significantly in the last decade. In practice and in the public imagination this is associated with the rise

of youth gangs and the criminalization of urban space. Much has been written about youths and violence elsewhere in Africa, but this article focuses on the neglected topic of guns themselves - their manufacture, sale, distribution, use and meanings. In Kumasi, which in Suame Magazine has the biggest indigenous metalwork and engineering complex in all of West Africa, skilled artisans now make copies of imported automatic assault rifles, like the Soviet AK-47, as well as shotguns and pistols. This development is explored in a number of ways, and most especially in terms of the relationship between guns and their local history, Kumasi youth, crime and shifting patterns of desire and consumption. It is the purpose of this article to add to the growing literature on 'violent youth' in Africa, but to do so from the viewpoint of the weapons that enable this violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

148 Newell, Stephanie

An introduction to the writings of J.G. Mullen, an African clerk, in the 'Gold Coast Leader', 1916-19 / Stephanie Newell - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 3, p. 384-400 : krt.

John G. Mullen was a Gold Coast (colonial Ghana) clerk who published his memoirs, in instalments, in the newspaper the 'Gold Coast Leader' from 1916 to 1919. In this unusual narrative, he describes his adventures in Cameroon before and during the First World War. His account combines real-life geographical and social details with flamboyant tropes probably derived from imperial popular literature. Mullen's biography and even identity have so far been otherwise untraceable. His text offers glimpses, always enigmatic, of the experience and outlook of a member of the new clerky class of colonial West Africa. This contribution presents an edited extract from Mullen's text (p. 401-409) together with a contextualizing and interpretative essay. The full Mullen text is available in the online version of this issue of 'Africa'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

149 Oberhauser, Ann M.

Negotiating livelihoods and scale in the context of neoliberal globalization: perspectives from Accra, Ghana / Ann M. Oberhauser and Kobena T. Hanson - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2007), vol. 26, p. 11-36 : foto's, krt., tab.

This paper investigates livelihood strategies in the context of neoliberal globalization through a case study of a peri-urban area in Ghana. Existing literature on urban livelihoods suggests that adjustment policies and other neoliberal reforms both impact and are affected by socioeconomic and material resources available to households. This

discussion explores the dynamic nature of urban livelihood strategies in the face of increased integration into the global economy. The study provides background information and in-depth analyses of how individuals, households, and communities make a living in the face of structural adjustment and more recent neoliberal reforms. Through a triangulation of quantitative and qualitative methods, the research examines economic strategies as well as the broad processes affecting these livelihoods in the context of globalization. The findings indicate that livelihood strategies in the capital city of Accra are linked to economic shifts at the national and international levels. Finally, the study addresses policy implications and suggests measures to expand the sustainability of household livelihoods in urban environments. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

150 Owusu-Koranteng, Daniel

Mining investment & community struggles / Daniel Owusu-Koranteng - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 467-473 : foto, krt.

Mineral-endowed countries such as Ghana have been successful in attracting foreign direct investment to the mineral sector through liberalization of mining codes, which provide generous concessions to foreign multinational mining companies. However, the compulsory acquisition by private mining companies of large tracts of indigenous lands for surface mining operations has unleashed many land use conflicts. The Wassa Association of Communities Affected by Mining (WACAM) in the Tarkwa Area of Ghana is a community-based human rights and environmental mining advocacy NGO working to build the capacity of mining communities to have effective engagement with multinational mining companies. The author of this briefing is one of the founders of WACAM. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Swanepoel, Natalie

View from the village: changing settlement patterns in Sisalaland, northern Ghana / by Natalie Swanepoel - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 1-27 : fig., krt.

The Sisala of northern Ghana are often classified as having a nucleated settlement pattern and stronger than average village allegiance. This is understood both as a result of their being raided for slaves in the past as well as their agricultural system. Yet, the history of the Sisala village of Dolbizan shows that there is nothing inherent in Sisala culture, history or economy that dictates a nucleated settlement pattern. Rather, the village probably re-aggregated in the early to mid-20th century as a direct result of a combination of factors characteristic of the colonial period. These include severe

droughts and water shortages, the desire of colonial authorities that villages be manageably situated, and, most importantly, the population decline and abandonment of small villages and sections due to disease, environmental factors, migrant labour and enlistment in the army during the Second World War. Thus, while those Sisala villages that have been continuously occupied since the 19th century might retain some aspects of the defensive architecture that was necessary during the slave-raiding era, there are others that adapted to fit the new circumstances of the 20th century. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Transatlantic

Transatlantic slave trade : landmarks, legacies, expectations : proceedings of the International Conference on Historic Slave Route held at Accra, Ghana on 30 August - 2 September, 2004 / ed. James Kwesi Anquandah ; assistant ed. Naana Jane Opoku-Agyemang, Michel R. Doortmont. - Accra : Sub Saharan Publishers, 2007. - XIII, 400 p., [8] p. foto's. : foto's, tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr..
ISBN 9988-64773-5

This book contains the proceedings of the international conference on the transatlantic slave trade held in Accra, Ghana, on 30 August to 2 September 2004. It also includes a few papers selected from the proceedings of the 2003 National Conference on the Slave Trade in Ghana. Following the opening addresses, the presentations are arranged under the subthemes: Landmarks, Legacies, and Expectations. 'Landmarks' has chapters on the changing commodity composition of imports to West Africa (Joseph E. Inikori), African resistance to the slave trade (Hilary Mcd Beckles), the Dutch Atlantic slave trade (Michel R. Doortmont), slave camps in precolonial Ghana (Akosua Perbi and Yaw Bredwa-Mensah), the Danish plantation complex in the Akuapem mountains (Yaw Bredwa-Mensah), the African presence in Brazil (Samuel Boadi-Siaw), slave trade and slavery in the Niger Delta (Abi A. Derefaka), resistance of the Kasena to slave raids (Allison M. Howell), experience of the slave trade in Sankana and Gwollu (Naana Jane Opoku-Agyemang), African resistance to slavers and alienation in the diaspora (W. Bediako Lamoussé-Smith), and the Benin slave route (Joseph Adande and Toussaint Y. Tchitchi). 'Legacies' contains chapters on the slippery paths of commemoration and heritage tourism (Gert Oostindië), legacy of the slave trade with Suriname (Alex van Stipriaan), the slave trade and Ghana-Liverpool connections (Dmitri van den Bersselaar), legacies of the transatlantic slave trade in Ghana (Wilhelmina J. Donkoh), and African American experiences in Ghana (Brempong Osei-Tutu). 'Expectations' has two chapters on slave route tourism (L.A. Dei and Kwaku Boakye; J.J. Mason and

Martina Odonkor). A closing section contains addresses by J.F. Ade-Ajayi on remembering the slave trade and James Kwesi Anquandah on whither slave route studies? [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Ubink, Janine M.

Negotiated or negated?: the rhetoric and reality of customary tenure in an Ashanti village in Ghana / Janine M. Ubink - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 2, p. 264-287 : fig.

Customary land tenure is seen as a field in which social and political relationships are diverse, overlapping and competing. Property regimes are, therefore, often analysed in terms of processes of negotiation, with people's social and political identities as central elements. This article studies the negotiability of customary tenure in periurban Ghana where land is at the centre of intense and unequal competition and closely tied up with struggles over authority. It focuses on one village to provide a grassroots view of processes of contestation of customary rights to land. The analysis of how and to what extent local actors in this village deal with, negotiate and struggle for rights to land confirms that contestants for land never operate on a level playing field. Postulating the social inequalities of local communities, the article analyses whether it is useful to place all local land dealings under the term 'negotiations', or whether such a characterization stretches the boundaries of the term too far and risks undermining the significance of local stratification and ignoring the winners and losers in a contest with uncertain rules. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

154 Yarrow, Thomas

Life/history: personal narratives of development amongst NGO workers and activists in Ghana / Thomas Yarrow - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 3, p. 334-358.

Widespread assumptions about the extractive and self-serving nature of African elites have resulted in the relative neglect of questions concerning their personal ethics and morality. Using life-history interviews undertaken with a range of Ghanaian development workers, this article explores some of the different personal aspirations, ideologies and beliefs that such narratives express. The self-identification of many of those interviewed as 'activists' is examined in terms of the related concepts of 'ideology', 'commitment' and 'sacrifice'. Much recent work within history and anthropology uses the 'life-history' as a way of introducing 'agency' that is purported to be missing in accounts focusing on larger social abstractions. Yet it is the very opposition between abstractions such as 'history'

and 'society' and their own more 'personal' lives that such narratives themselves enact. The article thus interrogates the various ways in which development workers variously imagine their lives in relation to broader social and historical processes. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

155 Yorke, Charles

Monitoring land use change in the Densu River basin, Ghana using GIS and remote sensing methods / Charles Yorke and Florence M. Margai - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2007), vol. 26, p. 87-110 : fig., krt., tab.

Population growth and increasing development pressures are rapidly transforming the river basins across Sub-Saharan Africa. Planning decisions to monitor these landscapes and develop sound environmental management practices will require access to geotechnologies that permit the compilation of multi-date data for land use inventories and detection of change across space and time. This study demonstrates the functionality of these tools using multi-temporal satellite images, 1990 and 2000, acquired for the Densu River basin in Ghana. Change detection methods, based on image differencing and image regression, were used to evaluate the rates of change and identify the areas of significant change over the ten year period. The results show that residential land uses grew substantially during the study period, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the observed changes that occurred in the river basin. The expansion, involving farmland conversion, occurred mainly around Accra and its peri-urban areas. The analysis also confirms the conversion of agricultural land uses from tree crops to food crop farming to meet the demands of the burgeoning urban population. Overall, the findings demonstrate the growing importance of remote sensing and GIS (Geographic Information Systems) approaches in tackling land use problems in Sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

156 Fields-Black, Edda L.

Untangling the many roots of West African mangrove rice farming: rice technology in the Rio Nunez region, earliest times to c. 1800 / by Edda L. Fields-Black - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 1-21 : krt.

This study focuses on the ancient past of coastal Guinea's Rio Nunez region, a coastal rice-growing region virtually unexplored by studies of West African rice and rice farmers. It argues that coastal cultivators have adapted mangrove rice-farming systems in situ for

approximately the past 1,000 years, a historical period pre-dating the European travellers' accounts on which the current literature heavily relies. Rather than diffusing from the interior, these specialized farming systems grew organically out of land-use systems. Using the comparative method of historical linguistics and cultural vocabulary, the study establishes different stages in coastal farmers' experimentation, adaptation and specialization in the coastal environment and approximates historical dates when the different stages occurred. And with botanical and biological studies of mangrove vegetation, the study distinguishes between the softer, spongy roots of white mangroves and hard, twisted roots of red mangroves. The interdisciplinary evidence reveals that knowledge of white mangroves was an early formative stage in cultivators' fabrication of coastal land-use systems. Lastly, from an examination of loan words, the study discusses the important contributions made by Mande groups, who speak the Susu language in the Rio Nunez region, in intensifying mangrove rice-farming systems indigenous to the coast and extending them from zones of white to those of red mangroves. The interdisciplinary methods and sources enable the study to capture localized experimentation and innovation as continuous processes, thereby breaking with the current literature's emphasis on diffusion from the interior to the coast. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

157 Højbjerg, Christian Kordt

Le "Master general" et Madame le Maire : l'émergence d'un ordre de gouvernance dans l'hinterland libérien / Christian Kordt Højbjerg - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 69-89 : krt.

Le présent article représente une tentative ethnographique pour repérer des ordres naissants et de nouvelles configurations de pouvoir, en dehors de l'État ou articulés à lui, dans une zone frontalière ouest-africaine, zone de "ni paix, ni guerre" entre le Liberia et la Guinée. Sont explorés certains aspects des relations intercommunautaires dans deux sites des comtés du Lofa et du Nimba, au nord-ouest du Liberia. Ces deux sites sont des nœuds dans des réseaux complexes de commerce et de gouvernance. Si cette partie de l'Afrique occidentale constitue un cas récent extrême de conflit violent et d'effondrement de l'État, il convient de rappeler que les formes d'appartenance sont un élément central des luttes politiques et sociales partout en Afrique. On part des performances publiques de deux acteurs, ici non étatiques, réputés centraux dans la gouvernance locale, et d'ailleurs bien connus des observateurs extérieurs ainsi que des représentants des organisations internationales et des agences humanitaires qui travaillent dans la région. Dans le contexte de transformation sociale et d'instabilité politique, il faut prendre en compte l'impact que l'autorité et la légitimité des acteurs

individuels ont sur le gouvernement local. Ce n'est pas que, malgré l'affaiblissement de l'État, il existe un vide de gouvernance. Outre la question des structures et des problèmes à résoudre, se pose aussi celle du jeu des opportunités. La description des performances publiques d'un commandant de milice et d'une maire contestée sert de base à une réflexion sur la manière dont les acteurs individuels sont amenés à exercer des modes non étatiques de gouvernance en temps de paix précaire et en l'absence d'un système efficace de gouvernance étatique. Les deux exemples retenus apparaissent comme des solutions au relatif vide de puissance qui prévaut dans un contexte historique marqué par la faillite de l'ancien État, une longue guerre civile et un État officiellement en reconstruction. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 205). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

158 Straker, Jay

The state of the subject: a Guinean educator's odyssey in the postcolonial forest, 1960-2001 / by Jay Straker - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 93-109.

Recent research on twentieth-century Africa has been marked by a surge of interest in autobiographical narrative. While this development is generally praiseworthy, the knowledge it has produced has been uneven, in temporal as well as spatial terms. This article channels the current interest in personal experience and narrative to a place and time where resonances of the 'common' voice have been rather weak: the Republic of Guinea, across the final decades of the twentieth century. Foregrounding the autobiographical reflections of a local teacher - Alphonse Béavogui, born in a small Loma-speaking village in 1940 - in the country's southeastern forest region, it forges new perspectives on political subjectivity in Guinea's understudied provinces. Béavogui's autobiography traces the historical unfolding of Guinean nationalism in its confrontations with particular forest communities and with his own personal aspirations and anxieties. The article starts with Béavogui's early career (1960-1962) and continues with his retreat into the forest (1963-1967), the period of Sékou Touré's cultural revolution (1968-1984), and postrevolutionary disillusionment after Touré's death (1984-2001). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

GUINEA-BISSAU

159 Teixeira, Maria

Sorcellerie et contre-sorcellerie: un réajustement permanent au monde : les Manjak de Guinée-Bissau et du Sénégal / Maria Teixeira - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 59-79.

Les Manjak, qu'ils soient dans leurs royaumes d'origine en Guinée-Bissau, en milieu migrant au Sénégal ou en Europe, ont un système d'explication de l'infortune au sein duquel s'affrontent ou collaborent différents sorciers, contre-sorciers et puissances invisibles. Le 'bêpene' est un autel de lutte contre la sorcellerie organisé en confrérie et très ancien, tandis que le 'kasara' est un culte collectif apparu il y a environ un siècle. Aujourd'hui, ces deux instances s'entraident et se complètent pour lutter contre la sorcellerie, qu'elle soit intrafamiliale, entre Manjak ou bien extérieure à la communauté. Ce système ne cesse de se renforcer et de se développer par la multiplication de nouveaux autels. Les forces en présence restent équilibrées et permettent à la société d'affronter les nouveaux types d'infortunes et d'attaques sorcières sans les éradiquer définitivement. En effet pour les Manjak, la vie sans le mal serait d'un grand ennui et n'aurait plus aucun sens. Quelle est l'éthique sorcière à l'œuvre dans cette société? Quelles en sont les conséquences? Telles sont les questions auxquelles cet article répond, en analysant la corporéité des sorciers, des anti-sorciers et leurs pouvoirs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

160 Temudo, Marina Padrão

From 'people's struggle' to 'this war of today' : entanglements of peace and conflict in Guinea-Bissau / Marina Padrão Temudo - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 2, p. 245-263 : krt.

This article aims at contributing to the understanding of violence and warfare in contemporary West Africa by adopting a bifocal analysis that looks both at power struggles within the urban elite and at the grassroots multiethnic setting in southern Guinea-Bissau. It pays close attention to the social dynamics of rural peoples' perspectives, coping strategies and interethnic conflicts. Local conflicts are elucidated as an ongoing process that traverses times of war and peace. Although they are subject to manipulation by urban actors, local conflicts are also a matter of continuous negotiation and partial consensus at the grassroots. In stark contrast to this, the struggles in the ruling group are characterized by an escalating spiral of factionalism, diminishing compromises and elimination of rivals. By analysing the relationship between urban and

rural actors and the role of cosmology, the article also aims to shed new light on the multiple shapes patron-client relations can assume in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

IVORY COAST

161 Chauveau, Jean-Pierre

Les racines agraires des insurrections ouest-africaines : une comparaison Côte d'Ivoire-Sierra Leone / Jean-Pierre Chauveau et. 3001 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 131-167.

Quelle est la place de la dimension agraire dans les guerres civiles récentes en Afrique de l'Ouest? La comparaison entre deux régions de pays en conflit (le centre-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire et l'est de la Sierra Leone) indique que les jeunes mobilisés proviennent de groupes marginalisés dans les institutions agraires locales. Mais dans le cas ivoirien, la violence est d'abord dirigée contre les populations d'origine étrangère à la région, dans un mouvement de défense des institutions communautaires autochtones, alors qu'en Sierra Leone, la mobilisation s'attaque aux institutions de la communauté et aux autorités locales. Les différences sont expliquées par les variations dans l'organisation lignagère de ces sociétés et par l'histoire du changement agraire. Les antagonismes entre générations à l'intérieur d'une société stratifiée comme celle de Sierra Leone, où persiste le mode de production lignager hiérarchique, peuvent s'exprimer lorsque les jeunes incapables de s'émanciper de la tutelle des anciens ne parviennent pas à se marier sans le soutien des aînés car ils ne peuvent travailler pour eux-mêmes. Dans les sociétés égalitaires de Côte d'Ivoire, la perte qu'a représenté pour les aînés la migration en ville des jeunes gens a été compensée par l'installation de migrants fournisseurs de main d'œuvre et de services, selon la relation de "tutorat". Dans le centre-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire, la mobilisation des jeunes enrôlés dans les organisations d'autodéfense gouvernementales n'est pas dirigée contre le système lignager, mais contre des nouveaux venus occupant la terre. Cet article propose en fait d'abandonner l'explication "culturaliste", et de relier les rivalités organisationnelles aux luttes matérielles dans lesquelles les organisations agraires sont engagées. Dans un cas, la violence interethnique prétend défendre la coutume et l'autochtonie, alors que dans l'autre cas, c'est une violence de classe qui cherche à renverser le système. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

162 Contribution

Contribution à l'épidémiologie de la malaria et à son contrôle en Côte-d'Ivoire / par Marie-Claire Henry... [et al.] - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 53, no. 2, p. 149-163 : graf., krt., tab.

En Côte d'Ivoire, le développement de la culture de riz dans les bas-fonds n'a pas d'effet ni sur l'infection ni sur la maladie palustre, en zone de savane comme en zone de forêt. Le parasite '*Plasmodium falciparum*' a été trouvé très résistant au traitement par la chloroquine en zone forestière alors qu'il y était sensible en zone de savane. Inversement, le vecteur '*Anopheles gambiae*' s.l. a été trouvé résistant aux insecticides pyréthrinoïdes en zone de savane alors qu'il y était sensible en zone forestière. Cette résistance est liée à une mutation du gène 'kdr'. La mise en place au niveau national des combinaisons thérapeutiques à base d'artémisinine a permis de résoudre le problème de la résistance des parasites à la chloroquine. Par ailleurs, il a été démontré que les moustiquaires imprégnées de pyréthrinoïdes utilisées dans la lutte antivectorielle ont conservé leur efficacité contre la morbidité de la malaria dans les zones où '*An. gambiae*' s.l. a été trouvé résistant à ces insecticides. Bibliogr. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

163 Kola, Jean-François

Les chanteurs "zouglou" de Côte d'Ivoire: des griots des temps modernes? / Jean-François Kola - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 27-52.

L'auteur attribue aux chansons issues du mouvement "zouglou" de Côte d'Ivoire, né en 1991 des revendications de la jeunesse estudiantine en détresse, une fonction cathartique, par l'humour de leur "parole chantée" qui se rapproche de la fonction de la "parenté à plaisanterie". L'article retrace le contexte sociopolitique de l'époque, les thèmes de prédilection de la chanson "zouglou" (démystification de l'Ivoirien et chanson-hommage), puis s'intéresse à la parole chantée zouglou à travers les traits esthétiques, discursifs et linguistiques qui font sa spécificité. La chanson "zouglou", en créant un système de relations paradigmatiques, exprime une identité culturelle ivoirienne. Plus que la littérature écrite, elle se veut au cœur des préoccupations quotidiennes de la société ivoirienne. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

164 Mel, Agnéro Privat

De l'amalgame "ivoirité-identité nationale ivoirienne" / par Agnéro Privat Mel - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 3, p. 346-366.

Le débat et les polémiques sur les rapports entre le concept d'"ivoirité" et l'identité nationale ivoirienne ont érigé un mur de méfiance entre les populations autochtones et les étrangers en Côte d'Ivoire. Le présent article vise à montrer l'ambiguïté de l'approche identitaire répandue de l'"ivoirité", attribuée à l'ancien président ivoirien Henri Konan Bédié et utilisée par lui dans un usage électoraliste (en août 1995 pour la première fois). La vision de Bédié présente l'ivoirité à la fois comme une synthèse culturelle et comme l'identité culturelle ivoirienne, mais elle perd considérablement en clarté puisqu'il donne également ce nom d'"ivoirité" à l'identité nationale ivoirienne alors qu'il s'oppose avec force au rapport de ce concept à la nationalité ivoirienne. Devant le flou du concept tel qu'il est compris à la fois par ses défenseurs et ses détracteurs, l'auteur s'efforce de redéfinir l'"ivoirité" en tant que concept culturel et d'opérer une distinction entre l'identité nationale et l'"ivoirité". Il le resitue par rapport à la citoyenneté ivoirienne ou à la nationalité, termes juridiques et non plus culturels, avec lesquels il était fait un amalgame. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

165 Pauvreté

Pauvreté et droits de l'homme / Ligue ivoirienne des droits de l'homme (Lidho). - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 236 p. : graf., tab. ; 22 cm - Colloque international de la Ligue ivoirienne des droits de l'homme (18-20 Octobre 2007). - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-06735-6

Le présent ouvrage rassemble des communications présentées à l'occasion du colloque (18-20 octobre 2007) marquant le vingtième anniversaire de la création de la Ligue ivoirienne des droits de l'homme. Il existe un lien inextricable entre pauvreté, dignité humaine et droits de l'homme. Les communications sont réparties thématiquement selon trois grands axes de réflexion: 1) La situation des droits de l'homme en Côte d'Ivoire; 2) Les solutions à la pauvreté envisagées par les pauvres eux-mêmes; 3) Les tentatives de solution institutionnelles et leurs limites. 1) Sont traités en particulier: la situation des victimes des déchets toxiques à Abidjan, la situation des femmes balayeurs du district d'Abidjan, celle des activités d'immersion dans les quartiers précaires, la situation de l'école et de la santé dans les zones Centre Nord et Ouest de la capitale, la dimension de la pauvreté dans les droits civils et politiques). 2) Les stratégies de survie des pauvres peuvent comprendre les migrations, mais aussi la déscolarisation des enfants, le recours à la médecine traditionnelle, des problèmes d'intégration, et parfois aussi, paradoxalement, de nouvelles violations des droits de l'homme. 3) Cette partie examine les problèmes de gouvernance et de corruption en Côte d'Ivoire. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

166 Talnan, Édouard

Développement local, pauvreté et pratique contraceptive en Côte d'Ivoire / Édouard Talnan et Patrice Vimard - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 95-124 : tab.

En utilisant les données de l'EDS (Enquête démographique et de santé) de 1994 et un modèle d'analyse multi niveau, cet article étudie la pratique contraceptive en Côte d'Ivoire en vue d'identifier les facteurs individuels et contextuels explicatifs du recours aux méthodes de contraception, modernes d'un côté, naturelles et traditionnelles de l'autre. Les questions suivantes sont explorées dans le texte: les différences socio-économiques locales et individuelles, et notamment la pauvreté inégalement répartie des conditions de vie, influencent-elles l'usage de la contraception? Les différences d'accessibilité aux services de planification familiale, selon le secteur de résidence, contribuent-elles à la distinction des prévalences contraceptives? Quels sont les effets des interactions entre l'éducation et les variables des contextes régionaux et locaux sur la pratique contraceptive? L'ensemble des résultats confirme l'association de la pauvreté humaine, caractérisée dans l'étude par un faible niveau d'instruction et des conditions de vie familiale et locale précaires, avec la faible pratique contraceptive. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

LIBERIA

167 Højbjerg, Christian Kordt

Le "Master general" et Madame le Maire : l'émergence d'un ordre de gouvernance dans l'hinterland libérien / Christian Kordt Højbjerg - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 69-89 : krt.

Le présent article représente une tentative ethnographique pour repérer des ordres naissants et de nouvelles configurations de pouvoir, en dehors de l'État ou articulés à lui, dans une zone frontalière ouest-africaine, zone de "ni paix, ni guerre" entre le Liberia et la Guinée. Sont explorés certains aspects des relations intercommunautaires dans deux sites des comtés du Lofa et du Nimba, au nord-ouest du Liberia. Ces deux sites sont des nœuds dans des réseaux complexes de commerce et de gouvernance. Si cette partie de l'Afrique occidentale constitue un cas récent extrême de conflit violent et d'effondrement de l'État, il convient de rappeler que les formes d'appartenance sont un élément central des luttes politiques et sociales partout en Afrique. On part des performances publiques de deux acteurs, ici non étatiques, réputés centraux dans la gouvernance locale, et d'ailleurs bien connus des observateurs extérieurs ainsi que des

représentants des organisations internationales et des agences humanitaires qui travaillent dans la région. Dans le contexte de transformation sociale et d'instabilité politique, il faut prendre en compte l'impact que l'autorité et la légitimité des acteurs individuels ont sur le gouvernement local. Ce n'est pas que, malgré l'affaiblissement de l'État, il existe un vide de gouvernance. Outre la question des structures et des problèmes à résoudre, se pose aussi celle du jeu des opportunités. La description des performances publiques d'un commandant de milice et d'une maire contestée sert de base à une réflexion sur la manière dont les acteurs individuels sont amenés à exercer des modes non étatiques de gouvernance en temps de paix précaire et en l'absence d'un système efficace de gouvernance étatique. Les deux exemples retenus apparaissent comme des solutions au relatif vide de puissance qui prévaut dans un contexte historique marqué par la faillite de l'ancien État, une longue guerre civile et un État officiellement en reconstruction. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 205). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

168 MacFate, Sean

Outsourcing the making of militaries : DynCorp International as sovereign agent / Sean McFate - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 645-654.

Security sector reform (SSR) is a crucial element of peacebuilding, especially in post-conflict settings. The central question in a country like Liberia is how to transform the military from a symbol of terror into an instrument of democracy. The objective of the joint US-Liberia SSR programme was to demobilize Liberia's armed forces and reconstitute the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and the Liberian Ministry of Defence (MOD). Perhaps the most controversial aspect of this innovative programme was the United States' decision to completely outsource this critical task to private military companies (PMCs), DynCorp International and Pacific Architects and Engineers (PA&E). This briefing outlines some of the key elements and outcomes of this prototypical programme, which may augur future US engagement in Africa. This is especially relevant given the new US military's Africa Command (AFRICOM), which will likely outsource similar missions to private companies in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

169 Keenan, Jeremy

Uranium goes critical in Niger : Tuareg rebellions threaten Sahelian conflagration / Jeremy Keenan - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 449-466.

This article analyses the causes and implications of the ongoing Tuareg rebellions in Niger and Mali. While the larger and more widespread rebellion in Niger is generally attributed to the Niger Tuareg's demands for a greater and more equitable share of the country's uranium revenues, the article reveals that both rebellions, while centring on grievances associated with marginalization, indigenous land rights and the exploitation of mineral resources, are far more complex. Other key elements are the continuing impact on the region of the global war on terror; competing imperialisms and sub-imperialisms; the associated interests of multinational mining companies; environmental threats and the interests of international drug traffickers. The article also details the human rights abuses inflicted on the civilian populations in both Niger and Mali by the recently US-trained militaries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

170 Mauxion, Aurélien

Rice farming intensification and political enterprise in Northern Mali / Aurélien Mauxion - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 110, p. 153-169.

This paper explores the effect of rice farming intensification on local politics in the village of Koyra, northern Mali. In the wake of recent droughts and the creation of irrigation systems in the 1970s and the 1980s, control over land and rice production became central concerns for the villagers. This study analyses the political emergence of local entrepreneurs who, by providing land to landless peasants and participating in the management of irrigation systems, were able to constitute sizable clienteles and play an increasingly important role in the local political organization. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French (p. 213). [Journal abstract]

171 Okagbue, Osita

Through other eyes and voices: women in 'Koteba' and 'Mmonwu' performances / Osita Okagbue - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2/3, p. 114-129 : foto's.

While in many indigenous African performances a sizeable number of the characters and the majority of the spectators are female, only men and male actors organize and perform in these theatrical performances. This observation was particularly obvious in

the 'Koteba' performance of the Bamana of Mali and the 'Mmonwu' performance of the Igbo of Nigeria, which the author examined. This paper's main argument is that theatrical performances are very much part of the cultural and social processes of society and they are therefore implicated in the politics of identity and its representation in society. Thus, the marginalization of women in most spheres of public life in Bamana and Igbo societies is visually reflected in the fact that women remain on the sidelines in the two performances. Women's views, their identities and the power to occupy and thus speak from the public domain are denied and usurped by the dominant male 'Other' who uses this power to maintain his position. The paper concludes that a theatrical performance is often a good indicator and a reflection of the culture or society from which it originates, and that perhaps changing the mechanics and dynamics of performance may be the way to change the mechanics and dynamics of society. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

172 Schulz, Dorothea E.

(Re)turning to proper Muslim practice: Islamic moral renewal and women's conflicting assertions of Sunni identity in urban Mali / Dorothea E. Schulz - In: *Africa Today*: (2008), vol. 54, no. 4, p. 21-43.

This article explores competing discourses and understandings of proper Muslim practice in urban Mali as they are reflected in controversies among female supporters of Islamic moral renewal, and between them and Muslims who do not consider themselves part of the movement. Supporters of Islamic moral renewal highlight the primacy of deeds, such as proper behaviour and correct ritual performance, as ways to validate their newly adopted religious identity. Their emphasis on proper action, and their dismissal of talking about religiosity, stand in tension with their own tendency to construct elaborate narratives about their decision to embrace what they consider a more authentic form of Islam. The importance they attribute to the embodied performance of virtue leaves many supporters of Islamic renewal in a double bind: despite their claim to unity, their conception of the relationship between individual ethics and the common good, combined with the tendency among supporters of Islamic moral renewal to set themselves apart from "other Muslims", reinforces trends of differentiation among Muslims who aspire to a new moral community. The article is based on data collected in the towns of San and Segou, and in the capital, Bamako, between July 1998 and August 2006. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGER

173 Crise

La crise alimentaire au Niger / Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan... [et al] - In : Afrique contemporaine: (2008), no. 225, p. 17-294. - Bibliogr., notes, réf.

Ce dossier traite de la crise alimentaire à laquelle a été confronté le Niger en 2005. Les différents articles sont pour l'essentiel tirés d'enquêtes de terrain menées par un laboratoire nigérien de socio-anthropologie, le LASDEL, et commanditées par le département de la recherche de l'Agence française de développement. Ce travail rend compte, entre autres, des perceptions locales de la crise et de son traitement. La crise a également mis en lumière un certain nombre de caractéristiques structurelles qui modèlent la réalité du Niger aujourd'hui. Titres des contributions: Introduction thématique: la crise alimentaire de 2004-2005 au Niger en contexte (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan) - La crise alimentaire de 2005 vue par les médias (Mahaman Tidjani Alou) - La gestion de la crise alimentaire au Niger vue de l'intérieur (Elsa Delcombel) - Le comité de distribution des vivres à Guidan Roundji (Younoussi Issa) - Les aides distribuées à Olléléwa et Tirmini: facteurs de dépendance ou de changement social? (Mamane Ali Bako et Élise Guillermet) - Les relations entre agriculteurs et éleveurs à Roumbou-Sakabal en contexte de crise alimentaire (Mahaman Moha) - Stratégie des ménages et malnutrition infantile dans la région de Madarounfa (Mariatou Koné) - Le rôle des ressortissants et des migrants à Bambey face à la crise alimentaire (Hamani Oumarou) - La crise alimentaire vue d'en bas. Synthèse des recherches menées sur sept sites au Niger (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

174 Hahonou, Éric Komlavi

Cultures politiques, esclavage et décentralisation : la revanche politique des descendants d'esclaves au Bénin et au Niger / Éric Komlavi Hahonou - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 169-186.

Le présent article étudie la façon dont des groupes de descendants d'esclaves du Niger et du Bénin ont diversement saisi les opportunités ouvertes par la décentralisation pour accéder à la représentation politique au niveau communal et participer à la gestion de la chose publique. Les associations ont joué un rôle crucial dans l'émergence d'une conscience collective, servant de tremplin politique à des leaders d'origine servile vers des responsabilités politiques municipales et parlementaires. Il apparaît que la pratique politique de ces nouveaux élus, loin d'être réformatrice, tend à reproduire les modes

locaux de gouvernance prévalant avant la décentralisation. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

175 Haour, Anne

The pottery sequence from Garumele (Niger) : a former Kanem-Borno capital? / Anne Haour - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 3-20 : ill., foto's, graf., krt.

The site of Garumele (Widi, Republic of Niger) has many times been described, not least because of its alleged connection to the early Kanem-Borno polity: it is said to have served as a capital after Njimi was abandoned, and before Birnin Gazargamo was built. But Garumele had never been subjected to systematic archaeological excavation, while in contrast neighbouring sites in Nigeria, with apparently a shared history, have been well studied in the past decades and detailed and systematic analyses have been made of the ceramics excavated. Accordingly, preliminary archaeological work was initiated at Garumele in 2005, with special attention to issues of ceramic traditions and chronology. This paper presents an overview of the research undertaken and the results of the pottery analysis. The latter are considered in relation to assemblages of the wider region in order to suggest how Garumele may fit, culturally and chronologically, within Kanem-Borno's activities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

176 Keenan, Jeremy

Uranium goes critical in Niger : Tuareg rebellions threaten Sahelian conflagration / Jeremy Keenan - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 449-466.

This article analyses the causes and implications of the ongoing Tuareg rebellions in Niger and Mali. While the larger and more widespread rebellion in Niger is generally attributed to the Niger Tuareg's demands for a greater and more equitable share of the country's uranium revenues, the article reveals that both rebellions, while centring on grievances associated with marginalization, indigenous land rights and the exploitation of mineral resources, are far more complex. Other key elements are the continuing impact on the region of the global war on terror; competing imperialisms and sub-imperialisms; the associated interests of multinational mining companies; environmental threats and the interests of international drug traffickers. The article also details the human rights abuses inflicted on the civilian populations in both Niger and Mali by the recently US-trained militaries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

177 Masquelier, Adeline

Witchcraft, blood-sucking spirits, and the demonization of Islam in Dogondoutchi, Niger / Adeline Masquelier - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 131-160.

In this article, the author discusses how the spread of Islam in the town of Dogondoutchi, Niger, has profoundly transformed the local imaginary, helping fuel perceptions of witchcraft as a thoroughly Muslim practice. She suggests that it is because witchcraft is seen as a hallmark of tradition that Muslims, despite their claim to have embraced modernity, are accused of being witches. For a small minority unconvinced of the superiority of Islam over local religious traditions, witchcraft offers a convenient means of demonizing Muslims and a powerful commentary on the ways that the globalizing impact of Islam has supposedly transformed local modes of sociality and kinship as well as forms of wealth production and consumption. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

178 Miles, William F.S.

The rabbi's well: a case study in the micropolitics of foreign aid in Muslim West Africa / William F.S. Miles - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 41-57.

A conventional distinction in the foreign aid literature contrasts relief aid (qua emergency help and charitable giving) with developmental assistance (for sustainable economic growth, capacity building, and equitable distribution). In practice, however, the distinction blurs, and in the field it can lead to micropolitical conflict. There is not only a question of recipients' inability to distinguish, in circumstances of acute resource scarcity, between short-term assistance and long-term aid; the motivations of actual donors may not be all that clear, either. This point is illustrated by the ecumenical efforts on the part of a US rabbi to assist a school in southcentral Niger. As illustrated by the history of this project, complexities of local administration, and tensions between the staff and principal of one school, crystallized and demonstrated conflicts between traditional authorities and those of the modern State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

179 Adéyemí, Solá

Agony, Antigone and the dialectics of resistance in African performance / Solá Adéyemí - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 25-33.

This paper focuses on the political dynamics that inform the dialectics of resistance in African performance in the works of Nigerian playwright, Femi Ọsófisan. Since the era of independence, African writers have consistently pleaded against the subjugation of human freedom and justice, and the imposition of a Creonic code of administrative conduct by the ruling elite. The struggle between traditional values and identities and the hegemonic Western construction of African values forms the basis of most African performances from the nationalistic era, through the periods of independence to the present day. This struggle is sometimes referred to as the 'clash of cultures' or 'clash of sexes'. However, the muse of Femi Ọsófisan identifies and theatrically deploys a synthesis of postcolonial discourse that systematically constructs and authors a differing idealistic path, especially regarding the position of women in African society. In 'Tegonni: an African Antigone' (1999), a play set against the backdrop of colonial dependency in Africa, Ọsófisan explores the angst felt by women in the face of modern-day Creons, while 'Women of Owu' (2006) questions the motives of male conquerors and heroes. The paper thus explores the discourse of the dialectics that inform these echoes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

180 Adeboye, Olufunke

The 'born-again' oba : Pentecostalism and traditional chieftaincy in Yorubaland / Olufunke Adeboye - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 1-20.

The introduction of Christianity undermined the hold of traditional religion in Nigeria's Yoruba communities. Pentecostalism was particularly noncompromising in its denunciation of traditional religious practices, making it sacrilegious for any born-again believer to still promote or participate in such activities. However, despite this seeming paradox, certain traditional rulers became born-again. This article examines the phenomenon of born-again 'obas' in Yorubaland both in the colonial and postcolonial periods. It argues that while Pentecostal doctrine does not distinguish between 'personal' and 'cultural' conversion, such a distinction may have become pragmatic for many of these 'obas' in order to avert communal crises. This study shows that the conversion of an 'oba' goes beyond a personal change of religious affiliation, but raises questions of power relations and cultural hegemony. The article also highlights the intersection between conversion, modernity and development. It demonstrates how 'physical development' gradually became a principal parameter used to assess the performance of traditional rulers in postcolonial Nigeria, and how a high rating in this regard could mitigate hostilities provoked by an 'oba's born-again stance. At the heart of this entire

discourse is the contestation of power through religious or 'development' idioms. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

181 Adedeji, Femi

Instrumentation as a stylistic determinant in Nigerian gospel music / Femi Adedeji - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 2, p. 43-59 : ill., foto's.

Generally, in Africa, musical instruments perform various functions, both musical and nonmusical. This is also the case with Nigerian gospel music, which originated in the 1960s, and can be classified into three categories: indigenous, foreign, and popular music-based. In this paper, various musical instruments used in gospel music in Nigeria are described and categorized before discussing their musical, sociolinguistic symbolic, aesthetic, acoustic and stylistic functions. Since Nigerian gospel music has been categorized into distinct styles, instrumentation could be argued to be one of the determinants of style, as shown in this paper. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

182 Akinwumi, Tunde M.

Diffusion of 'upo' funerary and 'egungun' textiles in the Niger-Benue confluence area / Tunde M. Akinwumi - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 134-159 : ill., foto's, krt.

The tendency to borrow and adopt cultural traits among groups in Nigeria's frontier communities has been a regular practice. An example of this is the 'egungun' ancestral worship in the Niger-Benue confluence area. This paper joins in the controversy on the origins of the 'egungun' masquerade custom by investigating 'upo', a red carpet-like textile used for the costumes of the 'egungun' masquerade and for burials in the Niger-Benue confluence area. 'Upo' was corruptly coined from the earliest Portuguese imported red cloth ('pano'). Edo and Igala monarchs used it in the 16th century before this special prestige cloth was innovatively copied by the Okun-Yoruba on the indigenous loom and adopted by them as burial and masquerade dress materials. 'Upo's use was diffused to the Ebiraland and the Etsako. This cloth was most probably produced by masquerade cult men in secret workshops from the 17th century to the early decades of the 20th century when it was eclipsed by the impact of modern labour mobility, Islam, Christianity and Western education. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

183 Byfield, Judith A.

Feeding the troops: Abeokuta (Nigeria) and World War II / Judith A. Byfield - In: *African Economic History*: (2007), no. 35, p. 77-87.

During the Second World War, the economic crisis which Nigeria had been experiencing due to the worldwide recession continued, but it took different forms as colonial officials restructured the economy to meet the economic and security priorities necessitated by the conflict. Focusing on Abeokuta, this article shows that the war pitted Yoruba market women against different levels of the colonial bureaucracy. Officials tried to obtain commodities, such as rice, below the cost of production and producers tried to resist this exploitation. The struggle over foodstuffs also exposed tensions between distributors. European trading companies, with the support of the colonial State, maintained their hegemonic position in trade. However, they had to strategize against local African authorities who supported African traders. In Abeokuta, small traders were caught between these two power blocks. Market women were vulnerable to the demands of the military and the Food Controller in Lagos and equally vulnerable to the Alake (traditional king) and his agents. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

184 Doki, Gowon Ama

Signifying systems in traditional African theatre aesthetics: the 'Girinya' ritual dance of the Tiv people of Nigeria / Gowon Ama Doki - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2/3, p. 7-26 : foto's.

Several theatre traditions exist in Africa that are not recognized and registered as theatres in the strict professional sense of the word. The implication is that serious and rich theatre traditions may soon go extinct if nothing is done in the form of research to try and patronize and thus preserve these traditions. This paper is of the view that there exist exciting theatre traditions in Africa that use a wide range of sign systems to communicate and pass across the aspiration and cultural ethos of Africans to the world. The hope therefore is that scholars will devote some time and effort to the study of some of these performances, one of which is the Girinya ritual dance theatre of the Tiv people of Nigeria. Girinya is performed at two different levels: the social and the ritual. As a ritual dance, performed to honour departed or fallen warriors, Girinya is richer and more encompassing. The article describes the various stages of the ritual. In particular, it analyses Girinya in semiotic terms, that is, it tries to explain the meanings conveyed to the audience, thereby distinguishing different semiotic codes. It outlines the sociocultural relevance of the ritual dance and the impact on it of recent social changes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

185 Ewu, Jumai

Crossing the 'Zaure' : theatre for development and women's empowerment in Northern Nigeria / Jumai Ewu - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2/3, p. 75-97.

Dominant strategies of development in the developing world have been criticized by development activists for failing to involve the people, particularly at grassroots level. Until recently, relatively little attention has been paid to how development as a whole has increased the gender gap. The focus of this paper is on Theatre for Development (TfD) and women's empowerment in Northern Nigeria. TfD emerged in the mid-1970s in the then drama section of the English department of Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria. It is a grassroots community theatre practice that challenges the socioeconomic and political oppression that continues to undermine genuine popular participation in development. Its primary purpose is to utilize popular performance to facilitate community participation in development through democratic dialogue, decisionmaking and collective action. Tar Ahura, one of the pioneers of TfD in Nigeria, had suggested that the task of practitioners is not "to force a cultural revolution on the people but to work within the cultural provisions". More than two decades later his views are still echoed by practitioners. The paper examines the evolution of TfD in Nigeria, highlights the challenges facing the practice in its attempt to facilitate women's participation in development, and evaluates the effectiveness of the strategies employed to encourage women's participation. It argues that the factors responsible for the marginalization of women in development are cultural and economic; that the desire by practitioners not to be perceived as a threat to a community's cultural beliefs and values amounts to a contradiction. It suggests that any genuine attempt to mobilize women through cultural activities must be matched with a commitment to challenge and transform culture itself. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

186 Gbenda, Joseph S.

Time and space in Tiv traditional eschatology / Joseph S. Gbenda - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2007), vol. 16, p. 319-333.

This paper refutes the claims of some African scholars that African people, including the Tiv of central Nigeria, have no developed eschatology. Since Tiv eschatology is so diverse and permeates every aspect of Tiv traditional life, the paper highlights two elements in Tiv life - time and space - as the basis for analysing all aspects of Tiv culture and eschatology. The Tiv have an infinite future and are forward-looking in eschatological thought. The entire core value systems of the Tiv people, coupled with their social institutions, are built on these eschatological ideas. This is a field of study

grossly neglected by many foreign and African writers on the Tiv people. In spite of the exposure of their culture to various external influences, the Tiv are still very traditional. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

187 Gulliver's

Gulliver's troubles : Nigeria's foreign policy after the Cold War / ed. by Adekeye Adebajo and Abdul Raufu Mustapha. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2008. - XXII, 404 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 978-1-86914-148-6

This collective volume examines domestic, regional and external constraints and influences on Nigeria's post-Cold War foreign policy. Following an introduction by Adekeye Adebajo, the chapters in part two explore the history of Nigeria's efforts to attain stable nationhood (Abdul Raufu Mustapha); the history and practice of its foreign policy (Ibrahim A. Gambari); the Nigerian foreign ministry and diplomats (Oladapo Fafowora); military and security issues (W. Alade Fawole); and the problems of managing disaffected populations in the oil-producing 'minority' areas (Ike Okonta). The regional context is investigated in the next part, which contains chapters on Nigeria and its neighbours (Akinjide Osuntokun), Nigeria's role in informal economic networks and integration in West Africa (Kate Meagher), Nigeria's interventions in Liberia and Sierra Leone (Adekeye Adebajo), and Nigeria and South Africa's construction of the AU and NEPAD (Chris Landsberg). Turning to the role of external actors, the last section of the volume deals with Nigeria's multilateral relations at the UN, the Commonwealth and the EU (Martin I. Uhomobhi), Nigeria-Britain relations (Kaye Whiteman), Nigeria-US relations (Gwendolyn Mikell), Nigeria-France relations (Jean-François Médard), and Nigeria-China relations (Sharath Srinivasan). A concluding chapter by Abdul Raufu Mustapha assesses the challenges for Nigeria's foreign policy. The book also includes a number of Zapiro cartoons on Nigeria. [ASC Leiden abstract]

188 Habib, Abdulrazaq Garba

Migration, pastoralists, HIV infection and access to care : the nomadic Fulani of northern Nigeria / Abdulrazaq Garba Habib and Jibril Jumare - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 179-186 : krt.

This paper explores cultural practices and factors among the Fulani of northern Nigeria that may influence HIV transmission, vulnerability to infection, sustainability and challenges to treatment access, and avenues and models for outreach services. Three cases of Fulani nomads with HIV are presented to illustrate the challenge of providing a

care continuum as well as to demonstrate successes when appropriate HIV interventions are employed. Patient interviews provide valuable insight and information on living and coping with HIV. Community mobility limits opportunities for counselling, testing and diagnosis, as well as access to HIV-related care.. Consanguinity and certain cultural practices among the Fulani have clear amplification potential for HIV transmission. Treatment support through the use of coaches and life partners improves adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Existing programmes for nomads afford opportunities for absorption and integration of HIV services. Nomadic communities should be provided with basic HIV-related services, including risk-reduction education and methods, counselling and testing, ART, medication adherence counselling, access to laboratory tests and health monitoring. These services should be taken to nomadic communities using novel approaches, such as mobile units and extension services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

189 Haour, Anne

The pottery sequence from Garumele (Niger) : a former Kanem-Borno capital? / Anne Haour - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 3-20 : ill., foto's, graf., krt.

The site of Garumele (Widi, Republic of Niger) has many times been described, not least because of its alleged connection to the early Kanem-Borno polity: it is said to have served as a capital after Njimi was abandoned, and before Birnin Gazargamo was built. But Garumele had never been subjected to systematic archaeological excavation, while in contrast neighbouring sites in Nigeria, with apparently a shared history, have been well studied in the past decades and detailed and systematic analyses have been made of the ceramics excavated. Accordingly, preliminary archaeological work was initiated at Garumele in 2005, with special attention to issues of ceramic traditions and chronology. This paper presents an overview of the research undertaken and the results of the pottery analysis. The latter are considered in relation to assemblages of the wider region in order to suggest how Garumele may fit, culturally and chronologically, within Kanem-Borno's activities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

190 Hills, Alice

The dialectic of police reform in Nigeria / Alice Hills - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 215-234.

Despite decades of police assistance and the recent introduction of reform plans, Nigeria's public police remain notoriously brutal and corrupt. This raises the question of

whether even flawed reforms in a relatively democratic environment can make a significant difference to policing standards and practices. Based on developments in the Nigeria Police since 2005, this article suggests that reform can make a normative and organizational difference, but that in the absence of fundamental sociopolitical change, its effects tend to be superficial, localized and temporary. The first section of the article provides a dialectical perspective on the challenges of policing Nigeria from January 2005 to immediately after the elections of April 2007, when Obasanjo retired. The second section discusses the 10-point reform programme introduced by Sunday Ehindero, Obasanjo's third and last inspector general of police, while the third uses three British Council-funded surveys of Nigerian attitudes to the police to substantiate the claim that reform projects can make a difference to policing. The fourth section concludes that change is invariably balanced by continuity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

191 Irobi, Esiaba

Feminist aesthetics in African theatre of the colonial period / Esiaba Irobi - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2/3, p. 56-74.

In the months of November and December, 1929, fifty women were shot dead by the British colonial administration in several towns in southeastern Nigeria. They were shot for protesting against a poll-tax about to be levied upon them by the colonial government as part of the English imperial intelligence of making the natives pay for their own colonization. The author's grandmother, Danne Akwarandu, was one of the forty thousand Igbo women who participated in this revolt. This article looks from the perspective of performance studies at the women's rebellion. As such, it sees the rebellion as a "theatrical event", a form of political theatre in which the Igbo notion of 'Oha Ndom' (a female collective force) can be seen. It highlights how this event was made possible by a fusion of indigenous Igbo performance aesthetics and the politics of gender ideology provoked in a colonial society at the turn of the 20th century. It also uses the incident to theorize African female subjectivity by allowing the women to speak in their own voices, quoting from women's testimonies at the trials conducted after the insurrections. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

192 Iwuchukwu, Matthew O.

Le français en milieu multilingue africain : le cas du Nigéria / Matthew O. Iwuchukwu - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2006), vol. 15, p. 223-238.

Dans ses diverses activités quotidiennes, le Nigéria entretient nécessairement des relations formelles et informelles avec les autres pays du monde, notamment les pays francophones limitrophes. À l'instar de l'anglais, la langue française peut-elle faciliter la communication entre le Nigéria et plusieurs pays dans de telles relations ? Quelle est la situation du français au Nigéria? Comment définit-on la raison d'être et les aspirations de cette langue en milieu scolaire et social du Nigéria? Quel rôle le français est-il appelé à jouer dans le secteur du développement culturel, social et économique? Ce sont là les questions-clés auxquelles tente de répondre cette étude, qui comporte les trois parties suivantes: le contexte sociolinguistique et culturel dans lequel évolue le français, la situation et les perspectives d'avenir de cette langue au Nigéria. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

193 Krings, Matthias

Conversion on screen: a glimpse at popular Islamic imaginations in northern Nigeria / Matthias Krings - In: *Africa Today*: (2008), vol. 54, no. 4, p. 45-68 : foto's.

This article discusses several northern Nigerian video feature films that depict stories about conversion to Islam. Based on three months of fieldwork in 2003 and a close reading of Hausa videos and video magazines, it suggests reading these films against the backdrop of the current process of religious and cultural revitalization associated with reformist Islam and the reintroduction of the shari'a legal code within the northern states of Nigeria since 1999. Video filmmakers have used religious themes and foremost, conversion stories, to give a "religious flair" to their products, a flair that resonates with the permeation of public culture with fundamentalist Islam. Far from addressing potential future converts, conversions on screen are geared toward a Muslim Hausa-speaking audience. The invention of heroic jihads and successful conversion campaigns may have helped assert northern identities at a time when, on the national level, northern Muslim society felt politically and economically deprived at the hands of a federal government led by a southern born-again Christian president. In a wider context, the link between religion and media suggested by the material warrants a comparison with similar processes in southern Nigeria and elsewhere, where Pentecostal practices have migrated beyond the religious domain to become part of public culture. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

194 Madunagu, Bene E.

The Nigerian feminist movement: lessons from 'Women in Nigeria', WIN / Bene E. Madunagu - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 666-672.

Feminism in Nigeria in its present form came into being with the inauguration, in 1983, of the organization Women in Nigeria (WIN). WIN recognized the double forms of exploitation and oppression of women as members of the subordinate class and as women. From the onset, WIN engaged in research, policy advocacy and activism aimed at transforming the conditions under which women and other underprivileged classes in Nigeria lived. In 2008, the Nigerian Feminist Forum, which is larger and more coherent than WIN, was launched. NFF is bound by the values and principles of the African Feminist Forum (AFF, launched in 2006), thus becoming part of the continental feminist movement. WIN's lessons and experiences for the NFF include the need for the adoption of basic principles of organization and action. The Charter of the Feminist Principles for African Feminists is included in an appendix. App., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Nnadozie, Uche O.

The concept and process of rural development in Nigeria : a revisitation / Uche O. Nnadozie - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 21-34.

Why have rural dwellers in Nigeria continued to live in poverty, in spite of the huge amounts of money spent on the development of Nigeria's rural areas? In order to answer this question, the present paper first looks at the concept and political economy of rural development, examining the paradigms of the liberal or bourgeois tradition and the Marxist or radical perspective. The bourgeois paradigm assigns a central role in development to capital and physical structures. The author argues, however, that capital is neither the only important thing nor the most important factor in human development. He favours the Marxist concept of development, which takes man as the centre of development. Furthermore, he argues, the Nigerian State and economy are products of the Western colonial order. Within this capitalist political economy and as a neocapitalist State, Nigeria is essentially an adjunct of the international capitalist order. The adoption of a faulty conceptual framework to guide the developmental process in Nigeria has underdeveloped rather than developed the country. Any serious attempt at rural development must focus on the communities and allow them to participate in the articulation of their needs and in the development process itself. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

196 Obi, Cyril I.

Enter the dragon?: Chinese oil companies & resistance in the Niger Delta / Cyril I. Obi - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 417-434.

This article explores the implications of the entry of Chinese State oil companies into Nigeria's volatile Niger Delta for the politics of local resistance in the region. The article is organized into four parts. The introduction sets out the parameters of the issues related to resistance to oil globalization in the Niger Delta. The article then explores the role of the globalization-resistance dialectic, particularly as it relates to the transnationalized relations of oil production, accumulation and distribution, and the role of the Nigerian State and petro elite. The third section provides an analysis of the current form(s) of civic action and local resistance, focusing mainly on the politics and strategies of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), which has recently emerged as the combative face of local resistance in the Niger Delta. While demonstrating that a clear anti-Chinese oil position does not as yet exist in the Niger Delta, the article critically examines the prospects for the future of the forces and trajectories of local resistance in the Niger Delta. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

197 Obi, Cyril I.

Nigeria's foreign policy and transnational security challenges in West Africa / Cyril I. Obi - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 183-196.

This article explores how Nigeria's foreign policy has responded to transnational security challenges in West Africa. It engages in a conceptual overview of the discourse on transnational security and links this with a discussion of Nigeria's foreign policy towards West Africa. Of note is Nigeria's pursuit of a leadership role in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in its quest for security, economic integration and development. Several questions are posed: What do Nigerian policymakers consider to be the most significant transnational threats in West Africa? How and through what legitimate policies and instruments do they respond to such threats? How important is ECOWAS to Nigeria's attempt to respond to transnational threats? And how effective have Nigeria's attempts to influence the ECOWAS agenda in this regard been? Although ECOWAS has remained central to Nigeria's responses to transnational security threats in the subregion, the country has not been able to match its rhetoric on addressing transnational security threats with far-reaching concrete achievements. It is suggested that social transformation of Nigeria's current foreign policy (that is, to one focused on and committed to putting people at its centre), and a change in the policies of dominant global powers towards West Africa, would enhance human emancipation and eliminate the numerous insecurities confronting the peoples of the subregion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

198 Ojo, Olatunji

Èmú (àmúyá): the Yoruba institution of panyarring or seizure for debt / Olatunji Ojo - In: *African Economic History*: (2007), no. 35, p. 31-58 : tab.

This article on the Yoruba institution of 'èmú' (panyarring, or the illegal seizure for sale of people) examines the nexus between kinship, commerce and trade trusts. It outlines the ideology underlying panyarring in Yorubaland (Nigeria), which was related to pawnship, and the spread of panyarring in the second half of the 19th century. It then discusses the precolonial credit system, and shows that failure to settle debts was the major cause of panyarring. Apart from commercial debt, some cases of panyarring originated in social issues, such as marital disputes and offences for which redress was sought. The role of ethnicity, age and gender in credit operations and panyarring is analysed, as well as protective mechanisms used to avoid captivity. The fear of seizure meant that traders avoided unsafe routes and chose to travel in caravans. Moreover, the costs for borrowing were high because of the risks involved. The article argues that the application of panyarring to non-trade conflicts demonstrates its adaptability and probable origin in local customs. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

199 Ojo, Olatunji

The organization of the Atlantic slave trade in Yorubaland, ca. 1777 to ca. 1856 / by Olatunji Ojo - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 77-100.

This essay on the slave trade in Yorubaland, Nigeria, expands upon existing works in two ways. Focusing on the first half of the 19th century, it covers the entire Yoruba region and links the history of Lagos, a slave-processing state, to that of the slave-producing hinterland. It also emphasizes the local institutions that underpinned the slave trade. In particular, it analyses the organization of the Atlantic slave trade, commercial "trust" relations, and how these were affected by changing local practices. In doing so, it links culture and commerce, locating "trust" relations within the Yoruba kinship system and the notion of joint responsibility. The essay first outlines the rise and expansion of the export slave trade. Then it discusses the commercial organization and financing of the trade. Finally, it examines problems associated with trade debts and the mechanisms for credit security and payment enforcement. The essay is based on new archival data, including letters exchanged between oba (king) Kosoko and various merchants and ship captains between 1848 and 1850. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

200 Okagbue, Osita

Through other eyes and voices: women in 'Koteba' and 'Mmonwu' performances / Osita Okagbue - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2/3, p. 114-129 : foto's.

While in many indigenous African performances a sizeable number of the characters and the majority of the spectators are female, only men and male actors organize and perform in these theatrical performances. This observation was particularly obvious in the 'Koteba' performance of the Bamana of Mali and the 'Mmonwu' performance of the Igbo of Nigeria, which the author examined. This paper's main argument is that theatrical performances are very much part of the cultural and social processes of society and they are therefore implicated in the politics of identity and its representation in society. Thus, the marginalization of women in most spheres of public life in Bamana and Igbo societies is visually reflected in the fact that women remain on the sidelines in the two performances. Women's views, their identities and the power to occupy and thus speak from the public domain are denied and usurped by the dominant male 'Other' who uses this power to maintain his position. The paper concludes that a theatrical performance is often a good indicator and a reflection of the culture or society from which it originates, and that perhaps changing the mechanics and dynamics of performance may be the way to change the mechanics and dynamics of society. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Okoye, C.U.

Factors affecting agroforestry sustainability in bee endemic parts of south eastern Nigeria / C.U. Okoye and A.E. Agwu - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 23-32 : tab.

This article identifies various ways in which bad beekeeping and honey hunting practices result in the loss of important multipurpose agroforestry tree species in bee endemic parts of southeastern Nigeria. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in an interactive manner to collect data from five randomly selected communities in Nsukka, Igbo-Etiti, Uzo-Uwani, Igbo-Eze South and Udenu Local Government Areas of Enugu State. Results show that beekeeping/honey hunting in the area are traditionally gender-specific occupations, involving only male members of the households, while female members play an active role in the processing, preservation and marketing of products. The majority of the beekeepers/honey hunters were within the age range of 31-50 years and most of them had less than secondary school education. Findings reveal that outright felling of some trees in order to permit the extraction of honey, cutting tree trunks open and/or cutting down tree branches and setting surrounding bush on fire are among the major factors impacting negatively on the agroforestry of the area.

Recommendations are made for improving harvesting practices for hive and other non-timber forest products in order to avert the erosion of the natural resource-base of the fragile farming ecosystem of the area. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

202 Okoye, Chukwuma

Technologies of faith performance: theatre/performance and Pentecostalism in Africa / Chukwuma Okoye - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 80-95.

The notion of theatre has escaped from its conventional consistency into a state of amorphousness that seems to admit practically every form of physical interaction between people. This inconsistency is a consequence of the growing disaffection with conventional Western theatre's textuality and illusionism, and the influence of the postmodern critique of received orthodoxies. These conditions have enabled the emergence of performance as a practical and analytical category and the consequent accommodation of 'other theatres' and popular cultures within the discipline of theatre studies. This paper furthers this critical direction by examining the manner in which popular Pentecostalism in Africa deploys the technologies of performance in its evangelism. Adopting a performance studies perspective, the paper focuses on Chris Oyakhilome, the renowned Nigerian pastor, and credits his evangelical success to his dexterity as a performer; one who consciously exploits his body and every available media to influence an audience in predetermined directions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

203 Olatoye, K.A.

Admissibility of computer generated evidence in Nigeria : making a case for reforms / K.A. Olatoye - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2007), vol. 16, p. 291-309.

The Evidence Act Cap 112 Laws of the Federation, 1990, which comprises the basic rules of evidence in Nigeria, does not expressly provide for the status and treatment of computer-generated pieces of evidence in law courts. Consequently, in order to catch up with the modern trend in the proof of evidence in court, now largely computer based, there is a need to modify or amend the existing law of evidence to accommodate admissibility of computer-generated evidence. This paper examines the admissibility of computer-generated evidence under section 5 (a) of the Evidence Act; admissibility of computer-generated evidence by way of presumptions; admissibility via relevancy rule; admissibility of computer-generated evidence under section 91 of the Act and under the

Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990; and admissibility of computer-generated evidence via expert opinion and as real evidence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

204 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine

Conversion to Islam and modernity in Nigeria: a view from the underworld / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos - In: *Africa Today*: (2008), vol. 54, no. 4, p. 71-87.

Since September 11, 2001, conversions to Islam have worried strategic analysts, as neophytes are usually considered to be more extremist than traditional Muslims. The author argues that a distinction must be made between (1) conversion from one religion to another, (2) "internal" conversion (a "born-again" phenomenon for Christians), and (3) the discovery of God, especially for animists in Africa or atheists and agnostics in the West. When these types are considered together, the expansion of Islam in Africa remains mysterious, not only because its appeal would need further investigation to be fully understood, but also because it raises doubts as to the reality of its growth. Hence this paper challenges common assumptions, arguing that there is no scientific measurement of the progression of Islam in Africa. Nigeria, the most populous country on the continent, is an interesting case study in this regard, because it has experienced many religious confrontations between Muslims in the North and Christians in the South. In the first part of the article, the author shows that there are no rational proofs about the growth of Islam, only clues. In the second part, he questions the development of Islam among non-Muslim societies, as compared to the rapid propagation of Christianity in the Middle Belt of the country. In the third part, he analyses political conversions to Islam in the South, where Muslims constitute a minority of the population. Focusing on Asari Dokubo and his Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force, a group that demands local autonomy, the author aims to understand the attraction of Islam for gangsters or warlords who oppose a Christian elite. Their conversion seems quite paradoxical because it can repulse their non-Muslim followers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

205 Paramole, Abdul-Kabir Olawale

Menace of cultism in Nigerian educational system and Islamic strategies for its eradication / Abdul-Kabir Olawale Paramole - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2007), vol. 16, p. 183-194.

This paper examines the growth of cults in Nigeria's post-primary and tertiary educational institutions. This social malady has caused malfunctioning and distortions in these institutions. The origin of these cults in Nigeria can be traced back to Nigeria's

pioneer students of the early 1950s, especially at the University of Ibadan. While their activities were purposeful and harmless, modern cults, on the contrary, turn out to be violent and destructive. These cults should be eradicated using Islamic values and education. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

206 Sanni, Amidu Olelakan

Challenges and realities in the healing and power-accession custom of the Yoruba Muslims of Nigeria / Amidu Olelakan Sanni - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2006), vol. 15, p. 145-156.

The utilitarian value of Islam as a service provider in healing and power accession made the faith attractive to the Yoruba people of southwestern Nigeria. Divination, amulet confectionery, and other troubleshooting remedies offered by Islam ensured a remarkable position for the faith among the Yoruba. The emergence of Christian charismatic and neo-Pentecostalist movements from the last quarter of the 20th century served as a challenge to the Yoruba Muslims. The Christian 'healing and prosperity crusades' provoked the emergence of a Muslim alternative in the form of 'prayer groups'. These are distinguished by their engagement in 'prayer warfare' and 'devotional fairs' in which the role of the clerics as custodians of special knowledge is being reduced through the empowerment and the intellectualization of ordinary faithful. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

207 Sanni, Amidu

The Nigerian Muslim youth and the shari'a controversy: issues in violence engineering in the public sphere / Amidu Sanni - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2007), vol. 16, p. 119-133.

The Islamic legal code (sharia) has been part of Islamic history since the religion was introduced in Nigeria in the 8th century. With British colonialism in the 19th century, the authority of the legal code was reduced to adjudication on family matters. Since independence in 1960, the Nigerian youth has played an increasingly redoubtable role in supporting or opposing the reintroduction of sharia as a legal system with its full complements. Violence has become a new medium of expression in the pursuit of this cause since the 1970s, but has assumed a more systematic and ideological character since the return to democratic rule in 1999. This paper investigates the impulses behind this development and concludes that violence as an ideology in the public sphere has far-reaching implications for development and social cohesion, especially in developing

countries with strong confessional differences. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

208 Uche, Chibuïke

Oil, British interests and the Nigerian civil war / by Chibuïke Uche - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 111-135 : tab.

Using newly available evidence, mainly from the Public Records Office (now the National Archive) in London, this article unravels the true extent of the role that British oil interests played in the decision of the British government to insist on a 'One Nigeria' solution in the Nigeria/Biafra conflict. While the official position of the British government was that its main interest in the Nigeria conflict was to prevent the break-up of the country along tribal lines, the true position was more complex. Evidence in this paper suggests that British oil interests played a much more important role in the determination of the British attitude to the war than is usually conceded. Specifically, Britain was interested in protecting the investments of Shell-BP in Nigerian oil. Furthermore, Britain was also at the time desperate to keep Nigerian oil flowing in order to mitigate the impact of its domestic oil shortfalls caused by the Middle East Six Day War. Supporting a 'One Nigeria' solution was considered its safest bet in order to achieve the above objectives. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

209 Ugochukwu, Françoise

L'université et les films vidéos nigériens: regards sur quinze ans de recherches / Françoise Ugochukwu - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 149-172.

Longtemps jugés de qualité médiocre et non dignes d'intérêt par les universitaires africains eux-mêmes, les films vidéos de Nollywood ont fini par retenir, en tant qu'élément de la culture populaire, l'attention de chercheurs au Nigeria et aux États-Unis, qui connaît une vaste diaspora nigérienne. Les chercheurs sont issus de domaines très variés (études d'aires culturelles yoruba, igbo et hausa, de théâtre, cinéma, religieuses, etc), comme le montre l'importante bibliographie qui complète cet article. On ne peut trop souligner l'importance cruciale de la langue (yoruba, hausa et igbo ou plutôt 'angligbo'), qui a une influence sur la diffusion des vidéos dans d'autres pays du continent africain. Sans oublier le public francophone, pour qui l'attraction des vidéos nigériennes est plus déterminante que la langue. Les films vidéos nigériens ont ainsi pénétré au Niger, Tchad, Bénin, Togo, Cameroun, dans les deux Congo, la Zambie, la Tanzanie, et au Kenya. Les Africains commencent à produire leurs propres films sur le même modèle que le Nigeria, et il existe une coopération sud-sud comme avec le

Kenya. Au Ghana, l'industrie du film vidéo est établie de longue date. Les recherches révèlent que le Nigeria développe actuellement sa production cinématographique sur les deux tableaux, film et vidéo, tout en déplaçant peu à peu le thème de ses scénarios pour attirer le public occidental. Cet effort de diffusion vise particulièrement, outre les États-Unis, la Grande-Bretagne. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SENEGAL

210 Boccanfuso, Dorothée

Choc extérieur, productivité, pauvreté et redistribution de revenu au Sénégal : une analyse comparative à partir d'un modèle multiménages intégrés / Dorothée Boccanfuso et Luc Savard - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2008), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 52-97 : tab.

La nouvelle orientation de la politique économique au Sénégal vise à accroître les revenus des pauvres et à attaquer la pauvreté là où elle est principalement localisée. La stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté va être mise en œuvre dans un contexte de libéralisation des échanges commerciaux internationaux notamment dans le secteur agricole. Dans ce contexte, les auteurs ont développé un modèle d'équilibre général calculable micro-simulé multi-ménages permettant d'évaluer l'impact que pourront avoir ces politiques agricoles à l'échelle des ménages, et ils ont établi le lien entre ces réformes économiques, la pauvreté et la distribution de revenu. Ce modèle offre beaucoup de flexibilité en permettant notamment de modifier la distribution des groupes cibles qui ne méritent pas d'être retenus avant l'exercice de simulation afin d'effectuer l'analyse de pauvreté et d'inégalité ex post à l'exercice de modélisation. Les auteurs ont également comparé les effets, en terme d'analyse de pauvreté et d'inégalité, entre une distribution paramétrique et une distribution empirique, et montré que ce choix engendrait des différences significatives quant aux effets sur la pauvreté. Les impacts sur la pauvreté sont assez importants, ce qui montre que cette approche offre un outil riche permettant d'évaluer l'impact de politiques économiques ou chocs externes sur la pauvreté et la distribution de revenu. De plus, les résultats trouvés d'analyse de pauvreté faisant suite à une augmentation du prix des biens agricoles sont contraires à d'autres applications à différents pays sur le même thème. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

211 Coly, Augustin

Éloge de la mort dans la poésie de Senghor / Augustin Coly - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 73-82.

Le présent article examine la manifestation de la sublimation de la mort - en l'occurrence, à la suite de la perte de deux fils - dans la poésie de Léopold Sédar Senghor. Il entend analyser comment, progressivement, les plaintes se transforment en pouvoir incantatoire destiné à subjuguier la mort. Ceci se réalise tout d'abord par une non-acceptation de la providence; puis, en s'appuyant sur la spiritualité qui transcende la matière, le poète sollicite la Divinité de lui donner la force de vivre dans la foi et l'espérance. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

212 Faye, Amade

Senghor en perspective dans le champ littéraire seereer / Amade Faye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 53-72.

L'auteur s'efforce d'établir comment, chez Senghor, l'écriture intègre et prolonge le donné de la culture des origines qui participe de l'universalisme de son œuvre. Il cherche donc à dessiner la configuration du champ littéraire chez Senghor (mots du terroir, production et réception des énoncés). L'écriture poétique de Senghor se réapproprie l'espace de ses origines et ses complexes symboliques. Le poème apparaît, par ses modes de représentation et de transferts des données inscrites dans la culture, comme un processus intertextuel. Le champ littéraire seereer s'offre comme une clé de compréhension mais aussi de perception de l'équilibre implicite du poète initié et de son contact avec l'histoire, voire avec l'universel. Les aménagements thématiques et stylistiques que le poète y effectue font de lui, plus qu'un passeur de mots, un passeur de champ. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

213 Ludl, Christine

"To skip a step": new representation(s) of migration, success and politics in Senegalese rap and theatre / Christine Ludl - In: *Stichproben*: (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 14, S. 97-122.

Over the last few years, Senegal saw the emergence of new representations of migration and success in cultural productions. These contrast with earlier representations of success, notably the "myth of the intellectual", and focus on individual effort as expressed by the 'bul faale' movement in the late 1990s. This movement "democratized" success, which had now come within everyone's reach. The present article describes these new representations and shows how they are taken up by two strands of cultural production, namely rap and theatre. Particular attention is paid to two recent plays dealing with migration - 'Le clan du destin' performed by the company Les Gueules Tapées and 'Partir' by the company Kocc Barma. Finally, the article discusses how cultural production is linked to politics. Drawing on the concepts of representation(s)

and imagination, the article shows how these can be used to re-conceptualize the relationship between cultural production and politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

214 Ndiaye, Lamine

L'émigration "clandestine" au Sénégal : acte criminel ou éthique "moderne" d'une société en panne? / Lamine Ndiaye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 255-267.

L'auteur, sociologue, s'interroge sur le "voyage", c'est à dire l'émigration clandestine, en particulier de jeunes Sénégalais, vers l'Europe. L'émigration clandestine peut-elle être considérée comme un acte suicidaire? Pour la machine judiciaire, organe officialisé de maintien de la paix sociale et bras de l'État, c'est un acte criminel dont l'issue peut être fatale et entraîner une mort suicidaire. Le recours à la mer pour aller ailleurs peut, selon l'auteur, être analysé sous l'angle de l'ordalie qui est une pratique sociale traditionnelle de régulation de la tension sociale. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

215 Sénégal

Le Sénégal des migrations : mobilités, identités et sociétés / Momar-Coumba Diop (dir.). - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2008. - 434 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8111-0075-9

Les contributions rassemblées dans ce volume sous divers angles d'étude montrent que si le Sénégal est un pays d'émigration, il est aussi la destination de nombreux migrants, africains ou non. Mobilités, État et société (Momar-Coumba Diop) - La migration internationale sénégalaise: des recrutements de main d'œuvre aux pirogues (Serigne Mansour Tall) - Les migrants sénégalais en Italie: réseaux, insertion et potentiel de co-développement (Bruno Riccio) - Les transferts d'argent des migrants sénégalais: entre espoir et risques de dépendance (Gaye Daffé) - Émigrés, transferts financiers et création de PME dans l'habitat (Issa Barro) - Les émigrés sénégalais en Italie: transferts financiers et potentiel de développement de l'habitat au Sénégal (Serigne Mansour Tall) - Les ressources d'une diaspora villageoise de la moyenne vallée du fleuve Sénégal (Hamidou Dia) - Migration internationale et développement local dans le Nguènar sénégalais (Papa Demba Fall) - Actions des migrants internationaux à Ourossogui: du développement urbain à l'exclusion (Mohamadou Sall) - Les migrations dans le nord du Sénégal: aperçu historique (E.H. Seydou Nourou Touré) - Migrations et "glocalisation" dakaroises (Thomas Fouquet) - Les "fous de la mer": les migrants clandestins du Sénégal aux Îles Canaries en 2006 (Roos Willems) - Imaginaires et migrations: le cas du

Sénégal (Mamadou Mbodji) - L'"itinérance" des Sereer Niominka: de l'international au local? (Tarik Dahou) - Les entrepreneurs migrants chinois au Sénégal: la métaphore du jeu de go? (Sylvie Bredeloup) - Des migrants sénégalais qualifiés en Italie: entre regret et résignation (Aly Tandian) - Les femmes mourides à New York: une renégociation de l'identité musulmane en migration (Awa Ba) - Dakar et ses étrangers: la construction politique et sociale de la cohabitation communautaire (Alfred Inis Ndiaye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

216 Sylla, Abdou

Les arts plastiques sénégalais contemporains: évolution et tendances (1ère partie) / Abdou Sylla - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2008), no. 80, p. 269-292 : ill.

Le présent article retrace le développement des arts plastiques contemporains au Sénégal, et l'organisation de la formation artistique dans une structure publique. Ce développement se mesure par une importante population d'artistes plasticiens, par une diversité de spécialités et par des manifestations artistiques de grande envergure, telle la Biennale de Dakar. Une formation artistique permanente, de 1959 à 2007, impulsée par une politique culturelle vigoureuse de l'État sénégalais, prit la forme, dès les premières décennies (1960-1980), d'un mécénat d'État, sous la houlette du poète-président Léopold Sédar Senghor. Celui-ci, au nom de de qualités particulières de l'homme noir telles qu'émotivité, sensibilité, instinctivité, etc., faisait du concept de la "Négritude" le fondement des arts plastiques sénégalais modernes. Le groupe dit "École de Dakar" fondait une unité stylistique ayant son origine dans les idées et théories de Senghor, et domina la scène artistique nationale durant deux décennies (1960-1980). Le retrait de Senghor de la vie politique en 1980 ne mit pas fin à ce mécénat; au contraire, il s'est diversifié et a pris d'autres orientations, expressions de la détermination des autorités constamment aux réalités et aux diverses évolutions. Dans une dynamique de rupture, les artistes se sont libérés de l'emprise stylistique de l'École de Dakar. L'article évoque, dans le traitement, des matériaux de récupération, des installations, et, aujourd'hui de plus en plus fréquemment, le recours généralisé aux technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

217 Tamberdou, Malick

De l'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire au Sénégal / par Malick Tamberdou - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 3, p. 271-314.

Le présent article, en se fondant sur le droit positif et la doctrine juridique, traite de la question de l'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire au Sénégal. La première partie montre

que, au regard de la définition de l'indépendance telle que définie dans l'introduction, au Sénégal le pouvoir judiciaire est fondamentalement dépendant par rapport au pouvoir exécutif, puisque ce dernier intervient dans la nomination et la révocation des membres du pouvoir judiciaire, qu'il gère également. Les magistrats sont en effet nommés par le président de la République. La révocation des magistrats est initiée par le ministre de la Justice, et d'autre part, juridiquement consacrée par un décret présidentiel. Quant à la gestion exécutive du pouvoir judiciaire, d'une part, le parquet est hiérarchisé et placé sous l'autorité directe du ministre de la Justice, et d'autre part, le pouvoir judiciaire est géré dans son ensemble par ce même ministre de la Justice. Dans la pratique, cette dépendance vis à vis du pouvoir exécutif comme du pouvoir législatif se traduit par des empiètements, obstructions, et empêchements dans le domaine de la Justice. Dans la deuxième partie de l'étude, l'analyse des textes, des faits et de la doctrine juridique fait apparaître que la situation de dépendance dans laquelle se trouve le pouvoir judiciaire sénégalais est toutefois tempérée et susceptible de solutions. Elle est tempérée par deux éléments, qui sont le principe de l'inamovibilité des magistrats du siège, ainsi protégés d'une suspension arbitraire, et l'institution du Conseil supérieur de la magistrature qui atténue la dépendance du pouvoir judiciaire. Enfin, selon l'article, la dépendance dénotée chez le pouvoir judiciaire au Sénégal connaît aussi des solutions d'ordre institutionnel et extra-institutionnel. Au plan institutionnel, il s'agira de couper le "cordon ombilical" reliant le parquet au pouvoir exécutif, et de réformer le Conseil supérieur de la magistrature. Au plan extra-institutionnel, les solutions concernent ou non les magistrats. Dans le premier cas, elles consistent à opter pour le système américain de l'élection populaire des magistrats et à instituer leur responsabilité tout en leur ouvrant le droit de publier une opinion dissidente. Dans le second cas, il s'agit de solutions visant l'application effective des décisions de justice, et d'autre part, visant la justiciabilité des membres du législatif et de l'exécutif. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

218 Teixeira, Maria

Sorcellerie et contre-sorcellerie: un réajustement permanent au monde : les Manjak de Guinée-Bissau et du Sénégal / Maria Teixeira - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 59-79.

Les Manjak, qu'ils soient dans leurs royaumes d'origine en Guinée-Bissau, en milieu migrant au Sénégal ou en Europe, ont un système d'explication de l'infortune au sein duquel s'affrontent ou collaborent différents sorciers, contre-sorciers et puissances invisibles. Le 'bèpene' est un autel de lutte contre la sorcellerie organisé en confrérie et très ancien, tandis que le 'kasara' est un culte collectif apparu il y a environ un siècle.

Aujourd'hui, ces deux instances s'entraident et se complètent pour lutter contre la sorcellerie, qu'elle soit intrafamiliale, entre Manjak ou bien extérieure à la communauté. Ce système ne cesse de se renforcer et de se développer par la multiplication de nouveaux autels. Les forces en présence restent équilibrées et permettent à la société d'affronter les nouveaux types d'infortunes et d'attaques sorcières sans les éradiquer définitivement. En effet pour les Manjak, la vie sans le mal serait d'un grand ennui et n'aurait plus aucun sens. Quelle est l'éthique sorcière à l'œuvre dans cette société? Quelles en sont les conséquences? Telles sont les questions auxquelles cet article répond, en analysant la corporéité des sorciers, des anti-sorciers et leurs pouvoirs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SIERRA LEONE

219 Baker, Bruce

Beyond the tarmac road : local forms of policing in Sierra Leone & Rwanda / Bruce Baker - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 555-570.

Civil war deeply disrupted policing in Sierra Leone and Rwanda, leaving their State police forces inadequate in numbers, skills and resources to serve all citizens. In this security vacuum local forms of policing play an important role. This article argues that the country-specific pattern of local forms of policing depends on three factors: the nature of the conflict and peace settlement; the regime ideology; and the level of regime insecurity and fear of conflict recurring. The empirical data concerning the local policing groups is presented under three headings: crime prevention and intervention; investigation and resolution; and punishment. The article concludes with an assessment of the hazards and potential for States and donors supporting such groups. They are certainly flawed agencies in the eyes of both users and government, but in a context of less than fair and accountable State policing, their widespread provision and support is not to be dismissed lightly. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

220 Chauveau, Jean-Pierre

Les racines agraires des insurrections ouest-africaines : une comparaison Côte d'Ivoire-Sierra Leone / Jean-Pierre Chauveau et. 3001 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 131-167.

Quelle est la place de la dimension agraire dans les guerres civiles récentes en Afrique de l'Ouest? La comparaison entre deux régions de pays en conflit (le centre-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire et l'est de la Sierra Leone) indique que les jeunes mobilisés proviennent de

groupes marginalisés dans les institutions agraires locales. Mais dans le cas ivoirien, la violence est d'abord dirigée contre les populations d'origine étrangère à la région, dans un mouvement de défense des institutions communautaires autochtones, alors qu'en Sierra Leone, la mobilisation s'attaque aux institutions de la communauté et aux autorités locales. Les différences sont expliquées par les variations dans l'organisation lignagère de ces sociétés et par l'histoire du changement agraire. Les antagonismes entre générations à l'intérieur d'une société stratifiée comme celle de Sierra Leone, où persiste le mode de production lignager hiérarchique, peuvent s'exprimer lorsque les jeunes incapables de s'émanciper de la tutelle des anciens ne parviennent pas à se marier sans le soutien des aînés car ils ne peuvent travailler pour eux-mêmes. Dans les sociétés égalitaires de Côte d'Ivoire, la perte qu'a représenté pour les aînés la migration en ville des jeunes gens a été compensée par l'installation de migrants fournisseurs de main d'œuvre et de services, selon la relation de "tutorat". Dans le centre-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire, la mobilisation des jeunes enrôlés dans les organisations d'autodéfense gouvernementales n'est pas dirigée contre le système lignager, mais contre des nouveaux venus occupant la terre. Cet article propose en fait d'abandonner l'explication "culturaliste", et de relier les rivalités organisationnelles aux luttes matérielles dans lesquelles les organisations agraires sont engagées. Dans un cas, la violence interethnique prétend défendre la coutume et l'autochtonie, alors que dans l'autre cas, c'est une violence de classe qui cherche à renverser le système. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

221 Christensen, Maya M.

Mercenaries of democracy: the "politricks" of remobilized combatants in the 2007 general elections, Sierra Leone / Maya M. Christensen and Mats Utas - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 429, p. 515-539.

The 2007 general elections in Sierra Leone marked a decisive moment in the country's postwar recovery. In this article the authors show how political parties strategically remobilized ex-combatants into 'security squads' in order both to protect themselves and to mobilize votes. They look at the tactical and strategic motives behind ex-combatants' choice to join the political campaigning and the alternatives (such as 'watermelon politics'), and they also examine the deep distrust between politicians and ex-combatants. Focusing on politics as the domestication of violence, they shed light on the continuation of pre-war and war-time mobilization of youth into politics and demonstrate how electoral moments can legitimize violence. In hindsight, the 2007 elections

strengthened the democratic process in Sierra Leone, but this article shows on what fragile ground this success was built. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

222 Jalloh, Alusine

Muslim Fula business elites and politics in Sierra Leone / Alusine Jalloh - In: *African Economic History*: (2007), no. 35, p. 89-104.

This essay examines Fula business-government relations in Sierra Leone from independence in 1961 until the military coup of 1992 which ousted the All People's Congress (APC) government of President Momoh. The majority of the Fula community in Sierra Leone consisted of immigrants from other West African countries, notably Guinea. The growing number of unregistered Fula immigrants was a factor of concern for the APC government, although there was a long-standing tradition of Fula support for the government in power. Political patronage has been a major factor in the awarding of government contracts, particularly to Sierra Leonean-born Fula business elites. When President Stevens retired in 1985 he had softened his stance on Fula immigration and had started to contribute to the advancement of Fula business interests in general. Under President Stevens' successor, Joseph S. Momoh, Fula business political influence continued to increase. While the Lebanese maintained their dominant position in the Sierra Leonean economy, by 1992 they faced serious competition from the Fula business community. Fula enterprises were particularly strong in the diamond trade and in the trade of consumer goods such as rice, textiles, electronics, and pharmaceutical products. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

223 Jalloh, Mohamed Juldeh

Sierra Leone: beyond change & continuity / Mohamed Juldeh Jalloh - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 116, p. 315-323 : tab.

The 2007 general elections in Sierra Leone marked a real test for the country's nascent democratic experiment since the installation of multiparty rule in 1996. This briefing seeks to examine the nature of the electoral process and its democratic gains but argues that such gains cannot be fully understood without taking into consideration certain structural factors that precipitated the elections. The briefing is divided into three parts. The first looks at the nature of the polls and its significance for democratic practices and elites renewal. The second part examines some of the socioeconomic and political factors that characterized the nature of the electoral process. This involves the huge development challenges facing Sierra Leone at the time of the elections, the enabling political environment and the role of the international community in the country's

governance. The final section highlights some of the broader challenges involved to get the newly elected government to deliver on the expectations of the citizens. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

224 Maconachie, Roy

New agricultural frontiers in post-conflict Sierra Leone? : exploring institutional challenges for wetland management in the Eastern Province / Roy Maconachie - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 235-266 : graf., krt., tab.

Sierra Leone has recently emerged from a long period of political instability and civil war, and is ranked among the world's poorest countries. Thousands of displaced people are in the process of returning to their villages to rebuild their mainly farming-based livelihoods, and many are growing food crops for the first time in a decade. With pressure on food production increasing in rural areas, the inland valley swamps have been identified by the government as a vital resource for sustaining rural livelihoods and achieving food security through the production of rice and other commodities. However, previous government policies directed at enhanced wetland production have largely failed to achieve their goals, and have been criticized for neglecting the institutional challenges of development. Drawing on recent fieldwork carried out in two rural communities in the Eastern Province, this paper considers how institutional arrangements function in Sierra Leone's swamp wetlands, and explores how stresses associated with a postconflict environment are shaping land-use decisions and mediating access to resources in new ways. The findings of the enquiry have implications for Sierra Leone's recently adopted commitment to decentralization, a move that has, in theory, seen the State strengthen its position at the local level, and that will allegedly create new spaces for increased interaction between State agencies, traditional leaders and communities. Two institutional challenges are examined - access to land and access to labour - that must be addressed if decentralized reforms to resource management are to be effective for wetland rice production. The analysis concludes by considering one recent initiative at the forefront of efforts to decentralize the Ministry of Agriculture, the 'Agricultural Business Unit' (ABU) initiative, to elucidate some of the challenges faced in postconflict wetland rehabilitation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

225 Stovel, Laura

'There's no bad bush to throw away a bad child': 'tradition'-inspired reintegration in post-war Sierra Leone / Laura Stovel - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 305-324.

Government and civil society leaders in African transitional States often use rituals and expressions inspired by tradition to facilitate the integration of ex-combatants and displaced people. In Sierra Leone, the expression 'There's no bad bush to throw away a bad child' conveys a vision of African society as inherently forgiving and inclusive, and of Africans as needing to be amongst their own people. This ideal was perfectly suited for the needs of an impoverished State seeking to ease the strain on cities, and relying on communities' organic capacities to absorb their own people. This research draws on interviews with diverse Sierra Leoneans to examine the assumptions behind this communitarian ideal. It argues that while 'There is no bad bush...' promotes a form of reconciliation defined as peaceful coexistence, it lacks the elements of justice required for deep reconciliation to occur. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

226 Gouvernance

Gouvernance et environnement en Afrique centrale : le modèle participatif en question / sous la dir. de D. Arnoldussen... [et al.] ; P.A. Roulet et P. Assenmaker (eds.). - Tervuren : Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 2008. - 278 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-90-74752-38-1

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque tenu à Yaoundé (Cameroun) en 2007, qui présentait les principaux résultats des recherches menées dans le cadre du Programme d'appui à la décision en matière de gestion participative en Afrique centrale (GEPAC), financé de 2003 à 2008 par la ligne budgétaire "forêts tropicales" de l'Union européenne. Ce programme rassemblait près de 70 chercheurs africains (Cameroun, République démocratique du Congo, Gabon, République centrafricaine, Tchad, Congo-Brazzaville) et européens. Les études sont rassemblées selon les thèmes: Le modèle participatif en question; La foresterie sociale et communautaire; Les aires protégées; Les réseaux associatifs endogènes; Les espaces périurbains. Auteurs: S.C. Abéga; D. Arnoldussen; P. Assenmaker; P. Bigombé Logo; A. Binot; S. Cogels; N.M. Guedje Chaungueu; L. Hanon; D.V. Joiris; J. Lejoly; Y.P. Mandjem; Ch. Merland Ouatomba; M. Mouamfon; M. Romainville; P.-A. Roulet; Th. Trefon; Antang Yamo. La gestion participative de l'environnement en Afrique centrale ne se révèle pas comme une panacée. Elle se heurte à d'énormes difficultés d'ordre technique, organisationnel, financier ou politiques, en raison notamment d'une incompatibilité avec les dynamiques socioanthropologiques, économiques et politiques du contexte d'intervention. Par conséquent, les actions mises

en œuvre, décalées par rapport aux réalités du terrain, ne peuvent rencontrer ni les objectifs de développement, ni même ceux de conservation. Cette méconnaissance est particulièrement perceptible en ce qui concerne les relations de pouvoir autour des questions environnementales, les relations systémiques entre le monde rural, le monde périurbain et le monde urbain, les savoir-faire techniques et sociaux des utilisateurs locaux et les modalités d'organisation et de structuration de la société civile. En outre, il y a de la part des décideurs un refus de délégation du pouvoir de gestion sur les espaces naturels et un blocage des processus efficaces de transfert d'autorité vers les acteurs de base. On ne trouve pas de véritable responsabilisation des populations bénéficiaires, notion pourtant indissociable de la participation active. On ne peut donc pas dire, au vu des résultats, que l'approche participative prônée contribue aujourd'hui à une meilleure gestion des ressources naturelles en Afrique centrale. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

227 MacGaffey, Wyatt

Kongo slavery remembered by themselves: texts from 1915 / by Wyatt MacGaffey - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 55-76 : krt., tab.

This article examines slavery in the Kongo kingdom of Central Africa on the basis of translations of the major texts dealing with the subject in the Swedish missionary K.E. Laman's corpus of responses by native Kikongo speakers to his ethnographic questionnaire, c. 1915. The texts describe the recognized forms of transfer of persons from one social status to another. By 1915, Belgian Congo had officially abolished slavery, but the status of slave, disputes about pedigree, and even some kinds of transfer, continued well into the 1970s. The texts describe, for the last half of the 19th century, a society characterized by a fiercely commercial spirit and by the autocratic power of elders. "Slavery", meaning irregular pedigree, was a regular feature of Kongo social structure, the necessary complement to "freedom", defined not as autonomy but as a legitimate matrilineal descent. The article discusses terminology, the acquisition of slaves, prices, slave life, escapes, the politics of slavery, and local slave trade. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

228 Priso-Essawe, Samuel

L'inamovibilité de l'exécutif dans les communautés économiques d'Afrique francophone: de la maîtrise politique au respect du droit : "Quand, aux chefs d'État, la logique institutionnelle communautaire se dévoile..." / par Samuel Priso-Essawe - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 864, p. 317-339.

Dans les organisations d'intégration économique créées au milieu des années 1990 en Afrique centrale et en Afrique de l'Ouest, l'exercice du pouvoir de décision est réparti notamment entre des organes de direction - la Conférence des chefs d'État et le Conseil des ministres -, et des organes d'exécution, le secrétariat exécutif de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire d'Afrique centrale) et la Commission de l'UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine). L'indépendance des organes exécutifs à l'égard des organes de direction, composés de représentants des États, est assurée au moyen de l'inamovibilité conférée au secrétariat exécutif de la CEMAC et aux commissaires de l'UEMOA. La garantie en est confiée à des juridictions communautaires. Mais la pratique montre que, dans la conduite des Communautés, les chefs d'État tendent à ne pas respecter les dispositions conventionnelles et à vouloir contrôler les organes exécutifs par tous les moyens, volonté qui est désormais contestée sur le terrain juridique. Même si le rapport de force qui se manifeste est politique, il doit se dérouler dans le respect des traités communautaires, ce qui n'est pas toujours le cas. L'inamovibilité reconnue aux organes exécutifs des deux communautés, renforcée par sa protection juridique, remet en cause l'hégémonie absolue des chefs d'État. Elle les oblige à passer d'une vision exclusivement politique des organisations internationales à une logique juridique qu'instaurent les traités de Ndjaména et de Dakar, qui protègent le secrétaire exécutif et la commission. Car si la nomination de l'exécutif est politiquement et collectivement maîtrisée par les États (première partie), la fin du mandat échappe à leur discrétion (seconde partie). En fin de compte, le juge communautaire est un maillon ultime de la protection juridique de la cessation de fonction par les traités: c'est à lui qu'est confié le contrôle de la cessation des fonctions, voire la décision d'y mettre fin. L'étude s'appuie sur la jurisprudence, et en particulier sur l'"affaire Yai", pour illustrer des cas d'abus de pouvoir de la conférence des chefs d'État vis à vis de la Cour de justice de l'UEMOA. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

229 Yengo, Patrice

Le monde à l'envers : enfance et 'kindoki' ou les ruses de la raison sorcière dans le bassin du Congo / Patrice Yengo - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 297-323.

L'apparition des enfants-sorciers dans le bassin du Congo autour des années 1980 est un fait marquant des mutations de l'entreprise sorcière, traduisant une inversion de l'imputation qui s'oriente maintenant dans le sens des vieux contre les jeunes. Signe des temps de la "ré-évangélisation" menée par les campagnes pentecôtistes dans une société où la diabolisation de la sorcellerie sert désormais de capteur des tensions sociales, elle n'en reste pas moins le révélateur d'une crise profonde des structures de la

parenté. En réactualisant le conflit entre les aînés et les cadets, la sorcellerie trouve, dans la conjonction des effets pervers de la globalisation et de la crise récurrente de l'État postcolonial, les (idéo)-logiques de sa nouvelle formulation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

ANGOLA

230 Candido, Mariana P.

Merchants and the business of the slave trade at Benguela, 1750-1850 / Mariana P. Candido - In: *African Economic History*: (2007), no. 35, p. 1-30.

From its foundation in 1617, Benguela (Angola) developed into a significant coastal town in West Central Africa because of its valuable resources, including copper, ivory, and, most importantly, slaves. This article examines the process by which Benguela emerged as an important port of slave embarkation. It explores how the trade functioned in a region that was characterized by insecurity, stressing the role of traders and their links to other Atlantic ports. Besides 'negociantes' and 'comerciantes' (coastal merchants), 'pombeiros' and 'sertanejos' (itinerant merchants), terms used exclusively for male (Luso-African) traders, women were also part of the merchant community of Benguela. In Portuguese documents they are identified as 'donas'. The essay also highlights the involvement of the government, Portuguese authorities, and church officials in the slave trade. It outlines the negotiation of credit arrangements between the categories of traders and discusses the organization of caravans from the interior to the coast. The study covers the period from the 1750s, when reforms in trade regulations enacted in Portugal led to a significant increase in the volume of slaves exported from Benguela, to 1850, when the Brazilian government abolished the importation of slaves, thereby forcing merchants to end their slave trade from Benguela. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

231 Dossier

Dossier "L'Angola dans la paix: autoritarisme et reconversions" / coordonné par Didier Péclard - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 110, p. 5-121.

En avril 2002, après 27 années de guerre civile, l'Angola est officiellement "entré en paix" du fait de la défaite militaire du principal mouvement rebelle, l'Unita (Union pour l'indépendance totale de l'Angola), et de la mort de son leader historique Jonas Savimbi. En septembre 2008, des élections législatives, les premières depuis 1992 et les deuxièmes que le pays ait jamais connues, sont censées consacrer la "normalisation" du

pays et sa transition démocratique. Alors que les tentatives précédentes de sortie de conflit s'étaient soldées par de retentissants échecs, la paix semble cette fois bien installée. Pourtant, la transition "à l'angolaise" n'est pas sans ambiguïtés, limites ni contradictions. Ce dossier en analyse les principaux ressorts, et montre comment le MPLA (Mouvement populaire de libération de l'Angola), au faîte de sa puissance politique et économique grâce à sa victoire militaire et à un boom économique sans précédent soutenu par les ressources pétrolière du pays, a fait main basse sur une transition qui a tout de la "reconversion autoritaire". Titres des contributions: Les chemins de la "reconversion autoritaire" en Angola (Introduction au thème, Didier Péclard) - Du Palais aux banques: la reproduction élargie du capital indigène en Angola (Olivier Vallée) - L'Unita à la recherche de "son peuple": carnets d'une non-campagne sur le planalto (Justin Pearce) - Entre économie rentière et violence politico-militaire: la question cabindaise et le processus de paix angolais (Jean-Michel Mabeko-Tali) - La guerre dans la paix: ethnicité et angolité dans l'Église kimbanguiste de Luanda (Ramon Sarró, Ruy Blanes et Fátima Viegas) - Au-delà du pétro-militarisme: la stratégie extérieure angolaise d'après-guerre (Philippe Le Billon, Alex Vines et Assis Malaquias). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

232 Gutierrez, Manuel

L'art rupestre de la province de Namibe, Angola : étude des sites par rapport à leur position topographique / Manuel Gutierrez - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 21-32 : foto's, krt., tab.

Au sud de l'Angola, la province de Namibe est l'une des plus riches en sites de peintures et de gravures rupestres. L'article montre des différences importantes entre les sites à peintures rupestres qui se trouvent à proximité les uns des autres mais dans des positions topographiques différentes. Les sites placés au niveau du sol présentent des pourcentages plus élevés de figures reconnaissables, tandis que dans les sites en hauteur, les figures sont plutôt abstraites et difficiles à identifier. La différence topographique entre sites semble déterminer la différence des expressions picturales. L'élaboration d'un cadre chronologique fiable pour l'ensemble de l'art rupestre de la province de Namibe permettra d'affiner cette approche. Bibliogr., notes, ref., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAMEROON

233 Bah, Thierno

L'œuvre d'Eldridge Mohammadou: sa contribution à l'historiographie du Cameroun / Thierno Bah - In: *Terroirs*: (2007), no. 3/4, p. 41-58.

Cette étude évoque une œuvre importante et significative dans le processus de production du savoir historique au Cameroun, et en particulier du Nord-Cameroun, celle d'Eldridge Mohammadou (1934-2004). Il était de culture peul. Ayant suivi une filière de juriste et d'administrateur, il n'était pas historien de formation, ce qui peut expliquer que les rapports d'Eldridge Mohammadou et de l'institution universitaire au Cameroun aient été marqués par la défiance, et qu'il soit resté à l'écart de la structure hiérarchisée de l'institution. L'article rend compte des dimensions de son œuvre, marquée en particulier par l'exploitation judicieuse des sources écrites européennes, notamment allemandes, parallèlement à sa collecte des données orales; il passe en revue ses grands thèmes et thèses, ainsi que les critiques et controverses qui s'y sont attachées, et évalue l'impact de cette œuvre pour l'étude des sociétés - et particulièrement des migrations - du Cameroun septentrional et central. Ce texte comporte une liste des publications d'Eldridge Mohammadou. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

234 Grandes

Les grandes décisions de la jurisprudence civile camerounaise / sous la dir. de François Anoukaha. - Dschang : LERDA, 2007. - XXVI, 643 p. ; 21 cm. - (Collection les grandes décisions) - Met bibliogr.
ISBN 995-644203-8

Les auteurs de ce recueil de jurisprudence civile du Cameroun ont sélectionné 50 décisions de justice, dont 46 émanent de la Cour suprême, 2 des cours d'appel et 2 des tribunaux. Ces décisions, suivies de commentaires et d'une bibliographie, sont réparties en 37 centres d'intérêt qui traitent de différents sujets de droit civil: droit des personnes, droit de la famille, droits réels principaux, contrats civils et responsabilité contractuelle, responsabilité délictuelle, régimes matrimoniaux, successions et libéralités, droit international privé. Les 8 thèmes reconnus ne couvrent pas tout le droit civil: il n'a pas été traité des sûretés, par exemple, question désormais régie dans le cadre du droit communautaire africain de l'OHADA. Contributions de: François Anoukaha, Brigitte Djuidje Chatue, Guy Blaise Dzeukou, Isidore Léopold Miendjiem, René Njeufack Temgwa, Siméon Ombiono, Jean Paul Tchou-Bayo, Moïse Timtchueng. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

235 High

High prevalence of HIV and malaria co-infection in urban Douala, Cameroon / Theresa Nkuo-Akenji... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 229-235 : tab.

Malaria and HIV/AIDS are both major health problems, which each cause substantial morbidity and mortality. Given the wide geographic overlap of these diseases, co-infection would be expected to have a significant impact on the health of co-infected persons. A prospective cohort study was undertaken among 684 adult hospital attendees in Douala, Littoral Province, Cameroon. The objectives were to determine the prevalence of HIV/malaria co-infection and to determine and compare the prevalence of some parasitological, haematological and clinical parameters between co-infection and mono-infection with HIV or malaria in the study population. Information was collected on HIV serostatus, and malaria parasitaemia was assessed from blood smears by microscopy. A total of 105 individuals were successfully followed up for six months in 2006; twelve deaths were recorded within this period, nine of which were co-infected patients. The results of the study add to the existing pool of data from similar studies showing that HIV/malaria co-infections have a significant effect on a patient's clinical outcome. The data provide a basis for more elaborate studies with a larger sample size and follow-up of longer duration in the study region. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

236 Kouokam Magne, Estelle

"On se connaît tous ici!" : les réseaux de recrutement des personnels de santé au sein des structures de soins confessionnelles / Estelle Kouokam Magne - In: *Terroirs*: (2007), no. 3/4, p. 101-114.

L'offre privée de soins confessionnelle au Cameroun se caractérise par son ancienneté. La triade: école - lieu de culte - dispensaire constitue le principal mode d'installation des missions chrétiennes. Ces espaces sociaux de rencontre sont des tentatives de reconstitution d'un autre univers social qui se veut différent des modes de recrutement observés dans les établissements sanitaires étatiques. Le présent article se propose d'aborder la construction de la confessionnalité des structures de soins au Cameroun à partir de la constitution et de la production des réseaux de sociabilités dans le processus de recrutement des personnes qui y travaillent. L'étude a été réalisée entre 2005 et 2006 dans la province de l'Ouest et la province de l'Extrême-Nord, et les enquêtes effectuées dans douze structures de soins appartenant aux religions: catholique, protestante, adventiste et islamique. Trois d'entre elles sont situées en zone rurale, et les neuf autres

sont situées en zone urbaine ou périurbaine, dans des quartiers marqués par une religion précise. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

237 Mburano, Rwenge

Genre et sexualité des jeunes à Bafoussam et Mbalmayo, Cameroun / Rwenge Mburano - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 125-155 : tab.

En recourant aux données d'une enquête sur les interrelations entre culture, genre et comportements sexuels réalisée au Cameroun, à Bafoussam (milieu Bamiléké) et Mbalmayo (milieu Bëti), cet article a comme objectif de cerner, en s'orientant vers la perspective de genre, les facteurs sociaux prédisposant les jeunes à prendre des risques dans l'activité sexuelle. L'analyse de ces données a d'abord révélé que l'idéologie de la 'masculinité' et celle de la 'féminité' prévalent dans les milieux étudiés, mais les jeunes ont moins adhéré à ces idéologies que leurs parents. Les données ont aussi révélé qu'en milieu Bamiléké, où le système de genre est très défavorable aux femmes, les garçons connaissent mieux que les filles les modes de transmission des MST/sida, le degré d'acceptabilité des condoms y est plus élevé chez les premiers que les secondes et ceux-là ont des attitudes plus favorables aux condoms que celles-ci. Il est aussi ressorti que les jeunes Bëti sont plus enclins à prendre des risques dans l'activité sexuelle que les Bamiléké. Il en est aussi ressorti que les garçons sont plus enclins que les filles à être 'infidèles' à leurs partenaires régulières (réguliers) mais les premiers sont plus enclins à l'utilisation des condoms que les secondes. Enfin, les données ont révélé que l'âge et d'autres caractéristiques des partenaires sexuels réguliers des jeunes font partie des facteurs les prédisposant à prendre des risques dans l'activité sexuelle, particulièrement chez les filles. L'on devrait améliorer les programmes d'information et d'éducation des populations étudiées sur la santé des jeunes en tenant compte de l'ensemble de ces éléments. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

238 Newell, Stephanie

An introduction to the writings of J.G. Mullen, an African clerk, in the 'Gold Coast Leader', 1916-19 / Stephanie Newell - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 3, p. 384-400 : krt.

John G. Mullen was a Gold Coast (colonial Ghana) clerk who published his memoirs, in instalments, in the newspaper the 'Gold Coast Leader' from 1916 to 1919. In this unusual narrative, he describes his adventures in Cameroon before and during the First World War. His account combines real-life geographical and social details with

flamboyant tropes probably derived from imperial popular literature. Mullen's biography and even identity have so far been otherwise untraceable. His text offers glimpses, always enigmatic, of the experience and outlook of a member of the new clerkly class of colonial West Africa. This contribution presents an edited extract from Mullen's text (p. 401-409) together with a contextualizing and interpretative essay. The full Mullen text is available in the online version of this issue of 'Africa'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

239 Readings

Readings in the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code / ed. by Andrew Ewang Sone ; with collab. of John Tambutoh Dashaco... [et al.] ; under supervision of Paul-Gérard Pougoué ; pref. by Mathias Epuli Aloh ; postf. by Paul-Gérard Pougoué. - Yaoundé : Presses Universitaires d'Afrique, 2007. - 271 p. ; 21 cm - Met index, noten.

This volume presents in easily readable language the new Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code (Law no. 2005/007 of 27 July 2005) which came into operation on 1 January, 2007. Each chapter dwells on a particular concept or a number of concepts embodied in the Code: Criminal procedure in Cameroon: from dualism to a common code (Ewang Sone Andrew); A bird's eye view of the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code (Ade Akwo Catherine Mbone); A look at preliminary inquiry under the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code (Simon Tabe Tabe); 'Nolle prosequi' under the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code (Dashaco John Tambutoh); Examination of witnesses and joint trial under the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code (Ewang Sone Andrew); Due process in criminal trials under the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code (Tantoh-Azuh Chrysanthus); Habeas corpus under the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code (Dashaco John Tambutoh & Ewang Sone Andrew); The differing conceptions of bail in Cameroon (Ewang Sone Andrew); The trial rights of an accused person in Cameroon criminal proceedings (Amadou Monkaree); The protection of the maxim "innocent until proven guilty" by the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code (Nah Thomas Fuashi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

240 Tendances

Les tendances de la nouvelle procédure pénale camerounaise / Jean Marie Tchakoua. - Yaoundé : Presses universitaires d'Afrique, 2007. - 394 p. ; 21 cm - Met noten. - 1.

Ce travail sur la nouvelle procédure pénale au Cameroun contient des contributions en anglais et en français: Des acteurs et procédés dans la nouvelle procédure pénale (Jean-Marie Tchakoua); Chronique d'une longue gestation: du Code d'instruction

criminelle au Code de procédure pénale (Venant Tchokomakoua); La flagrance des crimes et des délits dans le code camerounais de procédure pénale (Phostin Roger Djoutsop); La garde à vue (Spener Yawaga); La considération de l'intérêt social et de la paix publique en matière de poursuite: conjectures autour de l'article 64 du Code de procédure pénale (Jean-Marie Tchakoua); Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code and international criminal law: nexus and complementarity (Atangcho Nji Akonumbo); L'O.P.J (l'officier de police judiciaire), l'enquête de police et la torture (Jean-Paul Sylvain Nkengue); Le procureur de la République "décoiffé" de sa casquette de magistrat instructeur (à propos de la séparation des fonctions de justice répressive dans le Code de procédure pénale camerounais) (Jeanne Claire Mebu Nchimi); The power to prosecute under the harmonized Criminal Procedure Code in Cameroon (Dashaco John Tambutoh); The right of challenge to extradition and allied irregular procedures (Samgena D. Galega); The conduct of the trial under the Criminal Procedure Code in Cameroon (Ewang Sone Andrew). [ASC Leiden abstract]

241 Warnier, Jean-Pierre

Méthodes et itinéraire de recherche: de l'enquête orale à l'observation des pratiques sensori-motrices / Jean-Pierre Warnier - In: *Terroirs*: (2007), no. 3/4, p. 133-162.

Ce texte d'une conférence à la première personne, suivi de questions et réponses, s'appuie sur des expériences de travail de terrain au Cameroun, en particulier dans le royaume de Mankon, pour traiter de la question du changement de paradigme et de méthodologie dans les sciences sociales et en particulier en anthropologie. Il insiste sur l'observation de l'importance du corps physique et des mouvements pour comprendre les relations hiérarchiques sociales, et sur l'étude de la matérialité dans la culture. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

242 Bede, Damien

Les liminaires paratextuels dans les recueils de nouvelles de Tchichellé Tchivéla / Damien Bede - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2008), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 33-51.

La force illocutoire des paratextes dans les recueils de nouvelles de Tchichellé Tchivéla (Congo-Brazzaville) prépare le lecteur à entrer dans les récits en même temps qu'à la réception et à la lisibilité des nouvelles. À cet effet, l'importance décisive des éléments liminaires des œuvres apparaît dans leur pouvoir d'organisation de la lecture, qui permet le décodage par le lecteur/récepteur. Ils constituent dans l'intention interprétative une

mine d'informations utiles que l'auteur antépose à l'orée de son récit, et qui fonctionnent ainsi comme des balises qui guident le lecteur et organisent en définitive la productivité du sens. Bibliogr., note, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

243 Puati, Gaétan Alexandre

L'indemnisation des victimes d'accidents de la circulation en République du Congo au regard du code CIMA / par Gaétan Alexandre Puati - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 864, p. 292-316.

La problématique de l'indemnisation des victimes en cas d'accident de la circulation en République du Congo est importante au vu du nombre d'accidents et de victimes. Les autorités ont organisé un régime d'indemnisation des victimes tendant à l'amélioration de leur situation et à l'accélération des procédures d'indemnisation: le code CIMA (Conférence interafricaine des marchés d'assurance, traité signé à Paris le 22 septembre 1992 entre Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, République du Congo Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Tchad, Togo, Guinée Équatoriale, République fédérale et islamique des Comores, République centrafricaine, Niger et Sénégal). Ce régime consacre une procédure essentiellement transactionnelle pour la mise en œuvre du droit à indemnisation, la procédure contentieuse n'intervenant qu'à titre exceptionnel (seconde partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

244 Identités

Les identités régionales en Afrique centrale : constructions et dérives / sous la dir. de Bogumil Jewsiewicki et Léonard N'Sanda Buleli. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 326 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Mémoires lieux de savoir Archive congolaise) - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-05315-1

Le présent ouvrage regroupe les communications présentées à la rencontre sur les identités en Afrique centrale et notamment dans la région des Grands Lacs, qui a été organisée en octobre 2005 à l'université catholique de Louvain (Belgique). Dans son introduction, intitulée "De la mémoire, de l'identité, de l'imaginaire: plaidoyer pour un espace public de négociation", Bogumil Jewsiewicki évoque un projet dont ce volume constitue une première réalisation, et qui consiste à proposer aux intellectuels de la région en question un lieu d'échange bénéficiant des éclairages critiques du regard universitaire, de façon à contribuer à l'apaisement des conflits et à la réconciliation. Titres des contributions: État de la question sur le conflit katangais/kasaïen dans la

province du Katanga (1990-1994) (Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu) - Identités régionales et ethniques dans l'Ouest de la R-D Congo: Bas-Congo et Kwango-Kwilu (Ernest Kiangu Sindani) - Migrations, enjeux identitaires et conflits dans la région des Grands Lacs africains: l'Est de la R-D Congo (Léonard N'Sanda Buleli) - Conflit identitaire en Ituri (R-D Congo) (Noël Obotela Rashidi) - Analyse comparée des discours régionaux en RDC (Nyunda ya Rubango) - Négociations identitaires et réconciliations au Burundi: les initiatives prises (Melchior Mukuri) - Nationalism, historiography, and the (re)construction of the Rwandan past (Thomas Turner) - Commentaires sur "L'état de la question du conflit katangais-kasaïen dans la province du Katanga (1991-1994)" de D. Dibwe Dia Mwembu (Erik Kennes) - Commentaires sur "Migrations, enjeux identitaires, et conflits dans la région des Grands-Lacs africains: le cas de l'Est de la R-D Congo..." de L. N'Sanda Buleli (Christian Thibon) - Commentaires sur "Identités régionales et ethniques dans l'Ouest de la R-D Congo: Bas-Congo et Kwango-Kwilu de E. Kiangu Sindani (Isidore Ndaywel è Nziem) - Les traitements de l'histoire nationale au Burundi et au Rwanda (Marc Le Pape). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

245 Kabamba, Patience

Alternative ethnique à l'État postcolonial? : cas des Nande à Butembo et des Luba à Mbuji Mayi en République démocratique du Congo / Patience Kabamba - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2008), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 129-163.

La crise de l'État moderne en Afrique prouve que cette formation historique ne constitue pas la forme achevée du nationalisme africain contemporain. L'État moderne est né d'un contexte occidental historique. Il revient aux Africains eux-mêmes de penser leur propres structures étatiques avec des éléments endogènes de conceptualisation. La structure ethnique en est un. Comment peut-on l'intégrer de manière politiquement et économiquement viable en ce siècle de génocides et de conflits interethniques ? Les liens ethniques créent un cadre économique et social basé sur d'autres institutions que celles de la modernité étatique. Le pouvoir ethnique harmonise autrement les trois monopoles de l'État moderne, à savoir la violence légitime, la distribution des ressources et la représentation politique. Il est donc possible de combler l'espace public avec d'autres loyautés que la loyauté nationale. Cet article examine le cas des Nande à Butembo et des Luba à Mbuji Mayi en République démocratique du Congo. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

246 Katembo, Kangitsi

Les représentations des populations de la ville de Kananga sur les Banyamulenge de 1990 à 2005 / Kangitsi Katembo, Piema Mikobi - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2006), vol. 15, p. 201-210 : tab.

L'émergence et le positionnement du groupe politico-ethnique dit 'Banyamulenge' ont eu pour ballon d'essai les deux guerres successives venues de l'Est de la République démocratique du Congo, celles de l'Alliance des Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Congo, AFDL, en 1996 et de la rébellion du 2 août 1998. Les auteurs contribuent à l'identification des peuples congolais en général, mais plus particulièrement à celle du peuple appelé 'Banyamulenge' à l'ère de la démocratisation de la RDC. Les habitants de la ville de Kananga, située à plus de mille kilomètres du terroir des 'Banyamulenge', ont certainement leur opinion sur cette question, d'autant plus que la guerre dite de libération a servi de prétexte à ces derniers pour parcourir et régner en maître au Kasai occidental. Les auteurs relient ce point de vue à travers les analyses suivantes: contexte général de l'analyse des représentations sur les peuples; résultats de l'enquête sur les représentations sur les 'Banyamulenge' à Kananga - soumise à 45 personnes; discussion et interprétation socio-historique des représentations sur les 'Banyamulenge'; leçons à tirer pour la période de transition démocratique en RDC. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

247 Nkamba, Mukadi Luaba

La question historique de l'éthique chrétienne du travail en République Démocratique du Congo / Mukadi Luaba Nkamba - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2006), vol. 15, p. 211-221.

L'auteur démontre qu'en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC), le travail humain souffre de la carence d'application des principes d'éthique chrétienne au cours des différentes périodes de son histoire. La mauvaise rémunération des travailleurs et leur mauvaises conditions de travail sont des sources de plusieurs mouvements de grève et revendications diverses au sein de différentes entreprises et dans l'administration publique. L'éthique chrétienne plaide en faveur d'une juste rémunération du travail accompli par n'importe quel travailleur pour respecter la dignité humaine. L'auteur déplore le chômage de beaucoup de jeunes diplômés universitaires qui ne réussissent pas à trouver un emploi. Il constate la notion de l'avalissement non seulement du travail agricole, mais aussi des différents métiers manuels. Il insiste sur la réhabilitation du travail manuel prônée par l'éthique chrétienne, selon laquelle l'homme a reçu de Dieu le devoir de travailler. Malgré la forte humanisation du travail en RDC, l'éthique chrétienne

plaide en faveur de la revalorisation du travail dans ce pays dans tous les domaines. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

248 Tonda, Joseph

La violence de l'imaginaire des enfants-sorciers / Joseph Tonda - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 325-343.

Cet article s'efforce de montrer, à travers l'exemple des enfants-sorciers de Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo), comment les discours fondés sur la croyance ne cessent d'induire, d'une part, le travestissement du réel et l'aveuglement des sujets sociaux, et, d'autre part, des pratiques d'autodestruction de ces mêmes sujets. Il se construit sur une double hypothèse: la première postule que ce mécanisme paradoxal trouve son efficacité dans le fait que le contexte des sociétés d'Afrique centrale, travaillées en profondeur par les effets de la "conversion négative" aux fétiches communs à Dieu, au Diable et à la sorcellerie, dont les politiques d'ajustement structurel des années 1980 et leurs effets délétères ont considérablement exaspéré la puissance, intensifie l'indiscernabilité de la créance matérielle et de l'imaginaire sorcellaire, diabolique et divin. La seconde, apparemment contradictoire, soutient que l'efficacité de ce mécanisme est liée à la déconnexion de la créance matérielle et de l'imaginaire par le même contexte. Les deux hypothèses se conjuguent pour rendre raison du fait que des sujets soumis ou assujettis à la violence de l'imaginaire d'une croyance ou d'une foi, dans un contexte caractérisé par les excès de l'emballlement de l'histoire, sont aveuglés et se constituent en sujets excédés, sortant d'eux-mêmes, et travaillant à leur propre destruction. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

249 Vlassenroot, Koen

Négocié et contesté l'ordre public dans l'Est de la République démocratique du Congo / Koen Vlassenroot - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 44-67.

Le présent article évalue l'impact des forces armées non étatiques sur la vie publique au cours de la guerre en République démocratique du Congo ainsi que les retombées de leur présence et leurs interactions avec les autres groupes, acteurs et institutions en termes de "régulation locale". Dès le début de la guerre, l'Est de la RDC a connu un double processus: les opérations des groupes rebelles ont aggravé le déclin de l'État, mais elles ont également suscité l'émergence de coalitions, de structures et de réseaux nouveaux qui ont eu un impact sur l'organisation de l'ordre public. D'autre part, un espace a été investi par d'autres acteurs, chefs traditionnels, groupes de la société

civile, Églises et agences d'aide, qui ont pris en charge les services autrefois assurés par l'État. On analyse ici les diverses stratégies de contrôle des groupes armés non étatiques comme des processus de "gouvernance" et sources d'ordres émergents dans les zones entre guerre et paix. L'étude de ces processus et de l'impact sur les mécanismes existants de distribution et de redistribution est indispensable si l'on veut comprendre les conséquences à long terme des conflits. L'auteur s'attarde en particulier sur les questions de protection et de commerce transfrontalier. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 205). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

250 Aworawo, David

Different strokes: Spanish policy toward Cuba and Equatorial Guinea during the colonial period / David Aworawo - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 57-72.

Spanish policy toward Cuba and Equatorial Guinea up to the end of the 19th century differed markedly. While Cuba was regarded as a colony for European settlement, Equatorial Guinea was declared a 'colonia de explotación', which meant the attention of Spain was principally focused on the exploitation of the colony's resources. This article undertakes a comparative analysis of the experiences of Cuba and Equatorial Guinea under Spanish rule. It argues that although the focus of Spanish colonialism in Cuba, as elsewhere, was the exploitation of minerals and the development of plantation agriculture, the Spanish authorities established administrative structures and social infrastructure in the process. This was however not the case in Equatorial Guinea until the loss of Cuba in 1898 compelled Spain to turn attention to its African colony. The article therefore disagrees with the view that the primary motive of colonial enterprise was to bring 'civilization' to the colonized, and concludes that the economic benefit to Spain was the most important consideration in the colonial enterprise, as was the case with most other colonial powers in Africa and elsewhere. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

251 Campos, Alicia

Oil, sovereignty & self-determination : Equatorial Guinea & Western Sahara / Alicia Campos - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 435-447.

Oil history in Equatorial Guinea and Western Sahara is very short: in Equatorial Guinea, major export production started in 1995, whereas in Western Sahara the industry is still in an exploratory phase. Equatorial Guinea is considered as the third or fourth oil

producer in sub-Saharan Africa. In Western Sahara, the presence of oil, mostly offshore, at the beginning of the 21st century added another element to the conflict between the Moroccan government and the Polisario Front over the territory. What both opponents share is the idea that natural resources belong to those who hold sovereignty and that only the representatives of such sovereignty have a right to negotiate. In Equatorial Guinea, the agreements on the production of oil between the government and multinational companies were denounced on totally different grounds. Opposition parties and more recently transnational campaigns in favour of transparency in the extractive industries, have pointed out the mismanagement and the misappropriation of oil revenues by the ruling Nguema family. The comparison between Western Sahara and Equatorial Guinea shows how there is little support within international law for a better and more democratic management of mineral resources when sovereignty is not in question. In the case of Western Sahara, the interests of the population constitute a juridical argument for campaigns against situations similar to colonialism, up to the point of demanding the interruption of extractive activities. Whereas in the case of Equatorial Guinea, it seems only possible to refer to more general principles, in the hope that such principles become imperative norms in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCÍPE

252 Weszkalnys, Gisa

Hope & oil: expectations in São Tomé e Príncipe / Gisa Weszkalnys - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 473-482.

The notion that there may be vast offshore oil resources in the waters of São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) has spurred intense international interest. However, how much oil there is is to date highly doubtful. Nevertheless, the assumed presence of oil has attracted numerous consultants, NGO representatives and foreign advisors in order to fulfil the country's need for expertise. Of crucial importance, in this regard, has been the so-called management of people's expectations, which are presumed to be irrational and potentially dangerous. Key to this has been the notion of a 'resource curse', implying detrimental economic performance, violent conflict, corruption, or the entrenchment of authoritarian political regimes. STP's oil economy is an economy in which expectations have been a key object of concern. Their production, circulation and exchange are carefully guarded, and this has generated other kinds of hope in STP, such as the expectation of transparency and good governance. While the hope for oil in STP has not

completely faded away, one can see people quietly welcoming the delay in the take-off of the country's oil economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

253 Ahmed, Abdallah Chanfi

The 'Wahubiri wa Kislamu' (Preachers of Islam) in East Africa / Chanfi Ahmed - In: *Africa Today*: (2008), vol. 54, no. 4, p. 3-18.

Unlike Islamic missionary groups that focus on education as a means of conversion, the Wahubiri wa Kislamu (Preachers of Islam) specialize in giving sermons and preaching on the streets, at markets, or in football stadiums. They refer to these activities as "open-air conferences". Their sermons consist of an "Islamic" reading of the Bible, with the intention of converting Christians to Islam; hence their somewhat hybrid name. This article traces the emergence of this missionary method in East Africa, notably Kenya and Tanzania. Regardless of how negatively the Preachers of Islam interpret the Bible, the fact that they do this in front of a mixed Muslim-Christian public could be interpreted as a contribution to greater mutual understanding between the groups. The Preachers of Islam exclusively use Swahili in their sermons and even render Quranic verses in Swahili. Analysis of the role of the vernacular (in relation to Arabic), in both Islam and Christianity, addresses the concept of the "translatibility of the (religious) message" developed by Lamine Sanneh (1993). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

254 East

East African running : toward a cross-disciplinary perspective / ed. by Yannis Pitsiladis... [et al.]. - London : Routledge, 2007. - XXIII, 293 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 0-415-37787-0 : £90.00

Emphasizing the limitations of monocausation and the different contributions that varied disciplines can make to the exploration of body-cultural practices, this collective volume on running in East Africa has contributions from scholars whose specialisms range from sociology to genetics. The text contains 14 chapters: two are sociological and two historical; one relates to fluid balance, and two to nutrition; four deal with physiological aspects; and three cover 'athleticogenomics', or the role of genetics in athletics. Topics discussed include Kenyan running before the 1968 Olympics, running in and out of East

Africa, cattle raiding and distance running in East Africa, the Haile Gebrselassie story (Ethiopia), endurance runners and the hunter-gatherer stereotype, the dominance of Kenyan Kalenjins in middle and long-distance running, South African distance runners, and Kenyan runners training at altitude and the effects of descent to sea level. [ASC Leiden abstract]

255 Fecitt, Harry

The 'Foreign Service' half of 1 King's African Rifles : Nyasaland Askari in British & German East Africa : Part 1 : August 1914 to January 1915 / Harry Fecitt - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2008), vol. 61, no. 1, p. 41-51 : krt.

As the Great War started, there were three battalions of the King's African Rifles (KAR) in existence. 1 KAR had eight companies of Askari. This first part of a paper on Nyasaland Askari in British and German East Africa deals with the period August 1914 to January 1915. It examines the campaigns of KAR 1 in 1914 in Jubaland and on the occasion of the Giriama uprising (both in British East Africa, now Kenya); the defence of the Uganda railway (1914); operations in the Tsavo Valley, Gazi, and the Magadi Soda Lake area (1914, British East Africa); the seizure of Mafia Island (1914-1915, German East Africa, now Tanzania); and the battle for Jasin (1915, German East Africa). Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

256 Identités

Les identités régionales en Afrique centrale : constructions et dérives / sous la dir. de Bogumil Jewsiewicki et Léonard N'Sanda Buleli. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 326 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Mémoires lieux de savoir Archive congolaise) - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-05315-1

Le présent ouvrage regroupe les communications présentées à la rencontre sur les identités en Afrique centrale et notamment dans la région des Grands Lacs, qui a été organisée en octobre 2005 à l'université catholique de Louvain (Belgique). Dans son introduction, intitulée "De la mémoire, de l'identité, de l'imaginaire: plaidoyer pour un espace public de négociation", Bogumil Jewsiewicki évoque un projet dont ce volume constitue une première réalisation, et qui consiste à proposer aux intellectuels de la région en question un lieu d'échange bénéficiant des éclairages critiques du regard universitaire, de façon à contribuer à l'apaisement des conflits et à la réconciliation. Titres des contributions: État de la question sur le conflit katangais/kasaïen dans la province du Katanga (1990-1994) (Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu) - Identités régionales et ethniques dans l'Ouest de la R-D Congo: Bas-Congo et Kwango-Kwilu (Ernest Kiangu

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257 Missions

Missions en Afrique orientale (XVIIe-XXe siècles) : ambivalences de rencontres / dossier dir. par Annie Lenoble-Bart. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 219 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Histoire & missions chrétiennes ; 4) - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6902-8

Ce dossier s'intéresse aux débuts de la mission chrétienne en Afrique de l'Est selon des approches variées: histoire, linguistique, architecture, information. Les ambivalences des rencontres entre missionnaires et les populations locales - voire la concurrence entre missionnaires - ressortent. Titres des contributions: Le protestantisme en Afrique orientale: recherches sur quelques pionniers (XVIIe-XIXe siècles) (Marc Spindler) - État et conversion au Buganda (1875-1900): politique et héros missionnaires dans un grand royaume est-africain (Henri Médard) - Le père Alexandre Le Roy missionnaire au Zanguebar 1881-1892 (Bernard Ducol) - Ushiroombo: religion et politique dans une mission tanzanienne du XIXe siècle (Francis Nolan) - Charles Sacleux (1856-1943) fondateur des études swahili en France (Alain Ricard) - Médias chrétiens en Afrique de l'Est (Brice Rambaud, André-Jean Tudesq, Annie Lenoble-Bart) - Chroniques aquitaines 1: le religieux outre-mer (coord. Annie Lenoble-Bart) - Chroniques aquitaines 2: histoire d'entreprise et histoire économique ultramarines et africaines: un pôle-relais académique girondin (Hubert Bonin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

258 Ruyschaert, Denis

Gestion des ressources naturelles. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique, 2007. - 92 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Les cahiers de l'IFRA, ISSN 1609-1906 ; 34) - Bevat:

Gouvernance forestière au Kenya / par Denis Ruyschaert ; Relations homme nature en milieux d'altitude / par Léa Sébastien. - Met bibliogr., noten.

La première étude concerne la gestion durable du patrimoine forestier au Kenya par l'État, rendue difficile par la pression démographique immédiate pour l'accès à de nouvelles terres agricoles. Elle pose la question de savoir si la forme de gouvernement qui s'installe sur la forêt du Maasai Mau a les attributs de la bonne gouvernance, en particulier du point de vue de la "transparence" et de la disponibilité de l'information, de la participation des multiples acteurs (administration, dirigeants politiques, conseil communal, habitants ogiek, colons nandi et kipsigi de la communauté kalenjin, secteur privé, organisations humanitaires et environnementales), et de leur accord sur la nécessité de gérer durablement la forêt. Pour ce qui est de la deuxième étude, les avis sur la situation socio-environnementale du Kilimandjaro et les raisons pour lesquelles les ressources forestières et les hydrosystèmes de la montagne sont perturbés diffèrent selon les interlocuteurs en Tanzanie. L'auteur constate que l'on présente souvent comme évident un enchaînement inéluctable entre accroissement démographique rapide, pauvreté et dégradation de l'environnement. S'efforçant de dépasser les pseudo-évidences, elle souligne qu'il existe entre la population - ici la population chagga - et l'environnement de très nombreuses et complexes relations de type quantitatif mais aussi qualitatif, plus difficiles à appréhender et souvent négligées. Elle tente à cet effet de comprendre les pratiques liées au milieu naturel et le lien affectif qu'entretient le peuple chagga avec celui-ci. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

259 Women's

Women's land rights & privatisation in Eastern Africa / ed. by Birgit Englert & Elizabeth Daley. - Oxford : James Currey, 2008. - XII, 179 p. ; 22 cm. - (Eastern Africa series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-8470-1611-1

This collective volume on women's land rights and privatization in Eastern Africa contains the following contributions: Introduction: women's land rights and privatization, by Birgit Englert and Elizabeth Daley; Breathing life into dead theories about property rights in rural Africa: lessons from Kenya, by Celestine Nyamu-Musembi; 'Go home and clear the conflict': human rights perspectives on gender and land in Tanzania, by Ingunn Ik Dahl; Gender, 'uenyaji', wealth, confidence and land in Kinyanambo: the impact of commoditization, rural-urban change and land registration on women's land rights in Mufindi District, Tanzania, by Elizabeth Daley; Changing land rights and gendered discourses: examples from the Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania, by Birgit Englert; Falling

between two stools: how women's land rights are lost between State and customary law in Apac District, northern Uganda, by Judy Adoko and Simon Levine; Struggling with in-laws and corruption in Kombewa Division, Kenya: the impact of HIV/AIDS on widows' and orphans' land rights, by Samwel Ong'wen Okuro; Women and land arrangements in Rwanda: a gender-based analysis of access to natural resources, by An Ansoms and Nathalie Holvoet; Afterword, by Elizabeth Daley and Birgit Englert, with others. [ASC Leiden abstract]

KENYA

260 Bousquet, Anne

Développement urbain au Kenya: une sécession territoriale sous couvert de développement durable? / Anne Bousquet - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 226, p. 271-290 : krt., tab.

Au Kenya, l'aménagement urbain est peu maîtrisé et les grandes villes voient aussi bien la prolifération de bidonvilles que de communautés fermées (gated communities). Une ségrégation entre riches et pauvres se creuse. Dans ce contexte, une association de résidents de Karengata, quartier aisé de Nairobi, a décidé, avec le soutien du ministère chargé des collectivités locales mais aussi contre la volonté de l'administration locale, de préparer son propre projet d'aménagement urbain. Pour légitimer son action, elle développe une rhétorique autour d'une approche participative fondée sur une communauté qui vise au "développement durable" de la zone en question. Cette approche serait-elle un premier pas vers une sécession urbaine qui renforce l'injustice sociale? La présente étude relève les aspects ambigus de la démarche dans la formulation d'un tel plan d'urbanisme visant en principe à la responsabilisation des autorités locales. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 19) et en français (p. 13). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

261 Jansen, Bram J.

Between vulnerability and assertiveness: negotiating resettlement in Kakuma refugee camp, Kenya / Bram J. Jansen - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 429, p. 569-587.

Resettlement to third countries is regarded as a durable solution to refugee crises. In Kakuma refugee camp in north-west Kenya, seeking a better life in industrialized countries has become a preoccupation for many refugees. In this article the effects of the practice of third country resettlement on the camp population are explored. Increased ease of communication with the diaspora, expanded knowledge of

entitlements, and the high visibility of resettlement processing within the camp have increased the demand for resettlement. The article argues that the result is an environment that encourages refugees to cheat through claiming insecurity and negotiating vulnerability. Refugees come to believe that resettlement is something that can be actively achieved, rather than a benefit extended only to the genuinely vulnerable. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

262 Karanja, Andrew M.

Economic reforms and cost efficiency of coffee farmers in central Kenya : a stochastic-translog approach / Andrew M. Karanja, Arie Kuyvenhoven and Henk A.J. Moll - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 122-132 : tab.

Using a stochastic cost frontier model based on household cross-sectional data collected in 1999 and 2000, the authors analyse the cost efficiency levels of smallholder coffee farmers in four districts in Central Province, Kenya. The 200 households surveyed were selected through a two-stage random sampling procedure. A second level, regression analysis, was also undertaken to relate the derived inefficiency index to farm, household, institutional and economic factors. Results indicate that the farmers in the region are cost efficient with a mean cost inefficiency level of 8 percent. There are, however, wide dispersions of the farm-specific inefficiency levels, which range from 1 percent to 66 percent, with 90 percent of the farm households having inefficiencies below 15 percent. Farm-specific cost inefficiencies are significantly influenced by farm size, amount of farm income and availability of credit. Other household demographic factors, such as age, household size and education level, as well as institutional and economic factors, such as availability of extension services and off-farm employment, did not significantly affect the levels of inefficiency. The authors conclude that smallholder-based agricultural development policy is still relevant and an efficient mode of organizing production in Kenya, even after the major institutional and economic changes brought about by market liberalization. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

263 Kimani, Murungaru

Trends in contraceptive use in Kenya, 1989-1998 : the role of socio-economic, cultural and family planning factors / Murungaru Kimani - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 3-21 : tab.

This paper uses the 1989 and 1998 KDHS (Kenya Demographic and Health Survey) data sets to examine the role of socioeconomic, cultural and family planning factors in explaining the observed increase in contraceptive use in Kenya during the 1989-1998

period. The key finding of the study is that the increase in the use of modern methods of contraception during this period was not due to socioeconomic changes or the improved family planning environment which occurred during the period, but was rather due to the increased use of contraceptives among those who approved family planning and those who had not experienced an infant/child death. The main conclusion drawn from these findings is that studies focusing on explaining the trends in contraceptive use should take into account the changing patterns of association between the various factors on the one hand and contraceptive use on the other. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

264 Luongo, Katherine Angela

Motive rather than means : legal genealogies of witch-killing cases in Kenya / Katherine Angela Luongo - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 35-57.

This article traces the legal genealogies of witchcraft claims and counter-claims within the legal arena of colonial Kenya. Based on cases contained in the files of Kenya's Ministry of Legal Affairs and in the digests of the Supreme Court of Kenya and of the High Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, the article argues that the witchcraft claims and counter-claims made in East Africa's highest courts contributed to the refinement of the legal meanings of witchcraft and to the elaboration of legal concepts central to the prosecution of capital crimes. The article treats murder cases in which witchcraft is posed not as the means but instead as the motive for the murder at hand as a central space in which notions of "customs" and "crimes" collide. In such cases, the alleged "witch" is not on trial for witchcraft or for another crime committed through witchcraft per se, but is instead the decedent in the murder being tried. The defendant, in turn, is on trial not for a murder committed through witchcraft but rather for a murder motivated by the witchcraft turned against him or her by the decedent. Witchcraft thus operates variously as a claims-making strategy on the part of the defence and as a means for the courts to consider further standards of "reasonableness" in local contexts. Yet at the same time, defence claims and the courts' counter-claims about the witchcraft of the decedent each operate on a broader epistemological level, calling into question not only essential categories like "victim" and even "murder", but also key legal concepts such as "provocation" and "malice aforethought". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

265 Lynch, Gabrielle

Courting the Kalenjin: the failure of dynasticism and the strength of the ODM wave in Kenya's Rift Valley Province / Gabrielle Lynch - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 429, p. 541-568.

This article explains the strength of the 'ODM wave' in the 2007 elections in Kenya and the popular rejection of Daniel arap Moi's call to re-elect President Mwai Kibaki across the Kalenjin areas of the Rift Valley. It examines the election campaigns, voting patterns, and aftermath of the contested election, and reveals why most Kalenjin dismissed Moi's pleas as self-interested and were instead drawn towards the pledges and leadership of the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). The article discusses how a strongly ethnicized discourse of 'persecution' and 'bias' was interwoven with narratives of past and potential 'injustice', leading to the vilification of the Kibaki regime and the casting of ODM as the vehicle of 'meaningful change'. In addition, it argues that local understandings and interpretations of the past and present provide the relevant context for understanding subsequent violence and attacks on the Kikuyu community. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Makana, Nicholas E.

Increased agricultural production in the midst of escalating ecological distress: Bungoma District in the 1930s & 1940s / Nicholas E. Makana - In: *African Economic History*: (2007), no. 35, p. 105-129 : tab.

This paper examines agricultural production in Bungoma District, Kenya, in the context of the Great Depression of the 1930s and the Second World War in the 1940s. It shows that from the 1930s, the colonial State increasingly intervened in Kenya's rural agrarian economies through policy measures that were tailored to spur commodity production. While the case study of Bungoma demonstrates that household responses to these measures were positive, the author also argues that the imperative to augment agricultural production generated a counter-theme, namely the threat of soil degradation and the imperative to ensure sustainable production. Faced with this contradiction, the colonial State resorted to paternalism, shifting the blame to what it typified as the individualism of the African commodity producer. The paper shows that cultivators in Bungoma also exhibited recalcitrance towards soil conservation measures due to the influence of anticolonial sentiments propagated by Dini Ya Musambwa, a millennial religious sect which appeared around 1943. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

267 Mwangi, Oscar Gakuo

Political corruption, party financing and democracy in Kenya / Oscar Gakuo Mwangi - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 267-285.

This article examines political corruption and political party financing since the reintroduction of multiparty politics in Kenya in 1991. It uses the Goldenberg and Anglo-

Leasing mega-scandals to demonstrate the existence of political corruption, particularly campaign financing, arguing that it has increased under multiparty rule and affected the nature of governance. It has adversely affected political participation and competition, the rule of law, transparency and accountability. Illegal funds to finance the KANU election campaign in the 1990s were raised through the Goldenberg Affair, whereas those aimed at financing the National Rainbow Coalition's election campaign in December 2007 were raised through the Anglo-Leasing scandal. Corrupt campaign financing, therefore, poses a threat to democracy in the country. The democratic space created and expanded by multipartyism has, however, provided new opportunities for waging the war against corruption. It is in the context of these arguments that the conclusion raises broader issues for corruption and democracy in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

268 Mwaura, Philomena Njeri

Stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS women in Kenya : a violation of human rights and its theological implications / Philomena Njeri Mwaura - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 35-51.

Despite spirited efforts by the African governments, the Church, faith-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, individuals and communities, available statistics confirm that the AIDs epidemic continues to advance. This has been exacerbated by grinding poverty, patriarchal gender power relations that render women powerless, damaging practices supported by both traditional and modern cultures, ineffective health care systems, stigma and discrimination. Women and girl children suffer relatively more than men. Their human rights have been violated inside and outside the Church. There is therefore a need to prioritize women's human rights in order for States and individuals to implement successful public health strategies, behaviour change and the restoration and maintenance of human dignity. The Church should consistently condemn stigmatization and discrimination. It should revise its education in this area and develop an ecclesiology that would effectively respond to the HIV/Aids epidemic in a just, loving and gender-inclusive manner. Note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

269 Okuro, Samwel Ong'wen

The state of Kenyan historiography : its genesis, evolution and future challenges / Samwel Ong'wen Okuro - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 73-93.

This paper examines Kenyan historiography from the first works presenting geographic knowledge on the East African coast up to the end of the 20th century. With the establishment of colonialism, most of the historical writings on Kenya shifted from East African coastal history to European activities in Kenya, although, during the early colonial period, the writings were more anthropological than historical. With the attainment of independence, there was a corresponding move towards historical independence and a need to re-examine Kenya's whole history. The bedrock of this new historiography was a methodological revolution: the critical and scientific use of oral evidence for historical reconstruction and the tapping of the disciplines of archaeology and historical linguistics. The banner for this tradition came to be carried by the so-labelled nationalist historians, both academics and politicians. In addition to cultural and social history, another favourite theme of this period was African resistance as well as its opposite, African oppression, leading to African nationalism. The Mau Mau rebellion received particular attention. Also, Marxist perspectives of dependency and underdevelopment emerged. The 1980s witnessed a tremendous expansion in the writing of Kenyan history, but, towards the end of this period, historiography in Kenya also faced several challenges, which seemed to emanate from the theoretical and methodological differences that pitted the 'old' generation of Kenyan historians against the new one. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

270 Omwago, Moses Otieno

Factors influencing couples' unmet need for contraception in Kenya / Moses Otieno Omwago and Anne A. Khasakhala - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 75-94 : fig., tab.

Many studies on unmet need for contraception have been women-based with some passing inferences made for men and couples. Yet, reproductive decisions are not made by women alone, but are dyadic in nature. This paper examines couples' unmet need for contraception in Kenya by using the married couple as the unit of analysis, rather than the individual man or woman. The paper specifically estimates couples' unmet need and identifies factors that have influenced this. The data used are from the matched couple data derived from the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 1998 (KDHS). Only fecund couples in monogamous unions are included in the analysis. The results give the total couples' unmet need of 16.5 percent (which is 7.5 percent lower than the level of unmet need for currently married women and 3.7 percent higher than the Bankole-Ezeh estimate of couples' unmet need, using 1993 KDHS). About 7 percent of this total accounted for unmet need for limiting the number of births, while 9.8 percent accounted

for unmet need for birth spacing. In terms of factors influencing couples' unmet needs, region of residence, ethnicity, number of living children and couples' discussion of other reproductive health issues, were the most significant predictors of couples' unmet need. In order to reduce the unmet need, region specific programmes should be promoted and that couples' should be encouraged to make joint decisions on reproductive health issues. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

271 Peterson, Derek R.

The intellectual lives of Mau Mau detainees / by Derek R. Peterson - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 73-91.

This article examines the intellectual lives of Gikuyu detainees in Kenya's Mau Mau detention camps in the 1950s. It illuminates the creative intellectual and social projects in which Mau Mau detainees were engaged. It draws on the private papers of Gakaara wa Wanjau (1921-2001), a Gikuyu writer who during his eight years of detention composed several plays, wrote ethnography and poetry, and carried on an extensive correspondence with his family. Gakaara and other detainees were doing more than defending a Mau Mau ideology. They were involved in a moral project, not in a straightforward political war between two sides. Gakaara and other entrepreneurs were opening up new ways of doing Gikuyu culture, holding wives and children accountable, and representing themselves to a British public that could, they hoped, be brought round to their side. The article begins by examining detainees' family lives. Confronted with a world where kinspeople seemed dangerously unaccountable, detainees managed their homes through the postal system. The second section shows how detention camp petitioners generated evidence of their maltreatment. The third section concerns the key moral quandary that detainees faced: whether or not to confess to their involvement in Mau Mau. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

RWANDA

272 Baker, Bruce

Beyond the tarmac road : local forms of policing in Sierra Leone & Rwanda / Bruce Baker - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 555-570.

Civil war deeply disrupted policing in Sierra Leone and Rwanda, leaving their State police forces inadequate in numbers, skills and resources to serve all citizens. In this security vacuum local forms of policing play an important role. This article argues that the country-specific pattern of local forms of policing depends on three factors: the

nature of the conflict and peace settlement; the regime ideology; and the level of regime insecurity and fear of conflict recurring. The empirical data concerning the local policing groups is presented under three headings: crime prevention and intervention; investigation and resolution; and punishment. The article concludes with an assessment of the hazards and potential for States and donors supporting such groups. They are certainly flawed agencies in the eyes of both users and government, but in a context of less than fair and accountable State policing, their widespread provision and support is not to be dismissed lightly. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

273 Hitimana, Justine

L'état des connaissances sur l'histoire du peuplement du Rwanda : les hypothèses d'hier / Hitimana Justine - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2007), vol. 16, p. 335-354 : tab.

Durant la période coloniale, beaucoup d'auteurs ont centré leurs efforts sur l'histoire du peuplement du Rwanda et du Burundi. Cette étude examine les hypothèses des mythes hamite et bantou contenues dans la littérature de cette période. Les auteurs de la période coloniale portaient des différences physiques pour expliquer les prétendues différentes origines du peuple rwandais. Ainsi, ils ont tracé ce qu'ils pensaient être l'origine des Hutu : Bantou-autochtones, et des Tutsi : Hamites-étrangers. Tous ceux qui ont écrit sur la société rwandaise se sont attardés sur leurs descriptions physiques par l'analyse anthropologique qui leur a permis de tracer son histoire raciale/ethnique en dessinant leurs itinéraires, et surtout en se basant sur certains éléments de ressemblances culturels et politico-religieux dans le but de confirmer leurs hypothèses. Mais il est aberrant de partir des différences physiques ou des fonctions et des traits de ressemblances pour expliquer les origines du peuplement. Bien plus, la thèse hamitique qui a été produite par la colonisation européenne, qui l'a refondue, a contribué à fausser l'histoire du Rwanda. Bibliogr., réf., rés en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

TANZANIA

274 Englert, Birgit

Ambiguous relationships: youth, popular music and politics in contemporary Tanzania / Birgit Englert - In: *Stichproben*: (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 14, S. 71-96.

'Bongo Flava' music has helped to shape a generational identity of those Tanzanians who grew up in the era of liberalization and multiparty politics. More importantly, this youthful musical genre has helped to increase the visibility and voiceability of youth in

the Tanzanian public and thus at least indirectly encouraged the political participation of youth in political discourses. In this article the author argues that it is not so much the critical lyrics of some of the songs which have helped achieve this, as the fact that the successes of 'Bongo Flava' musicians have conveyed self-consciousness to young people who experience that they can achieve more than hitherto thought. In this sense 'Bongo Flava' has helped provide the background for the emergence of young, charismatic personalities such as Amina Chifupa and Zitto Kabwe, who became Members of Parliament after the elections in 2005. They have started to challenge the conventional, hierarchical ways of Tanzanian politics which used to be dominated by the older generation. The article further outlines how young "underground" musicians perceive contemporary Tanzanian politics and how this influences their own strategies in musical production. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

275 Harrison, Graham

From the global to the local? : governance and development at the local level: reflections from Tanzania / Graham Harrison - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 169-189.

Governance reform practice has mostly focused on building up and transforming central State institutions. Furthermore, the politics of aid has often constructed a very 'introverted' politics based in large cities. This article explores the means through which governance ideas are implemented outside this 'governance realm' by looking at the ways in which the Lushoto District government in Tanzania has mediated a range of policy changes that have emanated from the State/donor centre. Identifying three distinct but interrelated repertoires of political practice, it argues that governance at the local level has been largely about financial management, and that this aspect of reform is in tension with local developmentalism and is more starkly opposed to local veranda politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Kamat, Vinay

This is not our culture! : discourse of nostalgia and narratives of health concerns in post-socialist Tanzania / Vinay Kamat - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 3, p. 359-383.

Oral accounts of the past play an important role in the construction of cultural memories as they are reconstructed in dynamic social contexts. Based primarily on participant observation in a peri-urban village in Dar es Salaam, and life-history interviews with twenty-five elderly residents, this article focuses on reminiscing and cultural

understandings of neoliberal policies in Tanzania's post-socialist context. The article examines how people use narratives to understand and to give meaning to their individual experiences in the context of broader sociocultural, economic and political changes. Narrators' oral life-histories and illness narratives reveal the ways in which the transition from Tanzania's unique form of socialism (ujamaa) to Western-style neoliberalism has led to the erosion of social cohesion at the community level, disrupted existing social support networks and limited access to health care. Participant observation and analysis of discursive data draw attention to the fact that the expression 'This is not our culture!' and its attendant sentiment 'Life is hard!' have become formulaic pronouncements, especially among poor and socially excluded people. These expressions indicate a loss of community values, and a decrease in respect and deference towards the elderly in the post-socialist era that is inextricably bound up with the hardships engendered by neoliberal economic policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

277 Pallotti, Arrigo

Tanzania: decentralising power or spreading poverty? / Arrigo Pallotti - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 116, p. 221-235.

This essay investigates the complex relationships between the decentralization reform and implementation of the 1999 land laws in the rural areas of Tanzania. After critically reviewing the aims, content and early outcomes of the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP), the essay considers the political implications of the neoliberal citizenship model the reform tries to promote at the local level, with a particular focus on its link with the implementation of the Village Land Act of 1999. Behind the rhetoric of poverty reduction and community development lies a government effort to promote a market model of citizenship in the rural areas. Indeed, the implementation of the LGRP and land tenure reform represent part of this broader effort. The paper concludes that these policies will have far-reaching effects on resource access and democracy at the local level. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

278 Reuster-Jahn, Uta

'Bongo Flava' and the electoral campaign 2005 in Tanzania / Uta Reuster-Jahn - In: *Stichproben*: (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 14, S. 41-69.

This article examines how 'Bongo Flava' artists in Tanzania commented with their songs on the general elections of 2005. 'Bongo Flava', or "the music of the young generation", evolved in the 1990s. Originally based on American hiphop music, it increasingly

accommodated local tastes and conditions. The lyrics of the songs are in Swahili and they are characterized by youth language and slang expressions. The analysis shows how 'Bongo Flava' songs reflect the artists' political awareness and their perception of their role as educators of society. But it also shows that the artists did not speak in unison. Some voiced criticism of politicians, others also of voters. Criticism was expressed both in a direct and in an indirect, humorous way. Some songs can be interpreted as praise songs for the presidential candidate of the dominating party CCM. The diversity of style and the range of positions taken show that 'Bongo Flava' is a multifaceted cultural phenomenon which has assumed a role in public political discourse. It is also evident that some 'Bongo Flava' artists with their support for the ruling party aimed at enhancing recognition and acceptance by political leaders. The article suggests that their expressed concern for the nation as well as religion supported that endeavour. The corpus on which the article is based comprises 'Bongo Flava' songs that were aired at a private radio station in Dar es Salaam during the electoral campaign period. The full text of the lyrics is available online at the website of 'Stichproben'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [ASC Leiden abstract]

279 Snyder, Katherine A.

Building democracy from below: a case from rural Tanzania / Katherine A. Snyder - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 287-304.

Focusing on events in a rural village in Mbulu District in northern Tanzania during 2001-2002, this paper examines the changing nature of State/society relations in Tanzania. Drawing on experience from previous years of fieldwork in the early 1990s, it becomes apparent that villagers are beginning to change the way they engage with the State. These new approaches are framed in part by the discourse of democracy, with which Tanzanians have become familiar since the economic and political liberalization policies of the 1990s. These events reveal a new sense of the right to participate in decisionmaking on how to use key development resources. They also illustrate how local elites can threaten to capture benefits for their own gain. As Tanzanians begin to demand more rights to participate in the public sphere, their achievements enlarge our understanding of what might constitute civil society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

280 Stoner-Eby, Anne Marie

African clergy, Bishop Lucas and the Christianizing of local initiation rites : revisiting 'the Masasi case' / Anne Marie Stoner-Eby - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 171-208.

One of the most famous instances of missionary 'adaptation' was the Christianizing of initiation rites in the Anglican Diocese of Masasi in what is now southeastern Tanzania. This was long assumed to be the work of Bishop Vincent Lucas, who from the 1920s became widely known in mission, colonial and anthropological circles for his advocacy of missions that sought 'not to destroy, but to fulfill' African culture. Terence Ranger in his groundbreaking 1972 article on Lucas and Masasi was the first to point out the crucial role of the African clergy. In reexamining the creation of Christian initiation in Masasi, this article reveals that Lucas's promotion of Christianized initiation was actually based on the vision and efforts of the African clergy, an indication that mission Christianity in the colonial period cannot be assumed to reflect European initiative and African compliance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

281 Armstrong, Kimberley

"Seeing the suffering" in northern Uganda : the impact of a human rights approach to humanitarianism / Kimberley Armstrong - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2008), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 1-32.

This article makes the argument that a rights-based approach to humanitarianism has not been successful in achieving one of its stated objectives, namely, the transformation of the recipients of aid from passive victims to rights-bearing citizens. This is largely a result of the fact that a human rights approach relies upon the collection and representation of narratives of suffering in order to gain financing and political influence. In northern Uganda, where research for this article took place in 2005, people in the camps for displaced had come to understand the role of their suffering. They instrumentalized their tales in an attempt to connect with the wider world and to bring an end to the conflict and their deprivation. In a period where the quality and quantity of international connections and networks is critical for the development and political and social well-being of a society or nation, the nature of the relations developed between people is increasingly important. The failure to improve the position of recipients of aid vis-à-vis the wider international community is therefore of crucial significance and needs to be continually analysed and addressed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

282 Grischow, Jeff D.

The power of social capital : historical studies from colonial Uganda and the Gold Coast / Jeff D. Grischow and Glenn H. McKnight - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2008), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 98-128.

This article critiques the recent turn towards social capital from the perspective of the history of colonial Uganda and the Gold Coast (now Ghana). Social capitalists emphasize the need for community solidarity and networks as an essential framework for development. This emphasis usually assigns a role to traditional institutions, which is interesting for historians of Africa because it calls up the ghost of the colonial doctrine of Indirect Rule. In fact, a close parallel exists between Indirect Rule and social capital as tools of development. There is a crucial difference, however, between the two doctrines. While colonial officials used discourses about African community to shore up the power of the dominant elites, social capitalists tend to ignore the possibility that community-based policies might reproduce unequal power relations at the village level. For this reason, it is important to historicize social capital with reference to the colonial period. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

283 Kasule, Sam

Resistant voices in African popular performance / Sam Kasule - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 38-49.

There are implicit opportunities in Ugandan theatre that allow us to explore the tensions of politics, culture, ethnicity and gender in a performance rooted in women's experience of growing up in a post Idi Amin Uganda. The prospects arise within uniquely layered popular performances integrating dialogue, play acting, song, and dance that interweave narratives of contemporary and past experiences. This paper investigates women's resistance strategies in the performance of popular theatre. The paper demonstrates that women in popular theatre are in an exceptional position because they have to struggle for the control of a space, and the power of their voice, in an art form dominated by men. As opposed to male performers, who sustain the traditional patriarchal concerns, themes dominating the works of female popular performers are female sexuality, male promiscuity and rediscovering the female voice. The author draws examples from various women's performances and productions, including Rose Mbow's 'Mother Uganda' (1986), E.N. Zirimu's 'Family Spear' (1975), and popular female bands such as Kadongo Kamu (Picking Guitarists), Joy Nakimuli's Ebonies, and Joanita Kawalya's Afrigo Band. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 Mkutu, Kennedy Agade

Uganda: pastoral conflict & gender relations / Kennedy Agade Mkutu - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 116, p. 237-254 : graf.

This article uses testimonials from women and men to ask how, in the last four decades, pastoral gender relations among the Karimojong of Uganda are configured, how they are being altered in the context of armed conflict - including violent cattle raiding -, and how pastoralists are coping with the fact that, as a result, their livelihoods are becoming increasingly unsustainable. In addition, the status of both men and women as defined by marriage is declining as marriage is dependent upon a diminishing cattle economy. It is here that women are being required to take on new roles for their survival and the survival of the family, including making decisions about acquiring guns and ammunition, and branching out into alternative livelihoods. Men are gaining power over women in some respects because they remain the owners of weapons, but conflict has also created space for women to gain independence and status. The article considers the benefits of this situation for women, but also notes the new risks to their physical and mental health. It then argues that in turn there are both positive and negative aspects for the whole family and the stability and sustainability of the Karimojong society as a whole. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

285 Mugambe, Gloria Kempaka

Seasonality and industrial production in Uganda / Gloria Kempaka Mugambe and Barry Reilly - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 501-518 : tab.

The authors explore the seasonal dimension of industrial production activity in Uganda using monthly data covering the period 1987 to 2000. Unit root tests and structural time series modelling are used to ascertain the nature of the seasonal component. The evidence in support of stochastic seasonality is not found to be overwhelming. In treating the seasonal effects as deterministic the authors find, in contrast to the existing evidence from industrialized economies, only a small part of the total variation in output is explained by seasonal factors suggesting a greater role for cyclical and random factors. However, there is some casual empirical evidence suggesting that industrial activity is related to weather conditions. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

286 Mutekanga, Esau N.

The relationship between child breastfeeding and infant health : the case of Rukungiri district in Uganda / Esau N. Mutekanga & Peter R. Atekyereza - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 63-82 : graf., tab.

This paper is based on a study that was conducted in 2004 in Rukungiri district, Uganda, to investigate the relationship between early childhood nutritional practices, particularly breastfeeding, and child health. It looks at factors such as breastfeeding duration (in terms of months), breastfeeding frequency (in terms of number of times per day), time taken by mothers for each breastfeeding 'session', personal hygiene, and the relationship between breastfeeding habits and mothers' level of education as well as their occupation. The study shows that child malnutrition in Uganda is high and is partly explained by breastfeeding habits. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

287 Shaw, Stacey A.

Child welfare perspectives of caregivers raising orphans and vulnerable children in Uganda / Stacey A. Shaw & Jini L. Roby - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 9-34 : graf., tab.

As the number of children orphaned increases due to HIV/AIDS, international attention has been directed towards finding best practices of caring for these children. However, the voices of the caregivers responsible for raising these orphans are rarely heard in the discussion about responsibilities and solutions. Believing their opinions to be of great value in determining priorities and practical solutions for orphan care, the researchers interviewed 315 caregivers in 2005 in Uganda who were raising orphans and other vulnerable children. The study found that caregivers placed responsibility for the orphan crisis on the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and stressed the importance of HIV/AIDS education in helping countries reduce numbers of orphans in the future. Caregivers reported feeling that many groups (including relatives, community members, governments and international programmes) have extensive obligations for helping children, and expressed views on legal, in-country and international adoption. Finally, implications and limitations of the study are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

288 Lungu, Mark

Is there a bank lending channel in Southern African banking systems? / Mark Lungu - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 432-468 : fig., graf., tab.

This paper argues that there are frictions in the market which traditional models based on the Modigliani and Miller (1958) theorem fail to take into account in explaining how

monetary policy and other shocks are transmitted to the economy and it points to new directions. A comprehensive macroeconomic model should incorporate financial market interactions to enhance the understanding of the transmission mechanisms of monetary policy and other shocks. If market dynamics are not taken into account, macroeconomic models used by policymakers may point to wrong policy choices. Motivated by the lack of assessment of the recently launched financial reforms, deregulation, consolidations, financial innovations and joint payment systems, the paper assesses the process of monetary transmission by investigating evidence of a bank lending channel in five SADC countries - Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia - during the period 1990-2006 using data from the banking sector. Data from a panel of banks are used to identify shifts in the loan supply curve in response to changes in monetary policy using a vector autoregression (VAR) model. Although the results are mixed the paper generally reports the existence of a bank-lending channel in all SADC countries in the sample. The take-off point for monetary policy effects differs from one country to another. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

289 Baker, Colin

The mechanics of rebuttal: the British and Nyasaland governments' response to the Devlin Report 1959 / Colin Baker - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 2, p. 28-47.

On 3 March 1959 the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, declared a state of emergency over the whole of the protectorate of Nyasaland, proscribed the Nyasaland African Congress and arrested and detained Dr. Banda, the president-general, other executive committee members and over a hundred district and branch officials. Fifty-one Africans were killed and many more were wounded. Subsequently the numbers in detention rose to over 1300. In March 1959 the British government set up a commission of inquiry into the recent disturbances in Nyasaland, headed by Mr. Justice Devlin. During the course of the inquiry the British and Nyasaland governments became increasingly conscious of the fact that the commission's findings might be critical of their actions, and as a consequence they were keen to learn of its probable or actual contents as early as possible. When they did learn of the contents they prepared a rebuttal in the form of a despatch from the Governor and then rejected large parts of the report in

debates in parliament. This paper examines the mechanics of preparing and delivering that rebuttal. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

290 Chindime, Clara C.

Household headship and nutritional status of toddlers : an examination of Malawian data / Clara C. Chindime and Susie Ubomba-Jaswa - In: *African Population Studies: (2007)*, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 45-73 : tab.

This paper examines whether the nutritional status of children in female-headed households (FHH) differs significantly from that of children in male-headed households. Anthropometric data on 1466 toddlers aged 12-59 months and several societal, household and individual variables from the Malawi Demographic Health Survey (MDHS) 1992 were used to find out the net impact of the sex of household head on stunting, undernutrition and wasting in the toddlers. The bivariate results show that children in FHH may not have poorer nutritional outcomes than their counterparts from MHH since the differences are not significant. However, a number of the background characteristics were significantly associated with the three indicators suggesting that the results on headship could be masked by the differentials shown in background characteristics. Furthermore, results from the logistic regression analysis suggest that economic status has the strongest relationship with stunting. Hence the likelihood that a child from a better economic status household will be stunted is 50 percent less likely compared to a child from a poor household. Besides economic status, the role of birth weight, child's age, sanitation and the region in which the child lives were found to be important differentials in the nutritional status of toddlers in Malawi. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

291 Juma, Arron

Energy resources and supply / Arron Juma - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal: (2007)*, vol. 60, no. 2, p. 9-27 : graf., tab.

This paper presents a survey of Malawi's energy resources and supply, energy consumption and energy policy issues. It pays attention to biomass, which accounts for c. 97 percent of the country's total energy supply and includes fuelwood from forests and government plantations; coal; petroleum, which has to be imported; electricity; and solar, wind and geothermal energy; security of energy supply; combating deforestation; environmental protection; the promotion of alternative energy sources; the role of economic liberalization and globalization; energy policy formulation; and increased

investment in the energy sector as the engine for economic growth and development. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Lee, Christopher J.

"A generous dream, but difficult to realize" : the Anglo-African community of Nyasaland, 1929-1940 / Christopher J. Lee - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2008), vol. 61, no. 2, p. 19-41.

This essay is concerned with the foundation and early challenges of the Anglo-African community of Nyasaland (now Malawi) during the 1930s. The total size of this population was small, but a central contention of the essay is the significance of such marginal communities. Another important central concern is to outline local rationales of self-understanding against the southern African regional backdrop. Questions of identity and status are explored with specific attention to the discursive manifestations of Anglo-African identity formation. The essay also shows how, motivated by the possibility of social advancement, the Anglo-African Association of Nyasaland attempted to define a new community unique to the colonial period. Providing a focal point, the issue of separate education was of particular importance to the community during this period. Two instances, the first in 1933 and the second in 1934 and both involving the drive for separate education, are used to demonstrate the ways in which Anglo-African identity developed through a local process of Creolization. Attention is also paid to the Nyasaland administration's responses. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

293 Lwanda, John

The history of popular music in Malawi, 1891 to 2007 : a preliminary communication / John Lwanda - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2008), vol. 61, no. 1, p. 26-40.

This paper examines the social history of popular music in Malawi between 1891 and 2007. It examines the characteristics and themes of popular music for the following periods: the precolonial and early colonial period; the period of the John Chilembwe Uprising and WW I; the period starting with the missions, Western education and the spread of Christianity; WW II and after; the nationalist phase (1953-1964); the one-party period (1964-1992); the jazz band era (1970-1983). Furthermore, attention is paid to the role of gender in popular music; AIDS and music; music and politics; gospel music; reggae, ragga and rap; jazz and classical music; and challenges for the future. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

294 MacCracken, John

Family fortunes: aspects of the history of the Italian community in Malawi / John MacCracken - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2008), vol. 61, no. 1, p. 5-25 : tab.

Among the various immigrant minority groups that established themselves in Central Africa during the colonial period, the Italian community in Nyasaland (now Malawi) was one of the smallest. Individual Italians were resident in the territory from the 1890s but an identifiable Italian community dates only from the mid-1920s, achieving its clearest definition during the wartime decade from the late 1930s to the late 1940s. Even in this period there were never more than 70 Italian residents in Nyasaland, but this does not imply that the community is unworthy of historical study. Three features are important in this respect: the Italian community's economic role between the wars was disproportionate to its size; the available sources on their social and economic activities are more revealing than comparable material relating to other immigrant groups in inter-war Nyasaland; an investigation of the Italian community throws light on the shifting relationships between class, race and ethnicity that are integral to an understanding of colonial societies. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 MacCracken, John

Mungo Murray Chisuse and the early history of photography in Malawi / John MacCracken - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2008), vol. 61, no. 2, p. 1-18 : foto's.

No portrait in Malawi is better known today than that of the image of John Chilembwe that stares out from all Malawian banknotes. Yet, Mungo Murray Chisuse, the photographer upon whose portrait the image on the banknotes is based, is virtually unknown. This article redresses the balance by setting out the evidence currently available on Chisuse's career and his emergence not only as the first African photographer in Malawi but also as the finest portrait photographer ever to have worked in the country. One element of the story concerns the tangled fate of the first generation of Malawian Christians nurtured by the Scottish Presbyterian, David Clement Scott, at the Blantyre Mission. The second focuses on the enthusiasm with which Europeans of all types, missionaries, settlers and administrators, took to the new craze for photography. Mungo Murray Chisuse was in an important sense a pioneer, making images of a type that had never before been made in colonial Malawi. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

296 Magalasi, Mufunanji

To outwit or not to outwit censorship in Malawi: university theatre and Banda's policies in the 1970s / Mufunanji Magalasi - In: *African Performance Review*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 64-78.

This paper is about ways in which drama created by members of the University of Malawi's Chancellor College Travelling Theatre, in conjunction with the Writers' Workshop, responded to the oppressive policies of the Banda regime in the 1970s. James Gibbs, Patience Gibbs, Chris Kamlongera, David Kerr and Lupenga Mphande have written about the subject in their respective studies. What makes their articles different is that they wrote while Banda was alive and their commentary and analyses were limited for fear of reprisals both for the dramatists and themselves as critics. Written twelve years since Banda was ousted from power by multiparty stalwarts, and nine years after his death, the present article is able to make direct commentary through an exploration of Lance Ngulube's 'Phuma! Uhambe!' (Get out! and Go!), Innocent Banda's 'Mad like a prophet' and Dede Kamkondo's 'The vacant seat'; a sample of unpublished scripts that brings out new insights about the way the dramatists outwitted Banda's censors and staged their plays, or directly confronted Banda's policies and never saw their drama performed. 'Phuma! Uhambe!' made it through the censor's watchful eye while 'The vacant seat' and 'Mad like a prophet' were spotted from a distance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

297 Palamuleni, Martin Enock

An analysis of the proximate determinants of fertility in Malawi, 1992-2004 / Martin Enock Palamuleni - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2008), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 15-40 : graf., tab.

The paper examines trends in the proximate determinants of fertility in Malawi during the period 1992 to 2004 with a view to explaining the factors responsible for fertility decline in the country. It uses the Malawi Demographic and Health Surveys of 1992, 2000 and 2004 and the Bongaarts model of proximate determinants. The analysis shows that there are increases in all three proximate determinants. The magnitude of change is greatest in contraceptive use, moderate in marriage but least in breastfeeding. The study shows that postpartum infecundability has a far more dominant inhibiting effect on fertility than the other two proximate fertility determinants. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Stuart-Mogg, David T.

The identification of John Chilembwe's body and its secret burial / David T. Stuart-Mogg
- In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2008), vol. 61, no. 2, p. 42-50.

During the intervening 93 years since the fugitive John Chilembwe (the Baptist minister who instigated the 1915 rising) was pursued by government forces and bounty hunters and then killed by rifle shots at or near the Magoi stream, Mulanje, Nyasaland (now Malawi) on 3 February 1915, speculation on the circumstances of his death - indeed whether he died at all or escaped into Portuguese East Africa - has been rife and a colourful mythology has emerged as his story has been told, retold and embellished by subsequent generations. In the 1990s, files and records long believed 'missing' or burnt appeared to be safe in the National Archives in Zomba. The author examines the documentary record of the enquiry into the death of John Chilembwe, which was held on 4 February 1915. He suggests that the testimonies presented at this enquiry appear plausible and persuasive. Furthermore, the author describes the discovery of Chilembwe's believed burial site. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

299 Dossier

Dossier Autour de Mia Couto / Textes réunis par Marie-Françoise Bidault - In : *Études littéraires africaines*: (2008), no. 25, p. 4-63. - Bibliogr., notes, réf.

Ce dossier est centré sur l'écrivain lusophone mozambicain Mia Couto, poète et romancier. Dans son introduction, Marie-Françoise Bidault montre l'originalité de son œuvre. Celina Martins souligne la veine poétique qui parcourt l'ensemble des écrits de cet auteur. Richard Charbonneau traite de 'Cada Homen é uma Raça', une prose poétique altermondialiste. Albino Chavale montre par quels procédés linguistiques Mia Couto réalise l'intégration de traits sociolinguistiques locaux. Bárbara Dos Santos prend des éléments du paratexte dans 'Vinte e Zinco' pour expliquer comment Couto introduit le lecteur dans son univers idéologique et artistique. Joachim Michael se penche sur le premier roman de Mia Couto, 'Terra Sonâmbula', qui se déroule à partir de deux récits parallèles qui s'éclairent réciproquement. Fátima Mendonça revient sur la polémique suscitée par 'Vozes Anoitcidas' pour la rapprocher d'une vision toute personnelle de 'Terra Sonâmbula'. Le dramaturge Jean-Paul Delore, dans un entretien accordé à Nicolas Martin-Granel, dévoile des aspects de la personnalité de Mia Couto. Un autre entretien, intitulé "Couto et le Mozambique: littérature métissée, littérature nationale"

avec Thierry Perret, livre les impressions de Virgilio de Lemos. Le dossier se clôt par une bibliographie. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

300 Israel, Paolo

Déchirures et rumeurs : la chasse au sorcier et l'héritage idéologique de la révolution socialiste au Mozambique (Muidumbe, 2002-2003) / Paolo Israel - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2008), vol. 48, cah. 189/190, p. 209-236 : foto's.

En 2002-2003, une crise liée à des accusations de sorcellerie eut lieu au pays makonde, à Muidumbe, district du nord du Mozambique et berceau de la lutte de libération nationale. Des lions attaquaient et dévoraient les paysans dans les zones de production agricole, chaque nouvelle d'une attaque déchaînant une chasse au sorcier meurtrière dans les villages "communaux". Les rumeurs qui alimentaient la violence concernaient notamment l'existence d'une société secrète, sur le mode de celles documentées ailleurs en Afrique pendant la période coloniale, se déguisant à l'aide de peaux et pattes et tuant pour enlever et revendre des organes. La crise donna lieu à une ébauche d'émeute politique, dans laquelle des jeunes s'en prirent à l'ordre constitué, mettant en scène des inversions symboliques. Il est possible de relier cette crise à des phénomènes sociaux plus larges, telles que les rumeurs globales concernant zombies, vampires et le trafic d'organes; l'émergence de nouveaux paradigmes locaux de la sorcellerie; le "malaise d'émasculatation" des jeunes générations dans le contexte néo-libéral. Dans la lecture que l'auteur fait de cette crise, elle renvoie à l'articulation locale du projet révolutionnaire de construction de la nation socialiste mozambicaine, à la formation historique des subjectivités de ses pionniers, et notamment à l'incorporation de dispositifs idéologiques paradoxaux à travers la pratique multiforme des 'mapiko' (masques rituels). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

301 MacGonagle, Elizabeth

Living with a tyrant: Ndaú memories and identities in the shadow of Ngungunyana / by Elizabeth MacGonagle - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 29-53 : foto, krt.

Many Ndaú in central Mozambique and eastern Zimbabwe recall a past marked by a shifting political and cultural terrain of invasion and domination in the 19th century. This turbulent period, known by many as a time of terror, began with the migrations of several northern Nguni peoples, notably the Gaza Nguni, who first settled in the Ndaú heartland in the 1830s and returned later for an extended occupation from 1862 to 1889. Most of

the population in this area submitted to Gaza Nguni overrule and came to be known as Ndaus partly in response to the presence of these outsiders. This conquest by the Gaza Nguni acted as a foil for the Ndaus to recreate their identity and assume a sense of Ndauness with a powerful salience that reverberated into the 20th century. In the shadow of the Gaza Nguni leader Ngungunyana, both women and men were actively involved in shaping Ndaus landscapes of memory and giving them meaning. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

302 Lungu, John

Copper mining agreements in Zambia : renegotiation or law reform? / John Lungu - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 403-415.

Poverty levels in Zambia are historically associated with development in the mining sector. As long as the sector was performing well and enjoying high international prices for copper, the revenues to government were high and the government could afford the provision of, for example, public health. It is, however, paradoxical that in the current upturn of commodity prices, the Zambian government has not obtained sufficient revenues to enable it to provide the required public goods. Close scrutiny of the way the State-owned mining company, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), was privatized in the late 1990s reveals that the agreements made between the government and the new mining companies were lopsided. As a consequence, the government has been unable to earn revenues to the same extent as countries like Chile. This prompted civil society to pressure the government to renegotiate the agreements. The government has, however, chosen the path of law reform to increase the taxation on foreign-owned mining companies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Sitko, Nicholas

The social life of maize: neo-liberalism, food security, and non-market exchanges in southern Zambia / Nicholas Sitko - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2006), vol. 25, p. 11-32.

This paper explores how a shift to neoliberal agricultural policies has affected the non-market distribution of maize in rural southern Zambia. Maize serves as the staple food and primary source of income for the semi-subsistence agrarian population of this region. A shift to neoliberalism introduced a dynamic market price to maize and led to the proliferation of non-market exchanges of maize, including bartering for goods and

labour exchanges. Drawing on ethnographic research and the theoretical insights of the social life of commodities, this paper demonstrates how embedded systems of non-market maize exchange are differentially mediated by market pricing. The paper argues that developing systems of non-market maize exchanges through culturally defined practices can insulate maize exchanges from the effects of the market and can improve a person's food security. Recognizing the interrelationship between policy change and culturally mediated practices of maize exchange demands a new approach to food security policies in the region. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

304 Alexander, Jocelyn

La violence et les urnes: le Zimbabwe en 2008 / Jocelyn Alexander - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 111, p. 111-129.

Le présent article explore les divers rôles joués par la violence lors des élections présidentielles de 2008 au Zimbabwe. Le premier scrutin, du 29 mars, a été marqué par l'absence relative de violence d'État, alors que le second tour (27 juin) a connu une violence extrême, orchestrée par le parti au pouvoir. Les comparaisons parfois faites entre le Zimbabwe et le Kenya ne semblent pas adéquates aux auteurs: la violence électorale au Zimbabwe n'était pas une violence ethnique et ne provenait pas de forces extérieures à l'État. On peut s'attendre que les séquelles de cette violence sur les institutions, les partis politiques et sur les conceptions populaires de la citoyenneté influenceront profondément la nature du partage de pouvoir. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

305 Gwirayi, Pesianayi

Gender and leadership: factors influencing election into student representative council / Pesianayi Gwirayi - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 137-155 : tab.

The underrepresentation of women in leadership positions is symptomatic of every known society. This study investigates the influence of gender on access to leadership positions in the Student Representative Council (SRC) among final year student teachers at a college in the Harare province of Zimbabwe. The study establishes the criteria that student teachers used when electing a fellow student to take up a position of leadership in the SRC, and analyses the explanations the students gave for considering a position suitable for male or female students or both sexes. 90 students (50 male and

40 female) participated in the survey, which used an open-ended questionnaire. The results suggest that students have gendered perceptions towards particular SRC positions. Thus, a male student was more likely to be elected to the positions of SRC president or secretary general, while a female student was more likely to be elected to the positions of catering officer or treasurer. This appears to confirm the prevailing view that males tend to control dominant and influential positions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Larmer, Miles

The Zimbabwe arms shipment campaign / Miles Larmer - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 117, p. 486-493.

The refusal by Durban (South Africa) dockworkers in April 2008 to unload Chinese arms imports destined for Zimbabwe was an impressive display of solidarity by unionized Africa, one that was supported by wider action by civil society throughout southern Africa and internationally. This display of solidarity did not appear out of nowhere. Rather, it can be understood to reflect a number of underlying processes which are examined in this briefing. The first is a general strengthening of independent civil society movements across the southern African region over the last decade. Second, it was a demonstration of the growing alienation of the South African government from its alliance partners, the South African Communist party (SACP) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), as well as much of wider civil society. Third, it represented the fruits of strenuous efforts to build regional solidarity amongst trade unions and social movements in solidarity with Zimbabwean counterparts over the last five years. Perhaps most importantly, the action against the shipment exposed the inaccurate though widely-held view that Mugabe's African critics support and are influenced by pro-Western and imperialist positions, and who can therefore be characterized and dismissed as the agents of neocolonialism. Notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

307 MacGonagle, Elizabeth

Living with a tyrant: Ndaus memories and identities in the shadow of Ngungunyana / by Elizabeth MacGonagle - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 29-53 : foto, krt.

Many Ndaus in central Mozambique and eastern Zimbabwe recall a past marked by a shifting political and cultural terrain of invasion and domination in the 19th century. This turbulent period, known by many as a time of terror, began with the migrations of several northern Nguni peoples, notably the Gaza Nguni, who first settled in the Ndaus heartland

in the 1830s and returned later for an extended occupation from 1862 to 1889. Most of the population in this area submitted to Gaza Nguni overrule and came to be known as Ndaus partly in response to the presence of these outsiders. This conquest by the Gaza Nguni acted as a foil for the Ndaus to recreate their identity and assume a sense of Ndauness with a powerful salience that reverberated into the 20th century. In the shadow of the Gaza Nguni leader Ngungunyana, both women and men were actively involved in shaping Ndaus landscapes of memory and giving them meaning. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

308 Mushunje, Mildred T.

Walking the talk: Zimbabwe's experience in implementing the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children / Mildred T. Mushunje & Muriel Mafico - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 35-62 : fig., graf.

Zimbabwe has shown its commitment to the protection of orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) in the context of the HIV/AIDS crisis through the implementation of the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, and, more specifically, the Programme of Support (PoS) mechanism embodied in the plan. The authors examine Zimbabwe's experience to date with regard to implementation of PoS. They reflect on the events leading to the creation of PoS, and then consider the current state of affairs in respect of the performance of this strategy. Challenges that organizations are likely to face in accessing funds from PoS are highlighted. Several suggestions aimed at strengthening the process of implementing PoS are made, including a call for the mobilization of additional resources to enable more organizations to get on board, to ensure that more children are reached with quality programmes. The paper observes that notwithstanding the fact that the strategy comes with challenges and uncertainties, PoS is a new, innovative and viable approach to programming for OVC. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

309 Ndlovu-Gatsheni, Sabelo J.

Patriots, puppets, dissidents and the politics of inclusion and exclusion in contemporary Zimbabwe / Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2008), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 81-108.

This paper argues that the politics of bifurcation of political actors into puppets, sell-outs, dissidents, enemies and running dogs of imperialism that permeated the liberation war period in Zimbabwe is haunting the postcolonial period as well. Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF has appropriated the label of patriot to itself and any other party that challenges it is

quickly 'othered' into a front for imperialist interests. The paper examines the complex politics of inclusion and exclusion in Zimbabwe dating back to the time of the liberation struggle. It focuses on two case studies, viz. the forgotten Internal Settlement or 3rd March Agreement of 1978 - which was part of the many failed attempts to solve the 'Rhodesian problem' of settler colonialism by transferring political power from the minority white settlers to the majority black Africans - and the Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African People's Union (PF-ZAPU) under Joshua Nkomo in the period 1980-1987 that was eventually swallowed by the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) in December 1987. Detailed analyses of these two case studies demonstrate the complexities of the politics of inclusion and exclusion that culminated in a nation that is highly polarized and currently on the brink of violent conflict attended by an unprecedented economic crisis. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

310 Sibanda, Fortune

'Hawks and doves': the impact of operation Murambatsvina on Johane Marange Apostolic Church in Zimbabwe / Fortune Sibanda, Tompson Makahamadze and Richard Shadreck Maposa - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 68-85.

Operation Murambatsvina, also known as Operation Restore Order, was launched by the government of Zimbabwe as a clean up campaign of cities, towns and growth points. The operation started in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital city, on 19 May 2005 and spread like veld fire into a nationwide exercise. This paper discusses the socioeconomic and religious impact of Operation Murambatsvina on Johane Marange Apostolic Church in Masvingo, a city, and Zvishavane, a mining town. It adopts a comparative approach in order to demonstrate the extent to which this phenomenon impacted on the religious and socioeconomic activities of this movement in the two urban centres. While the majority of the Church members were negatively affected, there are some who unintentionally benefited from this operation. The Church was threatened numerically and theologically as some members were forced to translocate to rural areas. It is argued that in spite of the continued disruptions by the government and municipal authorities, the Vapositori of Marange continue to operate their informal business and missionary activities without necessarily compromising their traditions. The paper uses the 'hawks and doves' metaphor to demonstrate the relationship between the marauding government and municipal police and the vulnerable Vapositori during and in the post-Murambatsvina era. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Urban-Mead, Wendy

Negotiating 'plainness' and gender : dancing and apparel at Christian weddings in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe, 1913-1944 / Wendy Urban-Mead - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 209-246 : foto.

This article analyses the phenomena of dancing and wedding apparel in weddings of rural members of an unusual Protestant denomination of Anabaptist origins in Matabeleland, colonial Zimbabwe. The focus is on gendered aspects of African Christian adaptation of mission teaching amongst Ndebele members of the Brethren in Christ Church. The church in North America was firm at home on the matter of dancing (it was forbidden), and internally conflicted regarding men's garb. In the decades preceding World War II, African members of the church embraced fashionable dress for grooms and dancing at wedding feasts as common practice at BICC weddings. However, in a gendered pattern reflecting Ndebele, colonial and mission ideas of women's subjection, African women's bridal wear adhered to church teaching on Plainness, while African men's did not. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

312 Sadr, Karim

An ageless view of first millennium AD southern African ceramics / Karim Sadr - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 103-129 : krt., tab.

In southern Africa, the Later Stone Age and the Early Iron Age are generally treated as separate archaeologies, as if they really were different periods. In fact, the entire Iron Age overlaps with the last part of the Later Stone Age, and it is argued here that at the sub-continental scale the archaeology of one 'Age' might be better understood with reference to the other. The point is illustrated by plotting the distribution of all first millennium ceramics on the same map, regardless of their 'Age.' This sheds new light on the history of interactions and perhaps population movements in the sub-continent during the first millennium AD. App., bibliogr., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

313 Volz, Stephen

Written on our hearts : Tswana Christians and the 'word of God' in the mid-nineteenth century / Stephen Volz - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 112-140.

The adoption of Christianity by Tswana people in southern Africa during the nineteenth century generally involved being inspired in some way by stories and ideas presented in the Bible, but the role of Christian scripture varied according to local and personal circumstances. Paying attention to the work of translation of biblical texts into Setswana, the author argues that the Setswana Bible was not presented by missionaries as a single, set document but developed over time and underwent numerous revisions, with significant input from Tswana. Although European missionaries introduced Christianity to the Tswana, they had little control over the different ways that early Tswana converts perceived, adapted and proclaimed the new teaching. This was particularly true among western and northern Tswana in the mid-nineteenth century before the extension of colonial rule into the interior, as many Tswana communities remained largely intact and were able to accommodate Christianity on their own terms. Rather than being simply a European-made tool, the 'lefoko la Modimo' (word of God) was also an expression of Tswana beliefs and aspirations, composed not on passive objects of missionary evangelism, colonial rule or scholarly inquiry 'but on tablets of human hearts'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

314 Campbell, Eugene K.

Reflections on illegal immigration in Botswana and South Africa / Eugene K. Campbell - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 23-44 : tab.

Illegal labour immigration is increasingly a source of concern to politicians and the public in relatively rich countries within the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This paper examines the status of illegal immigration in Botswana and South Africa. It discusses the definition of illegal immigration, drawing extensively from similar experiences in the United States of America and other Sub-Saharan African countries. The major hosts of illegal immigration are South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. Primary sources are Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Huge economic disparities between Southern African States are largely responsible for illegal movements in the region. Apprehension and deportation of illegal immigrants are actively pursued in Botswana and South Africa. An effective method of border control in the past was the erection of electrified fence

along parts of the South African borders. Some immigration policies are noted and proposals are made for implementation of measures that would assist in controlling illegal immigration in southern Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Hillbom, Ellen

Diamonds or development? : a structural assessment of Botswana's forty years of success / Ellen Hillbom - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 191-214 : tab.

Due to its four decades of high long-term diamond-led economic growth and democratic system, Botswana has been depicted as an exceptional success story in a region full of economic and political failures. This article analyses Botswana's economic performance, not from the viewpoint of stability and growth, but from that of structural change and development. It argues that Botswana's success should be understood as one of premodern growth without development. It claims that although the country may be a growth miracle, it has not yet experienced 'modern economic growth', characterized by structural change in patterns of production as well as in social and political institutions. The analysis offers an explanation for the duality of Botswana's economy and society, since premodern growth, as opposed to development, allows for significant poverty rates and extremely unequal resource and income distribution to prevail in the midst of plenty. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

316 Kang'ethe, Simon M.

Clinical waste management in the context of the Kanye community home-based care programme, Botswana / Simon M. Kang'ethe - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 187-194 : tab.

This study examines clinical waste disposal and handling in the context of a community home-based care (CHBC) programme in Kanye, southern Botswana. This qualitative study involved 10 focus group discussions with a total of 82 HIV/AIDS primary caregivers in Kanye, one-to-one interviews with the five nurses supervising the programme, and participant observation. Numerous aspects of clinical or healthcare waste management were found to be hazardous and challenging to the home-based caregivers in the Kanye CHBC programme, namely: lack of any clear policies for clinical waste management; unhygienic waste handling and disposal by home-based caregivers, including burning and burying the healthcare wastes, and the absence of pre-treatment methods; inadequate transportation facilities to ferry the waste to clinics and then to appropriate disposal sites; stigma and discrimination associated with the physical removal of clinical

waste from homes or clinics; poor storage of the healthcare waste at clinics; lack of incinerators for burning clinical waste; and a high risk of contagion to individuals and the environment at all stages of managing the clinical waste. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Livingston, Julie

Disgust, bodily aesthetics and the ethic of being human in Botswana / Julie Livingston - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 2, p. 288-307.

This article explores how people in Botswana approach and navigate their own feelings of disgust and morbid curiosity towards the aesthetically impaired bodies of their fellow citizens, and the problems and opportunities these feelings present in a context where a particular humanistic ethos of respect and manners, 'botho', is stressed in the public discourse of nationalism. The agenda of contemporary disability and patients' rights movements is based on the assertion that moral sentiment is neither determined nor subverted by particular bodily states or configurations. While such activism acknowledges and affirms experiences of debility and physical suffering, the political agenda largely centres on enabling persons to participate equally in rational-critical discourse in the public sphere regardless of the vagaries of any individual's particular bodily state. Within this framework, physicality should have no power to structure relationships among citizens. And yet, in Botswana, as in other places, the messiness of the human body - manifested in diarrhoea, drool, disfigurement, and disgust - threatens to subvert humanistic efforts, and challenges the smooth enactment of rights-based politics and other liberal projects. The article explores the sometimes troubling physicality of humanistic and affective life in Botswana to better grasp the messy bodily dimensions of sociality that are so often swept under the rug in discussions of citizenship, rights and community. Aesthetic efforts at bathing, bandaging and otherwise reworking the bodies in question reveal dimensions of sociality and aspects of sensory and affective interaction that are critical to the enactment of moral sentiment. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

318 Mukamugambira, Pascasie

Factors influencing attitudes of Botswana youth towards manual work : implications for employment / Pascasie Mukamugambira & Kwaku Osei-Hwedie - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 107-135 : tab.

This paper examines attitudes of youth towards manual work, factors that contributed to these attitudes, and the implications of these attitudes for youth employment. It is based

on a study of 119 youths, aged 15 to 29 years, working in the construction, domestic and farming sectors in Gaborone (Botswana) and three neighbouring villages. The paper concludes that, generally, youth in Botswana demonstrate positive attitudes towards manual work. Factors influencing youth attitudes to manual work include: the importance attached to work; gender, age and level of education; the intrinsic value of manual work; and perceived usefulness of manual work by youth, employers and society in general. The need to support their families, a desire to secure steady employment and financial self-reliance are other factors that motivate youth to do manual work. Aspects of work that influence youth attitudes towards manual work include relative satisfaction with wages and rewards, physical working conditions, the nature of the interaction with employers and co-workers, how youth themselves perceive the importance of their job, and the attitudes of society in general. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

319 Recent

Recent archaeological research at Toteng, Botswana : early domesticated livestock in the Kalahari / Lawrence H. Robbins... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 131-149 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

This paper presents the first combined use of OSL (optical stimulated luminescence) and AMS (accelerator mass spectrometry) dating to address the problem of the advent of livestock in southern Africa. Excavations at Toteng, at the eastern end of the Lake Ngami basin, Botswana, have revealed bones of wetland and domesticated animals dating to around 2000 years ago. There is also Bambata pottery and microliths. Between 2100-1500 years ago the lake level increased to c. 934 m under sea level but declined rapidly to less than 930 m under sea level by 1200 years ago. People lived close to the shore of Lake Ngami but as the lake waters receded occupation was probably seasonal in the winter months; during the summer low-flow months they may have moved west to be near a smaller Lake Ngami or northeast to the Okavango Delta. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

320 Sebudubudu, David

Botswana's democracy: explanations for success? / David Sebudubudu and Patrick Molutsi - In: *Politeia*: (2008), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 47-64.

Most African countries opted for monoparty governments immediately after attaining nationhood and over time failed both politically and economically. Botswana, on the other hand, maintained its multiparty framework and survived against the odds. With over forty years of an unbroken multiparty system, Botswana is the longest and oldest

standing democracy in Africa. This article examines factors which account for its democratic success. It argues that democracy in Botswana is a product of a combination of structural and institutional preconditions - in the form of historical, cultural, political and economic factors - on the one hand, and the will and skills of the leadership on the other. These factors have combined in a unique way to create conditions for a peculiar type of democratic system which displays both conservative traditional values as well as the modern rule of law and good governance features. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

LESOTHO

321 Bauer, C.

The observance of democratic governance practices in human rights and democracy-orientated NGOs in Lesotho / C. Bauer, S.E. Motsamai - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 159-178 : tab.

In the context of Lesotho, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are defined as nongovernmental entities or not-for-profit organizations. In terms of this definition, every organization in Lesotho that is not part of the government, and which does not generate profit for self-enhancement, can be regarded as a nongovernmental organization. Political parties and NGOs are included in this definition and in Lesotho both political parties and NGOs use one legal instrument for the purpose of registration. Lack of democratic governance within NGOs in Lesotho is responsible for a level of instability in the NGO sector. The level of instability is thought to have a negative impact on the ability of NGOs to deliver services aimed at improving the lives of the poor. The state of instability in this sector may divert the attention of NGOs from following their objectives and development goals, thus negatively affecting social and economic development. It is against this background that the level of democratic governance of NGOs in Lesotho is discussed in terms of promoting management effectiveness, accountability, responsiveness and political legitimacy. These are essential for sustainable development in Lesotho and other developing countries. The aim of the article is to examine to what extent human rights and democracy-oriented NGOs in Lesotho are adhering to democratic governance principles. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Lawson, David

Infrastructure and time poverty in Lesotho / David Lawson - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 77-88 : tab.

This paper uses a large-scale nationally representative survey carried out in 2002/2003 in Lesotho to investigate both socioeconomic determinants of time poverty and the impact of infrastructure. With a common, and growing, perception in the empirical literature that sub-Saharan African women are typically disadvantaged in market-based activities because of the large time burden of having to undertake both formal work and domestic duties, it is important to understand some of the key processes and issues that underpin, and link with, poverty reduction. Time use data allows for particularly unique assessment of intra-household issues, analysing limitations individuals have in their labour supply, and can provide important policy insights on such issues as how infrastructure impacts on time usage. The paper provides insights into gender-related, formal and informal, work allocations and, specifically, insights regarding the main determinants of those who are 'time poor', and how key infrastructural elements - such as electricity, the proximity to water sources, schools and public transport - impact on this. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

323 Plug, Ina

Fishing in the Lesotho Highlands : 26,000 years of fish exploitation, with special reference to Sehonghong shelter / Ina Plug & Peter Mitchell - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 33-55 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Significant numbers of fish bones have been identified from three Later Stone Age sites in the Lesotho Highlands. They comprise two rock shelters on the Sehonghong River, Sehonghong and Pitsaneng, and one open-air campsite on the banks of the Senqu River, Likoeng. Pitsaneng was occupied during the second millennium AD and Likoeng for much of the Post-classic Wilton, ca 4000-1200 bp. Sehonghong, in contrast, has a history of fish exploitation spanning at least 26,000 years, from before the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) to the second millennium AD. Fish were identified from all levels of this site, but three distinct periods can be distinguished when fishing was of particular importance, namely around 20,000 bp, 12,200 bp and again after 1700 bp. The same five species were identified throughout the deposits. 'Labeobarbus aeneus' overwhelmingly dominates all the assemblages, but 'Labeo capensis' and 'Austroglanis sclateri' may have become more important during the Holocene. Standard length estimates reveal that fishes caught during the Holocene were mostly of pre-breeding size, whereas the fishes caught during the Pleistocene were mostly of breeding age. Sehonghong and Pitsaneng show similarities in the relative abundances of different fish, but present a marked contrast with Likoeng. The likely ages of the fish also differ. Overall, the Sehonghong sequence confirms the late Pleistocene antiquity of fishing in

the interior of southern Africa and helps contest suggestions that fishing only became important in the late Holocene. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

324 Towle, Megan

Community approaches to preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission : perspectives from rural Lesotho / Megan Towle and Daniel H. Lende - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 219-228 : tab.

The authors examine the cultural and structural difficulties surrounding effective prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT) in rural Lesotho. They argue for three strategies to improve PMTCT interventions: community-based research and outreach, addressing cultural and structural dynamics, and working with the relevant social groups that impact HIV prevention. These conclusions are based on interviews and participant observation conducted within the rural Mokhotlong district and capital city of Maseru, involving women and men of reproductive age, grandmothers serving as primary caretakers, HIV/AIDS programme staff, and medical professionals. Qualitative analysis focused on rural women's sociomedical experience with the four measures of PMTCT (educational outreach, voluntary counselling and testing, antiretroviral interventions, and safe infant feeding). Based on these results, the authors conclude that intervention models must move beyond a myopic biomedical 'best-practices' approach to address the social groups and contextual determinants impacting vertical HIV transmission. Given the complexities of effective PMTCT, the results show that it is necessary to consider the biomedical system, women and children, and the community as valuable partners in achieving positive health outcomes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

325 Canis

Canis Africanis : a dog history of Southern Africa / ed. by Lance van Sittert and Sandra Swart. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2008. - XII, 295 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Human-animal studies, ISSN 1573-4226 ; vol. 5) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 978-90-04-15419-3

The role of the dog in human society is the connecting thread that binds the essays in this collective volume, each revealing a different part of the complex social history of southern Africa. Contributions: *Canis familiaris: a dog history of southern Africa*, by

Lance van Sittert and Sandra Swart; Africanis: the pre-colonial dog of Africa, by Tim Maggs and Judith Sealy; A short paper about a dog, by Susie Newton-King; What the dogs knew: intelligence and morality in the Cape Colony, by Elizabeth Green Musselman; Dogs and the public sphere: the ordering of social space in early 19th-century Cape Town, by Kirsten McKenzie; Class and canicide in Little Bess: the 1893 Port Elizabeth rabies epidemic, by Lance van Sittert; Dogs, poison and the meaning of colonial intervention in the Transkei, South Africa, by Jacob Tropp; Fido: dog tales of colonialism in Namibia, by Robert J. Gordon; Police dogs and State rationality in early twentieth-century South Africa, by Keith Shear; 'Gone to the dogs': the cultural politics of gambling - the rise and fall of British greyhound racing on the Witwatersrand, 1932-1949, by Albert Grundlingh; Social subjects: representations of dogs in South African fiction in English, by Wendy Woodward; The canine metaphor in the visual arts, by Meredith Palumbo; Dogs and dogma: a discussion of the socio-political construction of southern African dog 'breeds' as a window onto social history, by Sandra Swart. [ASC Leiden abstract]

326 Dobler, Gregor

From Scotch whisky to Chinese sneakers: international commodity flows and new trade networks in Oshikango, Namibia / Gregor Dobler - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 3, p. 410-432 : foto's.

After the end of the colonial period, international commodity flows into Africa at first continued to reproduce patterns of colonial domination. In the last ten years, however, important shifts have become visible. New commodity chains bypassing the old colonial powers have developed and are changing the way Africa is integrated into the global economy. This article looks at four trade networks that converge in Oshikango, a small trade boom town in northern Namibia. It describes how trade in Scotch whisky, Brazilian furniture, Japanese used cars and Chinese sneakers into Oshikango is organized. Whisky trade follows old colonial patterns; furniture trade relies on new South-South business contacts backed by political lobbying; in the used car trade, goods from the North are traded by networks of Southern migrant entrepreneurs; Chinese consumer goods are brought into Africa by Chinese migrants who bridge the cultural gap between the markets. Trade in Oshikango highlights the importance of new trade routes for Africa. Migrant entrepreneurs play an important role in these trade routes. A closer look at them shows, however, that their importance is largely due to opportunities arising from their place in the international system, not to a group's inherent cultural or social characteristics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

327 Müller-Friedman, Fatima

Beyond the post-apartheid city: de/segregation and suburbanization in Windhoek, Namibia / Fatima Müller-Friedman - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2006), vol. 25, p. 33-61 : foto, krt.

Following the demise of apartheid in Namibia and South Africa in 1990 and 1994 respectively, urban practitioners as well as academics writing on the subject have aimed to address the well-documented geography of apartheid. Postapartheid urban development strategies, as most urban practitioners and scholars agree, need to contribute to overcoming the social divisions and spatial marginalization produced and naturalized by apartheid urban planning policies. How these legacies should be overcome is, however, a matter of contention. Using the example of Namibia's capital city, Windhoek, this paper illuminates the extent to which postapartheid urban planning policy strategies have redressed the sociospatial marginalization of the black and coloured majority. Specifically, this paper examines the ways Windhoek residents, the city's urban practitioners, and academics writing on the subject approach the exclusionary spatial legacies of apartheid. Given the continuing fragmentation of the city form and the reproduction of its concomitant structural inequalities, future municipal strategies could aim to reverse these trends by targeting "integration". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

328 Adeleke, Ademola

The clash of nationalisms and the triumph of liberalism in South Africa / Ademola Adeleke - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 7, p. 160-171.

The racially dominated socioeconomic and political system that prevailed in South Africa before the abolition of apartheid in 1994 spawned two parallel nationalisms, Afrikaner nationalism and African nationalism. The first was an ideology of domination and the second an ideology of liberation. This article analyses the competition for dominance between these two racially motivated nationalisms. It argues that although Afrikaner nationalism gained initial dominance this was not sustainable on the long term since it was bound to come into confrontation with African nationalism. In the end, both Afrikaner and African nationalism had to give way to liberalism, which offered a means to reconcile the competing interests of all the races in South Africa. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

329 Bassett, Carolyn

South Africa: revisiting capital's 'formative action' / Carolyn Bassett - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 116, p. 185-202.

This article revisits Saul and Gelb's 1981 analysis of South African capital's 'formative action', employing their framework to assess how capital has shaped the economic framework since 1990. It shows that once prominent business leaders became committed to non-racial democracy, the private sector became enormously influential in shaping the economic programme. The policy changes permitted South African firms to restructure their operations largely on their own terms, becoming major investors elsewhere in Africa and around the world. Despite their ostensible success, the neoliberal framework they cultivated may lack durability, simply because the 'historical bloc' underpinning it is so narrow that the programme has not offered many benefits to the majority. Despite measures taken by the government since 2000 to broaden the political coalition supporting the neoliberal restructuring, the recent crisis over presidential succession reflects the failure to vest the economic changes in a hegemonic programme. Bibliogr., note. [Journal abstract]

330 Benjaminsen, Tor A.

Between global interests and local needs : conservation and land reform in Namaqualand, South Africa / Tor A. Benjaminsen, Thembela Kepe and Stine Bråthen - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 2, p. 223-244 : krt.

This article presents the case of the creation and expansion of Namaqua National Park in Namaqualand, South Africa, to highlight the contradictions between global interests in biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods. Despite the policy shift in the conservation literature from 'fortress' to community-based conservation, the authors argue that in practice conservation still tends to dominate when there is a trade-off between Western-style conservation and support to the livelihoods of marginalized communities. This can again be explained by the hegemony of a conservation discourse that is shared by a network of actors. The article highlights the role played by powerful environmental organizations and wealthy individuals supporting conservation at the expense of land redistribution in Namaqualand. The combination of scientific research and finances provided by this actor-network aided the creation and expansion of the Park. Local people, however, see the expansion of the Park as direct and unfair competition for land that they wish to acquire through the land redistribution programme, as well as an indirect challenge to their local livelihoods. Whatever the merits of their case, it seems clear that communities aspiring to more land, together with advocates of

human rights and poverty alleviation, remain on the margins in terms of policy influence, especially when they pursue goals that are perceived by the conservation advocates to be in conflict with those of biodiversity conservation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

331 Boshoff, Willem H.

Cigarette demand in South Africa over 1996-2006 : the role of price, income and health awareness / Willem H. Boshoff - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 118-131 : graf., tab.

The author reinvestigates the role of price, income and health awareness in the evolution of cigarette demand in South Africa over the period 1996 to 2006. At first glance, rising cigarette prices appear to have played an important role in reducing cigarette consumption over the sample period, especially during the late 90s. But how dependent is the impact of price increases on general economic conditions and overall health awareness among smokers? Health awareness, in particular, has not received sufficient attention in the South African context, due to a lack of data. Previous estimates of price and income elasticities of cigarette demand are based on long annual time series data, which do not allow for changes in underlying tastes and preferences. The author attempts to disentangle the forces of price, income, health awareness and policy intervention using a quarterly data set. In addition, he also cautions against the upward bias in estimates derived from formal cigarette sales data - in the light of increasing illicit cigarette volumes in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Buur, Lars

Democracy & its discontents : vigilantism, sovereignty & human rights in South Africa / Lars Buur - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 571-584.

This article argues that due to the particular position of crime in South Africa, the resurgence of vigilantism needs to be re-evaluated in light of the country's attempt at institutionalizing human rights as the new society's founding values. Because many township dwellers see vigilantes as their protection against crime, vigilantism should be seen as a criticism of and a comment on human rights as the new expression of the country's most intimate values. The article begins by introducing an ethnographic case study of a vigilante group from Port Elizabeth's townships, which has become incorporated as an official 'safety and security' structure under the Community Policing Forum. The article suggests that fighting crime relates to wider questions of the

perceived need for discipline and corporal punishment in response to the erosion of social authority. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

333 Campbell, Catherine

Representations of HIV/AIDS management in South African newspapers / Catherine Campbell and Andy Gibbs - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 195-208 : tab.

In South Africa, numerous strong policy statements emphasize the importance of involving communities in HIV/AIDS management, yet in practice such involvement tends to be tokenistic and minimal. Social representations in the public sphere constitute the symbolic dimension within which responses to HIV and AIDS are conceptualized and transformed into action. Through an analysis of newspaper articles, the authors explore the dominant representations of HIV/AIDS management circulating in the South African public sphere and examine how community engagement is depicted. They highlight the way media representations reflect narrow understandings of HIV and AIDS as a predominantly medical problem, while depicting HIV/AIDS management as a top-down activity dominated by prominent individuals, such as national leaders, health professionals and philanthropists, thus marginalizing the role played by communities, who are often depicted as passive recipients of interventions by active outsiders. These representations fail to reflect the key role played by members of grassroots communities in responding to the HIV epidemic. Such representations provide flawed conceptual tools for shaping responses to the epidemic, given that HIV-related programmes are unlikely to have optimal outcomes unless they resonate with the perceived needs and interests of their target communities, as we contend that effective HIV/AIDS management is best achieved through active participation by communities in HIV/AIDS management strategies. The authors discuss the implications of a more 'civic-minded journalism'. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Campbell, Eugene K.

Reflections on illegal immigration in Botswana and South Africa / Eugene K. Campbell - In: *African Population Studies*: (2007), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 23-44 : tab.

Illegal labour immigration is increasingly a source of concern to politicians and the public in relatively rich countries within the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This paper examines the status of illegal immigration in Botswana and South Africa. It discusses the definition of illegal immigration, drawing extensively from similar experiences in the United States of America and other Sub-Saharan African countries.

The major hosts of illegal immigration are South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. Primary sources are Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Huge economic disparities between Southern African States are largely responsible for illegal movements in the region. Apprehension and deportation of illegal immigrants are actively pursued in Botswana and South Africa. An effective method of border control in the past was the erection of electrified fence along parts of the South African borders. Some immigration policies are noted and proposals are made for implementation of measures that would assist in controlling illegal immigration in southern Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

335 Canis

Canis Africanis : a dog history of Southern Africa / ed. by Lance van Sittert and Sandra Swart. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2008. - XII, 295 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Human-animal studies, ISSN 1573-4226 ; vol. 5) - Met index, lit. opg.
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The role of the dog in human society is the connecting thread that binds the essays in this collective volume, each revealing a different part of the complex social history of southern Africa. Contributions: *Canis familiaris: a dog history of southern Africa*, by Lance van Sittert and Sandra Swart; *Africanis: the pre-colonial dog of Africa*, by Tim Maggs and Judith Sealy; *A short paper about a dog*, by Susie Newton-King; *What the dogs knew: intelligence and morality in the Cape Colony*, by Elizabeth Green Musselman; *Dogs and the public sphere: the ordering of social space in early 19th-century Cape Town*, by Kirsten McKenzie; *Class and canicide in Little Bess: the 1893 Port Elizabeth rabies epidemic*, by Lance van Sittert; *Dogs, poison and the meaning of colonial intervention in the Transkei, South Africa*, by Jacob Tropp; *Fido: dog tales of colonialism in Namibia*, by Robert J. Gordon; *Police dogs and State rationality in early twentieth-century South Africa*, by Keith Shear; *'Gone to the dogs': the cultural politics of gambling - the rise and fall of British greyhound racing on the Witwatersrand, 1932-1949*, by Albert Grundlingh; *Social subjects: representations of dogs in South African fiction in English*, by Wendy Woodward; *The canine metaphor in the visual arts*, by Meredith Palumbo; *Dogs and dogma: a discussion of the socio-political construction of southern African dog 'breeds' as a window onto social history*, by Sandra Swart. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Ceruti, Claire

African National Congress change in leadership : what really won it for Zuma? / Claire Ceruti - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 115, p. 107-114.

Based on media research, conference documents and her own political observations since 2005, the author examines the question of how Jacob Zuma, in spite of having been accused of rape and corruption, won the presidency of the ANC in December 2007. She argues that, in order to understand how Zuma emerged as the alternative to President Thabo Mbeki, the interaction of three key pressures must be taken into consideration: Mbeki's pro-capitalist economic policies, which set him on a collision course with Cosatu and the electorate; the emergence of mass protests; and the strategies of the labour and communist party leaders. When the general secretary of Cosatu, Z. Vavi, spoke in support of Zuma in June 2007, presenting him as yet another of Mbeki's victims, Zuma's name became linked with the imagery of resistance to inequality, and his negative qualities were rationalized away. In conclusion, the author looks at the implications of a Zuma presidency (in-waiting) for the future of South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

337 Cloete, F.

Governance and transparency in South Africa / F. Cloete, C.J. Auriacombe - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 192-206.

This article assesses the roles of access and transparency as crucial elements of good governance. The current dominant global governance paradigm implies, inter alia, that government activities should be accessible and transparent in the spirit of evidence-based policy assessment. This goal is not easily attainable at the best of times, and is fraught with difficulties in developing countries. The article first conceptualizes the roles of access and transparency in international experience and practice. Next, it summarizes the problems of achieving good governance in developing countries. In those countries there are a number of social, economic, and political constraints that complicate the effective implementation of measures to improve transparency (where they exist). Finally, the article looks into mechanisms adopted by the South African government to promote access to information and to foster transparency and good governance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Consolidating

Consolidating developmental local government : lessons from the South African experience / ed. Mirjam van Donk... [et al.]. - Cape Town : UCT Book Press, 2008. - XI, 568 p. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm - An Isandla Institute Book Project. - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 978-1-919895-04-8

This edited volume deals with local government in South Africa since 1994, focusing in particular on how the notion of the developmental local State is operationalized and what the lessons are in this regard. The contributions are grouped into four parts: 1. Developmental local government in comparative context; 2. Strategic priorities of developmental local government (sustainable human settlements, urban passenger transport, social development, the implications of HIV/AIDS, local economic development, municipal finance); 3. Tools and regulatory instruments of developmental local government (integrated development plans, intergovernmental delivery, environmental decisionmaking, urban land use regulation, partnerships, electricity distribution reform); and 4. Institutional models of developmental local government. Contributors: Stephen Berrisford, Imraan Buccus, Ian Goldman, Philip Harrison, Patrick Heller, Janine Hicks, Firoz Khan, Michael Kihato, Nisa Mammon, François Menguelé, Nolene Morris, Lindiwe Ndlela, Fulufhelo G. Netswera, Sophie Oldfield, Susan Parnell, Yusuf Patel, Zarina Patel, Mark Pickering, Edgar Pieterse, Derek Powell, Maano Ramutsindela, Kian Reynolds, Jennifer Robinson, David Savage, David Schmidt, Laila Smith, Mark Swilling, Mirjam van Donk, Ahmedi Vawda, Peter Wilkinson, Dominique Wooldridge, and Phila Xuza. [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 Coyle, Andrew

Prison privatisation in the African context / Andrew Coyle - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 660-665.

African governments are under increasing pressure to improve the conditions of their prisons, while knowing that they have no resources to do so. These are fertile grounds for private prison companies who can come into a country, promising to relieve the government of unbearable commitments to capital funding in exchange for a revenue commitment which is attractive in the short term but will have crippling implications in the longer term. For instance, in the United Kingdom, where the government entered into contracts for private prisons in the 1980s, there is increasing concern about the long-term financial costs of private prisons. The situation in South Africa, so far the only African country which has private prisons, the situation is much more problematic. Not only have South Africa's two private prisons proved to be extremely costly, but also one would have to be very cautious about the expansion of commercially-managed prisons in a climate of corruption, maladministration and the violation of prisoners' rights. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

340 Darracq, Vincent

The African National Congress (ANC) organization at the grassroots / Vincent Darracq - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 429, p. 589-609.

This article provides a study of the local organization at party branch level of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. It focuses on the branches' community activities, on their participation in party structures, and on the ANC political culture. It takes an organizational perspective on the study of political parties and refers to the mass party model. The ANC has a strong tradition of mass organization, and the ANC formal organization conforms to the mass party ideal-type: branches are meant to be active agents on the ground, while the party leadership is supposed to implement the membership's decisions. The ANC has developed a certain type of mass political culture, of popular politics. The article also shows how bottom-up decisionmaking processes concretely provide a certain level of influence to the members over the selection of leadership and the party's policies (even if through intermediary brokers). The article is a contribution to the renewed academic debates on African political parties and takes the stand that organizational and empirical approaches should be a priority. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

341 Dunne, J. Paul

The demand for food in South Africa / J. Paul Dunne and Beverly Edkins - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 104-117 : tab.

Food consumption is an important issue in South Africa, given its relation to poverty and deprivation. With the pressing need to increase food security, understanding the determinants of the demand for food and having some estimates of the likely impact of price and income changes has become a vital task. There is, however, surprisingly little economic research on this topic and almost none in recent times. This paper provides a comprehensive empirical analysis of the demand for food in South Africa for the years 1970-2002. It moves beyond the usual static modelling approach in using a general dynamic log-linear demand equation and a dynamic version of the almost ideal demand system, to provide estimates of the short- and long-run price and expenditure demand elasticities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

342 Edwards, Tryna

Cooperative governance in South Africa, with specific reference to the challenges of intergovernmental relations / Tryna Edwards - In: *Politeia*: (2008), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 65-85.

This paper examines cooperative governance in South Africa in terms of the challenges of intergovernmental relations. It shows that the South African government strives to adhere to the principles of cooperative government and intergovernmental relations, as captured in the 1996 Constitution. The national, provincial and local spheres of government aim to coordinate actions, interactions, relations and legislation with one another, and to adhere to agreed procedures and avoid legal disputes against one another. Although remarkable progress has been made since 1996 in structuring intergovernmental relations, specific shortcomings and capacity challenges need to be overcome. At present, South Africa has a functioning system of intergovernmental relations, but it is mostly dominated by the higher sphere of government based on authority, power and prescriptions. Another constraint is that intergovernmental relations are more concentrated on process than on policy content, service delivery and development. Recommendations to remedy the situation conclude the paper. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Ferreira, R.

Civil-military relations and human security in South Africa / R. Ferreira - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 229-251 : tab.

In line with the characteristics of the C.C. Moskos (2000) paradigm of postmodern militaries, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) was democratized during the early 1990s, which changed its civil-military relations from an autocratic top-down structure to a participatory system with civilian input. A civilian Defence Secretariat was instituted in 1995 and defence policies were democratized with the aim of obtaining civil control and parliamentary oversight of the military. The national concept of security was redefined, with the major focus on human security in conjunction with State security. Human security principles were found at all levels of defence and national policies (e.g. the South African Constitution, the Defence White Paper and the Defence Review). Consequently, new humanitarian missions, such as peacekeeping, were embarked upon in a no-threat South African scenario. This paper focuses on the new civil-military relationship in a postmodern South African military, based mainly on human security principles. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 From

From apartheid to democracy : localities and liberation / Brad Brockman... [et al.]. - Cape Town : University of Cape Town, Department of Historical Studies, 2007. - 228 p. : krt. ; 21 cm - Met noten.
ISBN 978-0-7992-2331-6

This collection of local case studies relating to the liberation struggle in South Africa is a product of a small research project funded by the National Research Foundation. The first two studies are from the Eastern Cape, one of a small village, Msobomvu, the other of a regional centre, Stutterheim, and how both were affected by the dramatic developments of the 1980s. The next chapters deal with how MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe) and APLA (Azanian People's Liberation Army) were organized, how their members returned to South Africa and what happened to them when they did. There follow three case studies of local resistance, the first relates to the bantustan politics of the mid-1980s, the second concerns a small group of Coloured activists in Cape Town, the Association Young Africa (AYA), the third the emergence of the Bonteheuwel Military Wing (BMW) in Cape Town in the 1980s. The volume ends with a study of the role of workers and young people in the East Rand township of Kathorus. Contributors: Brad Brockman, Albert Hess, Brown Bavusile Maaba, Lesetja Marepo, Noor Nieftagodien, Chris Saunders, Lynda von den Steinen, and Luvuyo Wotshela. [ASC Leiden abstract]

345 Grové, Izak

Lewe-ín-werk: outobiografiek in Arnold van Wyk se musiek / Izak Grové - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 1, p. 1-12 : muz., tab.

This essay deals with the popular question regarding meaning in the art of music, in particular in the music of the South African composer Arnold van Wyk (1916-1983). In an interview with the composer in 1982 he gave indications concerning the creative process of his piano work, 'Night Music' (composed 1945-1958). Recent insight into sketches and letters relating to this and other works not only confirm the composer's communications but also reveal what can be seen as indications of an autobiographical nature of the music. It can be argued that the composer reserved aspects of his inner self and his life style to be expressed only through his music. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

346 Gupta, Rangan

Measuring the welfare cost of inflation in South Africa / Rangan Gupta and Josine Uwilingiye - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 16-25 : graf., tab.

The authors estimate the long-run equilibrium relationship between money balance as a ratio of income and the Treasury bill rate for the period of February 1965 to January 2007, and in turn use the relationship to obtain welfare cost estimates of inflation. Using the Johansen technique (1991, 1995), they estimate a log-log specification and a semi-

log model of the above relationship. Based on the fits of the specifications, they decide to rely more on the welfare cost measure obtained under the log-log money demand model. Their estimates suggest that the welfare cost of inflation for South Africa ranges between 0.34 percent and 0.67 percent of GDP, for a band of 3-6 percent of inflation. Thus, it seems that the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) current inflation target band of 3-6 percent is not too poorly designed in terms of welfare. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Heintz, James

Revisiting informal employment and segmentation in the South African labour market / James Heintz and Dorrit Posel - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 26-44 : tab.

This study revisits the definition of informal employment, and it investigates the puzzle of high open unemployment co-existing with relatively limited informal employment in South Africa. It estimates earnings equations using data from the September 2004 Labour Force Survey and present evidence of persistent earnings differentials not only between formal and informal employment, but also between types of informal employment. These persistent earnings differentials are suggestive of complex segmentation in the South African labour market and challenge the presentation of informal employment as an undifferentiated residual with no barriers to entry or mobility. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

348 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS and society in South Africa / ed. by Angela Ndinga-Muvumba and Robyn Pharoah. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2008. - XIII, 265 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-1-86914-152-3

This collective volume examines the intersection between HIV/AIDS and society in South Africa. It is about the ideas that influence how the broader implications of the HIV/AIDS crisis in South Africa are assessed and explores the concept of 'human security' and the global development agenda, both of which emanate from the international political environment and correspond to a discourse on AIDS and society. The volume is also a multidisciplinary overview of the literature. It identifies examples of specific areas of human security: human rights, prisons and the military for political security; rural livelihoods, land and development for economic, environmental and food security; and education and orphans for community security. Contributors: Razaan Bailey, Thokozile

Budaza, Edwin Cameron, Pieter Fourie, Alan Greig, Ruth Hall, Shula Marks, Angela Ndinga-Muvumba, Dean Peacock, Karl Peltzer, Robyn Pharoah, Nana Poku, Marlise Richter, Bjorg Sandkjaer, and Alan Whiteside. [ASC Leiden abstract]

349 Houle, Robert J.

Mbiya Kuzwayo's Christianity: revival, reformation and the surprising viability of mainline Churches in South Africa / Robert J. Houle - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 141-170.

Much of the credit for the vitality of Christianity in southern Africa has gone to the African Initiated Churches that date their birth to earlier 'Ethiopian' and 'Zionist' movements. Yet far from being compromised, as they are often portrayed, those African Christians remaining in the mission churches often played a critical role in the naturalization of the faith. In the churches of the American Zulu Mission, the largest mission body in colonial Natal, one of the most important moments in this process occurred at the end of the nineteenth century when participants in a revival, led in part by a young Zulu Christian named Mbiya Kuzwayo, employed the theology of Holiness to dramatically alter the nature of their lived Christianity and bring about an internal revolution that gave them effective control of their churches. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

350 Kapp, Pieter

Die Akademie en opera / Pieter Kapp - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 1, p. 13-22.

The South African Academy for Science and Arts' (Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns) interest in opera predates the Second World War. However, this interest only became more active in the 1950s when the Academy played an indirect role, through the activities of its officials and its office, in promoting opera in South Africa. The Academy was particularly keen on presenting Italian and German operas in Afrikaans and encouraging opera by granting rewards to opera singers and conductors. The Academy eventually played a supporting role in establishing the four provincial councils for the performing arts in 1963. This article focuses on various efforts made to promote opera in Afrikaans and for the Afrikaans community. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

351 Landman, Christina

A theology for the older, female HIV-infected body / Christina Landman - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 52-67.

AIDS management programmes in South Africa focus primarily on people under the age of 48. Local theologies, too, address mainly the needs of HIV-infected people between the ages of 15 and 50. This article argues for theological attention to HIV-infected women over the age of 50 who remain voiceless and isolated. Although 'Body Theology' as developed by Lisa Isherwood does not deal with the HIV-infected body as such, the insights of this theology, in dialogue with the experiences of HIV-infected women over 50, are used here to construct a basic theology for empowering the four 'bodies' of the older woman living with HIV: the physical body is to be embodied as a site of resistance and enjoyment; the symbolic body as a site of relationship and beauty; the political body as the site of energy, and the spiritual body as the site of recreation and resurrection. Women over 50 are in special need of theological care because of the loneliness ensuing from the fact that, in this age group, the women/men ratio in South Africa is 100 to 70. This renders older women vulnerable to illicit sexual encounters. Note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Müller, Kobus

Assessing cooperative environmental governance systems: the cases of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve and the Olifants-Doorn Catchment Management Agency / Kobus Müller - In: *Politeia*: (2008), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 86-104 : tab.

Against a background of institutional fragmentation and lack of coordination among the respective role players, the notion of co-management of natural resources has emerged in many countries as the most promising institutional prospect for resolving resource conflicts and building partnerships in conservation and management between local actors and government authorities. In South Africa, innovative new networked regional and community-based natural resource governance systems emerged in the late 1990s. These new forms of cooperative management of natural resources, and in particular, the role of networks and partnerships, have led to a new and growing general interest in evaluating cooperative environmental governance systems. Following an institutionalist approach, a diagnostic tool was developed to facilitate opportunities for organizational and social learning. The perceived usefulness of such a tool was tested in two case studies in the Western Cape, namely the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve and the Olifants-Doorn Catchment Management Agency. This paper maps the characteristics of two evolving environmental governance systems, using a framework to assess and refine its usefulness in contributing to the knowledge and understanding of building social capital and institutional capacity in decentralized and networked governance settings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

353 Madue, S.M.

Public Finance Management Act, I of 1999 : a compliance strategy / S.M. Madue - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 306-318 : fig.

The author highlights the importance of compliance with the Public Finance Management Act, I of 1999, as amended by Act 29 of 1999 (PFMA), in relation to the Constitution and the National Treasury regulation as components of good governance. Compliance with the PFMA is compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Following a presentation of the background to the PFMA and an identification of factors influencing lack of compliance with the PFMA, the author suggests a strategy for improving such compliance. This strategy integrates planning, budgeting and performance as a basis of accountability. Budgeting is supported by predetermined performance indicators. Reporting is mainly threefold: monthly reporting on actual expenditure and revenue against budgets; quarterly reporting on meeting performance targets; and annual reporting through financial statements, annual reports and audit reports. The implementation of a compliance strategy by government departments and public entities will further help to reduce non-compliance levels. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

354 Mello, D.M.

Affirming women in managerial positions in the South African public service / D.M. Mello, K. Phago - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 145-158 : tab.

Democracy requires all members of the public to be afforded equal opportunities. South Africa is still a young democracy grappling to redress the imbalances of the past, which were not only about colour but also about gender and many other inequities. Prior to 1994, the South African public service systematically marginalized women across the colour spectrum. The introduction of the enabling legislation on affirmative action after 1994 meant that women were classified as a category of the previously disadvantaged. Government departments have since then been expected to comply with this legislation and advance women who have the right qualifications and experience to managerial positions from which they were previously excluded. The first part of this article examines the legislative framework and progress that has been made in the appointment of women to managerial positions in the South African public service. Statistics are used to quantify the progress that has been made in the appointment of women to managerial positions in the South African public service. Statistics are used to quantify the progress that has been made. The second part of the article analyses obstacles that hamper the advancement of women. Lastly, the article focuses on

possible ways of addressing obstacles to the advancement of women. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

355 Mohr, Philip

On inflation / Philip Mohr - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 1-15.

There is currently much more common sense in the South African inflation debate than a few decades ago. In particular, the South African Reserve Bank exhibits a pragmatic, eclectic approach to inflation (as reflected in its bi-annual Monetary Policy Reports). This is in stark contrast to the narrow, monetarist-type thinking that tended to dominate during the 1980s. This paper is an attempt to contribute to the debate by highlighting a few issues, including the widespread substitution of the CPI (consumer price index) by the CPIX (CPI excluding mortgage interest costs), the fact that inflation is a process, the need to combat inflation, the causes of the decline in inflation in South Africa and the essential features of an inflation-targeting framework for monetary policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Napier, C.J.

Delimitation of local government ward boundaries in the Tshwane municipal area : the challenge of achieving fair political representation / C.J. Napier - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 179-191.

Over time, and in many countries, the spatial division of geographic areas has come to determine whether individuals and governments win or lose power following an election. This paper examines the procedures and criteria as prescribed by South Africa's national legislation for delimiting ward boundaries, at local government level, with the goal of achieving fair representation of political parties and individual representatives in a legislative body. The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (CTMM) is taken as a case study and particular attention is given to the period preceeding the local government elections of 1 March 2006, during which a delimitation process took place. The CTMM is one of six large metropolitan municipalities in South Africa. It has 152 elected councillors, of whom 76 are elected through a first-past-the-post ward electoral system. Suggestions are made as to what an ideal local government ward should look like. The difficulties in achieving fair representation at ward level, and how delimitation processes could be improved to achieve fair representation, are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

357 Oguttu, Annet Wanyana

Curbing 'treaty shopping' : the 'beneficial ownership' provision analysed from a South African perspective / Annet Wanyana Oguttu - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 237-258.

Countries often enter into double taxation treaties in order to alleviate double taxation. However, a country's treaty network can be exploited by residents of a non-treaty country in order to obtain treaty benefits that are not supposed to be available to them. This is often referred to as 'treaty shopping', which entails the interposing of a conduit company in one of the contracting States so as to shift profit out of those States. This results in tremendous loss of tax revenue for the countries party to the treaty. Despite the fiscal disadvantages of treaty shopping, not much attention has been given to this problem in South Africa. The OECD suggests that one of the means that contracting parties can use to curb treaty shopping is by inserting a 'beneficial ownership' provision in their tax treaties. In this article, treaty shopping and its fiscal disadvantage are discussed. The limitations of the 'beneficial ownership' provision are analysed and recommendations are provided to ensure the effectiveness of this provision in curbing treaty shopping from a South African perspective. The article also addresses the validity of contentions that certain aspects of South Africa's legislation create loopholes that may render this provision ineffective in curbing treaty shopping. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Orgeret, Kristin S.

From His Master's Voice and back again? : presidential inaugurations and South African television - the post-apartheid experience / Kristin S. Orgeret - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 429, p. 611-629.

This article examines the SABC (South African Broadcasting Corporation) television news coverage of the three presidential inaugurations in postapartheid South Africa (Mandela 1994, Mbeki 1999 and 2004). The main question addressed is how the nation-building process and the broadcaster's relationship to government are reflected in the national television news. The news stories reporting the same national sociopolitical event at three different stages constitute a case through which to analyse the changing discourses of nation building. The aim of the article is to speak to discussions about nationhood, presidency, and politics in South Africa. The findings have a direct bearing on debates about the establishment and enhancement of democracy and nation building in contemporary South Africa, and emphasize how a serious reassertion of media control

took place towards the end of the first decade of democracy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Pauw, J.C.

A measurement of year-on-year variation in the allocations to national departments in South Africa (2003/4-2007/8) from a public management point of view / J.C. Pauw - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 252-272 : graf., tab.

The Estimates of National Expenditure in South Africa were analysed over a five-year period (2003-2007) to determine the extent and nature of budget variation at the national level. These estimates are of importance to managers in the public service and to theoreticians in public administration and related fields. Changes are analysed organizationally at the level of votes, programmes and subprogrammes, and statistically at the programme level. A problem related to representing changes is solved intuitively. The analyses indicate a stable fiscal environment for managers. The distribution of the changes is skewed positively, with the modal interval of the distribution lying to the left of the zero change point in real terms. Little evidence was found of muddling through. Strategic planning at departmental level is subject to serious constraints. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

360 Pauw, K.

Graduate unemployment in the face of skills shortages : a labour market paradox / K. Pauw, M. Oosthuizen and C. Van der Westhuizen - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 45-57 : graf., tab.

Analysts agree that South Africa's unemployment is structural in the sense that the unemployed generally possess lower skills than what is required by the economy. In the context of increasing demand for skilled workers due to technological changes and the need to become globally more competitive, graduates would be expected to find employment without difficulty. However, against expectations unemployment has been increasing among young people with tertiary qualifications since 1995. This paper investigates the nature of this phenomenon. Evidence suggests that learners are inadequately prepared for both tertiary studies and entry into the labour market. Lack of, or inadequate career guidance means that they do not choose fields of study and types of qualifications with good employment prospects. In addition, lack of soft skills and workplace experience mean that employers are reluctant to employ graduates, preferring more experienced people instead. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Peltzer, Karl

Health-related quality of life in a sample of HIV-infected South Africans / Karl Peltzer and Nancy Phaswana-Mafuya - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 209-218 : tab.

The authors assess the health-related quality of life and HIV symptoms of a sample of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in South Africa. The sample included 607 PLHIV from all districts of the Eastern Cape Province, recruited either through a health facility, from the community through key informants, or through support groups. At the time of the study, 66 percent of the respondents reported having been given an AIDS diagnosis; 48 percent were on antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 35 percent were receiving a disability grant. The findings indicate a low degree of overall quality of life, with a mean score of 13.4 on the World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL)-HIV measure. Among the WHOQOL-HIV BREF subscales, logistic regression identified spirituality, environment, psychological health, and level of independence as predictors for overall quality of life. Among medical variables and HIV symptoms, CD4 cell count and having fewer HIV symptoms but not an AIDS diagnosis were identified as predictors for overall quality of life; among socioeconomic variables, having sufficient food and a higher educational level were identified as predictors. The results highlight the need for better access to psychosocial support and medical services for PLHIV in South Africa, as well as the need to consider a patient's general health perceptions during the course of ART. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Post-Apartheid

Post-Apartheid fragments : law, politics and critique / ed. by Wessel le Roux and Karin van Marle. - 1st ed. - Pretoria : University of South Africa Press ; Leiden : Brill, cop. 2007. - 188 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Imagined South Africa) - Met index, lit. opg. ISBN 978-1-86888-405-6

Written by a group of South African legal scholars, the essays in this collective volume put forward reflections of the becoming of postapartheid jurisprudence. They express a critical concern with the relationship between law and politics within the context of constitutional democracy and the discourse of constitutional rights. The essays explore how the struggle for transformation and social justice in South Africa continues to impact on the politics of reconciliation (Johan van der Walt), the memorial resistances to the new human rights culture (Karin van Marle), the design and iconography of postapartheid courtroom architecture (Wessel le Roux), the postapartheid property rights discourse (André van der Walt), and the developing equality jurisprudence of the South

African Constitutional Court (Henk Botha). The essays emerged from regular discussions between the authors in the late 1990s and the years thereafter, culminating in the organizing of a panel at the Law and Society Association annual meeting (Chicago, May 2004). The concluding chapter by Stewart Mofa provides a critical reflection on some of the key themes and tensions in the collection as a whole and formulates its own challenge to critical legal thought in postapartheid South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

363 Power

Power, politics and identity in South African media : selected seminar papers / ed. by Adrian Hadland... [et al.]. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2008. - VII, 403 p. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-0-7969-2202-1

The essays in this volume, many of which were presented at a conference in Stellenbosch in July 2006, examine how identities are constructed through the media and provide case studies that illustrate the complex process of identity renegotiation taking place in postapartheid South Africa. The essays are organized in three sections. In the first section, Identity in theory, contemporary theories relating to media and identity are interrogated by Abebe Zegeye (on media, youth, violence and identity in South Africa), Kees van der Waal (the role of culture and language in the making of social identity), Ruth Teer-Tomaselli (public service broadcasting), Ian Glenn and Angie Knaggs (field theory and tabloids), and Sonja Narunsky-Laden (learning to belong through the media). The second section, Media restructuring and identity formation after apartheid, explores the contemporary local context: Finding a home in Afrikaans radio (Johannes Froneman), The rise of the 'Daily Sun' and its contribution to the creation of post-apartheid identity (Nicola Jones, Yves Vanderhaeghen and Dee Viney), Online coloured identities: a virtual ethnography (Tanja Bosch), The mass subject in Antjie Krog's 'Country of my skull' (Anthea Garman). Section three, Expressing identities, examines processes of identity construction, deconstruction and reconstruction: Crime reporting: meaning and identity making in the South African press (Marguerite J. Moritz), Afrikaner identity in post-apartheid South Africa: the Self in terms of the Other (Wiida Fourie), Foreign policy, identity and the media: contestation over Zimbabwe (Anita Howarth), Masculine ideals in post-apartheid South Africa: the rise of men's glossies (Stella Viljoen), Tsotsis, Coconuts and Wiggers: black masculinity and contemporary South African media (Jane Stadler), The media and the Zuma/Zulu culture: an Afrocentric perspective (Simpfiwe Sesanti), Black masculinity and the tyranny of authenticity in South African popular culture (Adam Haupt). [ASC Leiden abstract]

364 Roche, Chris

'The fertile brain and inventive power of man' : anthropogenic factors in the cessation of springbok treks and the disruption of the Karoo ecosystem, 1865-1908 / Chris Roche - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 2, p. 157-188 : foto, graf., krt., tab.

The demise of springbok treks, the irruptive migration patterns of the species in South Africa's Karoo region, has long been attributed to the rinderpest epizootic understood to have coincided in both time and space with the last of the great springbok treks. This is incorrect. Instead the cessation of springbok treks can be attributed to a variety of anthropogenic factors. This article first examines and then rejects the case for rinderpest, before introducing alternative causal factors such as the increase in livestock and human populations, the effects of fencing and the double impact of hunting and concomitant drought. These factors, it is argued, acted in concert to effectively remove the conditions necessary for springbok treks and thereby end the phenomenon. It is suggested that the local extinction of this phenomenon - a keystone species and process - is an important and heretofore unconsidered element in the decline of the Karoo ecosystem. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

365 Rohde, R. F.

One hundred years of separation : the historical ecology of a South African 'coloured reserve' / R. F. Rohde and M.T. Hoffman - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 2, p. 189-222 : foto's, graf., krt.

During the 20th century, the 20.000 hectares commons surrounding the village of Paulshoek as well as the neighbouring privately-owned farms have been significantly influenced by evolving land-use practices driven largely by socioeconomic and political change in the broader Namaqualand and South African region. Land-use practices in the communal lands of Namaqualand were based initially on transhumant pastoralism, then on extensive dryland cropping associated with livestock production under restricted mobility, and more recently on a sedentarized labour reserve where agricultural production now forms a minor part of the local economy. For the first half of the 20th century, farmers on communal and privately-owned farms shared similar transhumant pastoral practices and both moved across unfenced farm boundaries. By the middle of the century, however, fence lines were established and commercial farming on privately-owned farms was increasingly managed according to rangeland science principles. As the population grew in the communal areas, families gravitated to new 'service' villages such as Paulshoek and became increasingly dependent on migrant labour and State

welfare. While the majority of former croplands are now fallow, many of them for decades or more, communal livestock populations have remained relatively high, fluctuating with rainfall. The impact of this history of land use can be compared with that of neighbouring privately owned farms where low stocking rates, coupled with a variety of State subsidies, have had a very different environmental outcome. This article charts the environmental transformations that have occurred in the area of Paulshoek as a direct result of the region's political history and the evolution of the regional economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

366 Role

The role of pregnancy intention in HIV prevention in South Africa: a proposed model for policy and practice / Marjorie R. Sable... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 159-165 : fig.

Mother-to-child transmission is a continuing source of new HIV infections in South Africa. The paper posits that insight into the socio-cultural, behavioural, environmental and economic factors that sustain the HIV epidemic is as important as understanding the biological causes of the disease when planning and implementing interventions to prevent and reduce perinatal transmission. Furthermore, understanding the pregnancy intentions of individuals in areas of endemic HIV/AIDS is vital for providing the best care for individuals who are HIV-positive. This paper suggests a model for types of support and interventions that are relative to the intention of HIV-positive women or couples to become pregnant. Included among these are interventions for prevention of unwanted pregnancy, prevention of transmission of HIV, protection of the infant, and protection of the mother. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

367 Sandrey, Ron

Is there policy space to protect South African agriculture? / Ron Sandrey, Mohammad Karaan and Nick Vink - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 89-103 : graf., tab.

The aim of this paper is to assess the amount of 'policy space' available to increase tariff protection in South African agriculture. To this end, formal definitions for agricultural produce, actual import data, applied tariff data and bound tariff rates and tariff quota information were used to investigate the extent to which it is possible and feasible to increase tariffs. The analysis shows that in general the policy space available to South African agriculture is limited because of, among others, WTO binding and treaty

obligations under the EU and SADC agreements. Furthermore, it does not make policy sense to increase protection on most other products. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

368 Schumann, Anne

The beat that beat apartheid: the role of music in the resistance against apartheid in South Africa / Anne Schumann - In: *Stichproben:* (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 14, S. 17-39.

To properly understand the processes that have led to the transition from apartheid to majority rule in South Africa, it is essential to not just analyse the developments at the negotiating tables of politicians, but also to understand popular music initiatives for, and responses to political change. Studying popular music expressions is instructive, since music may reveal popular sentiments as well as the political atmosphere. Just as the apartheid era was not characterized by the same degree of political repression throughout its duration, so the musical response changed over time. This paper uses the German playwright Berthold Brecht's idiom "art is not a mirror held up to reality, but a hammer with which to shape it" to show how the political use of music in South Africa changed from being a 'mirror' in the 1940s and 1950s to becoming a 'hammer' with which to shape reality in the 1980s. In South Africa, music went from reflecting common experiences and concerns in the early years of apartheid, to eventually function as a force to confront the State and as a means to actively construct an alternative political and social reality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

369 South

South Africa in Africa : the post-apartheid era I ed. by Adekeye Adebajo, Adebayo Adedeji and Chris Landsberg. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2007. - 339 p. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 293-329. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-86914-134-2 pbk.

The papers in this volume were originally presented at a seminar in Stellenbosch, South Africa, in July/August 2004, which was organized to assess what has been accomplished in South Africa's relations with Africa ten years after the end of apartheid. The volume begins with three chapters that provide the socioeconomic and political context to South Africa's foreign policy in Africa: South Africa and Africa's political economy (Adebayo Adedeji); black economic empowerment (Khehla Shubane); and race and reconciliation (Yasmin Sooka). The second section of the book considers the challenges faced by postapartheid South Africa's foreign policy in the areas of leadership (Maxi Schoeman), regional security (Khabele Matlosa), corporate economic expansion (Judi Hudson), land reform (Sam Moyo & Ruth Hall), and HIV/AIDS (Angela Ndinga-

Muvumba & Shauna Mottiar). The third section contains five case studies focusing on South Africa's role in the construction of the AU and NEPAD (Chris Landsberg), as well as South Africa's relations with, and roles in, Nigeria (Adekeye Adebajo), Angola and Mozambique (Augusta Conchiglia), the Great Lakes region (Devon Curtis), and North Africa and the Horn of Africa (Iqbal Jhazbhay). [ASC Leiden abstract]

370 South

South African Army Vision 2020 : security challenges shaping the future South African army / ed. by Len Le Roux. - Tshwane : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2007. - XIII, 289 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-1-920114-24-4

The Institute for Security Studies supported the South African army in arranging a seminar in 2006 to enhance the development of Army Vision 2020. Such a vision is considered essential to position the SA army for its ever-increasing role in Africa. This book contains the papers that were delivered at the seminar: The South African army in its global and local contexts in the early 21st century: a mission critical analysis (G. Prins); Change and continuity in global politics and military strategy (J.E. Spence); The African strategic environment 2020: challenges for the SA army (Jakkie Cilliers); Conflict in Africa: future challenges (Martin Rupiya); Regional security (Virginia Gamba); The alliances of violent non-State actors and the future of terrorism in Africa (Abdel Aziz M. Shady); International and regional trends in peace missions: implications for the SA army (Festus B. Aboagye); US and NATO security and stability operations: lessons learned in Afghanistan (John Adams); Australian army operations in East Timor and the Solomon Islands in 2006 (John Hutcheson); Transforming an army in combat (W.C. Mayville); The future of weapons of mass destruction and rogue States (Renfrew Christie); Technologies for landward military operations by 2020: with specific reference to C4I3RS enablers of precision engagement (André Nepgen); Future prospects of information warfare and particularly psychological operations (Mario Silvino Brazzoli); South Africa in 2020: an internal security perspective (Johan Burger); Guns versus butter in South Africa: an economic analysis (André Roux); The revision of the South African defence review and international trends in force design: implications for the SA army (Len Le Roux); Conclusion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

371 Southall, Roger

The ANC for sale?: money, morality & business in South Africa / Roger Southall - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 116, p. 281-299 : tab.

The African National Congress (ANC) as a liberation movement drew much of its strength from its moral underpinnings as fighting for a just society. However, since its acquisition of political office in 1994, the ANC is widely perceived to have lost its moral compass. This demoralization needs to be located within the structural determinants of the South African transition. Against the background of the dilemmas faced by the ANC in its bid to promote its National Democratic Revolution (NDR), this paper explores how the party's need to secure funding has seen it complement official State funding by tapping corporate largesse, moving into business and accessing public monies. Meanwhile, the mutual interests of the new political power holders and established business have forged close connections across the public and private divide which at times have bordered on the criminal. Despite the ANC's declared intentions to address its moral rot by implementation of new ethical controls, the reciprocal needs of powerful business interests and party elites are likely to limit their effectiveness. Continued pressure for 'revolutionary morality' must therefore come from below and outside the ruling party. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

372 Strauss, D.F.M.

Transformasie en die regstaat (burgerstaat): tussen die Scylla van die herstel van begane onreg en die Charybdis van 'n ondemokratiese magstaatinhoud wat aan die slagspreuk "verteenwoordigend van die demografie" gegee word / D.F.M. Strauss - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 1, p. 58-77.

Against the background of traditional theories of the State focused on the issue of power and justice this article sets out to highlight the totalitarian and absolutistic pitfalls present in the notion of "majority rule". Traditional power-State theories (like that of Hobbes) are shown to have infected the theories of those (like Rousseau) who did want to argue for a just State (a constitutional State under the rule of law). This mixed legacy pertains both to the political history of South Africa and to its recent constitutional transition in and after 1994. The concept of "democracy" is "downsized" to the constitutionally arranged election process, connected to the right of citizens to put a government in office. But it is argued that this arrangement presupposes the office of government and that the competencies (power) entailed in this office cannot be deduced from those who are actually subjected to it, namely the citizens as subjects within such a State. Since the majority cannot be the source of justice, invoking it as a yardstick to an eventual truly just State may result in a situation where the aim is defeated by the means. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

373 Swart, M.R.

Public management principles: the relevance of the 16th century Reformation for public managers in the 21st century / M.R. Swart, L.P. Malan - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 273-286.

In his 'The Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism', the German sociologist Max Weber (1852-1937) points to a positive relationship between Protestantism (especially Calvinism) and the rise of capitalism. The 16th-century Reformation in Europe coincided with the rise of early capitalism (1500-1760). Since the Church was such an integral part of society, many of the Church leaders in the Low Countries also played a leading role in the rise of capitalism. The results were religious, political and social reform and economic growth. The Belgic Confession, as one of the three main creeds of the Protestant Reformation in the Netherlands, contained management principles that could be applied to both the household of faith and the management of the public sector. The present article identifies those principles of the Reformation, as expressed in the Belgic Confession, and those principles contained in other Church documents, such as the Rule of St. Benedict, that are relevant to 21st-century public management in South Africa. The article shows that there are similarities between the Netherlands of the 16th century and postapartheid South Africa, and it questions whether the management principles contained in the Belgic Confession are also relevant to society today. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

374 Taylor, David

'The truth the whole truth nothing but the truth' : truth, community and narrative in African procedural law / David Taylor - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 215-236.

Indigenous South African legal disputes are resolved in a fundamentally different way from typical Western legal disputes. In indigenous matters attempts to arrive at the 'truth' during legal proceedings occur in a communal context. The communal context encourages a holistic narrative style of participants in the proceedings, as opposed to the interrogative and interruptive style of Western proceedings. The differences in style can be attributed, in part, to different notions of 'truth' and different understandings of what the ultimate objectives of legal proceedings are. Typically Western legal procedure attempts to arrive at 'truth' in fact and 'truth' in law - so-called factual or forensic truth. Indigenous legal procedure takes a broader understanding of truth. Indigenous legal procedure situates 'truth' in fact and 'truth' in law in the broader context of other truths,

including 'personal' and 'narrative' truth; social or 'dialogue' truth and healing or restorative truth. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

375 Understanding

Understanding diversity in impact and responses among HIV/AIDS-affected households: the case of Msinga, South Africa / Kees Swaans... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 167-178 : fig., tab.

To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of HIV and AIDS on rural households in Msinga, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, the sustainable livelihoods framework was adapted. An ethnographic perspective was employed to examine the impact of HIV/AIDS-related illnesses on people's mind and spirit (the internal environment) and the influence of institutional structures and processes (the external environment), in order to better understand the actions taken by individuals and households in response to HIV and AIDS. Members of three support groups at a local drop-in centre were consulted about the impact of HIV and AIDS on their lives through focus groups, a questionnaire and in-depth interviews. The study shows that the psychosocial impact and associated coping strategies, as well as prevailing gender-based power relations and exclusion from social exchange networks - which are not (readily) available factors in the sustainable livelihoods framework - affect people's lives in different ways and depend on the specific situation of the individual or household concerned. The study confirms the need to restore a household's resource base and to address psychosocial issues. However, the variation in impact to different households requires a diversified and holistic programme of development interventions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Unlocking

Unlocking Africa's potential : the role of corporate South Africa in strengthening Africa's private sector / ed. by Neuma Grobbelaar and Hany Besada. - Braamfontein : South African Institute of International Affairs, 2008. - XVI, 294 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 978-1-919969-06-0

This volume is the result of three and a half years of research, tracking the expansion of South African corporate enterprises into the rest of Africa since 1994. A sample of nine countries was selected for the study, viz. Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The volume is divided into four sections. Part 1, South African corporate engagement with Africa, by Neuma Grobbelaar, contains an

overview of the main findings of the research. Part 2 provides three perspectives on South African investment in the region: South African multinationals: South-South co-operation at its best? (Andrea Goldstein and Wilson Prichard); South African corporate expansion in Africa: a view from the South African government (Lesetja Kganyago); South African companies' corporate social responsibility in Africa (Paul Kapelus). Part 3 looks at particular regional and international instruments that could be employed to improve the business environment in Africa: NEPAD's APRM (African Peer Review Mechanism) and the investment climate in Africa (Emmanuel Nnadozie, Kavazeua Katjomuise and Ralf Krüger); Addressing the resource curse in Nigeria: the role of the APRM (Bright Okogu); The policy framework for investment: a guide to governments (Samuel Pape and Jonathan Coppel). Part 4 contains two sectoral case studies: The new scramble for Africa's precious metals (Hany Besada); The South African retail sector in Africa (Dianna Games). [ASC Leiden abstract]

377 Van der Berg, Servaas

Post-transition poverty trends based on an alternative data source / Servaas Van der Berg, Megan Louw and Derek Yu - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 1, p. 58-76 : graf., tab.

This paper analyses a previously unused source of data - the All Media and Product Survey (AMPS) - to arrive at alternative estimates of the post-transition poverty path in South Africa. The motivations for using this non-official data source are twofold: concern over the comparability of the existing official post-transition datasets - the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) and Population Census - and a desire to extend analysis of poverty trends beyond 2001. While official data sources are generally preferred for purposes of poverty analysis, the IES and Census collect data at long (5 or 10 year) intervals, and additional years pass before these datasets become available to the public, while the AMPS surveys are conducted semi-annually or annually. In some cases there is also concern about data comparability between surveys. The expenditure data contained in the General Household Survey are available annually, although data are captured in a small number of categories that are not very conducive to analysis at the lower end of the income distribution. Analysis on AMPS data confirms the large decline in poverty implied by an increase of R18 billion (in 2000 Rand) in social grant payments between 2000 and 2004. The direction of this trend is consistent with recent research findings based on more frequently analysed data sources, including the work done by Agüero, Carter and May (2005), Seekings (2006) and Meth (2006). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

378 Van der Elst, H.J.

Post-settlement support as key contributor to the success of the South African land reform programme (1994-2007) / H.J. Van der Elst - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 287-305 : fig., tab.

The author argues that, since 1994, South Africa's government has been effective in institutionalizing formal structures through which land could be returned to its previous owners. Government has also been effective in making land more accessible to previously disadvantaged individuals and communities. However, the government has been ineffective in facilitating post-settlement support to the above beneficiaries. In most cases, poverty and underdevelopment remain after land has been returned. What can the government and relevant stakeholders do to adapt, streamline or redesign the current post-settlement support arrangements to ensure the institutionalization of an effective post-settlement support management model? The author discusses the shortcomings of the present programme, with specific reference to the contemporary management of post-settlement support. Simultaneously, he identifies management measures to streamline and make post-settlement support arrangements more effective. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

379 Van der Merwe, Clinton David

The use of heritage and environmental justice in urban regeneration: the case for Constitution Hill, Johannesburg / Clinton David Van der Merwe - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2006), vol. 25, p. 63-84 : foto's, krt.

The cityscape of South Africa has recently been redeveloped through precinct planning and urban regeneration initiatives. Various conceptual planning tools like sustainable development have re-shaped these cities. This study tested the potential of heritage and environmental justice as means for driving this urban regeneration. The paper determines the potential links between urban regeneration, sustainable development, environmental justice and heritage through testing the success of these interventions by assessing shifts in the psychological landscape of the city. Secondly, the paper traces the extent to which users of these spaces buy into and support objectives of the regeneration interventions. Through interviews with all stakeholders at Constitution Hill, Johannesburg, the study determines the extent to which visitors' understandings of urban regeneration, heritage and environmental justice influence the physical landscape. Conceptually, an environmental justice approach informing regeneration is not fully implemented at Constitution Hill, affecting the role of environmental justice in the building of future sustainable cities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

380 Van Rensburg, J.L. Jansen

A comparative overview of the organizational culture in the Department of Defence / J.L. Jansen Van Rensburg - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 122-144 : tab.

In 2000, the author developed a value system for the SANDF (South African National Defence Force) whereby group cohesion, group identity and desired behaviour could be achieved. The value system is based on three value clusters (military professionalism, human/ethical orientation and military bearing/custom) and 31 individual values typical of these clusters. From this value system a measuring tool was developed so that attitudes of members of the Department of Defence (DOD) could be measured and tested over a period of time. The survey was initially conducted during the 2000 annual omnibus and repeated in 2003, 2004 and 2005 using the same measuring tool. The findings from these years have been compared to determine changes in the respondents' attitudes towards the value system of the DOD. Using the 2000 findings as a basis it was found that respondents displayed a less positive attitude towards DOD values during 2003, but this changed during 2004 and 2005, when a more positive attitude was measured. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

381 Venter, Albert

Die politieke oortuigings van Hans van Rensburg (1898-1966): kontinuïteit en verandering / Albert Venter - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 1, p. 41-57.

In hierdie artikel word die kontinuïteit en verandering in die politieke oortuigings van J.F.J. (Hans) van Rensburg (1898-1966) ondersoek en gerekonstrueer. Die artikel bied 'n oorsig oor Van Rensburg se politieke oortuigings sedert die 1914-rebellie, sy loopbaan in die staatsdiens, sy leierskap van die Ossewabrandwag tot en met sy deelname aan die apartheidsbestel in die middel-sestigerjare van die vorige eeu. Die uiteensetting steun op sy geskifte en openbare uitsprake, sowel as argivale navorsing wat na sy eie werk verwys. Aan die einde word 'n besluit oor Van Rensburg se politieke oortuigings gemaak, veral met verwysing na die vraag oor sy toewyding aan Nasionaal-sosialisme. Die ondersoek voer aan dat Van Rensburg se politieke oortuigings hoofsaaklik Afrikaner-nasionalisties was, ten spyte van 'n flankering met (Duitse) Nasionaal-sosialisme in die jare 1938-1948, waarvan hy later weer, ca. 1953-1966 van standpunt verander het. Die artikel bevraagteken die gemaklike stereotipering deur verskeie skrywers en van sy tydgenootlike politieke opponente dat Van Rensburg kortweg "'n Nazi en Hitler-bewonderaar was". Daar word ook aangetoon hoedat veranderende sosiale en institusioneel-strukturele omstandighede 'n stempel op Van Rensburg se

politieke oortuigings afgedruk het. Bronnelys, verwysings, samev. in Engels en Afrikaans. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

382 Walsh, Shannon

'Uncomfortable collaborations': contesting constructions of the 'poor' in South Africa / Shannon Walsh - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 116, p. 255-270.

This article deconstructs the problematic way the 'poor' are represented by the intellectual 'left' as a fixed, virtuous subject. Even while this fixed identity is actively mobilized by people themselves to gain symbolic and real power, the author argues that the philosopher's fixation on the singular subjectivity of the oppressed confines the 'poor' to their very subjugation. Instead, she proposes a more nuanced understanding of how agency and oppression occur within the 'uncomfortable collaborations' that are forged between various actors. Her argument is grounded in experiences with the shack dwellers movement in Durban (Abahlali baseMjondolo), and young AIDS activists in Khayelitsha and Atlantis, South Africa. Rejoinders by Patrick Bond, p. 271-275, and Ashwin Desai, p. 275-277, with a reply and update by Walsh, p. 278-279. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

383 Wessels, J.S.

The role of higher education in developing and retaining the best managers for the public service : a South African perspective / J.S. Wessels, L.C. Van Jaarsveld - In: *Politeia*: (2007), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 103-121.

The challenge facing a country from the so-called South, such as South Africa, is to secure the highest quality of leadership for the economy in general and for the public service in particular. The question that guides this article is: 'Are institutions of higher education suitable learning providers for equipping the public service with the best?' The article investigates issues such as the fundamental purpose of institutions of higher education, the competencies that the management cadre of the public service in a developing country such as South Africa require, and the providers of learning that are involved in equipping public servants. The article argues that, if universities stick to their fundamental 'idea', namely to transport new ideas into the minds of their students, and in this specific case into the minds of managers in the public service, they will undoubtedly be a suitable provider of learning. If public service managers are inspired by new ideas about their profession or vocation and the challenges they face, they will most probably

be motivated to meet those challenges in new and innovative ways. Bibliogr., sum.
[Journal abstract]

384 Xhosa

The Xhosa cattle-killing / guest ed.: Chris Andreas, Sheila Boniface Davies and Andrew Offenburger. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2008. - p. 139-291. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 0002-0184 ; vol. 67, no. 2 (2008)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

The millennial movement commonly known as the Xhosa Cattle-Killing constitutes a pivotal phase in the history of South Africa. Over time, a wide range of explanations of the movement has been offered. Inspired by new interpretations of, and responses to, this controversial event in recent critical work, the editors of this special issue convened a conference on 20 April 2007 at the University of Cape Town entitled 'New trends in the historiography of the Xhosa Cattle-Killing movement'. Some of the articles in this issue developed directly from papers that were presented, others were submitted by authors who were unable to attend. To showcase the diversity of current research, the issue juxtaposes literary and historical approaches to the movement. Jennifer Wenzel analyses the role of metaphor in Cattle-Killing prophecies and the archive that has accreted around them. Andrew Offenburger argues that the frequent scares of smallpox epidemics, and the colonial vaccination programmes implemented to counter their threats, contributed to the tensions in Xhosaland. Sheila Boniface Davies examines how the Cattle-Killing is used in Leon Schauder's film 'Nonquassi' (1939), a piece of war propaganda. Helen Bradford proposes a paradigm shift, utilizing vernacular poems and historiographical accounts by 19th-century Xhosa historians. Jeff Peires revisits his assertion that the prophet Mhlakaza and Wilhelm Goliath were the same person. Laurence Wright interprets a public lecture on Shakespeare, given by Archdeacon Merriman in 1857, as the speaker's disgruntled musings on his former servant Goliath. Finally, Renée Schatteman explores the Cattle-Killing as a generative site for contemporary fiction, notably Sindiwe Magona's 'Mother to mother' (1998) and Zakes Mda's 'The heart of redness' (2000). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SWAZILAND

385 Simelane, Hamilton Siphon

Security for all?: politics, economy & the growth of private security in Swaziland / Hamilton Siphon Simelane - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 118, p. 599-612.

Like many other African countries, Swaziland has in recent years experienced a rapid growth of various private security initiatives. In urban areas, security privatization manifests itself in the form of a mushrooming of formal private security companies, while in rural areas, where the majority of people live, informal community police groups operating outside the control and recognition of the public police provide protection against crime. This article argues that the growth of private security initiatives in Swaziland cannot be understood only with reference to the 'weak' African State, but must also be analysed in the context of the country's unequal political economy and the utilization of public security forces for regime security. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

386 Allen, Richard B.

The constant demand of the French: the Mascarene slave trade and the worlds of the Indian Ocean and Atlantic during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries / by Richard B. Allen - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 43-72 : tab.

If the 'history of silence' that surrounds slavery and slave trading in the Indian Ocean is not as deafening as it once was, an understanding of the traffic in chattel labour in this part of the world nevertheless remains far from complete. This reflects what has been characterized as the continuing 'tyranny of the Atlantic' in slavery studies. Recent arguments that perhaps as many as 388,000 slaves were exported to Mauritius and Réunion between 1670 and 1848 underscore the importance of the region to understanding an African diaspora that reached across the Indian Ocean. Analysis of an inventory of 641 (mainly French) slaving voyages involving Mauritius and Réunion between 1768 and 1809 reveals that the Mascarene Islands were at the centre of a substantial and dynamic regional slave trading network that also reached into the Americas in ways that raise questions about the relationship between the 'worlds' of the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. The fact that colonial, as well as metropolitan, merchant capital underwrote Mascarene-based slave trading ventures raises additional questions about the role of locally generated and/or non-Western capital in financing the movement of slave, and ultimately 'free' labour throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth-century colonial world. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

387 Gunpath, Rajendra Parsad

Déportation dans la région de l'Afrique australe: l'affaire chagossienne ou l'histoire de l'extinction d'un peuple en exil : à la mémoire des déracinés de l'océan Indien / par Rajendra Parsad Gunpath - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 3, p. 315-345.

La question de la souveraineté de l'archipel des Chagos, est un véritable labyrinthe juridique. Pour essayer de comprendre les arguments utilisés dans la controverse autour de l'exode forcé des Chagossiens, il faut remonter à la Conférence de Lancaster House de 1965, à la veille de l'indépendance de l'île Maurice, qui aura lieu en 1968. Prétendument inhabité, l'archipel est détaché de la souveraineté de Maurice par les Britanniques. En fait, les îliens, 1400 personnes environ, seront déportés vers Maurice et Londres. Une base militaire américaine s'installe à Diego Garcia de façon à assurer la sécurité du camp occidental dans l'océan Indien. Le statut de réfugié auquel prétendent les Chagossiens (qui ont par ailleurs reçu alors la nationalité britannique) n'est pas compatible avec certaines normes du droit des réfugiés. Aujourd'hui, les Chagossiens réclament de pouvoir retourner dans leur pays d'origine. L'imbroglio chagossien est devenu de nos jours une affaire mauricienne qui nécessite une solution des tribunaux britanniques. L'article recherche les conséquences d'ordre juridique et humanitaire selon le droit international et le droit britannique de la déportation des Chagossiens, ainsi que les retombées politiques et diplomatiques pour l'île Maurice, membre du Commonwealth tout comme l'est la Grande Bretagne. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MADAGASCAR

388 Marcus, Richard R.

'Tòkana': the collapse of the rural Malagasy community / Richard R. Marcus - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 85-104 : krt., tab.

Madagascar is often cited as an example of a country with a long history of local institutional strength and stalwart community participation in the decisionmaking process. Yet this strong sense of community has been largely eroded by external force and internal decay. There is now, in many places, a popular sentiment that people are not part of a community acting together, but rather are alone ('tòkana'). This article explores the crisis of community life in southern Madagascar, particularly the changed nature of community involvement. Associational life is in decline - a result not only of challenging

economic conditions, but also of eroded social norms, as the rulemaking institutions of the past have been replaced by the loose guidelines of the present. This situation, which has the potential of exacerbating economic problems, is also likely to have grievous political and ecological consequences. The research for the article was conducted predominantly in the Amboasary district northwest of Tolagnaro. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]